The Excitement Is Back!

Australia Agribusiness Monthly

August 2023

August Commodity Outlooks

 Grains & Oilseeds	Farmers in northern NSW and QLD should see local production levels and grain demand drive wheat pricing, while other regions' pricing will be more driven by global events in the coming months. The short-term impact of the Black Sea escalation is a slowing of Ukraine's exports, which has already led to volatile global crop prices.	p. 6-7
 Dairy	Underlying global commodity market fundamentals remain soft. Through July, Oceania spot commodity prices fell across the board. However, the export supply outlook is not strong and now faces negative weather impacts and tightening farm margins as feed costs rally.	p. 8-9
 Beef	The stagnant market is expected to continue as producers await an indication of what the upcoming season will bring and processors manage high volumes of beef across supply chains. Until one of these things changes we don't expect much market movement.	p. 10-11
 Sheepmeat	We do not expect any significant upside shift in sheepmeat prices in the coming months. Supply continues to remain historically high while demand, albeit showing slight growth in export markets, struggles to keep up.	p. 12-13
 Cotton	Cotton prices are searching for a new, higher pricing level after prices increased throughout July, supported by reductions in global production forecasts mainly due to drier conditions in the US.	p. 14-15
 Wool	Wool prices rose slightly in July, bucking the downward trend seen in recent months. Retail sales growth in several markets is helping to hold demand off the back of China's softening exports and weaker manufacturing activity.	p. 16-17

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August Commodity Outlooks

Consumer Foods	There is light at the end of the tunnel for Aussie consumers with the latest quarterly read on food inflation showing a sequential slowdown for the quarter. While food inflation was still high at 7.5%, there was deflation across meat and vegetables.	p. 18-19
Farm Inputs	For the coming months, international fertiliser prices are poised to decrease or remain stable. Despite production reductions since early 2023, supply is still greater than demand, putting pressure on prices, even now during the South American restocking period.	p. 20-21
Interest Rates and FX	RBA has kept the cash rate unchanged in August. Inflation fell faster than forecast in the second quarter of the year. That suggests that the end of the RBA hiking cycle is nearing, but there are still signs of underlying strength in the economy.	p. 22-23
Energy and Freight	Crude oil prices rallied in July as stronger-than-expected growth in the US and ongoing tensions in Ukraine drove markets higher.	p. 24-25

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BOM Still Waiting To Declare El Niño

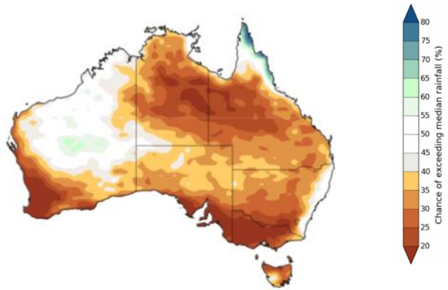
BOM forecasts low chances of exceeding median rainfall for the rest of winter and early spring, as El Niño approaches.

With no sustained weakening of trade winds over the tropical Pacific the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) held the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) outlook at "El Niño alert," while the World Meteorological Organization has officially declared El Niño underway.

For the majority of Australia, the chance of exceeding median rainfall during the August-to-October period is moderate to very low (50% or less). The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) model is currently neutral, and all models suggest positive values will develop in the coming months.

Low chances of exceeding median rainfall

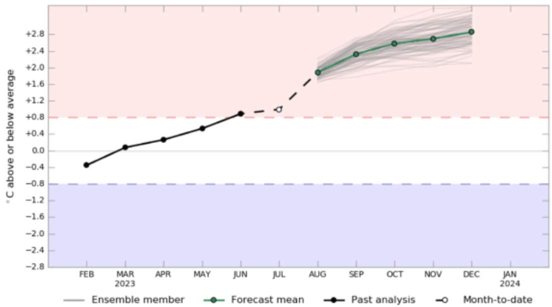
August-October rainfall outlook



Source: BOM

Sea surface temperatures exceed El Niño thresholds

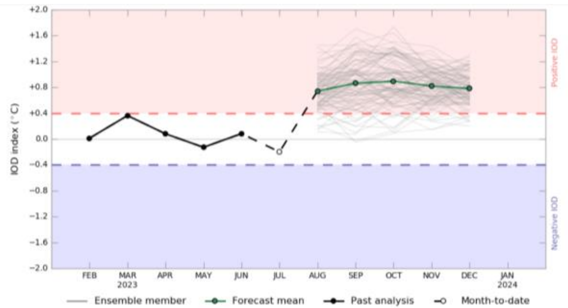
Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for central Pacific Ocean



Source: BOM 2023

IOD likely to develop positive values in coming months

Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for Indian Ocean



Source: BOM 2023

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July Rainfall Suboptimal for Growing Season

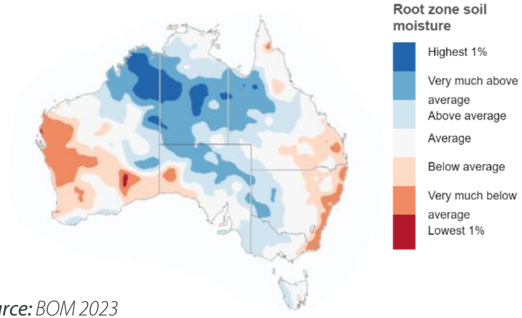
Australia's July rainfall was only 1.1% above average, with the northern half of Australia seeing much of the rainfall, while the southern half experienced below-average levels.

Northern and central Australia continued to receive unseasonably high rainfall, improving the soil moisture profile for much of the region.

Growing season rainfall has been suboptimal in northern NSW/southern QLD as well as in the central/northern wheatbelt in WA. SA, Victoria, and southern NSW experienced better conditions.

July rain improves Australia's soil moisture profile

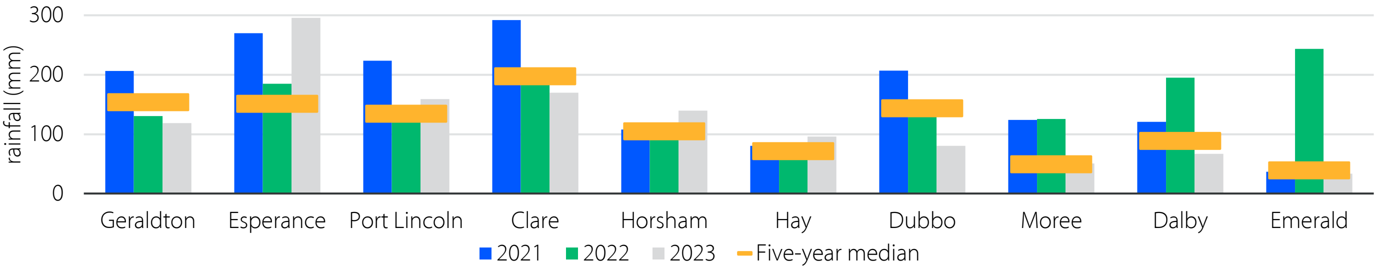
Relative soil moisture, July 2023



Source: *BOM 2023*

Growing season rainfall mostly at average levels, with some regions experiencing suboptimal conditions

May to July rainfall



Source: *BOM 2023*

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Predictably Unpredictable

CBOT Wheat, Corn, and Soy rose 5.7%, 6.8%, and 3.2% MTD as of 28 July. The rise was prompted by the non-renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, followed by damage to Ukraine's Black Sea and Danube ports. Local prices saw a more muted response, with national APW1 wheat rising 4% on average, feed barley unchanged, and non-GM canola up 7%.

