Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** September 02,2020

Report Number: NZ2020-0015

Report Name: Livestock and Products Annual

Country: New Zealand

Post: Wellington

Report Category: Livestock and Products

Prepared By: David Lee-Jones

Approved By: Levin Flake

Report Highlights:

New Zealand beef production and beef exports are expected to recover somewhat in 2021 from lower levels caused by severe drought in early 2020. This drought covered much of the country from January through May and was rated in some regions as being as severe as any drought experienced in a generation. However, since May rainfall has been ample and should mean cattle will recover well from the drought during the September to December 2020 period. Improving pasture conditions are expected to increase both average carcass weights and result in higher adult cattle slaughter in 2021. Because of this, FAS/Wellington is forecasting beef production at 687,000 metric tons (MT) carcass weight equivalent (CWE) for 2021, a 1.75-percent increase over 2020. Export volumes are forecast at 615,000 MT CWE for 2021, nearly one percent up on 2020.

Executive Summary

New Zealand beef production and beef exports are expected to recover somewhat in 2021 from lower levels caused by severe drought in early 2020. This drought covered much of the country from January through May and was rated in some regions as being as severe as any drought experienced in a generation. However, since May rainfall has been ample and should mean cattle will recover well from the drought during the September to December 2020 period. Improving pasture conditions are expected to increase average carcass weights and result in higher adult cattle slaughter. Because of this, FAS/Wellington is forecasting beef production at 687,000 metric tons (MT) carcass weight equivalent (CWE) for 2021, a 1.75-percent increase over 2020.

Beef production for 2020 is still estimated at 675,000 MT, five percent less than 2019, as a result of the lower slaughter numbers and reduced average carcass weights caused by the drought.

Export volumes are forecast at 615,000 MT CWE for 2021, nearly one percent up on 2020, because of higher expected beef production. For 2020 the export tonnage is estimated at 610,000 MT CWE, which would be two percent less than 2019. Although exports have been strong during the first half of 2020, volumes are expected to fall during the second half as cattle slaughter rates and beef production are anticipated to wane. Although exports to China had seen a meteoric rise in recent years, during the first half of 2020 New Zealand beef exports to China fell while shipments to the United States rebounded. This was due to the combination of Covid-19-caused logistical disruptions for in-bound freight into China in February and March 2020, followed by a period of very high manufacturing beef prices in the United States during April and May. These two markets now account for three-quarters of New Zealand's exports and, despite the dip, demand from China is expected to remain strong due to the continuing impact of African Swine Fever there. Industry analysts and many exporters see China and the United States as remaining the dominant destinations for the foreseeable future.

Although there were some Covid-19 related impacts in the processing of beef, the overall impact on the sector has been relatively minor. New Zealand has had relatively few cases, and processing facilities have been able to adapt to new measures aimed at combating the spread of the disease.

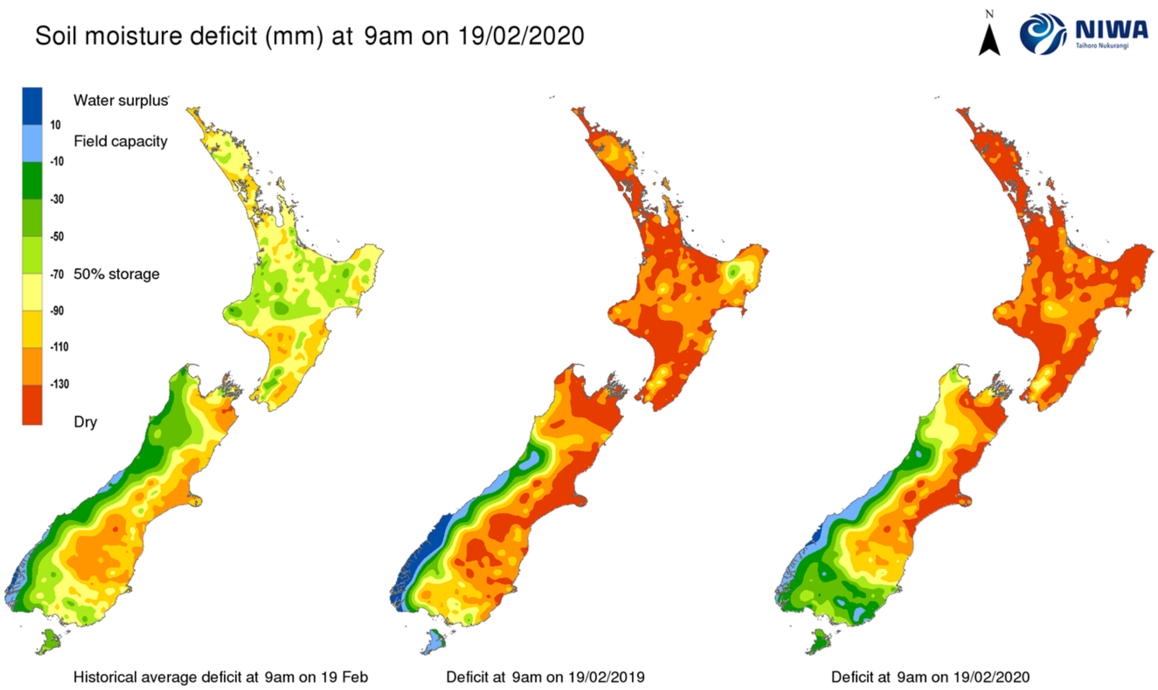
Note: the Marketing Year (MY) is the calendar year; the MY2021 marketing year is shown as 2021. Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at: *https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline*

