

油脂期货周报



广发期货APP



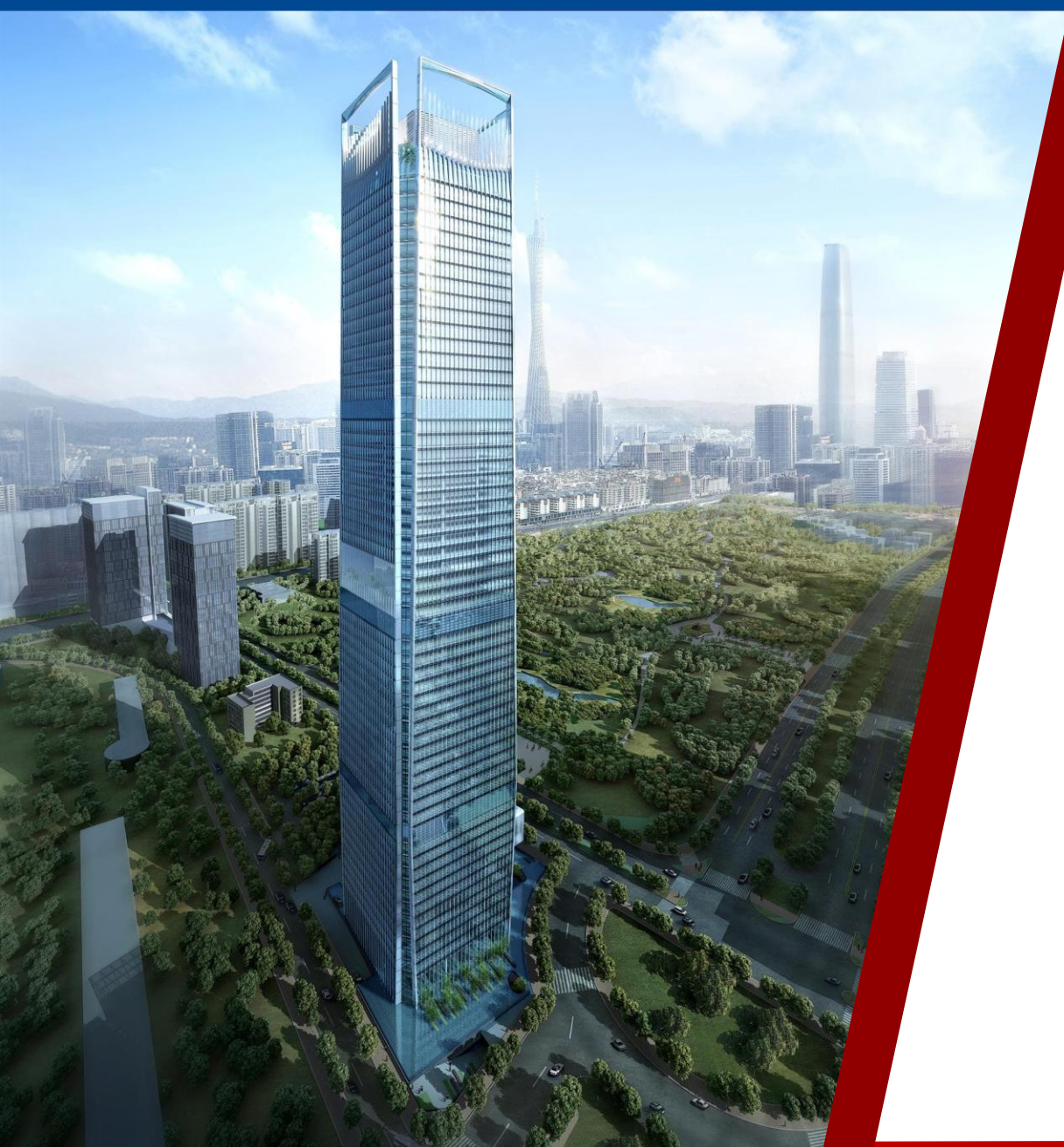
微信公众号

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投资咨询资格：Z0019938

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	主要观点	策略建议
豆油	美国豆油近期受到工业需求减少的利空影响，并且美大豆快要收割，丰产压力影响CBOT豆油市场。关联油脂方面，市场担忧OPEC增产，国际原油期货仍在承压，影响作为生物燃料原料的植物油走势。国内现货方面，四季度豆油成交量减少，之前一周采购量较大。现货的新成交并不多，油厂出货为主。现阶段工厂豆油供应充足，导致了工厂维持高开机率，对现货基差报价有一定拖累。中秋备货高峰快要到来，油厂与贸易商料不会大幅下调基差报价，短期内基差报价波动空间不大，并且随着备货的推进，以及工厂豆油库存的减少，基差报价仍有上涨机会。	短期存在压力，国内现货基差报价有望上涨。
棕榈油	受下周基本面数据将密集出台的影响，毛棕油存在延续震荡上扬的可能。后市在产量增长放缓或是出口继续保持增长的利多下，不排除在突破4500令吉后继续上涨的机会。密切关注下周MPOB供需数据和船运机构公布的9月前10日出口数据对盘面走势的影响。连棕榈油期货市场不排除后市会继续向上走强并展开一轮上涨行情的机会。同样需要密切关注马棕走势对连棕油期货的指引作用。	连棕后市有望重返9500元并站稳，短期维持偏强对待。