The short-term impact of the Black Sea escalation is a slowing of Ukraine's exports, which has already led to volatile global crop prices. There are three avenues to move grain out of Ukraine: 1) via Black Sea ports, 2) through the Danube ports, or 3) over rail and road into eastern Europe. The Black Sea route, which accounted for 30% to 50% of exports, is now gone. This loss will lead to increased transport time and costs to move grain to western Ukraine. The Danube route, which accounted for about a third of exports, is now stunted due to recent port damage.

Australian crop production, while hard to pin down accurately at this point, is looking average overall. The inland central/north WA cropping belt and northern NSW/QLD are concerningly dry, but favourable conditions elsewhere are balancing out the national crop number. If dry conditions continue to spread on both coasts, it may be justified for local prices to trade at a premium to global prices this year, but it is premature to assume this.

Farmers in northern NSW and QLD should watch local production levels and grain demand from feedlots. If production prospects worsen and the number of cattle on feed rises, this would be supportive of current high grain pricing levels – but also vice versa. Those from southern NSW, Victoria, SA, and WA will see their prices largely dependent on overseas market movements this year. The bearish and bullish case for global prices is outlined below.

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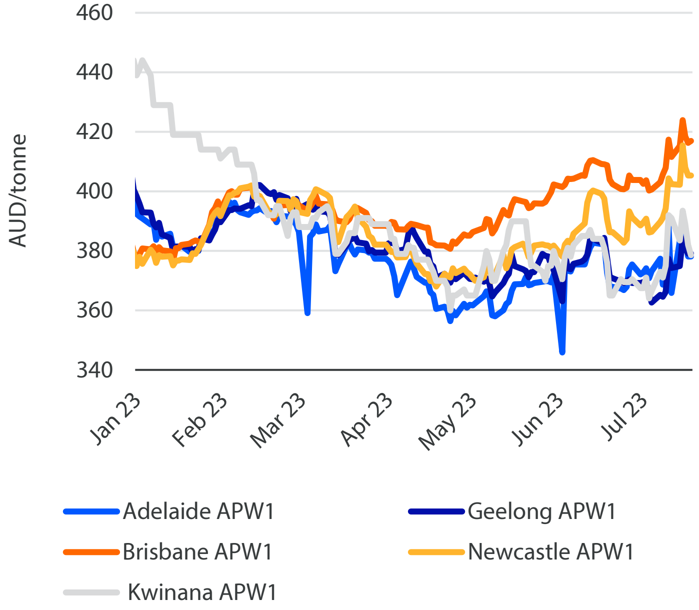
Grains & Oilseeds

What to Watch

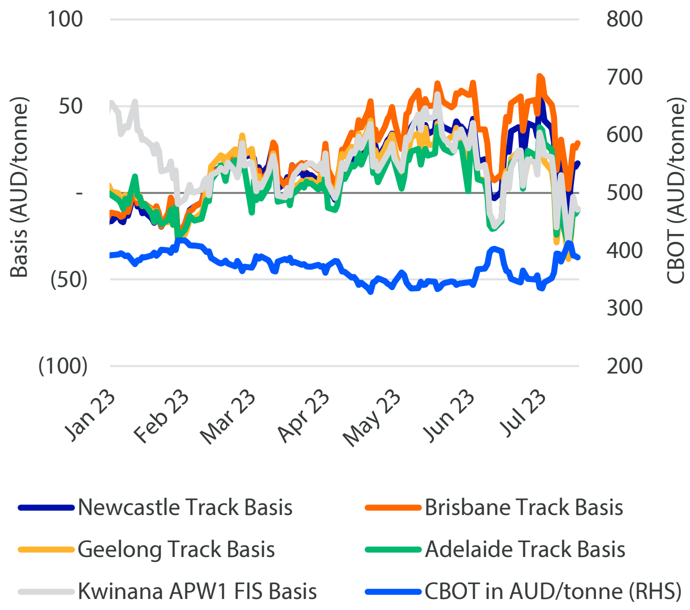
- **Factors that could see higher global prices (for a lower price scenario, think the opposite):** 1) if Canada's dry conditions worsen, 2) if Argentina's season turns dry again, 3) if US corn and soy production see downgrades, 4) if Russia limits its own export of crops to certain countries, 5) if Australian production prospects worsen, 6) if eastern European countries currently allowing only transit of Ukrainian grain intensify trade restrictions, 8) if Ukraine's Danube river ports are further damaged, limiting exports.

Local Price Premium Over Global May Not Stick Around if Seasons Become More Favourable

Local wheat prices continue to trend higher, particularly in NSW and QLD*



Basis (APW1 price minus CBOT Wheat) vs. CBOT Wheat in AUD/tonne



*Note: Track prices except KWI, which FIS
Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023

Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023

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Milk Supply Outlook Softens

The underlying fundamentals to the global commodity market remain soft. Through July, Oceania spot commodity prices fell across the board. The biggest falls were in cheese and butter as US dollar prices converge between the export regions. Across the complex, most prices are below five-year averages. The next phase of the cycle is still reliant on more volume purchasing from Chinese buyers. However, the supply outlook is still not strong and is now faced with negative weather impacts and tightening farm margins as feed costs rally.

Global milk supply is growing but weather risks are evident. A heat wave is taking a toll on milk production in the Northern Hemisphere. US milk production was flat in June versus a year ago. Cow numbers have been falling as culling increases in order to bring down costs. In parts of Europe, extreme temperatures are reportedly taking a toll on milk production.

A keen eye remains on the New Zealand season. June is a low-volume month for milk production. The data showed a slow start to the season with June milk production down 1.7% YOY on a volume basis. RaboResearch still expects New Zealand to post growth in milk supply over the course of the season, albeit at a modest rate below 1%.

Locally, inflation across the dairy aisle remains high. In the June quarter, milk and cheese inflation posted year-on-year increases of 15.3% and 16.3%, respectively. For now, dairy inflation has likely peaked, with further price increases unlikely, as we cycle strong comparables from the start of the inflation cycle from September 2022.