Cattle Situation

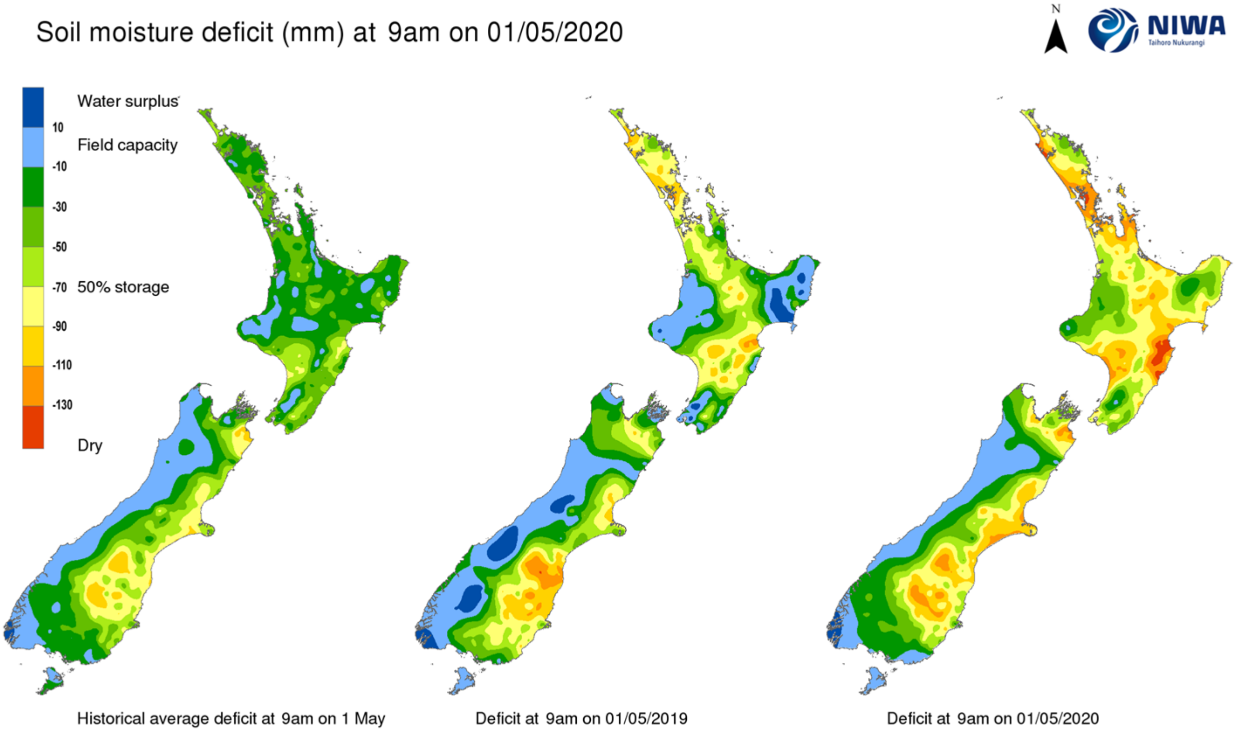
Seasonal Pasture Production

Much of New Zealand, and especially the North Island, experienced drought conditions during the first half of 2020. The chart below shows the extent of the drought conditions in late February 2020. Although similar dry conditions also occurred in 2019, the difference this year was that the dry weather persisted later into April and May for much of the upper east coast, Northland, the southern central regions of the North Island and the southern east coast of the South Island. Many of the impacted areas in the North Island are some of the more densely populated beef raising regions. It was fortunate that most regions went into 2020 with good pasture and conserved feed supplies, which partially mitigated the impact of the dryness. This conserved feed was fed out in the worst affected regions, and additionally a lot of cattle were sold to less affected areas. Although rain did come in the late autumn, it arrived too late to boost pasture volumes significantly before lower winter temperatures reduced potential pasture growth rates in the key impacted regions.

Soil Moisture on February 19th – Historical Average, 2019 and 2020



Soil Moisture on May 1st – Historical Average, 2019 and 2020

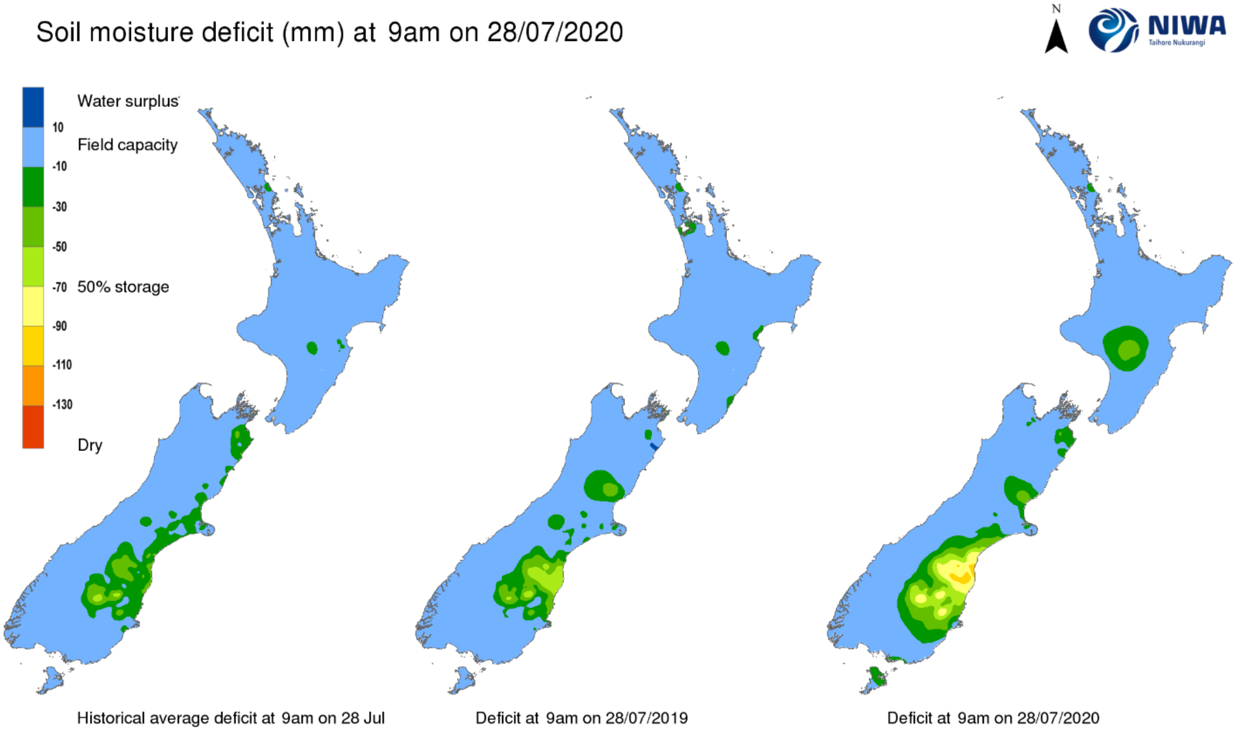


These rains have returned soil moisture levels to at, or close to, field capacity in most of the North Island (see chart below). There are numerous reports, however, from farmers that their water supply dams have not filled yet, and if sufficient rainfall is not forthcoming over the next two to three months this could be problematic for farmers grazing cattle over the 2020/2021 summer period.

