Ag Market Outlook

June 15, 2020

Chad Hart
Associate Professor/Crop Marketing Specialist
chart@iastate.edu
515-294-9911
After the market losses driven by COVID-19 through March and April, May was a month of slight recovery. Positive factors supporting the market right now are the seasonal pricing pattern, some concerns on warmer and drier weather this summer, and a rebound in ethanol production as states more fully open up. Negative factors are the rapid planting and emergence pace of this year’s crop, export sales that trail last year’s pace, and concerns that ethanol is not rebound completely.
The COVID-19 price impact found a floor level in mid-March and the market has revisited that floor several times. The soybean market has been more volatile than the corn market, mainly see-sawing on rumors of Chinese sales (or lack thereof). The Hong Kong situation may hold the key for soybean exports over the short term, as trade may once again become a bargaining chip.
After the market losses driven by COVID-19 through March and April, May was a month of slight recovery. New crop futures suffered a smaller loss than old crop futures. Positive factors supporting the market right now are the seasonal pricing pattern, some concerns on warmer and drier weather this summer, and a rebound in ethanol production as states more fully open up. Negative factors are the rapid planting and emergence pace of this year’s crop, export sales that trail last year’s pace, and concerns that ethanol is not rebound completely.
The COVID-19 price impact found a floor level in mid-March and the market has revisited that floor several times. The soybean market has been more volatile than the corn market, mainly see-sawing on rumors of Chinese sales (or lack thereof). The Hong Kong situation may hold the key for soybean exports over the short term, as trade may once again become a bargaining chip. Based on recent history, China is most active in the soybean market right after harvest.
With the release of June 11th WASDE report, USDA continued to incorporate the extent of the COVID-19 outbreak and provided an updated snapshot for the upcoming crops. For the 2019/20 crop, USDA completed the resurvey of the five states where significant crop was left out in the fields last fall. As a result of that resurvey, the 2019/20 national corn yield was reduced 0.4 bushels and national corn production was reduced by 46 million bushels. However, the demand adjustments, some of which are driven by COVID-19, are larger in scale. Ethanol usage of corn was reduced 50 million bushels as the industry has rebounded, but not as quickly as was once hoped. Ending stocks moved up 5 million bushels (so little changed) and the season-average price estimate remained at $3.60 per bushel.

For the 2020/21 crop, USDA stuck to the March planting intentions acreage and their trend yield. That puts production at just under 16 billion bushels. No adjustments were made to the demand side as well. So 2020/21 ending stocks remain in 3.3 billion bushel range and the season-average price estimate stays at $3.20, the lowest level since 2006.
For soybeans, the 2019/20 crop was reduced by 5 million bushels after the resurvey. Domestic crush was increased by 15 million bushels, but exports were lowered by 25 million bushels. Combined, that bumps ending stocks to 585 million bushels (so up 5 million), but the season-average price estimate remains at $8.50 per bushel.