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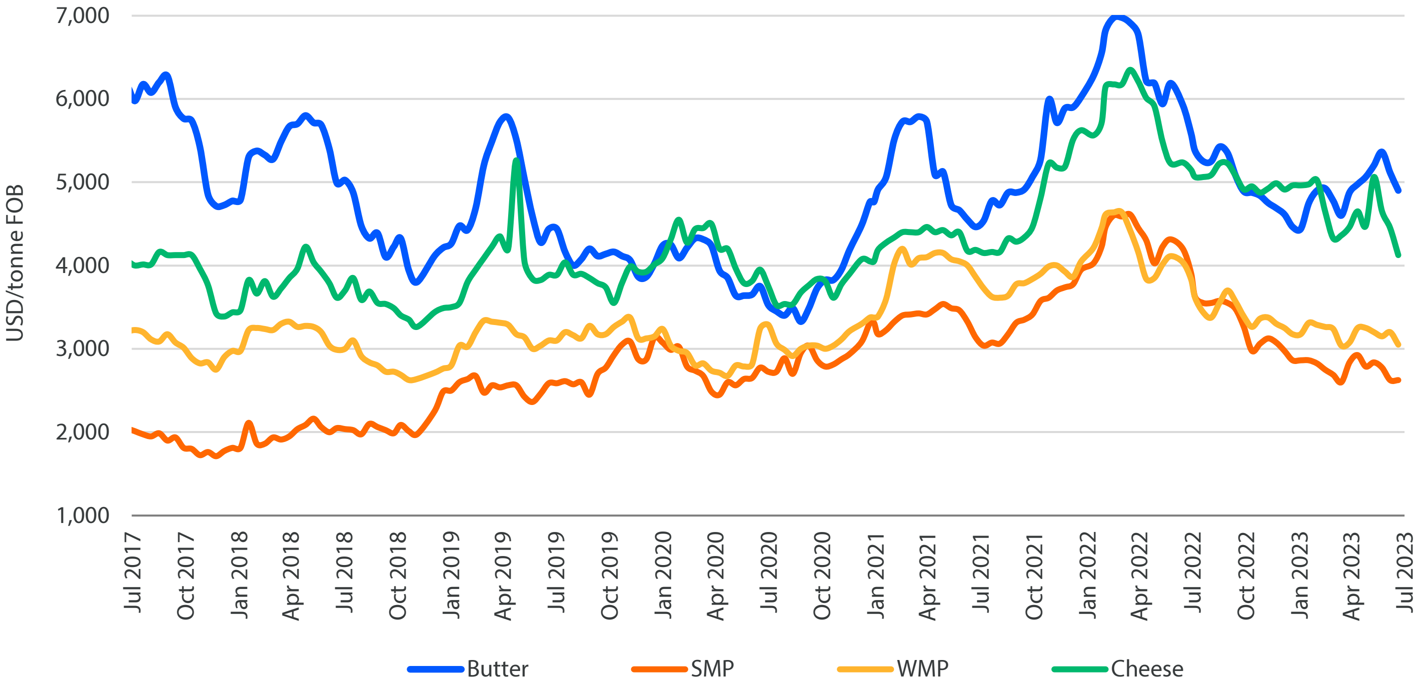
Dairy

What to Watch

- **Chinese milk production –** China's milk production is slowing, which is important to the market rebalance. Indicative milk prices in China are falling and are now down close to 10% YOY. However, the rate of decline is outperforming expectations. In the first half of 2023, production growth was 7.5% YOY with a slowdown in Q2 versus Q1.

Weak Fundamentals Linger in Dairy Markets

Oceania spot dairy commodity prices, Jul 2017-Jul 2023



Source: *USDA, Rabobank 2023*

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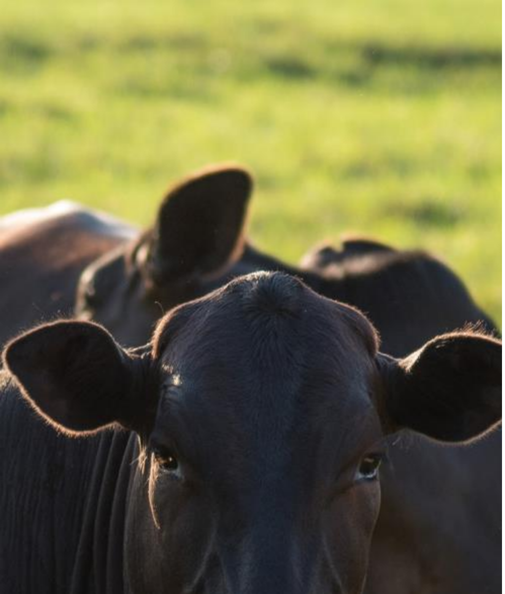

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Beef

A Bit of a Stagnant Market

After the fall in the market over the last couple of months it is nice to write about a positive gain in cattle prices – albeit small – for the month of July. The EYCI was up 1% for the month to AUc 564/kg on 30 July. Rainfall is still influencing the producer side of the market. We saw restocker cattle and heavy steer prices rise following the rain in early July, then fall towards the end of the month, with restocker cattler prices up 0% to 3% and heavy steer up 5% over the full month. Feeder cattle were up 3% and I heard a rumour that there was some renewed interest from feedlots for 100 day feeder cattle. Ongoing high grain prices and congestion in supply chains do not paint a pretty picture at the moment, but perhaps feedlots are expecting the market to begin moving again toward the end of the year and they are starting to secure supplies. **We still feel that we will not see much upside (or downside for that matter) movement in prices until early- to mid-spring when the seasonal outlook becomes more certain.**

East coast weekly slaughter numbers continue to track just below 120,000 head per week – down 2% on the five-year average for week 30 and up 24% YTD compared to 2022. WA slaughter numbers are up 11% on last year for the month of July.

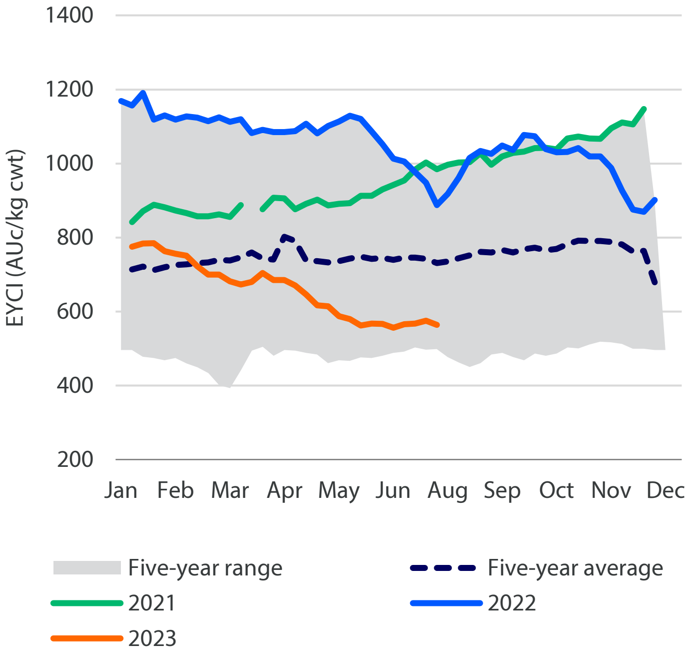
Export data for July shows beef export volumes up 30% YOY with strong volumes continuing to the US (+103%) but lower volumes to Japan (-4%). The US imported lean trimmings price has continued to slide since about April and is currently USD 2.33/lb, almost the five-year average. On the other hand, the domestically produced US trimmings price has increased to USD 2.94/lb reflecting a contraction in domestic supplies and an increase in availability of imported product.

What to Watch

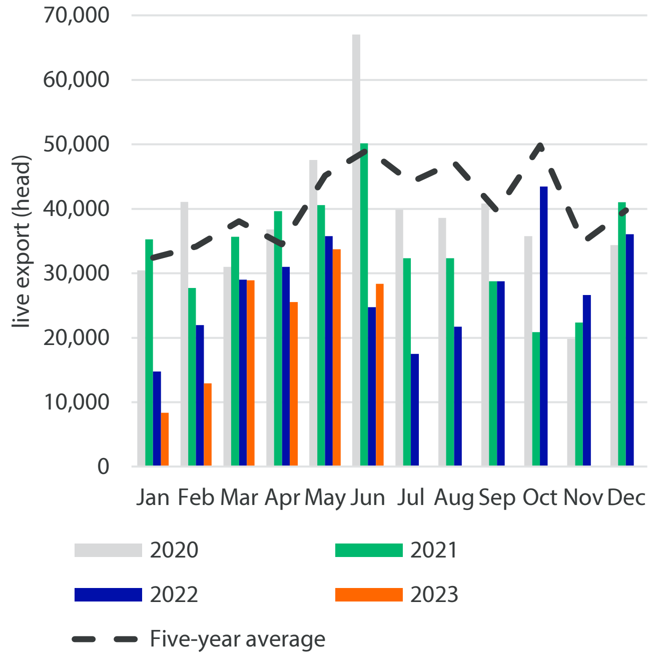
- **Indonesia suspends four live export yard licenses** – On 29 July four Australian live cattle export yards had their Indonesian licenses suspended following a positive test for lumpy skin disease (LSD) in Australian cattle in Indonesia. At the time of writing, it should be noted that Australia remains free of LSD and that no other cattle or beef trade has been affected. Live export volumes are lower this year and we do not expect this to have a big impact on the Australian cattle market for now, but we will have to watch this situation as it evolves.