NIWA, the National Institute for Water and Atmosphere, are forecasting that for July through September rainfall will be likely near normal levels in key beef cattle producing regions. However, they rate their confidence in this forecast for rainfall at low to medium. NIWA goes on to forecast an 80 to 85-percent likelihood that air temperatures will be near average or higher than average levels. NIWA rates their confidence in the temperature forecast at medium to high.

Because of the earlier dryness, as of late July pasture growth rates for the upper half of the North Island were generally five to fifteen percent lower than at that point last year. For the lower half of the North Island they were generally similar to last year. The lack of conserved feed on hand to supplement any feed deficits over the next two months is likely to mean that cattle growth rates will be negatively impacted unless spring weather is favorable for pasture growth.

Soil Moisture on July 28th – Historical Average, 2019 and 2020



Cattle Production and Inventory Changes

2021

FAS/Wellington forecasts total cattle slaughter at 4.3 million (m) head in 2021, two percent below 2020 slaughter levels. This decline is due to lower calf slaughter, as adult cattle slaughter is forecast at 2.6m head, slightly greater than 2020. Key factors include:

- The calf kill is projected to reduce by nearly six percent to 1.7m head as a result of slightly less calves being born and increased demand from the beef sector for replacements.
- The total steers, bulls, and heifers kill is forecast at 1.61m head, just over three percent greater than 2020. This is the result of a bulge in the number of steers and heifers reaching maturity this year, as well as carry over cattle from 2020 that were not heavy enough to slaughter because of the drought.
- The cow kill is forecast to fall by four percent. The dairy cow herd is expected to remain stable, but the beef cow herd is expected to have reduced slaughter in order to replace cows culled during the drought in autumn 2020.

The total cattle inventory is forecast to remain essentially stable dropping by just 0.1 percent from 10.15m head in 2020 to 10.14m head in 2021. Industry contacts expect that in total farmers are most likely to keep the beef herd relatively stable. Financially, beef cattle finishing has been favored on the better classes of pasture land not being used for dairy.

While many farmers in 2019 were very confident about the future for farmgate beef prices, and this translated into increased beef cow numbers in 2019 and a gradually increasing total beef herd, farmers now find themselves in a period of great uncertainty. In the short to medium-term the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on consumer demand in export destinations is the prime cause of uncertainty. However, in the medium to longer term environmental regulations could dampen expansion plans. In addition, forestry encroachment onto sheep and beef land, which is prompted chiefly by speculation on carbon credits, is expected to also be a factor moving forward.

2020

Total cattle slaughter for 2020 is estimated at 4.39m head, down 113,000 head (2.5 percent) from 2019. The main drivers behind the changes are:

- An estimated 125,000 head fewer steers, bulls, and heifers are now estimated to be killed in 2020 compared with 2019 (down 7.5 percent). For the first half of the year, 51,000 head less of these cattle were slaughtered than the comparable period in 2019. The advent of Covid-19 caused some disruption in the meat processing sector and social distancing rules imposed by the Government as a requirement in order to continue processing reduced the daily throughput by 20-40 percent for approximately four weeks during March/April. However, this backlog was caught up mid-June. The primary factor impacting reduced slaughter of these types of animals is a reduction in the overall number of this age group. In addition to this, because of drought-reduced pasture growth rates and subsequently slower animal growth rates, some cattle that would have been slaughtered in 2020 will have not reached suitable liveweights, and instead will be slaughtered in 2021.

- The cow kill is estimated, however, to be up by 23,000 head over 2019 (2.3 percent) at 1.035m head. This is due to a combination of a strong dairy cow kill so far this year, and a reduction in beef cow numbers as a result of the drought conditions and forestry planting encroaching on land typically used for beef cow grazing.

- The calf kill in 2020 is estimated to be steady from 2019, only down 10,000 head (0.6 percent). Although the calf kill pace started more slowly in 2020 than in 2019, as the months progressed the slaughter numbers have caught up to last year’s pace.   Even though the meat processors are offering lower prices for calves this year (mainly because hides are nearly unsellable and food service options for veal are scarce), there are no other outlets other than slaughter available for those surplus calves that are not going to be reared for either dairy or beef herd replacements.

The total cattle inventory for 2020 is now forecast at 10.15m head, which will be within a few thousand head of the 2019 total. The latest StatisticsNZ data puts the 2019 inventory at 10.15m. The beef herd is estimated to have increased very slightly to 3.92m head from 3.90m head in 2019. However the beef cow numbers are estimated to have been reduced from 1.104m head in 2019 to 1.04m head in 2020, owing to drought conditions forcing farmers to reduce cow numbers and forestry investors purchasing farmland and taking it out of agricultural production.

Mycoplasma Bovis outbreak

The Mycoplasma Bovis disease continues to be detected on new farms, and the eradication program is continuing. However, the rate of detections has slowed down considerably. In total, there have been 250 properties with confirmed cases. Only one of these is active at the moment with the rest either destocked or treated appropriately and are able to farm cattle again. In total, over the last three years 158,000 cattle have been culled but the number being slaughtered now has slowed to a trickle. For instance, only six head were culled during the last week of July 2020.