For the 2020/21 crop, USDA stuck with the March planting intentions and their trend yield, pointing to production of 4.125 billion bushels. The only change on the demand side is a 15 million bushel increase for crush. So that moves 2020/21 ending stocks to 395 million, down 10 million from last month. And the season-average price estimate holds at $8.20 per bushel.
Corn area is expected to rise by 8.1% from 2019. The largest increases are the states that had significant prevented planting last year, such as South Dakota, Indiana, and Ohio. Farmers across 33 of the lower 48 states indicated more corn plantings. In Iowa, corn area is increasing by nearly 5% to 14.1 million acres. National corn planting is running ahead of last year, with the Northern Plains showing some delays.
Compared to last year, we’re planting much faster, but it’s only slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As the graph shows, last year’s corn crop was slow to start and continued to be that way throughout the year. Meanwhile this year, U.S. farmers are basically done planting the nation’s corn crop. The five closest historical years to our current planting progress are (in order) 2003, 1994, 2015, 2016, and 2001.
Soybean area is expected to rise by roughly 10% from 2019. But that is actually below market estimates, which averaged 85 million acres. The largest increases are the states around the edge of the Corn Belt (the Dakotas and Ohio, for example). Only the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic states reported fewer potential soybean acres. In Iowa, soybean area is increasing slightly to 9.3 million acres. As with corn, national planting progress is ahead of last year.
As with corn, soybean planting is moving much faster than last year. The quick pace has me wondering if some acreage has already shifted from corn to soy. We'll get the acreage update at the end of the month. The five closest historical years to our current planting progress are (in order) 2004, 2005, 2001, 2015, and 2010.
The 8-14 day weather outlook shows warmer conditions than usual for the most of the Corn Belt. Wetter conditions are expected for the southern and eastern Corn Belt, whereas the Dakotas and Minnesota may be on the drier side.
Global corn supplies are high. While U.S. production fell in 2019, corn production outside of the U.S. rose in 2019. So we face more competition in export markets. The early projections for 2020 show increased corn production both within and outside of the U.S., with the bulk of the growth happening in the U.S.
A similar story can be told for soybeans. Global production is still high. While U.S. production fell, the rest of the world produced more soybeans in 2019. In 2020, both domestic and international sources for soybeans are on the rise. But where the vast majority of the growth was in the U.S. for corn, it is more evenly balanced in soybeans, as Brazil, Argentina, and India are expected to increase production sizably.
The U.S. dollar has been relatively strong over the past five years. The economic decline due to the COVID-19 outbreak accelerated that strengthening. Data through mid-March did show some weakening of the dollar versus a variety of global currencies. But with concerns over the length of social distancing requirements and the damage to the global economy, the dollar was marching higher once again. The data for May show a pause in that strengthening, providing a bit of a break for U.S. export markets.
So far this marketing year (started Sept. 1, 2019), soybean export sales are lagging behind the pace seen in the previous two years. The 2017 line shows near record export pace (2016 was just slightly higher). The 2018 line highlights the impact of the trade dispute with China. And while the U.S. and China has settled part of that dispute with the “Phase 1” trade deal, the 2019 line shows that was not the only problem for soybean exports. The data for the past few weeks showed a slight uptick in soybean export sales.
Comparing net sales year-over-year, China had moved back to positive territory, purchasing more soybeans than at this point last year. Egypt has emerged as a growth market as prices slipped low enough to incentivize bargain buying. Most other markets continue to be in decline, including the European Union and Mexico. However, some of the largest losses are occurring in our smaller soybean markets (represented by the “Other” bar above).