Cattle Prices Bump Along the Bottom While Live Cattle Export Numbers Remain Low

EYCI continues to bump along the bottom



Year-to-date feeder cattle exports to Indonesia down 48% on five-year average



Source: *MLA, DAFF, Rabobank 2023*

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Not a Lot of Upside for Prices

Sheep prices in July again saw drops across the board with all indicators falling. Restocker/feeder lambs saw the largest drop of 29% MOM while Merino and light lambs also saw significant declines of 20% and 21% MOM, respectively. Heavy and trade lambs performed slightly better, with prices still falling, albeit marginally less. Heavy lambs were sitting at AUD 4.90/kg and trade lambs were at AUD 5.14/kg in the last week of July, down 16% and 9% MOM respectively. Mutton followed the same trend with a 16% MOM drop in prices through July, finishing below AUD 3/kg. **With softer demand struggling to absorb the continuing increase in supply, short-term upside price factors are few and far between.**

Weekly lamb slaughter numbers dropped from 428,762 during the first week of July to 372,579 in the third week of the month, though these numbers remain above 2022 levels (up 9% to 20% YOY). Sheep slaughter numbers fell to 52,042 in mid-July (dropping below 2022 volumes) before jumping back above 110,000 head with NSW numbers increasing 148% WOW. **While slaughter numbers historically fall in early July during processor shutdown and maintenance periods, the significant bounce back in sheep numbers indicates an influx of older ewes as restocking demand softens.**

Demand remains a key factor in the current price trend for sheepmeat. July export volumes were 40,592 tonnes, up 21% YOY. Lamb volumes increased 11% YOY, while mutton is again tracking well above 2022 levels with 51% growth YOY. But with global demand softer than in the last couple of years, it is hard to move these strong export numbers. As such, livestock prices have dropped.

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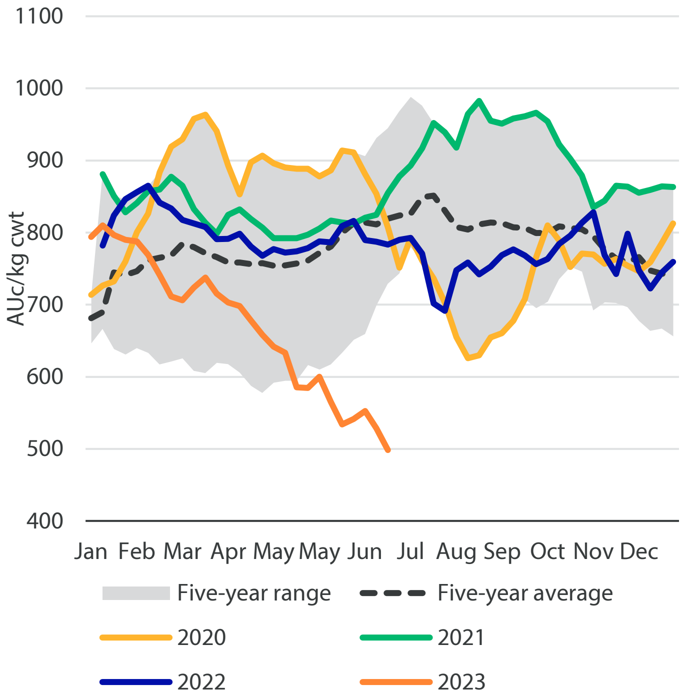
Sheepmeat

What to Watch

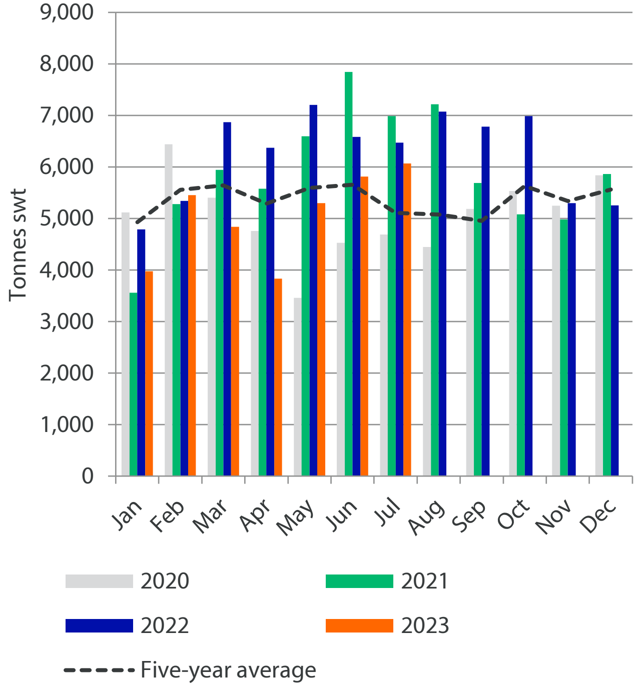
- **US sheepmeat export volumes –** The soft export numbers to the US in 2023 have contributed to the inability for global demand to match the historically high domestic supply volumes. Since export volumes to the US dropped 40% YOY in April we have seen volumes steadily trending back towards 2022 levels, with July lamb exports down just 6% YOY. This is a positive sign, but we will need these volumes to show growth before any price assistance may flow through.

Prices Have Continued To Slide as Supply Holds at Historically High Levels

ESTLI fell to under AUD 5/kg in the last week of July



Lamb exports to US recovering to 2022 levels



Source: *MLA, ABS, Rabobank 2023*

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Cotton

Prices Look To Push Higher

Cotton prices briefly broke out of the narrow range they've been trading in since early 2023, but merged back into the range in late July. ICE #2 prices in July ranged between USc 80 and USc 90/lb and closed the month at USc 85/lb as of 31 July, up 2.4% MOM. Local cotton prices have similarly climbed above AUD 630/bale. Cotton is trying to break through the price ceiling that has held prices rangebound in recent months. This push is due to economic sentiment in key markets improving as data shows signs of inflationary pressures easing.

Drops in global forecast production totals – especially in West Texas – are helping cotton's recent push to reach new price levels. After rainfall painted a positive picture at planting, drought conditions are once again materialising in West Texas. 40% of the crop in Texas is now in poor to very poor condition, compared to 30% one month ago and on par with last year's late-July conditions. With last year's high abandonment levels impacting production totals, and less acreage planted this year, we will need to see a turnaround in conditions for production totals to climb. India's production totals for 2023/24 were forecast slightly lower than the previous season, but this may need to be revised even lower due to the recent and ongoing flooding in the northern regions of India.