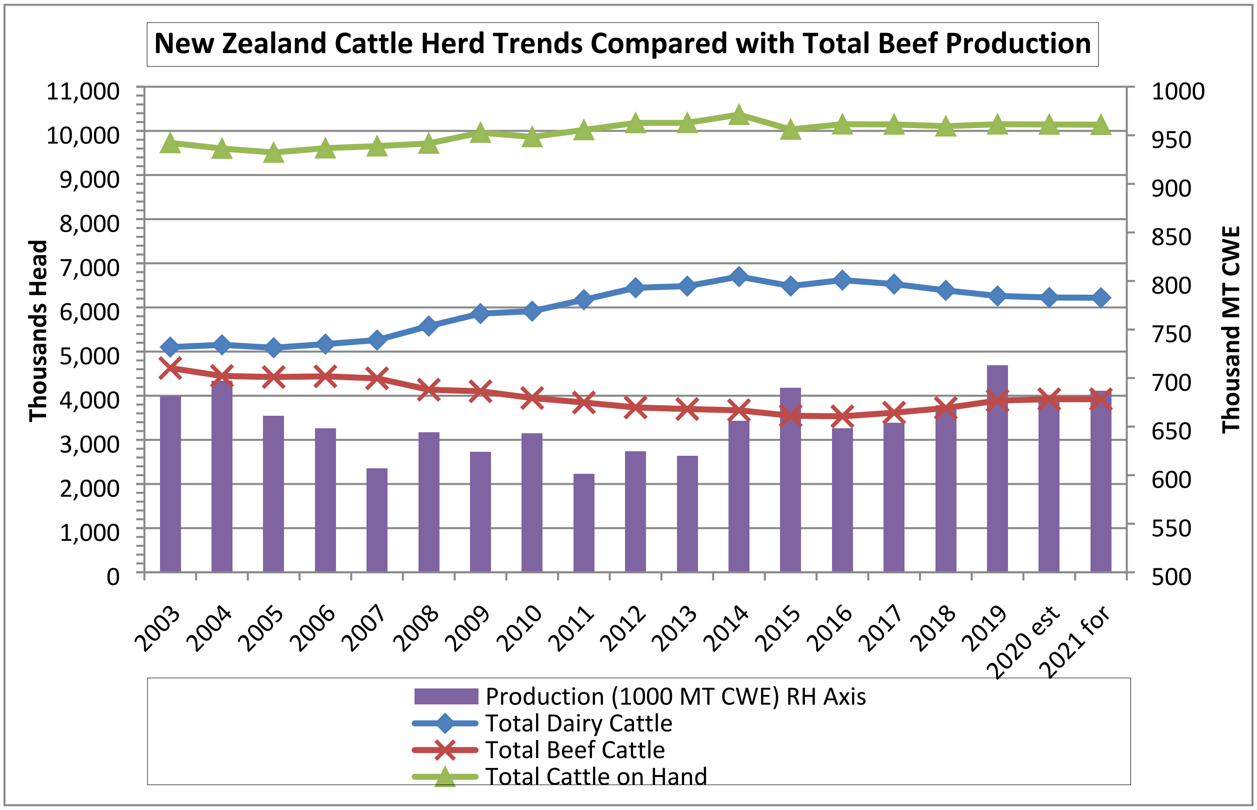
Dairy-Beef Integration

Approximately 70 percent of the adult cattle slaughtered each year (and essentially 100 percent of the calves slaughtered) now have their origin in the dairy industry. This has been a growing trend over the last decade. Historically, nearly all the bulls raised specifically for beef were sourced from the dairy industry and heifers and steers came from the beef cow herd. However, as the beef cow herd diminished but farmers still wanted to farm steers and heifers, they then began to source a growing number of these from the dairy sector.

Dairy farmers in increasing numbers are realizing that breeding some progeny with beef genetics can increase the value of their calf crop. From the chart below it can be seen that since 2011 there has been a general trend upwards in beef production. This has been facilitated by extra cattle raised which have been sourced from the dairy sector. If the trend toward steep hill country being planted in trees continues the number of beef cows will decline, which will mean an even greater reliance on sourcing stock from the dairy sector.

Feed Lots

New Zealand has very little feedlot capacity and nearly all cattle are grass fed. There is one major feedlot on the east coast of the South Island which has capacity of 25,000 – 35,000 head. There are also a few small feedlots that would cater for 1,000-5,000 animals. Often these smaller feedlots would just operate for three to six months during the winter period. The prime reason for the lack of more feedlots is the cost of grain and other feeds is too high in New Zealand relative to the price that can be achieved for the beef. Often the justification for lot feeding of cattle in the winter is to enable farmers to purchase cattle in the autumn when they are cheaper, and run more through the winter in order to fully utilize the spring flush of pasture growth to finish their cattle.



Source: StatsNZ, B+LNZ, FAS/Wellington estimates

Production Supply & Demand – Cattle Numbers

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2019		2020		2021	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
New Zealand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks (1000 HEAD)	10107	10107	10151	10151	0	10146
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	5010	5010	4928	4876	0	4875
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	1029	1029	1128	1105	0	1040
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	5127	5127	4920	4975	0	4865
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	15234	15234	15071	15126	0	15011
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	40	40	45	30	0	20
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1012	1012	980	1035	0	995
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1811	1811	1810	1800	0	1700
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1680	1680	1590	1555	0	1605
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	4503	4503	4380	4390	0	4300
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	540	540	561	560	0	551
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	10151	10151	10085	10146	0	10140
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	15234	15234	15071	15126	0	15011
(1000 HEAD)						

Not Official USDA Data

Beef Production

2021

There is expected to be a small rise in beef production for 2021, and FAS/Wellington forecasts production at 687,000 metric tons (MT) carcass weight equivalent (CWE) for 2021, a 1.75-percent increase over 2020. The main drivers behind the increase are both greater slaughter numbers and higher carcass weights. Based on a reasonably normal pasture growing year, average carcass weights should return to trend levels and above the drought-affected weights in 2020.

2020

For 2020, the beef production estimate is unchanged at 675,000 MT CWE, five percent below the record production in 2019. Cattle average carcass weights are expected to be down approximately one percent because of the dry weather in the first half of the year which reduced pasture growth rates. In addition, slaughter is estimated down 2.5 percent. This is because of a lower number of beef cattle in the age group maturing this year who will be ready for slaughter. In addition, drought-reduced animal growth rates will delay the slaughter of some animals into 2021.

New Zealand Beef Production Table									
Marketing Year		2019	Actual		2020	Estimated		2021	Forecasts
Category	CW kgs/hd	Numbers to kill (1000's)	Total tons Beef	CW kgs/hd	Numbers to kill (1000's)	Total tons Beef	Est. CW kgs/hd	Numbers to kill (1000's)	Total tons Beef
Cow Slaughter	200.1	1,012	202,452	198.0	1,035	204,930	200	995	199,000
Calf Slaughter	15.9	1,811	28,713	16.0	1,800	28,800	16.5	1,700	28,050
Heifer Slaughter	241.8	513	124,017	240.0	485	116,400	242	490	118,580
Steer slaughter	312.5	591	184,630	309.0	550	169,950	312	570	177,840
Bull Slaughter	300.1	576	172,941	298.0	520	154,960	300	545	163,500
Other Adult Cattle Subtotal	286.6	1,680	481,587	283.8	1,555	441,310	287	1,605	459,920
Total Slaughter	158.3	4,503	712,752	153.8	4,390	675,040	159.8	4,300	686,970
% Change from Previous Year									
Cow Slaughter	0.9%	2.3%	3.0%	-1.0%	2.3%	1.2%	1.0%	-3.9%	-2.9%
Calf Slaughter	0.1%	-0.3%	-2.9%	0.9%	-0.6%	0.3%	3.1%	-5.6%	-2.6%
Heifer Slaughter	0.1%	4.9%	5.2%	-0.7%	-5.5%	-6.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.9%
Steer slaughter	-0.1%	7.8%	8.3%	-1.1%	-6.9%	-8.0%	1.0%	3.6%	4.6%
Bull Slaughter	-1.8%	10.1%	10.1%	-0.7%	-9.8%	-10.4%	0.7%	4.8%	5.5%
Other Adult Cattle Subtotal	-0.5%	7.7%	8.1%	-1.0%	-7.4%	-8.4%	1.0%	3.2%	4.2%
Total Slaughter	1%	3%	6%	-2.9%	-2.5%	-5.3%	3.9%	-2.1%	1.77%