菜油	市场传闻本周末行业反内卷细则或将出台，宏观情绪整体向好，国内植物油在多单增仓推动下明显上涨。市场关注下周萨斯喀彻温省省长莫伊访华后中加能否达成新贸易协定，这可能成为后续走势关键因素。现货方面，华东及华南部分贸易商继续上调基差报价，广东地区供应偏紧，部分转向广西采购；基差与盘面同步走强，但市场对高价菜油接受度有限，现货价格随盘波动，基差小幅上调20元/吨。	短期以震荡走势为主。



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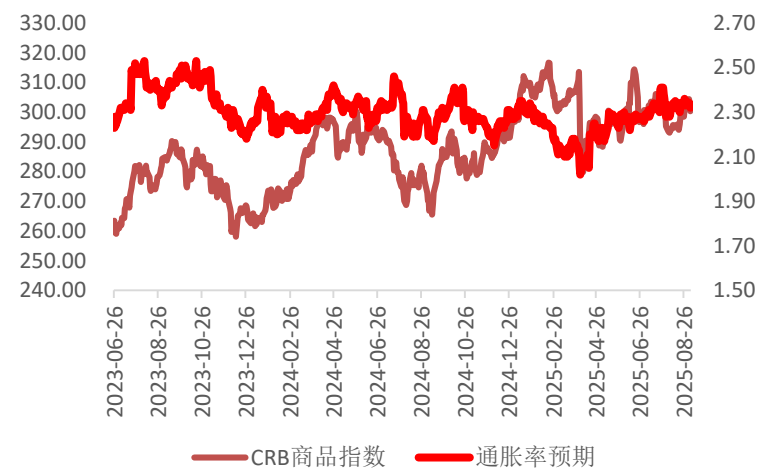
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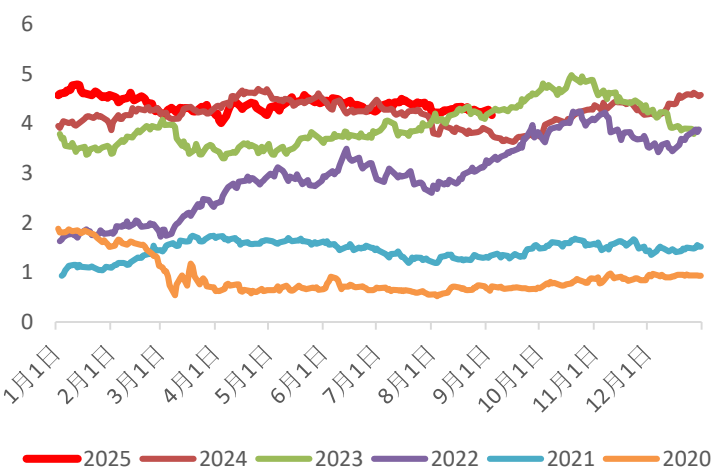
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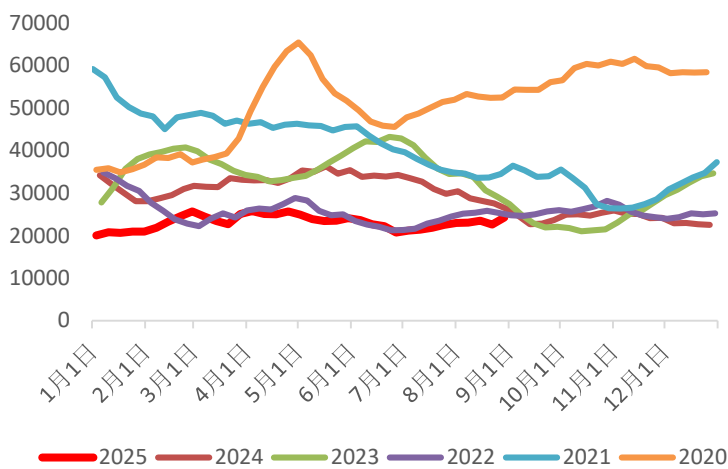
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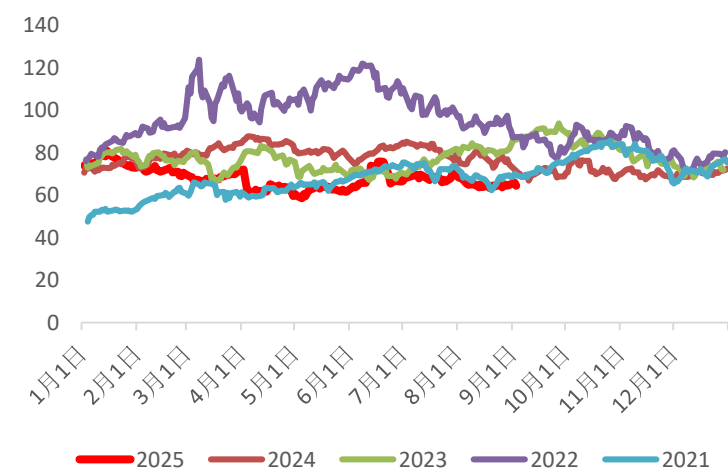
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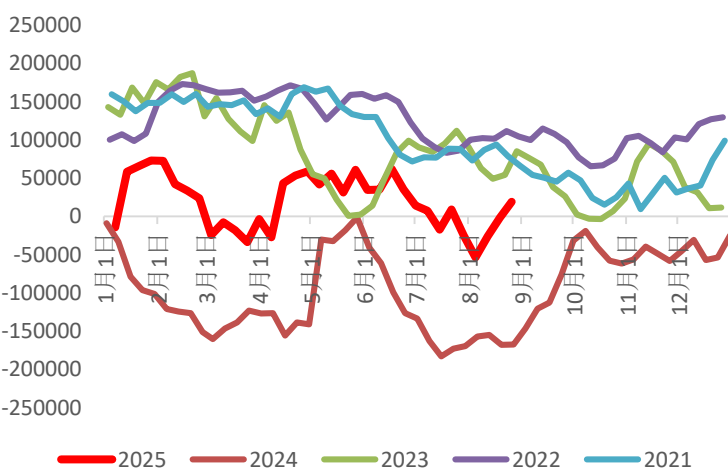
美国库欣原油库存：千桶