Australia's cotton exports for May were again strong, with over 220,000 bales shipped during the month. This continues to provide positive signs for sustained global demand, given the large production volumes seen in the last two seasons. Southeast Asia remains the key destination, with Vietnam (38%), Indonesia (15%), and India (11%) accounting for the majority of exports.

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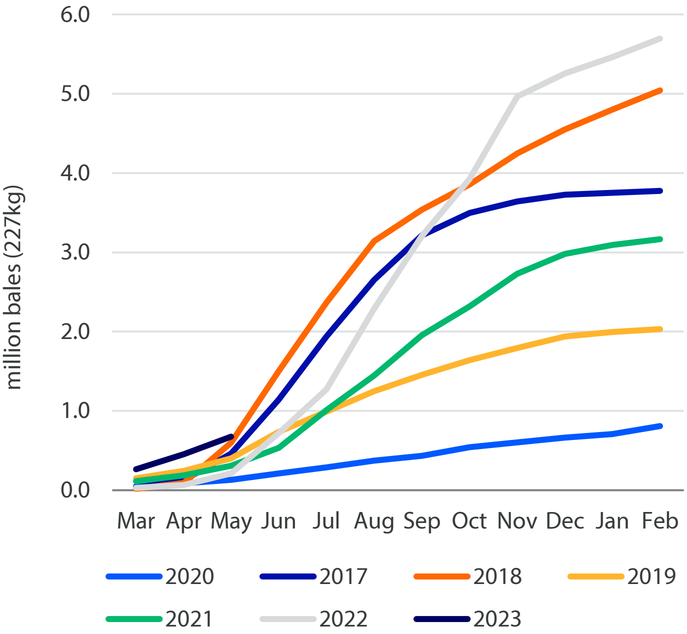
What to Watch

- **Chinese cotton imports** – On the demand side, China is often a focal point for cotton markets as it is one of the key global import and manufacturing hubs. The USDA's 2022/23 cotton imports for China saw volumes fall to their lowest level in five years. Estimates for 2023/24 include a year-on-year jump of 3.4m bales (>50%) as China looks to boost its manufacturing sector, which has seen a contraction in growth in recent months.

Cotton Exports Remain Strong, With Vietnam, Indonesia, and India Taking the Lion's Share

Australia's cumulative exports maintaining strong levels through first few months of the 2023/24 marketing year



Source: ABS, Rabobank 2023

ICE #2 Cotton prices again show signs of a push to hold prices above USc 85/lb in July

Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023

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Wool

Can Demand Absorb Supply?

The Eastern Market Indicator has shown signs of improvement, sitting at AUc 1,179/kg as of 31 July. This 5% MOM jump has bucked the recent trend that had seen prices falling throughout May and July. The price increases were felt mainly on the finer micron end of the spectrum, with 17 to 21 microns jumping between AUc 46 to AUc 82/kg. The only class that saw minimal change throughout the month was 23 micron, while the coarser 25 to 32 microns increased between AUc 7 to AUc 21/kg, as buyers' interest saw prices climb across the board to ensure stocks were sufficient before the three-week break in auctions.

Demand from retail sectors in key markets is again showing growth in some countries, but the rate of growth for others is softening. The UK saw textile, clothing, and footwear sales continue their strong growth, up 9.3% YOY in June. US retail clothing sales also saw the biggest increase in four months, at 1.3%, as inflationary pressure ease. The major market to look at for Australian wool is China due to their massive market share of our exports. While China is still experiencing growth in garments, footwear, and textiles sales, June's 3% YOY growth is a far cry from the 21% and 33% YOY growth seen in March and April and highlights the continued trend of declining sales growth in China.

Australia's wool tested volumes in June closed out the 2022/23 season and were again above 2022 levels, at 24,870 tonnes, up 5.4% YOY. On the east coast, 2022/23 tested volumes finished 3.3% above 2021/22 totals. Victoria and WA saw the smallest annual growth at 1.2% and 1.8%, respectively. NSW was slightly higher at 2.9%, while QLD and Tasmania (while off significantly smaller totals) showed strong annual growth of 28% and 63%, respectively.

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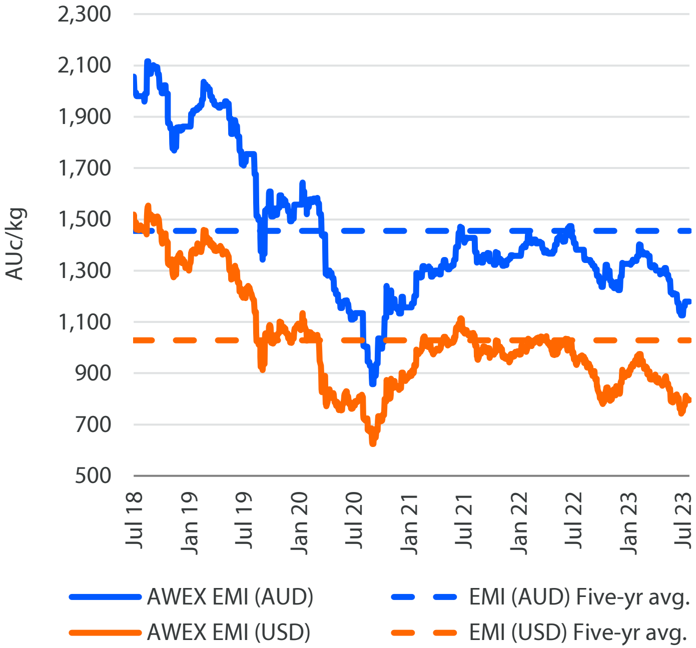
What to Watch

- **Export volumes** – Despite the increased wool production, export volumes through 2023 have struggled to keep up. Total year-to-date wool exports for January through May totalled 142,992 tonnes, down 2.7% on 2022 volumes. With many key markets' manufacturing services in contraction and retail sales growth showing a marginal increase, we will need to see a significant turnaround in the second half of the year to support any price upside in the coming months.

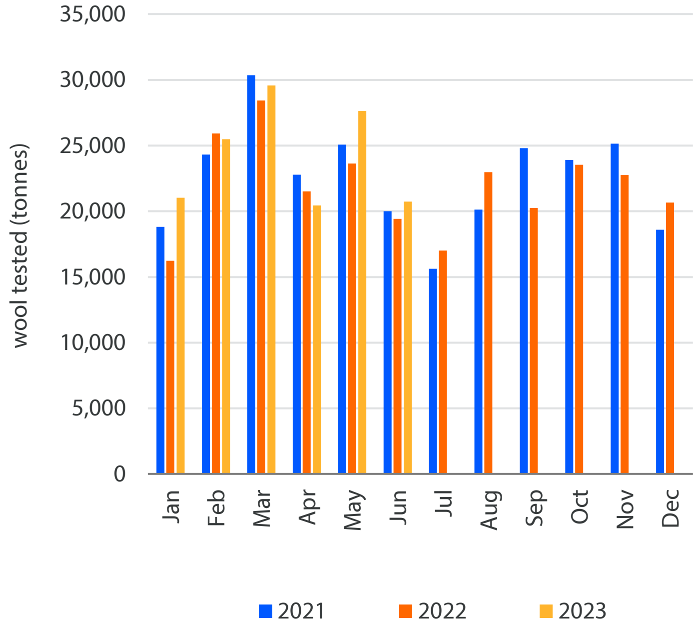
Improved Demand Into 2023/24 Season Hoping To Support Prices

Australian EMI climbed in July, ending several months of declines in price



Source: Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023

Wool testing volumes held above 2021/2022 levels following supply chain congestion in April



Source: ABS, Rabobank 2023

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Consumer Foods

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Local Food Inflation Moderates

The latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics shows food inflation slowing in the June quarter. Food inflation was reported at 1.6% for March to June (unchanged from the previous quarter) and 7.5% YOY – slowing down from last quarter's 8%. Meanwhile, restaurant meal inflation slowed down in the last quarter to 6.5%, down from 7% in the previous quarter. There are some bright spots for consumers within the food basket. The effects of wet weather are still playing a part in fruit and vegetable inflation with reduced supply for some fruit and vegetables. However, this is also being balanced out by good weather conditions in some growing regions leading to abundant supply of certain vegetables like, capsicums and avocados.