Source: StatsNZ, B+LNZ, Post Estimates

Production Supply & Demand – Beef Production

Meat, Beef and Veal	2019	2020	2021
Market Year Begins	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Jan 2021

New Zealand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	4503	4503	4380	4390	0	4300
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	713	713	675	675	0	687
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	14	14	14	14	0	13
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	727	727	689	689	0	700
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	623	623	610	610	0	615
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	104	104	79	79	0	85
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	104	104	79	79	0	85
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	727	727	689	689	0	700
(1000 HEAD),(1000 MT CWE)						

Not Official USDA Data

Domestic Consumption

Beef consumption in New Zealand is forecast to rise slightly to 85,000 MT CWE in 2021. Although New Zealand has been less impacted by Covid-19 cases and lockdowns than other countries, there still has been some impact on the foodservice sector, and especially the hospitably sectors. Demand could recover for beef from these industries in 2021. Domestic consumption, however, only accounts for a small percentage (12 percent) of beef production. New Zealand beef production is focused on exporting and predominantly supplies manufacturing/commodity beef into offshore niche markets that can profitably process the lean low-fat content meat into other products. Domestic consumption growth of beef is limited mostly by the high relative price compared to chicken. Chicken is by far the most consumed meat in New Zealand, with beef and pork at roughly similar consumption levels followed by lamb/mutton.

Exports and Trade

Beef Exports

2021

FAS/Wellington forecasts beef exports for 2021 at 615,000 MT CWE, about one percent higher than the volume estimated to be shipped in 2020. This is primarily a result of the expectations for higher beef production.

In general, expectations are that in the long term, both exports levels and export destinations are expected to remain relatively stable. Beef production is not increasing at a significant rate in New Zealand and this will limit any export expansion. In terms of destinations, New Zealand exports are dominated by just two markets, the United States and China. These markets account for around three-quarters of exports and industry analysts believe that they will continue to buy the majority of New Zealand beef. Because of the expectation that beef production has largely stagnated, and that these markets will continue to be the primary buyers from New Zealand, there is not a great sense of urgency among the beef industry to find major new export markets.

New Zealand exporters have started to increase their marketing of New Zealand beef as "grass-fed" to consumers. The target market is the United States where there is established demand, but there is also expectation that Chinese demand will also expand for branded grass-fed beef. Even though nearly all of New Zealand's cattle have been essentially grass-fed, by emphasizing this aspect to consumers exporters are hoping to be able to upgrade the value of their cuts and increase the amount of product going directly into retail.

New Zealand Beef Export Statistics									
Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Carcass Weight Shipped									
Year To Date: January - June									
Partner Country	2018			2019			2020		
	CWE Quantity (MT)	Average FOB Price USD/MT	Average FOB Price NZD/MT	CWE Quantity (MT)	Average FOB Price USD/MT	Average FOB Price NZD/MT	CWE Quantity (MT)	Average FOB Price USD/MT	Average FOB Price NZD/MT
United States	170,645	$3,497	$4,899	128,009	$3,613	$5,382	146,145	$3,836	$6,120
China	73,905	$3,841	$5,375	145,935	$3,752	$5,595	113,382	$3,916	$6,265
Japan	11,710	$5,184	$7,276	14,683	$4,588	$6,837	19,505	$4,255	$6,828
Taiwan	18,270	$4,155	$5,822	14,958	$4,113	$6,124	17,054	$4,281	$6,877
Canada	11,519	$3,370	$4,688	8,868	$3,580	$5,328	13,903	$3,726	$5,954
South Korea	16,200	$3,342	$4,668	9,732	$3,751	$5,582	11,227	$4,011	$6,425
Australia	6,472	$3,750	$5,243	6,520	$3,570	$5,320	7,899	$3,447	$5,501
Indonesia	4,532	$2,700	$3,809	3,922	$2,402	$3,590	5,246	$2,104	$3,388
Malaysia	4,535	$3,139	$4,389	3,646	$2,814	$4,187	3,434	$2,970	$4,760
Philippines	4,655	$2,589	$3,603	2,581	$2,571	$3,832	2,486	$2,864	$4,589
Rest of the World	23,511	$6,346	$8,870	24,730	$5,627	$8,382	21,367	$5,364	$8,539
World Total	**345,954**	**$3,822**	**$5,350**	**363,584**	**$3,839**	**$5,721**	**361,648**	**$3,948**	**$6,309**