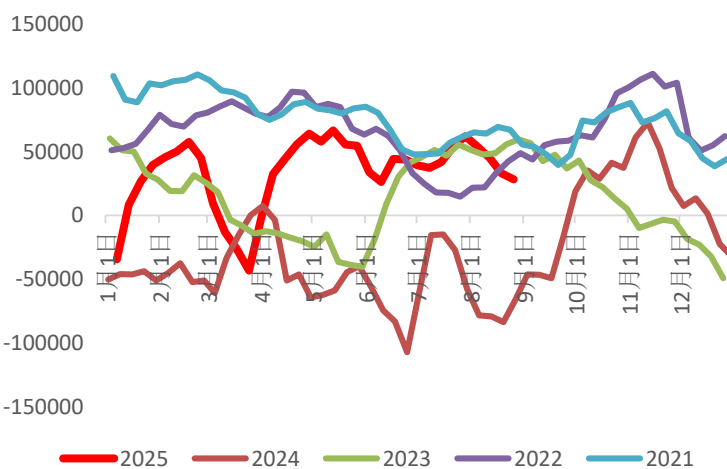
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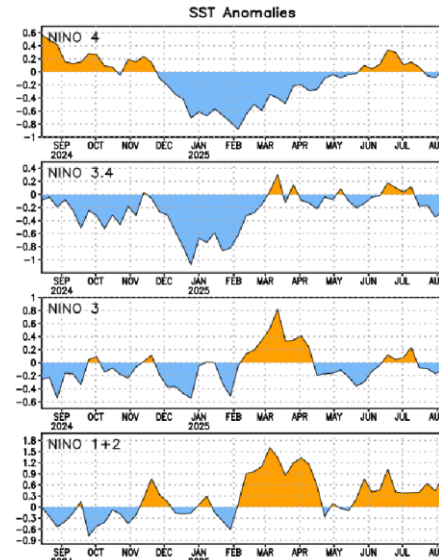
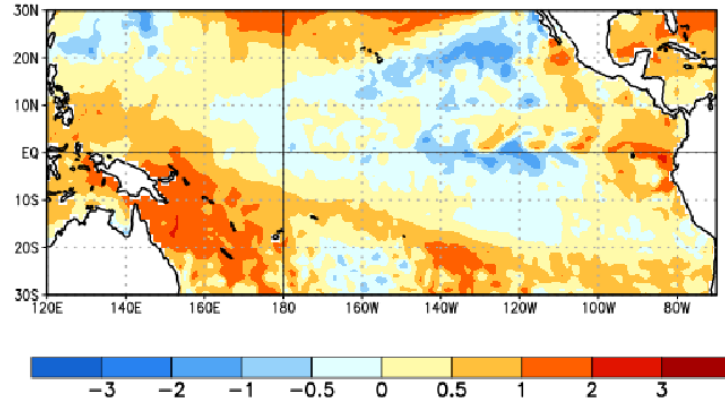
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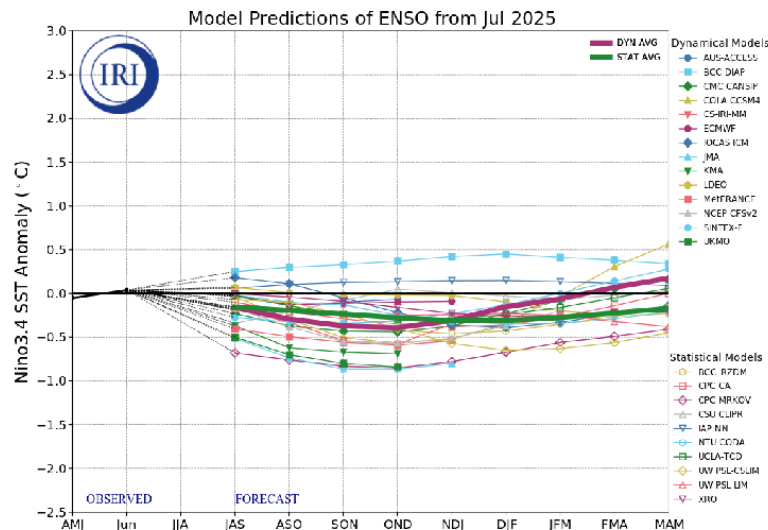
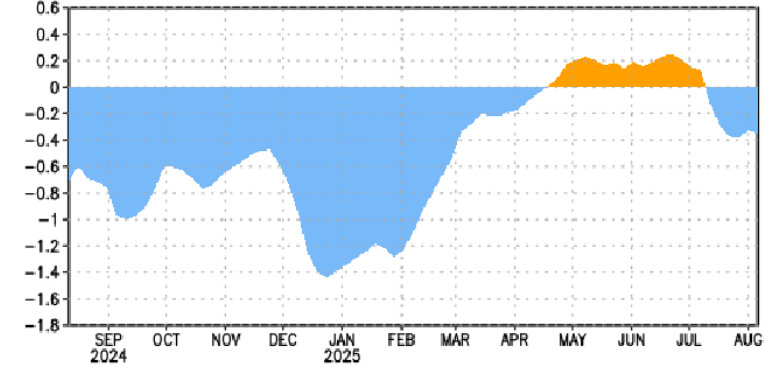
CFTC美豆油管理基金净持仓：张



