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Sustainability of cattle supply in the UK

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It all starts with the consumer

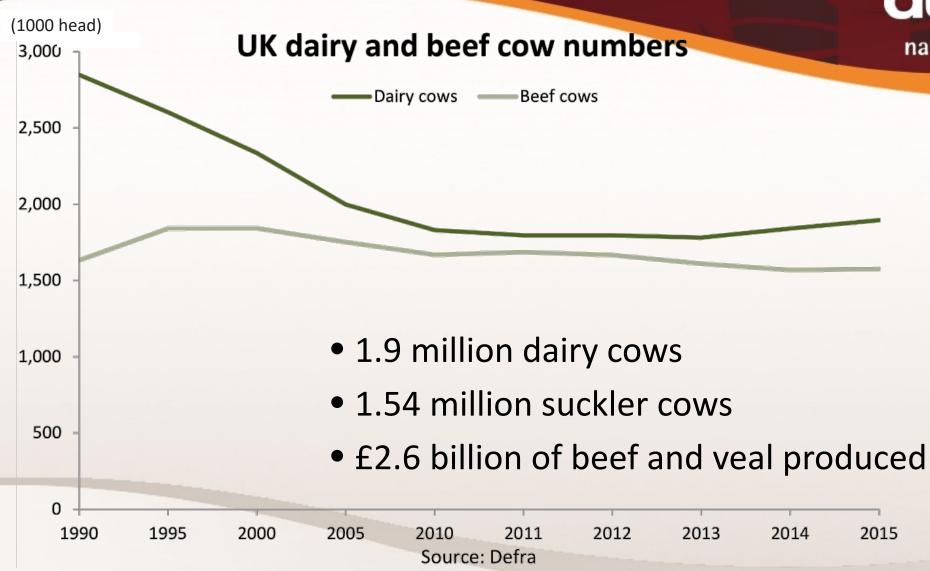
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- We must start with the market
- Beef is a commodity, but also a luxury
- Key protein source for UK families
- More expensive than some alternatives
- Consumers buying on
 - Value/Price
 - Taste and quality
 - Consistency
 - Convenience