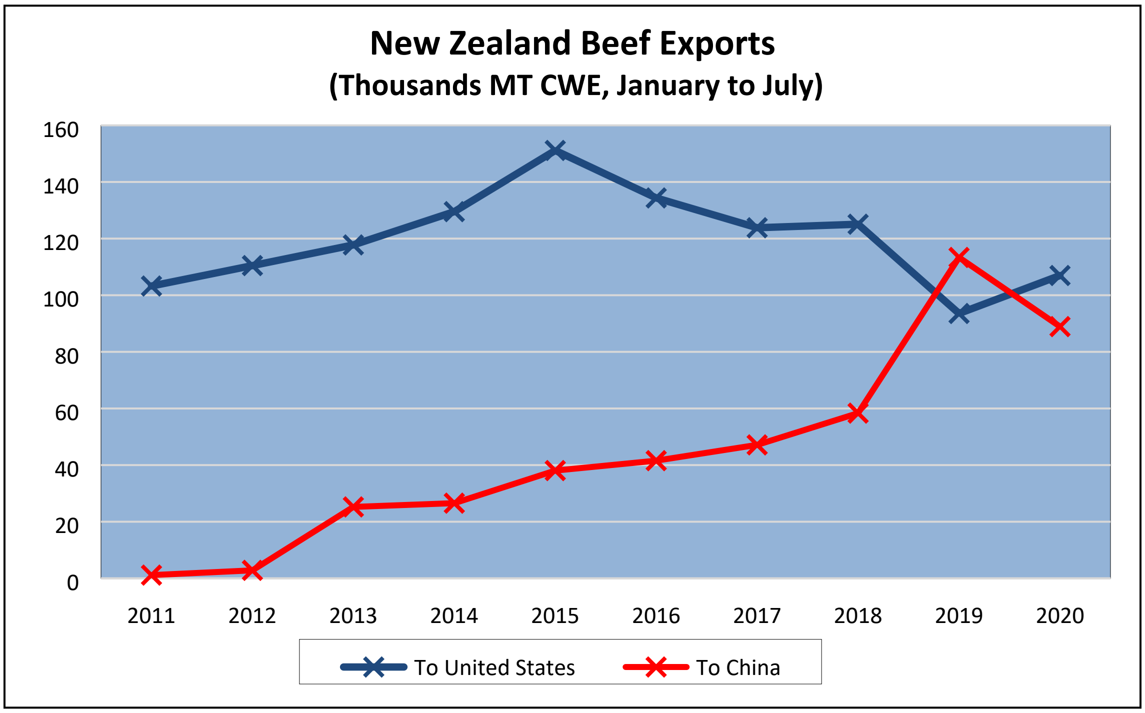
Source: TDM LLB

2020

The FAS/Wellington estimate for 2020 exports is unchanged at 610,000 MT CWE in 2020, which if realized would be two percent below 2019. The overall decline in exports in 2020, however, is expected to be less than the fall in production because of large stockpiles. The primary reason for this is that a rush of slaughter in December 2019 resulted in a buildup of inventory in cold stores which was exported in early 2020.

Actual exports for the half year were just 2,000 MT CWE behind the same period in 2019, but there is expected to be lower beef production and subsequently lower exports for the second half of the year. This is a result of lower slaughter numbers and reduced carcass weights.

A major trend during 2018 and 2019 for New Zealand beef exports has been the unprecedented increase in exports to China, and in 2019 China surpassed the United States as the largest market for New Zealand beef. However, this clear trend of increased exports to China was impacted by logistical disruptions to China-bound exports during February and March 2020. This was followed by a period of very high manufacturing beef prices in the United States during April and May. New Zealand exporters were quick to divert shipments of cow and bull beef to the United States to take advantage of this, and as a result during the first half of 2020 the United States regained its spot as the top buyer of New Zealand beef (see chart below)

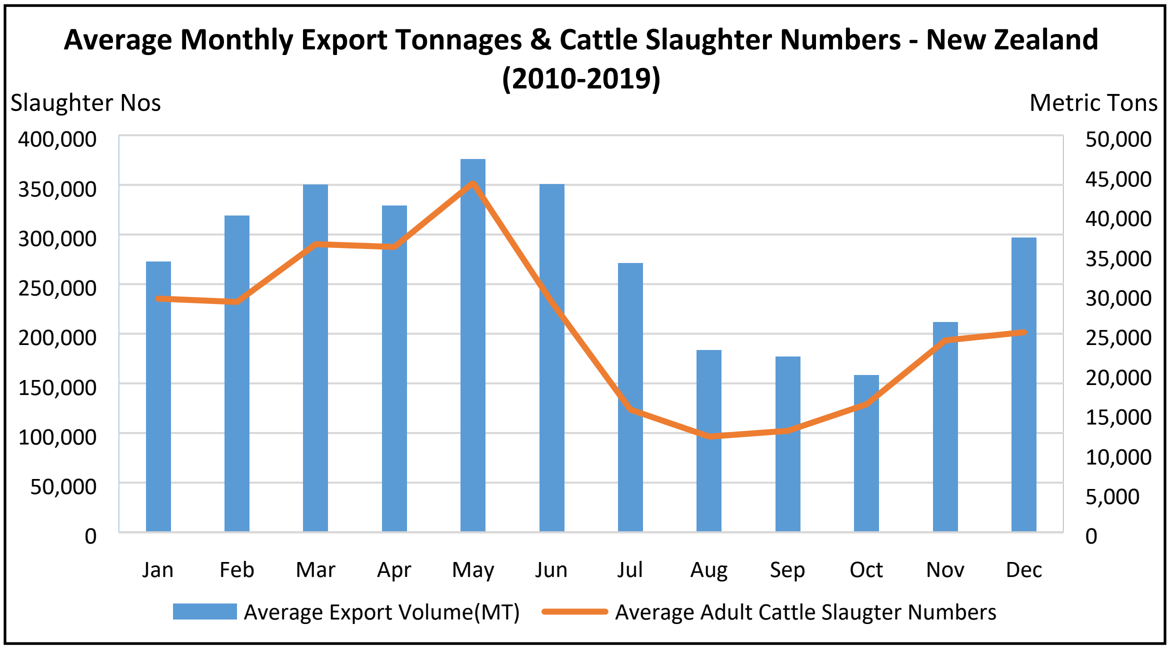


Source: TDM LLB

Despite this shift, commentators in the processing/exporting sector are still expecting strong demand from China because of the continued impact of African Swine Fever on the Chinese pig herd and the need for imported meat proteins. Underlying demand in China for beef is still strong despite the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

New Zealand Beef Production and Exports Seasonality

New Zealand beef exports are seasonal, in line with the seasonal nature of beef slaughter. This is due to the fact that there are virtually no feedlots and farmers rely on pasture feeding for their cattle with relatively low levels of feed supplementation. As winter approaches (May/June) there is a relatively high kill as farmers reduce their cattle numbers to a level that can be sustained through the winter period (June-August) of low pasture growth. Slaughter numbers reduce as most cattle have reduced feed intakes and low growth rates until spring arrives (September/October), when pasture growth explodes and cattle growth rates peak. As summer approaches (December), slaughter numbers begin to rapidly rise again.