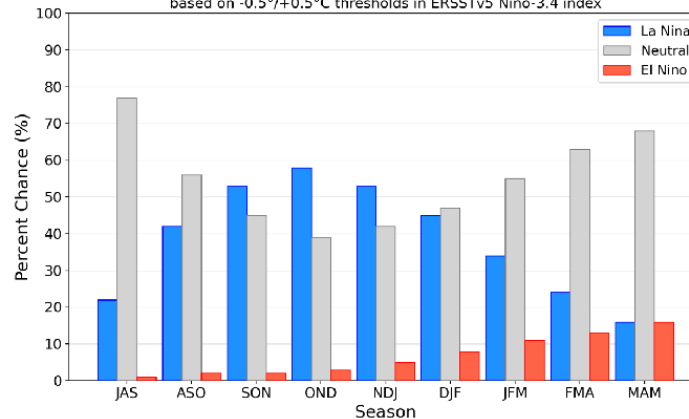
SST Anomalies (°C)
06 AUG 2025



EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180-100W



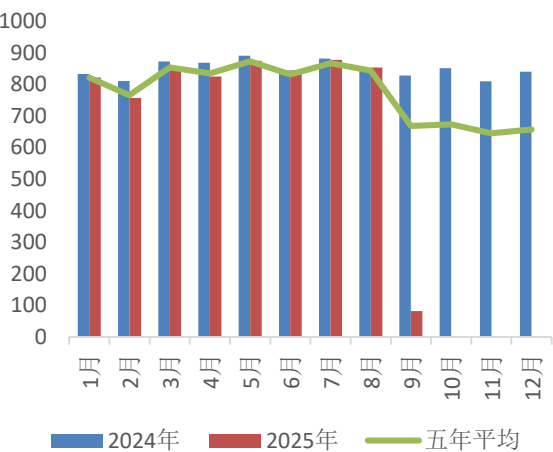
Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued August 2025)
based on $-0.5^{\circ}/+0.5^{\circ}$ thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index