Still, overall, it remains a challenging market for consumers as inflation rates for many categories remain in double digits and there is a clear trend towards value as households look to tighten spending. For many categories we are at the later stages of the inflationary cycle, but the outlook for the rest of the year will remain dependant on growing conditions in Australia – considering risks such as El Niño – as well as global commodity markets.

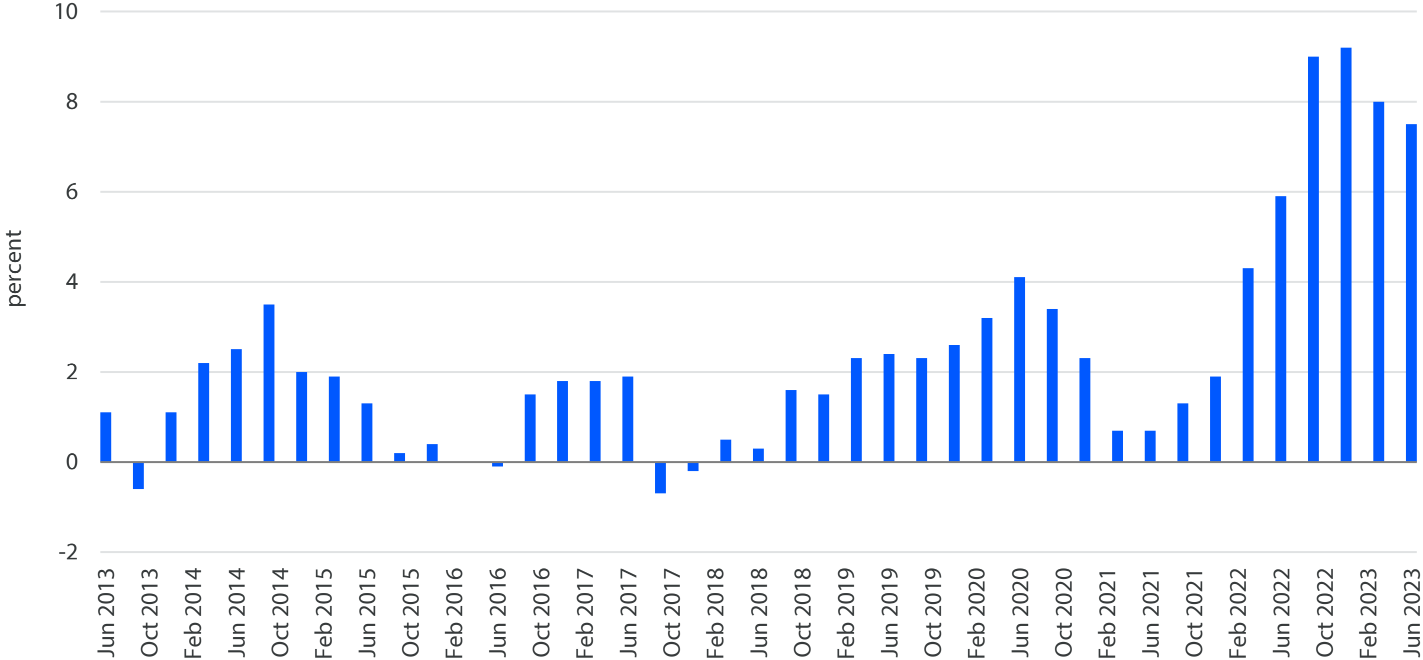
Consumer spending is continuing to soften. Total retail trade was down 0.8% MOM in June. Food sales are not immune to the slowdown. Food retail sales were mostly flat in June as consumers shifted to in-home consumption.

What to Watch

- **Step-up in marketing** – There is a very common theme emerging from global fast-moving consumer goods (FMCGs) companies around marketing investments. Against the backdrop of weak global consumer sentiment and uncertainty around purchasing behaviour moving forward, global brand are ramping up marketing spending as a percentage of sales.

Sequential Slowdown in Food Inflation

*Australian Quarterly Consumer Price Index, food and non-alcoholic beverages**



****Note:** *Original (not seasonally adjusted)*
***Source:** ABS, Rabobank 2023*

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Farm Inputs

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Seeding for 2024

For the coming months, international fertiliser prices are poised to decrease or remain stable, but not without ups and downs along the track. Despite production reductions since early 2023, supply is still greater than demand, putting pressure on prices, even now during the South American restocking period. Hopefully, Oceania will be able to piggyback on these lower prices later in the year.

There is a long way to go before the end of the current winter crop season, but the **boundaries for the next one are already taking shape, and they look to be much more favourable**. Compared to a year ago, we have the energy crisis under control, but not solved, and soft commodities have come down from their record prices. These developments have pulled fertiliser and agrochemical consumption down, levering the seesaw on the supply side. **Since January 2023, international prices for urea dropped by 15%, DAP is down 35%, potash decreased by 39%, and glyphosate fell massively by 45%.** Still, during the second half of July urea surged by 29% MOM, closely following natural gas prices in Europe, which rose 30% in the same period. The European restocking period for natural gas and expectations for big international nitrogen tenders are the main reason behind this. It will not be a surprise to see a substantial percentage decrease in the near future after these elements fade away.