Just a general note for those viewing my presentation slides, in these export shift slides (corn, soybean, beef, and pork), I use the same basic set-up. The first six bars (with the individual country names) are currently our top 6 export markets for the commodity (so you will see a different list of six countries for each commodity). For the crop slides, the 7th bar is labeled “Unknown”, covering export sales that are currently marked for unknown destinations (For example, a multinational company may purchase corn to be shipped in three months, but they are not sure whether they want the corn delivered to Shanghai, China; Seoul, South Korea; or Taipei, Taiwan. In those cases, the sale is marked as unknown destination. Once the company decides on the port, then the sale is transferred to the appropriate country.) The next bar is labeled “Other” and it represents the export shifts from the rest of the world. And finally, the last bar presents the total shift in export sales and shipments from the U.S. to the global market.
Corn exports were very strong for the 2017 crop, but fell off due to the trade disputes in the later half of the 2018 marketing year. So far in the 2019 marketing year, those headwinds still exist. The combination of large global supplies, a strong U.S. dollar, and COVID-19 have maintained the export gap. But that gap has been shrinking somewhat. Nine weeks ago, the gap was 500 million bushels. Today, it’s 286 million.
Most of our major markets are down by double digits, including Mexico, Japan, and South Korea. But similarly to soybeans, the major losses are in smaller markets. Overall, corn export sales are just under 290 million bushels behind last year’s pace. So the international corn market is picking up, but slowly. Also, China has emerged over the past few weeks as a corn buyer. They have purchased enough corn to become our 5th largest corn export market for this year. The rise in sales to unknown destinations could be another sign of China’s action in the corn market.
Feed demand for corn, soybean meal, and distillers grains was being supported by record meat production. The 2020 projections that were earlier reduced to account for COVID-19 impacts, were readjusted back upward this month. The 2021 projections display a significant rebound in meat production and a return to record production. But the longer-term action in livestock and meat will depend on the ability to move meat from the farm/ranch to customers, both domestic and international.
Beef export pace has now fallen behind last year as the pace had slowed over the past few weeks, before ratcheting back up over the past couple of weeks. We were 10 percent ahead a few weeks ago, now we’re over 6 percent behind last year’s pace. COVID-19 and the processing plant shutdowns could explain a lot of the downshift.
South Korea has now slipped more deeply into negative territory, joining Hong Kong and Mexico. Beef sales to smaller markets remains strong, but overall sales have retreated significantly over the past couple of months.
Pork exports are still being driven by the African Swine Fever outbreak in China. Pork exports surged in 2019 due to ASF. And that surge continues today, as pork export sales are running well ahead of record pace.
While China represents the lion’s share of the growth, other markets are positive as well, including Mexico, Japan, South Korea, and Canada. Arguably, meat export demand holds the key to corn and soybean demand growth both short- and long-term.
Ethanol exports were at record levels prior to the trade fights. And while recent data (latest monthly data is for Mar. 2020) showed a rebound (the largest part of that jump in February comes from India), the combination of the COVID-19 outbreak and the oil production battle between Saudi Arabia and Russia had dropped oil prices by roughly 60%. The abrupt drop in oil prices is likely closing out potential ethanol export markets.
The weekly ethanol production data is showing the significant decline in ethanol production. The decline was nearly a 50% cut in weekly grind for corn. The combination of lower fuel usage, due to COVID-19, and larger oil supplies, due to the Saudi Arabia-Russia dispute, has been a double-barreled hit to the industry, forcing some plants to idle. This week’s data continued the recovery seen over the past six weeks, as corn grind is approaching 90 million bushels per week. The ethanol industry has brought back over half of the capacity shutdown during the virus outbreak.
Ethanol stocks had risen to record levels. With the reduction in travel across the country due to COVID-19 and the ongoing oil production fight between Saudi Arabia and Russia, fuel prices fell and fuel stocks rose. The re-opening of the economy has helped boost fuel demand and led to a recent pull down on ethanol stocks. This week’s data extended the drawdown into a seventh week. With areas of the country re-opening for business, fuel usage has increased, providing opportunities to bring ethanol stocks back down to manageable levels. The drop, thus far, is over 200 million gallons, putting ethanol stocks well within the range of the last three years.
Season-average price estimates for corn, based on futures prices, show the 2019 corn crop finishing off with slightly better prices than the projections for 2020. Prior to COVID-19, it was the other way round, with 2020 looking better than 2019. Based on ISU's 2020 production cost estimate of $3.32 per bushel, corn margins are around zero.
For soybeans, new crop pricing prospects were slightly worse than what 2019 had for us. With 2020 projected cost in the $8.70 per bushel range, both old and new crop soybeans are below breakeven.
The 2019 marketing year did offer some profitable opportunities, before sliding down to today’s levels. Some of the best opportunities came during the June timeframe. For this year, I’m looking for pricing opportunities in that same window, but I expect the price levels to be lower due to the disease outbreak. The big concern for that outlook will be the re-opening of the economy. If the re-opening efforts that have currently started are too early and the virus spread rebounds, that will deflate any potential price recovery.
So far this year, prices have generally worked their way down. The largest drops are associated with COVID-19. But after the initial COVID-19 drop, the markets had shown some strength. Soybeans and wheat led the crop charge, while corn lagged behind, mainly due to the concerns about ethanol. Trading through April has taken out the recovery for both crops. Both crops roughly held price levels following the May WASDE report. As it stands, the futures markets are holding prices slightly above the USDA estimates.
When going into the unknown, it's best to study history. Often, we are set up to repeat it. That will likely be the case as we emerge from COVID-19. That is why I'm looking at the June timeframe for pricing opportunities. Over the past several years, when has been the best time to sell some crop, it's been around Father’s Day. But I'll repeat, the big concern for that outlook will be the re-opening of the economy. If the re-opening efforts that have currently started are too early and the virus spread rebounds, that will deflate any potential price recovery.
And when we look at when we sell the crop versus the historical pricing pattern, it looks like we should make a few more June sales.
And not just in corn.
While the issues that are moving the markets are new, our responses should not be. The standard array of marketing tools still cover what we need for our markets to function and function well.
Want to provide feedback on my presentation?

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ChadHart
Thank you for your time!

Any questions?

My web site: 
http://www2.econ.iastate.edu/faculty/hart/

Iowa Farm Outlook: 
http://www2.econ.iastate.edu/ifo/

Ag Decision Maker: 
http://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/
Iowa State University is an equal opportunity provider. For the full non-discrimination statement or accommodation inquiries, go to www.extension.iastate.edu/diversity/ext.

Iowa State University ofrece igualdad de oportunidades. Para ver la declaración completa de no discriminación o para consultas de acomodación, siga a este vínculo: www.extension.iastate.edu/diversity/ext.