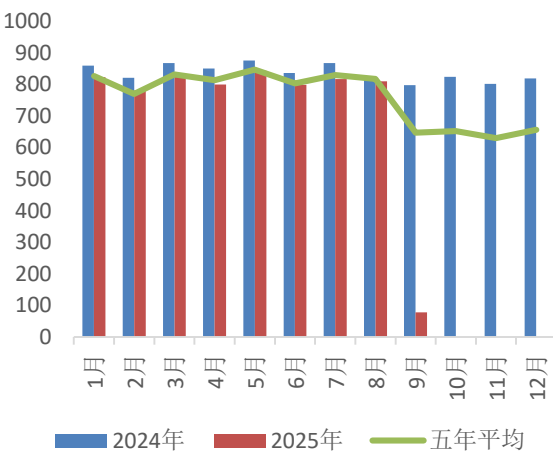
- 2025年7月，ENSO保持中立，赤道太平洋大部分地区的海面温度(SSTs)接近平均水平。除最东端的尼诺-1+2指数(+0.8°C)外，最近一周的尼诺海温指数值在-0.3°C至+0.0°C之间。在过去的一个月里，东太平洋的地下温度异常变得微弱为负值。在热带太平洋的中东部和东部，低层风向异常偏东，而上层风向异常则偏西。在印度尼西亚的一个小区域内，对流活动依然增强，而在热带太平洋西部则受到抑制。总体而言，热带太平洋的耦合海洋-大气系统反映了厄尔尼诺-南方涛动中性状态。
- IRI预测表明ENSO中性极有可能持续到2025-26年北半球冬季。然而与上个月类似，北美多模式集合支持在北半球秋季和初冬期间短时间内拉尼娜现象。基于这一指导和热带太平洋最近的变化，预测团队勉强支持在三个重叠的三个月季节达到拉尼娜阈值(9月至11月、10月至12月和11月至1月期间Nino-3.4指数 $<-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$)。总之，ENSO中性最有可能持续到2025年北半球晚夏(8月至10月的概率为56%)。此后，2025-26年秋季和初冬会有短暂的拉尼娜天气，然后恢复到ENSO中性。