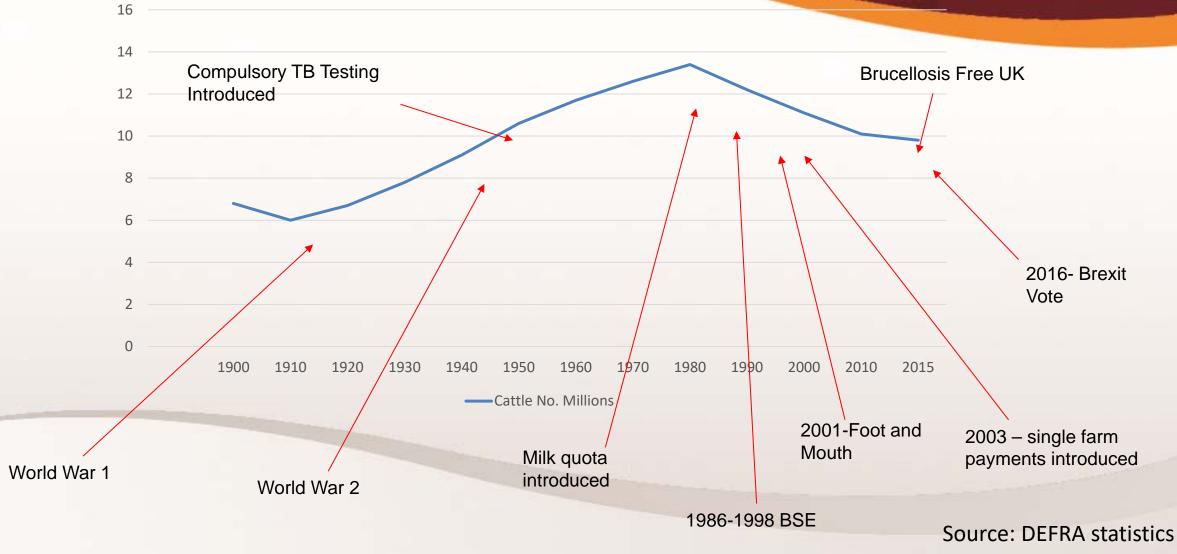
Cattle numbers





UK cattle numbers since 1900





Causes of fluctuation



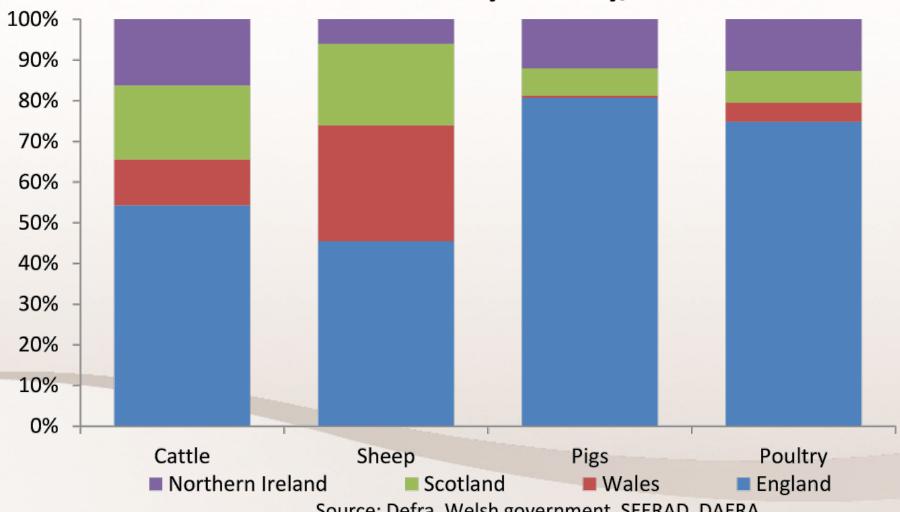
- Livestock numbers have always fluctuated
 - Market conditions
 - Available imported beef
 - Land availability
 - Water availability
 - Comparative enterprise profitability
 - External support/CAP payments
 - Legislative framework
 - Currency



Livestock numbers by country



UK livestock numbers by country, June 2015



Source: Defra, Welsh government, SEERAD, DAERA



So what does our industry look like?

UK Beef production





The negatives



- <u>Unprofitability</u> (despite high beef prices)
- Almost total lack of performance recording
- Industry fragmentation
 - The separation of the breeder from the finisher & hence the market
 - Broken Feedback Loop
- Variable supply & Inconsistent Quality
 - The overwhelming importance of throughput & volume versus specification
- Average number of beef animals sold per farm approximately 40
- The likely ongoing <u>reduction of external support</u> for beef farming, increasing future market exposure
- An uncertain legislative framework
- Lack of carcass balance into the most profitable markets

Negatives: Costs, Top, Middle, Bottom Third



SDA Suckler Herd Costs

	Net Margin	£23.13	-£124.79	-£263.39
Full economic net margin		23.13	-124.79	-263.39
Full economic cost of production		626.53	726.92	809.64
Full economic fixed costs		424.62	474.10	509.32
Non-cash fixed costs		227.72	243.07	250.39

Beef Finishing Costs





- Oversized cattle reduce the saleable value of sirloin
- 25% of sirloin, 25% rump, >50% topside scored "unsatisfactory" in EU consumer trials!
- 49% of beef fails to meet ideal market specification (AHDB)

Negatives: Inconsistency



- Wide range of
 - Breeds (25+)
 - Sizes
 - Production systems
 - Diets
- Subsequent variation
 - Appearance
 - Price
 - Eating quality







Negatives: Waste





 High cost of overfinished cattle

 4kg lean growth costs the same as 1kg of lean

UK Beef Production: The positives





The positives



- Market access
 - The market for UK beef is greater than our production
- New packaging techniques
 - Will permit higher sales in convenience stores
- Increasing population, bigger market
- Increasing affluence across the world