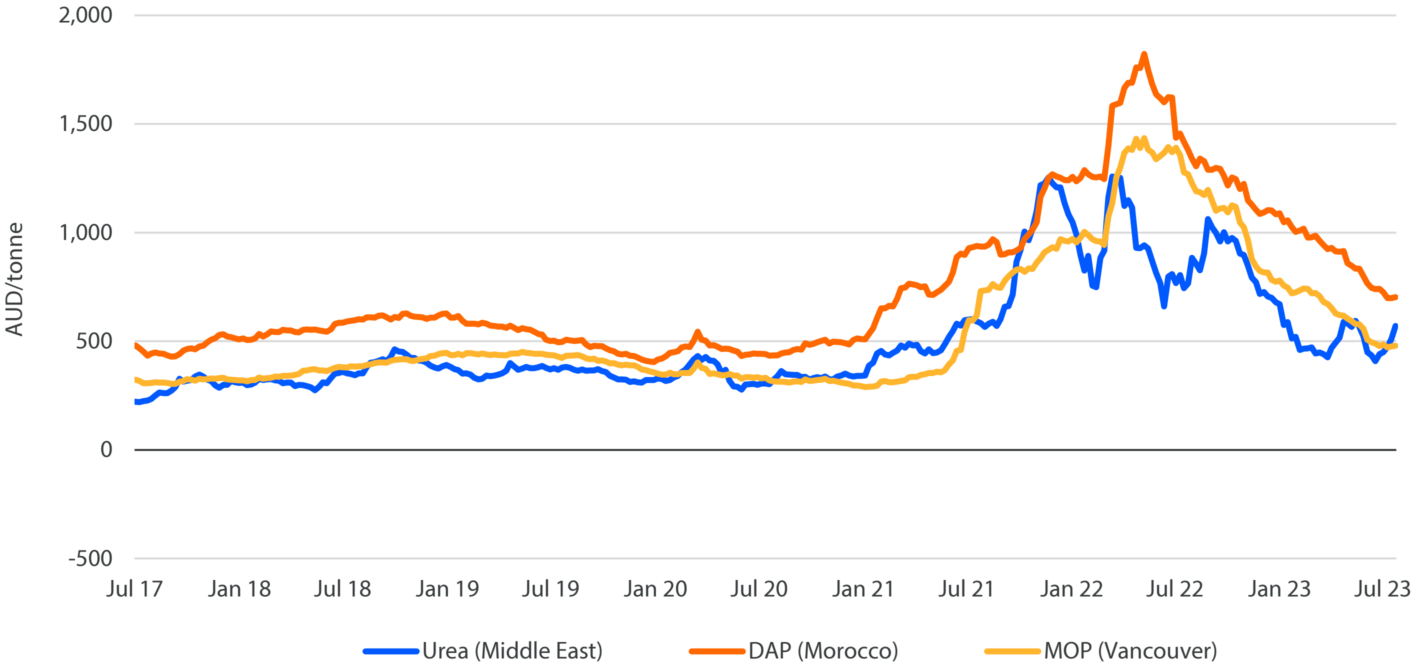
Assuming the bevy of black swan events is gone, similar figures to the current ones will be the foundation for future crops and pastures establishment in both Australia and New Zealand. The farm inputs price drop is the pivotal reason behind the improving affordability.

What to Watch

- Following the non-renewal of the grain corridor in the Black Sea, global prices for grains and oilseeds have risen. The unfolding events in the grain market may prompt some farmers to invest more in crops, at least for those able to change programs. For instance, Brazil's corn seeding will start by early September and some deals are being done up to 5% above market expectations now. Brazil imports roughly 17% of the global urea trade, with Australia at 5% and New Zealand at 1%.

Bumpy and Strong Downhill Momentum

AUD-adjusted monthly global fertiliser prices



Source: *CRU, Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023*

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Cracked?

Last month I wrote about the resilience of the Australian economy in the face of the inflation challenge and the 12 rate hikes that the RBA has delivered since May last year. In July we might have seen the first real indications that this resilience is starting to waver, and there were three key data points that suggest that things are starting to turn.

The first data point was the Purchasing Managers Index for July. That showed that the services side of the economy has joined the manufacturing sector in contracting for the first time since March of this year. Secondly, we had an updated inflation report from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, which showed that price growth fell faster than the RBA expected in the second quarter of this year. Of particular note in that report, we saw lower price growth for discretionary categories like "restaurants and takeaway meals" and "holidays and recreation" than we have become accustomed to in recent months.

The third important data point in July was the retail sales figures for the month of June. This showed a fall in total turnover of 0.8%, which probably understates the extent of the slowdown because it is not adjusted for growth in prices. So, it appears that increasing interest rates are well and truly biting, and that households are beginning to snap their wallets shut in response.

There are still some signs of underlying strength though. We've seen business and consumer confidence figures pick up recently, house prices are still growing strongly, the labour market remains incredibly tight, offshore growth has improved, and wages are rising at the fastest pace in more than 11 years.

So the picture is a little mixed, but the recent softer tone in data confirms our view that the RBA is close to the end of the hiking cycle. The RBA has kept the official cash rate unchanged in August and will publish updated economic forecasts in the August Statement on Monetary Policy. This will give a clearer picture of how the economy is tracking against the expectations of policy makers. Rabobank maintains our forecast of a peak policy rate of 4.35%.

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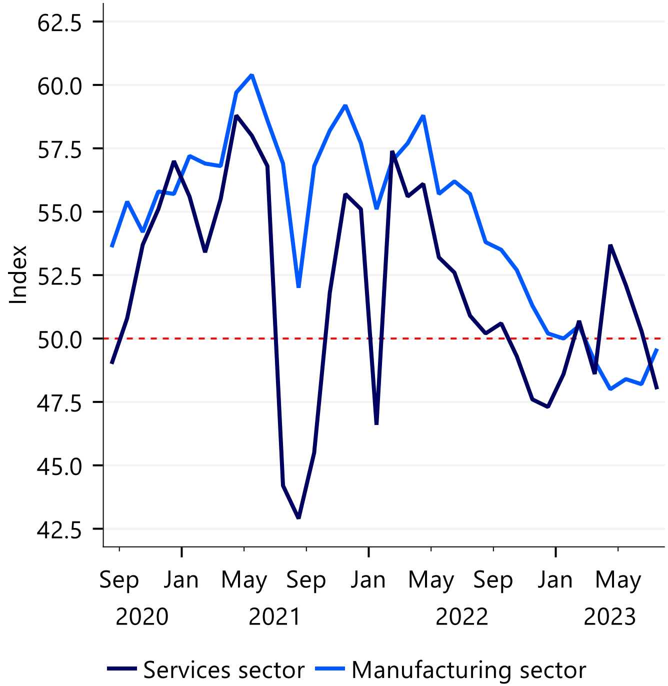
Interest Rate & FX

What to Watch

- The RBA's Statement on Monetary Policy released on 4 August will be an important update on how the central bank views the state of the economy.
- Jobs figures for July, due out on 17 August, will give new insight on whether the labour market is softening.

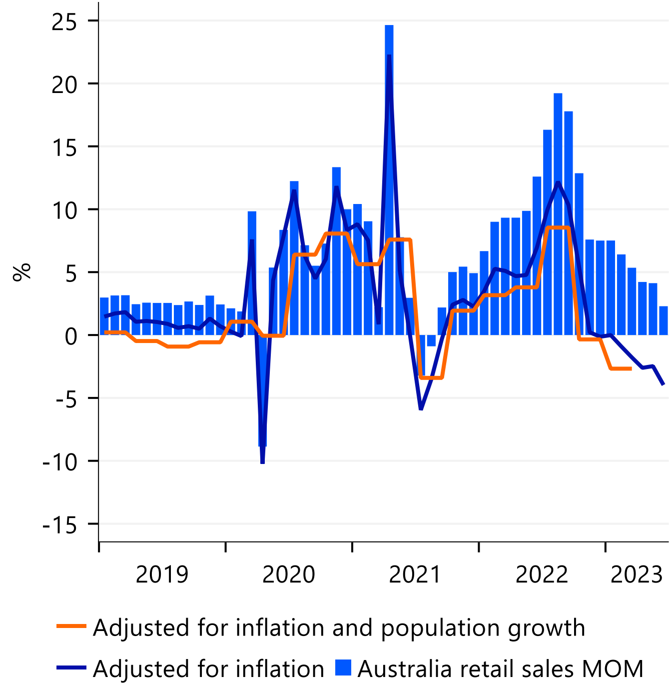
Data Released in July Turned Softer

The services sector joined manufacturing in contracting



Source: *Macrobond, Rabobank 2023*

Retail sales took a dive in June



Source: *Macrobond, Rabobank 2023*

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The Direction Is Up

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Crude oil prices continued to lift in July as signs of economic resilience in the US and ongoing tensions in Ukraine drove markets. Prices were up by about USD 10/bbl for front-month crude oil contracts over the course of July. The market took confidence from stronger-than-expected US GDP growth figures for the second quarter of the year. Official figures showed that the economy expanded at an annualized pace of 2.4%, substantially better than the expected growth of 1.8%. This followed on from a better-than-expected result in the first quarter of the year, too. This economic resilience underscores the prospect of higher demand for energy out of the US.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted the 2023 IMO strategy on reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in ocean shipping. The ambitious goal of this revised strategy is to reach net-zero emissions from ships by or around 2050, compared to the 50% GHG emissions reduction in the 2018 IMO GHG strategy. Targets along the way are set for a 20% (striving for 30%) reduction by 2030 and 70% (striving for 80%) reduction by 2040 compared to 2008 levels. Factors to enable these targets, such as technological changes (e.g., new fuels and ship engines) and global/regional emission pricing schemes (e.g., EU ETS II), will increase operating costs for carriers that will likely be passed on to shippers.