棕榈油主产区降雨量——印尼

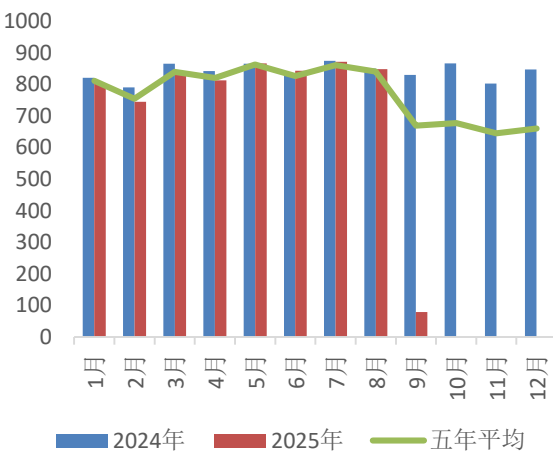
棉兰



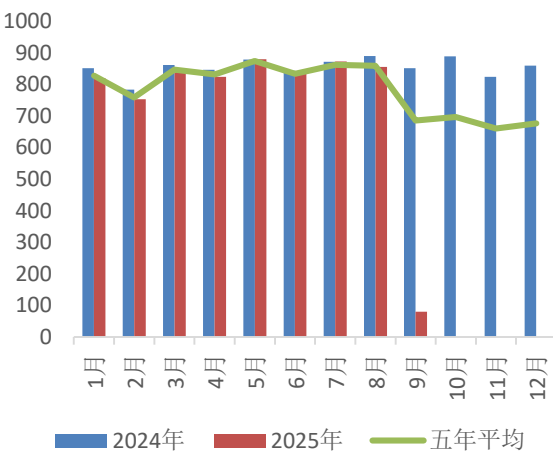
巴东



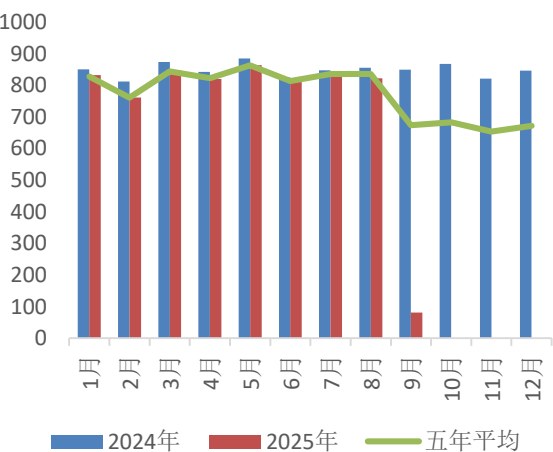
北干巴鲁



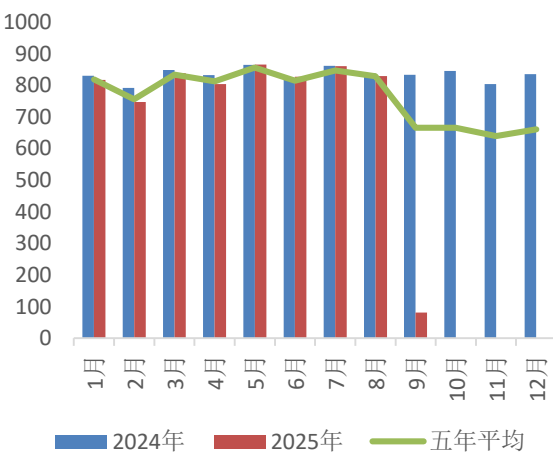
巨港



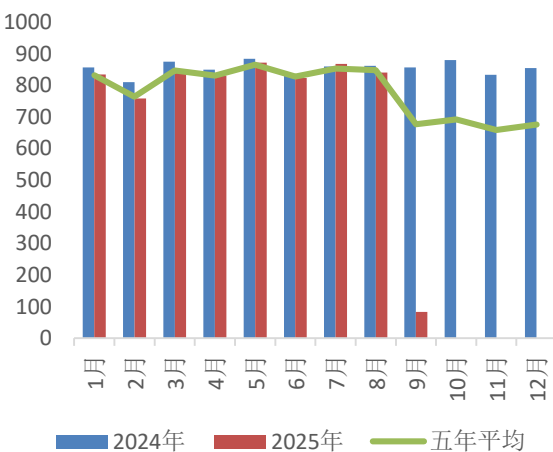
马辰



坤甸



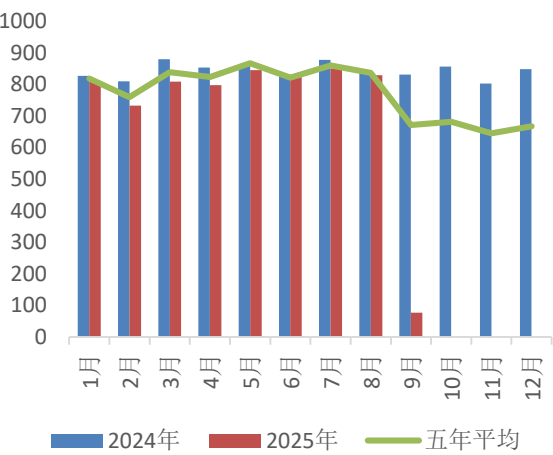
塔拉坎



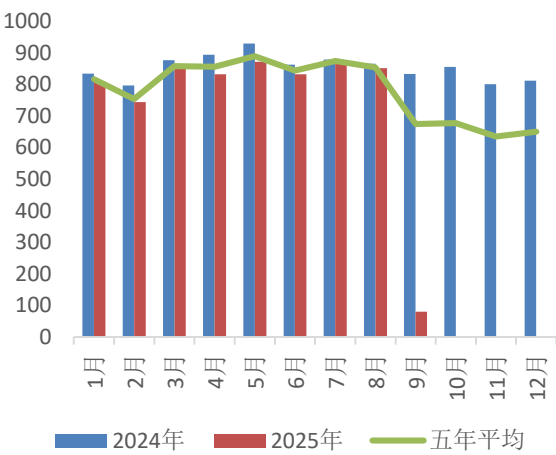
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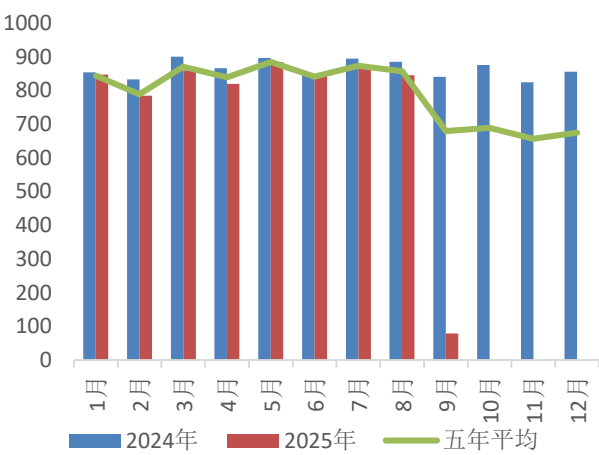
新山



