CDE DAIRY MARKET TANAGEMENT UPDATE

All prices except where noted

Global Milk Supply: Over the last couple decades, our world seems to have gotten a lot smaller. Technological advancements in communications and transportation have brought the world closer together in many ways. I am sure not everyone reading this has a smartphone, but I am positive that more people do than do not. When I first moved to Pennsylvania from North Carolina in December of 2018, I moved here by myself while my wife and kids stayed in North Carolina to finish the school year. They finally moved here in July 2019. It was a tough eight months for us all. However, one thing made it more tolerable. I was able to video call my family every day to talk to them and see their smiling faces. Even though we were separated by 400 miles for a brief period, we were able to feel closer because of being able to see each other virtually. I use that same technology to talk to my parents and brother in North Carolina, and my sister who lives in

The technologies that have improved and sped up transportation have allowed for goods to travel much further distances and arrive much more quickly than ever before. As a result of this "smaller" world, the U.S. economy is not reliant only upon itself. As was emphasized over the last year, our economy is tied to the world economy. This provides both opportunities and challenges, and we must be able to adapt to be successful. Over the last 20 years, U.S. dairy has become a major player in the world market. However, there certainly have been some glitches along the way and problems will arise again in the future.

Germany.

The ability of the U.S. to compete on the world market is driven partly by what milk production is doing in other parts of the world. Right now,

to last year. New Zealand's milk production season is coming to an end as winter approaches the Southern Hemisphere, but season-to-date totals show that their milk production

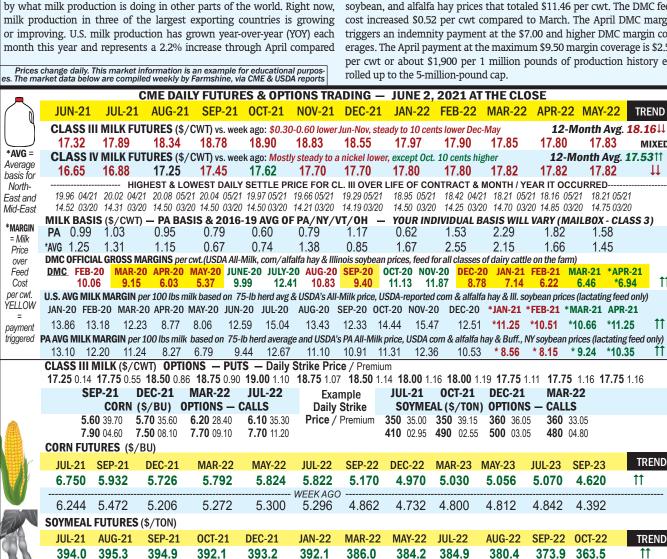
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is up 2.1% over last year. They have already set a new season milk produc tion record of 43.8 billion pounds. This does not seem like much when you compare that to the U.S. annual milk production of 223 billion pounds in 2020, but there is one key difference between the U.S. and New Zealand: they export 90% (about 39 million pounds) of their total production compared to about 16% (36 billion pounds) of U.S. milk production exported.

March milk production in the European Union (EU) was down compared to last year but is improving. January EU milk production declined 0.7% compared to last January, but only declined 0.6% in February. EU milk production through the first quarter 2021 is basically flat at -0.2% compared to first quarter 2020. Continued improvement is expected. In general, U.S. dairy product prices remain below international prices. However, if milk production continues to grow, it will put downward pressure on international prices and those prices will likely become more competitive with U.S. prices.

The April Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) margin was announced as \$6.94 per cwt. This is \$0.48 higher than March. The U.S. all-milk price increased \$1.00 per cwt to \$18.40 compared to March, overcoming increased corn, soybean, and alfalfa hay prices that totaled \$11.46 per cwt. The DMC feed cost increased \$0.52 per cwt compared to March. The April DMC margin triggers an indemnity payment at the \$7.00 and higher DMC margin coverages. The April payment at the maximum \$9.50 margin coverage is \$2.56 per cwt or about \$1,900 per 1 million pounds of production history en-



394.0 395.3 394.9 392.1 393.2 392.1 386.0 384.2 384.9 380.4 373.9 *WEEK AGO* 383.8 384.6 384.6 382.8 384.3 383.0 376.4 374.4 375.8 370.8 364.0 CME DAIRY CASH-SETTLED FUTURES (\$/LB) PA MILK MARGIN & IOFC-LATEST PSU VALUES -*APR. 2021 PA MILK MARGIN JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV 1 295 1 325 1.372 FEED NFDM 1 280 1 342 1 355 (\$/CWT milk) @ 75 lbs milk) (\$/CWT milk)

353.3 SPOT CASH TREND 06/02/21 DEC 06/02/21 1.2950 11 Ш 1.365 0.646 0.632 WHEY 0.607 0.590 0.570 0.6025 0.550 0.530 \$/CWT APR.(estimated) *7.77 11 *10.3511 *8.7411 1.904 1.8050 11 BUTTER 1.825 1.857 1.885 1.890 1.910 1.910 IOFC = *PREV MO *8.66 *6.93 *9.24 CHEESE 1 653 1 718 1.781 1.835 1.861 1.865 1.846 See Below YR AGO CME SPOT CHEESE: BARRELS 1.5900 / 40 LB BLOCKS 1.5050 * = * NEW **CURRENT FEDERAL ORDER VALUES (\$/LB)**

ANNOUNCED FEDERAL ORDER PRICES (\$/CWT) *CL I ADV TT CL II TT CL IV11 *ALL-MILK-U.S *ALL-MILK-PA CL III11

900

15.42(APR) *18.40(APR) 11 *18.40(APR) 11 18.29(JUN) 15.56(APR) 17.67(APR) MONTH AGO 17.10 15.07 16.15 14.18 17.40 17.90 YEAR AGO

BUTTER NFDM DRYWHEY 13.87 15.30 11.42 13.07

CATTLE - DAIRY PURPOSES(\$/HD) NORTHEAST (Avg. May 19, 2021 sale New Holland, PA) Open: 300-600 lbs Beef X 600-900 lbs 900-1000 lbs BULLS(1100-1300 lb) COWS: Fresh Bred Springing HEIFERS: Bred Beef x Springing 1115 975 935 Itd 1050 475 950 1125

Avg. of prices reported by USDA Market News for PA Auction Markets May 27-June1, 2021 CULL MARKET COWS (\$/CWT LIVEWEIGHT

985 900

Price

Average to high dressing

Premium White Breakers **Boners** Lean 71.5011 67.5011 51.2511 N/A WEEK AGO 71.35 76.25 N/A

YEAR AGO -Sale not reported by USDA due to COVID shut down **Dairy** EXCELLENCE

MONTH AGO COMPARISON

brought to you by:



APR. 2021

COMPONENTS

0.4268

PROT

B.FAT

N.FAT

OTHER

1150

1000

YR AGO

No report

No report

No report

Ш

Ш

11

875 550 910 450 550 FED HOLSTEIN STEERS (\$/CWT LIVEWEIGHT) Choice & Prime 1250-1550 lbs light test **BULL CALVES:** No. 1 & 2, 90-130 lbs

70-85 lbs

110.00 85.00

WEIGHTED AVG. 4-WK APR. 1-30, 2021

MAKE ALLOW

1.5103

1.6099

1.0002

0.4144

N/A

N/A

WFFK AGO

90.00

140 00

0.2003

0.1715

0.1678

0.1991

685

650

250.00

CURRENT Beef X

88.00

120.00

VALUE

1.7106

1.7814

1.1680

0.6135

N/A

PRODUCT

CHEESE