The Baltic Panamax index (a proxy for grain bulk freight) continues to fluctuate around the lower end of the spectrum as capacity frees up and the global economy enters turbulent waters.

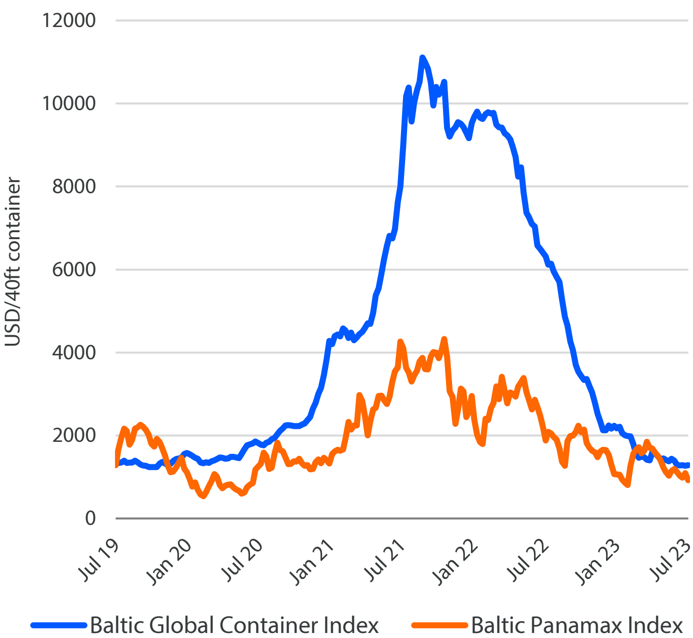
Oil & Freight

What to Watch:

- US Department of Energy weekly inventory reports on 3, 10, 17, and 24 August will give an updated picture of available supply in energy markets.
- Any stimulus announcements from the People's Bank of China will firm up the picture for energy demand.

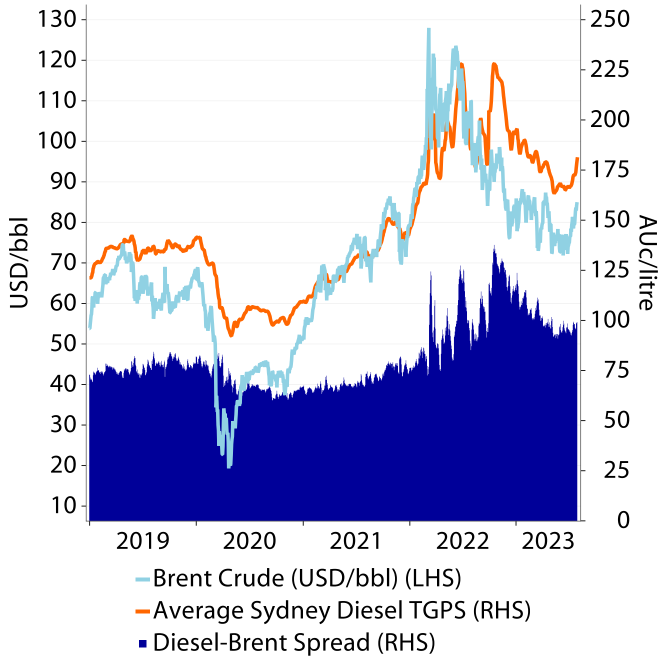
Diesel-Brent Spreads Widening

Baltic Panamax Index and Dry Container Index, Jul 2019-Aug 2023



Source: Baltic Exchange, Bloomberg, Rabobank 2023

Brent Crude Oil and average Sydney Diesel, Jan 2019-Aug 2023



Source: Macrobond, Rabobank 2023

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Agri Price Dashboard

31/07/2023	Unit	MOM	Current	Last month	Last year
Grains & oilseeds					
CBOT wheat	USc/bushel	▲	704	636	808
CBOT soybean	USc/bushel	▼	1,487	1,557	1,637
CBOT corn	USc/bushel	▼	521	555	616
Australian ASX EC Wheat Track	AUD/tonne	▲	398	386	410
Non-GM Canola Newcastle Track	AUD/tonne	▲	690	642	769
Feed Barley F1 Geelong Track	AUD/tonne	▲	316	316	362
Beef markets					
Eastern Young Cattle Indicator	AUc/kg cwt	▲	564	556	888
Feeder Steer	AUc/kg lwt	▲	321	309	488
North Island Bull 300kg	NZc/kg cwt	▼	565	590	605
South Island Bull 300kg	NZc/kg cwt	▼	535	550	605
Sheepmeat markets					
Eastern States Trade Lamb Indicator	AUc/kg cwt	▼	493	565	634
North Island Lamb 17.5kg YX	NZc/kg cwt	▼	705	755	920
South Island Lamb 17.5kg YX	NZc/kg cwt	▼	705	755	925
Venison markets					
North Island Stag	NZc/kg cwt	▼	875	885	805
South Island Stag	NZc/kg cwt	▼	875	885	820
Oceanic Dairy Markets					
Butter	USD/tonne FOB	▼	4,900	5,363	5,588
Skim Milk Powder	USD/tonne FOB	▼	2,625	2,775	3,913
Whole Milk Powder	USD/tonne FOB	▼	3,050	3,150	3,838
Cheddar	USD/tonne FOB	▼	4,125	4,650	5,150

Source: Bloomberg, MLA, Rabobank 2023

Agri Price Dashboard

31/07/2023	Unit	MOM	Current	Last month	Last year
Cotton markets					
Cotlook A Index	USc/lb	▲	98.0	90.3	131
ICE No.2 NY Futures (nearby contract)	USc/lb	▲	85.1	82.8	103
Sugar markets					
ICE Sugar No.11	USc/lb	▲	23.9	22.9	17.5
ICE Sugar No.11 (AUD)	AUD/tonne	▲	792	754	526
Wool markets					
Australian Eastern Market Indicator	AUc/kg	▲	1,179	1,126	1,381
Fertiliser					
Urea Granular (Middle East)	USD/tonne FOB	▲	400	304	545
DAP (US Gulf)	USD/tonne FOB	▲	470	435	918
Other					
Baltic Panamax Index	1000=1985	▼	975	1,030	2,051
Brent Crude Oil	USD/bbl	▲	85	75	110
Economics/currency					
AUD	vs. USD	▼	0.666	0.666	0.699
NZD	vs. USD	▲	0.616	0.613	0.628
RBA Official Cash Rate	%	•	4.10	4.10	1.35
NZRB Official Cash Rate	%	•	5.50	5.50	2.50

Source: Bloomberg, MLA, Rabobank 2023

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