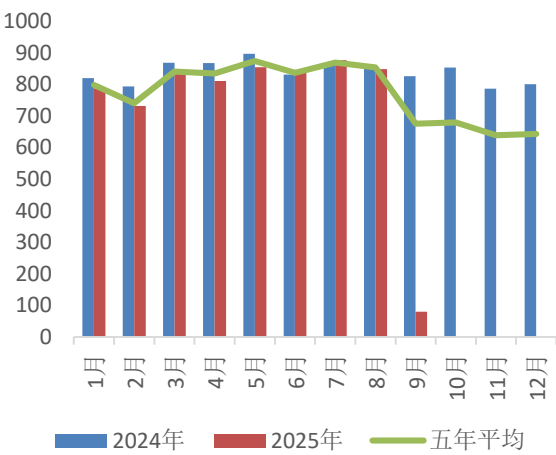
哥打巴鲁



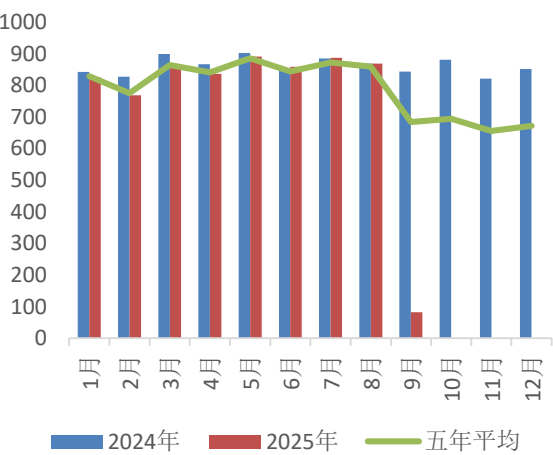
吉隆坡



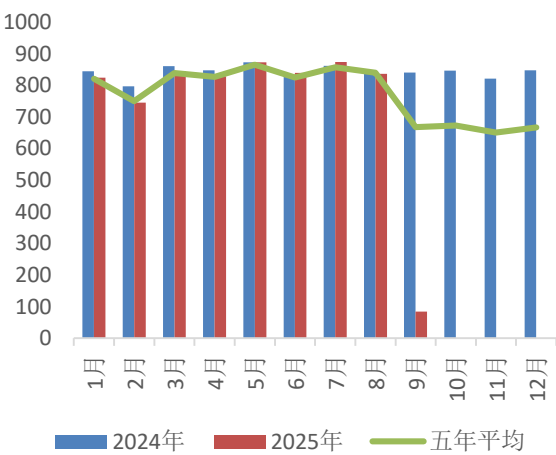
关丹



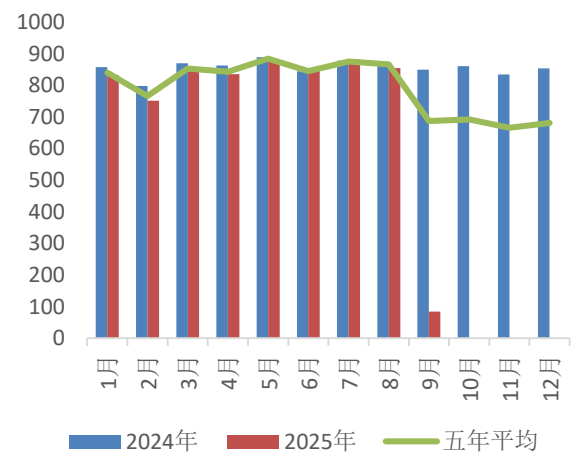
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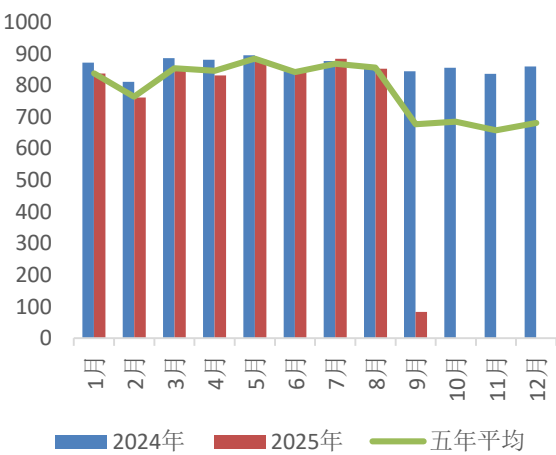
民都鲁