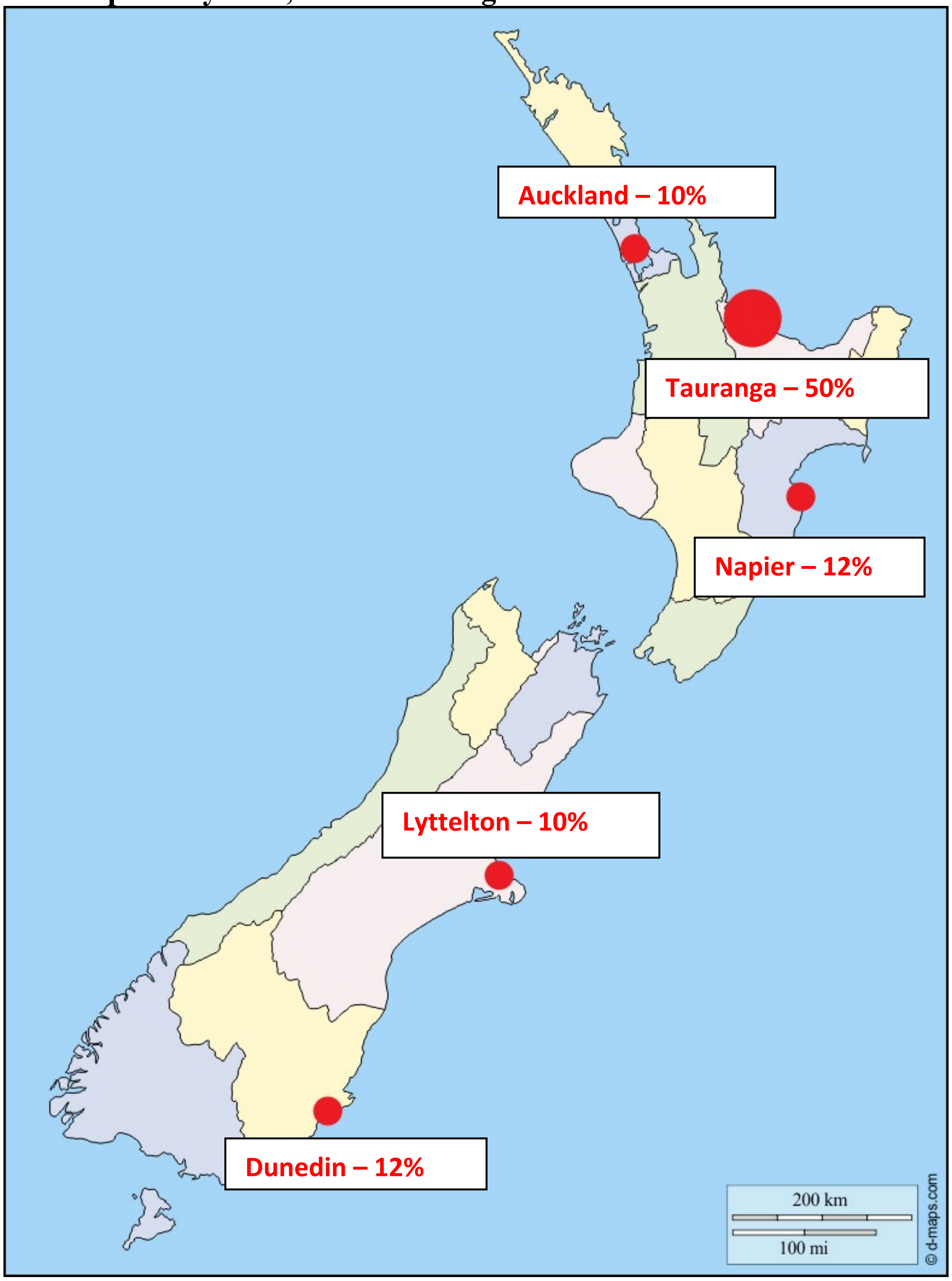


Source: TDM LLB, StatsNZ

New Zealand Beef Exports by Port and Transport Type							
For PSD Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Product Weight (MT)							
Description	Calendar Year - Metric Tons					January-July (MT)	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020
Tauranga - Shipping Port	227,080	203,755	204,445	232,012	256,842	177,896	184,014
Auckland - Shipping Port	60,081	58,346	59,204	50,709	10,674	6,492	5,679
Napier - Shipping Port	47,479	41,246	63,221	54,934	60,019	38,022	40,386
Wellington- Shipping Port	22,020	19,248	3,069	14,243	20,253	13,461	11,738
Total Shipped from North Island (Boat)	356,660	322,595	329,939	351,898	347,788	235,871	241,817
Invercargill (Bluff) - Shipping Port	611	582	772	1,274	3,312	1,070	1,612
Dunedin - Shipping Port	48,598	45,222	49,820	55,860	65,403	44,449	42,642
Lyttelton - Shipping Port	45,108	46,642	39,292	39,273	49,126	26,992	25,393
Nelson - Shipping Port	635	325	462	1,145	2,478	1,765	1,144
Total Shipped from South Island (Boat)	94,952	92,771	90,346	97,552	120,319	74,276	70,791
Total Shipped by Boat	451,612	415,366	420,285	449,450	468,107	310,147	312,608
Total Air Freighted	4,580	3,811	3,240	2,586	4,551	3,498	2,973
Total Exported all Exits	456,192	419,177	423,525	452,036	472,658	313,645	315,581

Source: TDM LLB

Beef Exports by Port, 5 Year Average



Source: TDM, base map from https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=240251&lang=en

New Zealand Beef Export Statistics							
Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Carcass Weight Equivalent Shipped							
Calendar Year/Marketing Year: 2017 - 2019							
Partner	**Quantity in Metric Tons CWE**			**Market Share (%)**			**%Δ 2019/18**
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	
China	106,355	146,293	280,499	18.86	24.31	45.03	91.74
United States	263,300	256,729	180,140	46.69	42.66	28.92	-29.83
Japan	22,753	24,471	26,131	4.04	4.07	4.20	6.78
Taiwan	28,738	32,615	23,209	5.10	5.42	3.73	-28.84
Canada	27,138	24,948	16,124	4.81	4.15	2.59	-35.37
South Korea	25,993	27,082	15,780	4.61	4.50	2.53	-41.73
Australia	13,688	13,922	13,406	2.43	2.31	2.15	-3.71
Indonesia	8,043	8,366	7,776	1.43	1.39	1.25	-7.06
Switzerland	8	1,667	6,853	0	0.28	1.10	311.10
Malaysia	7,277	7,584	6,032	1.29	1.26	0.97	-20.47
Rest of the World	60,653	58,137	46,959	10.76	9.66	7.54	-19.23
Total for World	**563,946**	**601,814**	**622,909**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**3.51**

Source: TDM LLB

New Zealand Beef and Veal Exports to Specific Destinations									
For PSD Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Carcass Weight Equivalent (MT) Shipped									
For Calendar Years									
Commodity HS Code	**Commodity Product Description**	**Exports to United States**				**Exports To China**			
		2018		**2019**		**2018**		**2019**	
		Qty	**US$/MT**	**Qty**	**US$/MT**	**Qty**	**US$/MT**	**Qty**	**US$/MT**
020120	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Cuts With Bone In (Other Than Half Or Whole Carcasses), Fresh Or Chilled	41	$15,971	45	$15,189	12	$10,208	238	$6,169
020130	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Boneless, Fresh Or Chilled	3,772	$7,172	4,738	$7,175	5,057	$4,344	12,957	$4,668
020210	Carcasses And Half-Carcasses Of Bovine Animals, Frozen	55	$6,669	0	$0	0	$2,696	3,198	$3,240
020220	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Cuts With Bone In (Other Than Half Or Whole Carcasses), Frozen	261	$3,870	76	$3,682	32,096	$3,043	48,756	$3,302
020230	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Boneless, Frozen	246,298	$3,297	168,499	$3,566	109,126	$3,879	215,350	$4,002
021020	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