The world market

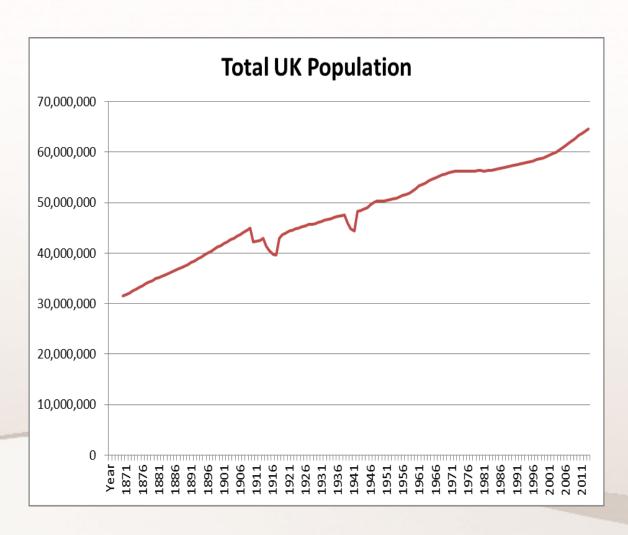


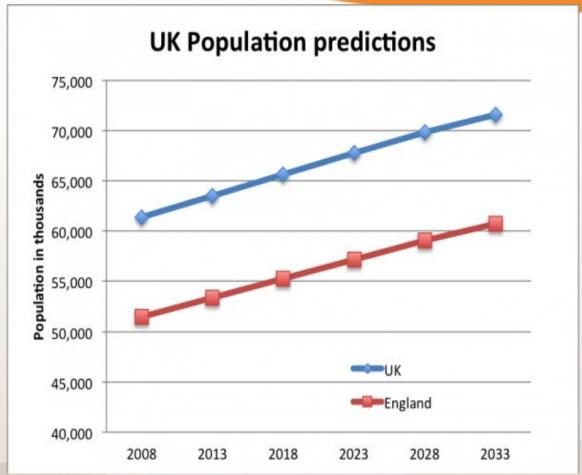
- Rising population
- Increased demand against supply
- Rise of the middle classes in developing countries
- Satiated demand in developed countries
- Rising production (59.2 million tonnes vs 58.4, 2014 vs 2015)
- World produces enough beef for everyone to have 6kg/year



Population growth, market growth







Growth of the middle class





Source: Brookings Institution

UK Demand



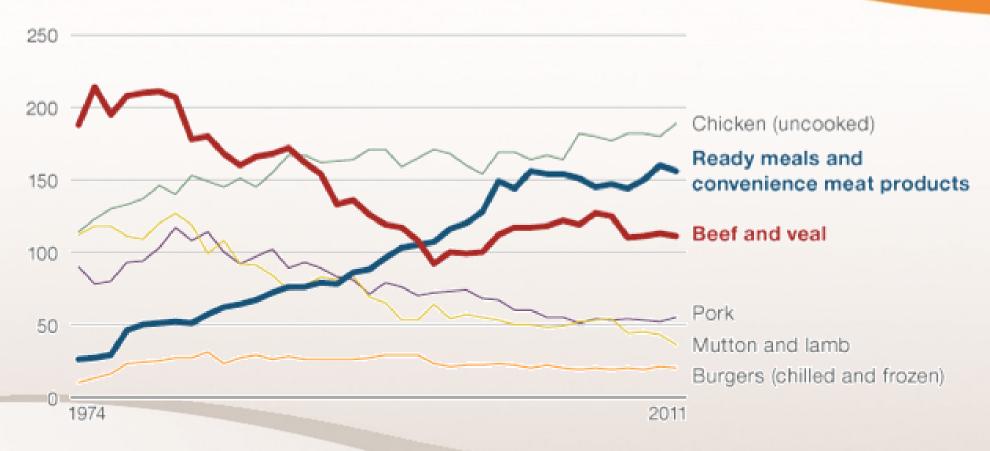
- UK home produced beef supply meets about 60% of market requirements
- Irish beef meets the majority of the remainder
- Opportunity to negotiate supply from other countries
 - South America
 - Australia
 - Southern Africa



Meat purchased in the UK 1974-2011)



Household food only

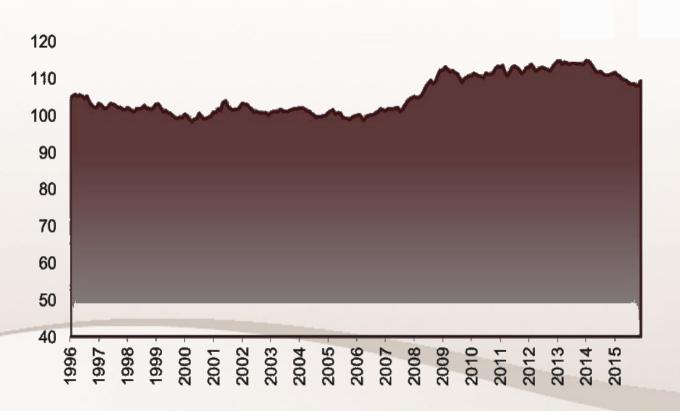


Source: DEFRA

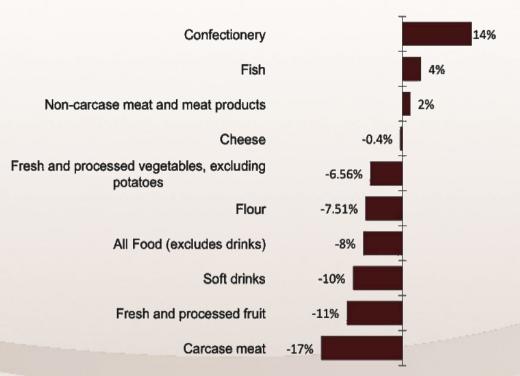
Trends



UK trend in food prices in real terms, January 1996 to December 2015¹



Percentage change in food purchases 2007-2014, in low income households (UK)

