

Sources and effects of capital for pig production

生豬生產資金來源及影響

John Deen DVM, MSc, PhD Dipl ABVP, ACAW

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Stock Market: Inelastic Markets Hypothesis

股票市场：非弹性市场假说

- The main predictor of rising indexes is the supply of money
- 指数上涨的主要预测因素是货币供应
 - The market is highly sensitive to inflows and outflows of money
 - 市场对资金的流入和流出非常敏感
 - Ratio of price to marginal supply: 5:1
 - 价格与边际供给的比率：5：1
 - Positive relationship
 - 积极的关系
 - Supply is liquid
 - 供应是流动的

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**\$1 INVESTED
INCREASES
MARKET VALUE
BY \$5**



**\$1 SOLD
CRASHES
MARKET BY \$5**



**INELASTIC
MARKET
HYPOTHESIS**

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Is there a correlative hypothesis for capital supply in pig production (1) 生猪生产中是否存在与资本供给相关的假设(1)

- Definitively an inelastic pork supply, marginal output affects price
- 猪肉供应绝对缺乏弹性，边际产量影响价格
- Pig production is not fluid
- 猪生产不是流动的
 - Capital affects output through increased pig production capacity
 - Long timeline from planning to pork sales
 - Reduction of output when capacity in place only if variable costs not expected to be covered (still year timespan)
 - 仅当预计可变成本无法得到覆盖时才降低产能（仍为年度时间跨度）
 - Ratio of fixed costs: variable costs increasing
 - Capital sources varied
 - Investors 投资者
 - Banks 银行
 - Government 政府
 - Contracting (rent/lease) 承包（租用/租赁）
 - Accounts payable 应付账款
 - Accounts receivable 应收帐款
 - Retained earnings 留存收益

资本通过提高生猪生产能力影响产量
从计划到猪肉销售的时间很长

固定成本比率：变动成本增加
资金来源各有不同

Is there a correlative hypothesis for capital supply in pig production (2) 生猪生产中是否存在与资本供给相关的假设(2)

- Investments of Capital 资本投资
 - Expansion (increased piglet production) 扩张（增加仔猪产量）
 - Reduce debt 减少债务
 - Dividends 股息
 - Improvements (structural, input quality, labor, research) 改进（结构、投入质量、劳动力、研究）
 - Investment in input production (land, mills, genetics ...) 投入生产方面的投资（土地、工厂、遗传学等）
 - Investment in value addition (feeding pigs, processing, marketing) 对增值环节的投资（饲养生猪、加工、销售）
- Which one is the driver of long-term supply
- 哪一个才是长期供应的驱动因素

When can increases in output be stopped?

Which has the highest Fixed Cost : Variable Cost ratio?

何时可以停止产出的增加?

固定成本与变动成本之比最高的项目是哪一个?

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Planning

计划

Land

土地

Sow unit

母猪单元

Sows

母猪

Nursery

保育

Grow/finish

生长/育成

Processing

处理

Sales

销售



The Inelastic Farrowing Crates Hypothesis

非弹性分娩栏假说

- Productive farrowing crate numbers are becoming less and less responsive to price
- 高产的分娩栏数量对价格越来越不敏感
 - Farrowing crates are becoming more productive 分娩栏的生产效率越来越高
 - The high capital costs and long timeline means weaned pig price highly variable, yet output fixed 高昂的资本成本和漫长的时间线意味着断奶仔猪价格高度波动，但产量固定
- Capital investments in expanded farrowing capacity affects industry output and profitability 扩大产仔能力的资本投资会影响行业产出和盈利能力
- Difficult to convert capacity 难以转换容量
- Other areas of capital investment mainly affects cost of production
- 其他资本投资领域主要影响生产成本

What affects capital flow into (and out of) pork production 什么影响了流入（和流出）猪肉生产的资金流动

- Profitability

利润

- Retained earnings
- External investments

留存收益
对外投资

- Perceived risk

感知风险

- Historic risk
- Perception of change

历史风险
对变化的感知

- Competition

竞争

- New technologies

新技术

What affects investment in farrowing capacity

影响繁殖能力投资的因素

- Profitability 利润
 - Expected ROI 预期ROI
- Risk acceptance and perception 风险接受和感知
- Familiarity 熟悉程度
- Market share 市场份额
- Type of investor 投资者类型





Summary 总结

- As the industry modernizes, exits become less likely
- 随着行业的现代化，退出的可能性变得越来越小
- Entry into expanded pig production become more costly for the industry
- 对行业来说，进入扩大的猪生产变得更加昂贵
- Available capital can be used in various ways, and cost and risk minimization become more important
- 可用资本可以用于各种方式，成本和风险最小化变得更为重要
- Broad skills to evaluate best places for investment are needed
- 需要广泛评估最佳投资地点的技能