160250	Meat Or Meat Offal Of Bovine Animals, Prepared Or Preserved, Nesoi	6,301	$8,941	6,781	$8,567	2	$7,541	0	$0
	Total Beef and Veal Exported	256,729	$3,496	180,140	$3,852	146,293	$3,712	280,499	$3,904

Source: TDM LLB

New Zealand Beef and Veal Export Statistics To China							
For PSD Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Product Weight (MT) Shipped							
HS Subheading	Description	January - July 2018		January - July 2019		January - July 2020	
		Qty	US$/MT	Qty	US$/MT	Qty	US$/MT
0202300001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts according to the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, & frozen	39,128	$5,136	69,156	$5,165	52,121	$5,365
0202300011	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of bull, frozen	10,847	$6,366	29,541	$5,449	16,855	$6,111
0202200041	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, Bone-In, & frozen (Excluding Carcasses and Quarters)	7,599	$4,546	11,651	$4,553	11,491	$3,792
0202200049	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, Bone-In, & frozen (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	4,641	$1,158	8,005	$1,275	7,646	$1,535
0202200051	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts of bull, with bone in, frozen (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	5,690	$3,215	6,925	$3,557	5,733	$3,338
0201300001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled	1,392	$5,914	3,762	$6,170	3,792	$6,364
0202300009	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts other than according to the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, & frozen	613	$6,399	2,190	$4,546	1,224	$4,724
0202200069	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Cuts With Bone In N.E.C. & Frozen	501	$1,825	626	$2,110	939	$1,239
0201300011	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of bull, fresh or chilled	104	$6,062	1,067	$5,854	816	$6,112
0201300009	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled	119	$5,069	494	$5,294	680	$5,525
0202300021	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of veal (bobby), frozen	77	$3,387	95	$3,344	51	$3,526
0201200041	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	2	$13,110	49	$8,210	33	$5,672
0201200049	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	0	$0	14	$8,950	10	$7,442
0202100019	Other Half Carcasses Frozen	0	$0	0	$0	7	$3,229
0202200039	Meat; of bovine animals (excluding steer, heifer, cow and bull), beef quarters, with bone in, frozen	42	$3,031	0	$0	6	$3,407
0201300021	Boneless Bobby Veal Cuts Fresh or Chilled	0	$0	0	$0	0	$3,148
0202100001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef quarters of steer and heifer, P1 grade, with bone in, frozen	0	$2,696	34	$3,407	0	$0

0202200001	P1 Grade Steer and Heifer Quarters Frozen	5	$2,725	0	$0	0	$0
0202200059	Meat; of bovine animals, veal (other than bobby) quarters and cuts, with bone in, frozen (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	1	$1,579	0	$0	0	$0
0202300029	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of veal (other than bobby), frozen	0	$0	34	$1,020	0	$889
1602501900	Meat Preparations: Of Bovine Animals, Meat Or Meat Offal, Prepared or preserved, packed other than in airtight cans or jars, NEC	1	$13,498	0	$0	0	$0
	Total Beef Exports to China	**70,762**	**$4,846**	**133,642**	**$4,867**	**101,404**	**$4,905**

Source: TDM LLB

New Zealand Export Statistics To United States							
Harmonizing Codes: 0201, 0202, 021020, 160250 by Product Weight (MT) Shipped							
HS Subheading	Description	January - July 2018		January - July 2019		January - July 2020	
		Qty	US$/MT	Qty	US$/MT	Qty	US$/MT
0202300001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts according to the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, & frozen	81,908	$4,455	55,486	$4,638	72,829	$4,923
0202300011	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of bull, frozen	58,644	$4,683	41,877	$4,722	46,314	$5,184
0201300001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts according to the NZ Meat Producers' Board definition, of cow, steer and heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled	1,666	$9,437	2,139	$9,531	2,352	$9,930
1602501900	Meat Preparations: Of Bovine Animals, Meat Or Meat Offal, Prepared or preserved, packed other than in airtight cans or jars, NEC	1,229	$20,083	1,477	$18,475	1,296	$19,389
0202300009	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts other than according to the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, & frozen	1,062	$4,701	1,305	$5,041	1,251	$5,266
0202200069	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Cuts With Bone In N.E.C. & Frozen	12	$1,652	0	$39,153	211	$761
0202300021	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of veal (bobby), frozen	75	$4,434	228	$4,869	131	$4,968
0202200041	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, Bone-In, & frozen (Excluding Carcasses and Quarters)	27	$4,959	6	$4,968	60	$2,240
0201200041	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts According To The NZ Meat Producers' Board Definition, Of Cow, Steer And Heifer, With Bone In, Fresh Or Chilled (Excluding Carcasses, Half-Carcasses And Quarters)	12	$14,255	24	$14,456	26	$16,080
0202200049	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, Bone-In, & frozen (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	18	$5,011	1	$5,538	1	$8,250
0201200049	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To the NZ Meat Producers Board definition of cow, steer, & heifer, boneless, fresh or chilled (excluding carcasses, half carcasses, and quarters)	11	$18,362	1	$19,511	0	$0

0201300009	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Beef Cuts Other Than According To The NZ Meat Producers' Board Definition, Of Cow, Steer And Heifer, Boneless, Fresh Or Chilled	88	$12,739	9	$9,015	0	$9,187
0201300011	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts of bull, fresh or chilled	0	$5,226	0	$6,199	0	$0
0202100019	Meat; Of Bovine Animals, Half-Carcasses N.E.C. In Item No. 0202.10, Frozen	55	$6,669	0	$0	0	$0
0202200001	Meat; of bovine animals, beef quarters of steer and heifer, P1 grade, with bone in, frozen	0	$0	0	$10,576	0	$1,424
0202200051	Meat; of bovine animals, beef cuts of bull, with bone in, frozen (excluding carcasses, half-carcasses and quarters)	36	$1,401	1	$4,706	0	$0
	Total Beef Exports to United States	**144,845**	**$4,746**	**102,555**	**$4,982**	**124,471**	**$5,263**

Attachments:

No Attachments