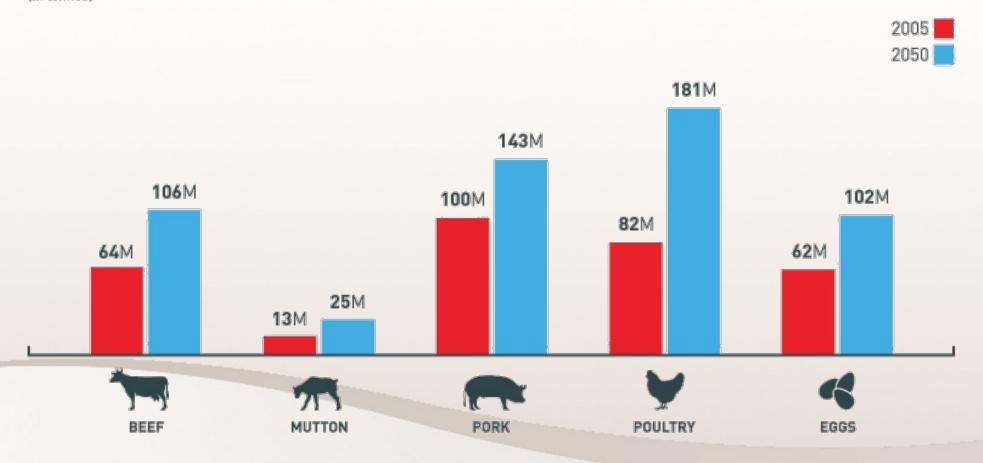




GLOBAL DEMAND FOR MEAT

2005 vs. 2050

(in tonnes)



Source: FAO

Packaging improvement, better life















Threats & Pressures





Threats

- Food scares
- Disease outbreak
- UK food security policy (or otherwise)
- Reducing support
- Legislation
- Imports from third countries
- Climate







30% fewer consumers buying processed meat

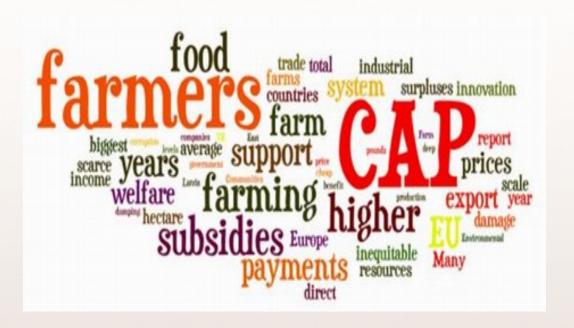


700,000 cattle culled....

Changing External Support

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- The Early Years 1960s: Price Support, Productivity Improvement, Market Stabilisation
- The Crisis Years 1970s/80s: Overproduction, high costs, supply controls,
- The 1992 Reform: Price cuts, surplus reduction, market stabilization
- Agenda 2000: Deeper reform, rural development
- The 2003 Reform: Market orientation, decoupling, cross compliance
- Health Check 2008: Reinforced reform, removal of dairy quotas
- CAP Reform 2015: Greening, targeting, redistribution
- Brexit?????????



Brexit



- Uncertainty: No-one really knows
- Could swing cattle production either way
- Open new markets = increase cattle numbers
- Could decrease value of British Beef
- Short term weak £ resulted in high export value
- Numbers dependent on subsidies

......Long term impact unknown!!!



So what does the future hold?.....



The Outlook



- Beef farm costings suggest that the majority of farms are losing money
- It appears that external support will be in place for the foreseeable future, but it will reduce
- Increased market exposure will continue to reduce the number of farms with beef enterprises



The Market



- Long term market signals are very positive
- Growth of demand
- Slower growth of supply
- Ongoing price rises
- But, price rises unlikely to fully compensate for reduction of external support



So the outlook depends on us......

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- Requirement for increased efficiency
- Knowledge Transfer
- Data Recording, measurement and benchmarking
- Technology uptake
- Mentoring/external advice
- Applied research



We must do it all.....



- Put less in per animal
- Get more out per animal
- Raise eating quality
- Develop additional medical & alternative applications for cattle products
- Use every market opportunity



Conclusion



- There is considerable uncertainty nothing new!
- Increased market exposure seems certain
- Not all farm businesses are equipped to cope
- The number of farms will reduce, but average farm size will rise
- The number of suckler cows will reduce, but the number of dairy cows will increase (in the longer term)
- Gradual downward trend in beef production (10-15%) before gradually levelling out and increasing again.





Thank you