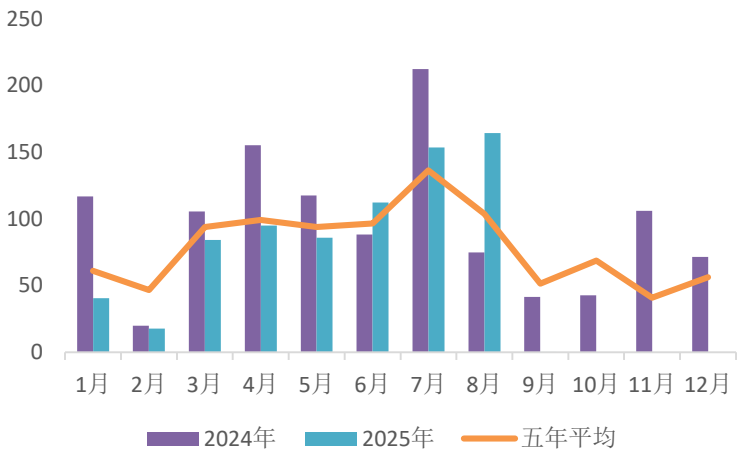
美里



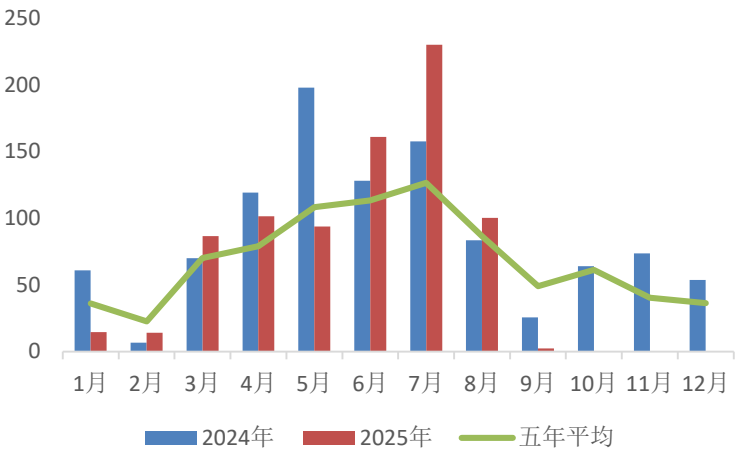
京那巴鲁山



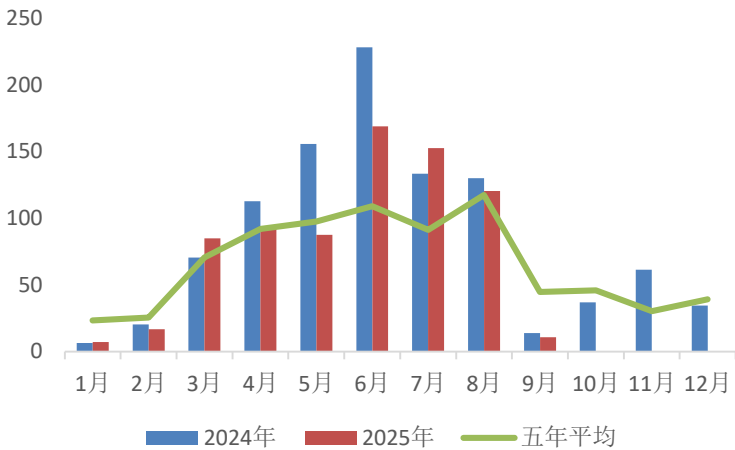
伊利诺伊州



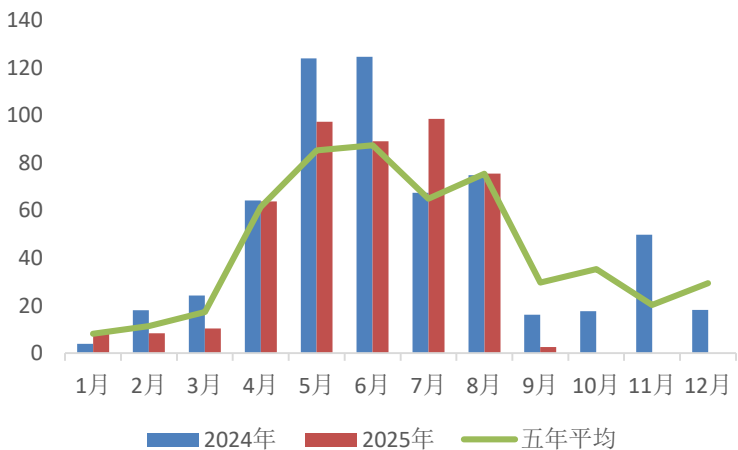
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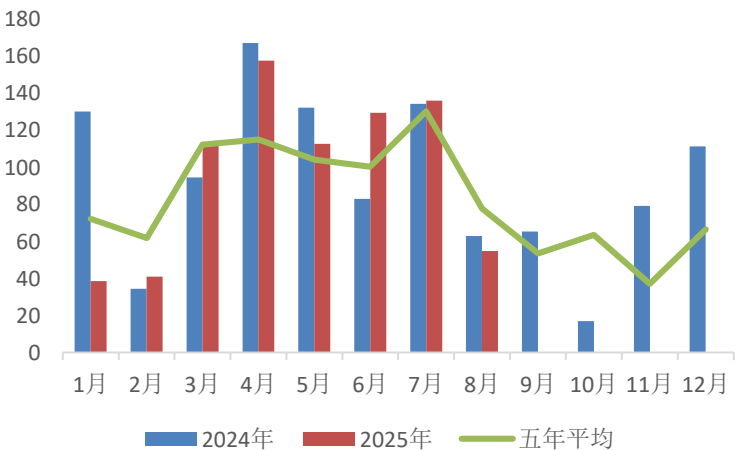
明尼苏达州



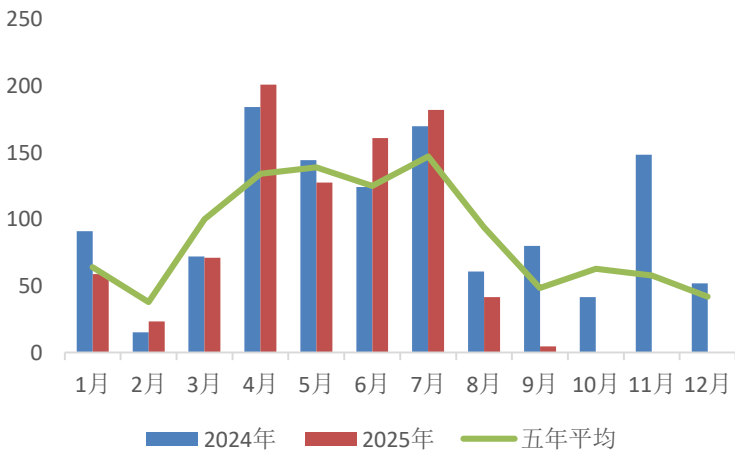
北达科他州



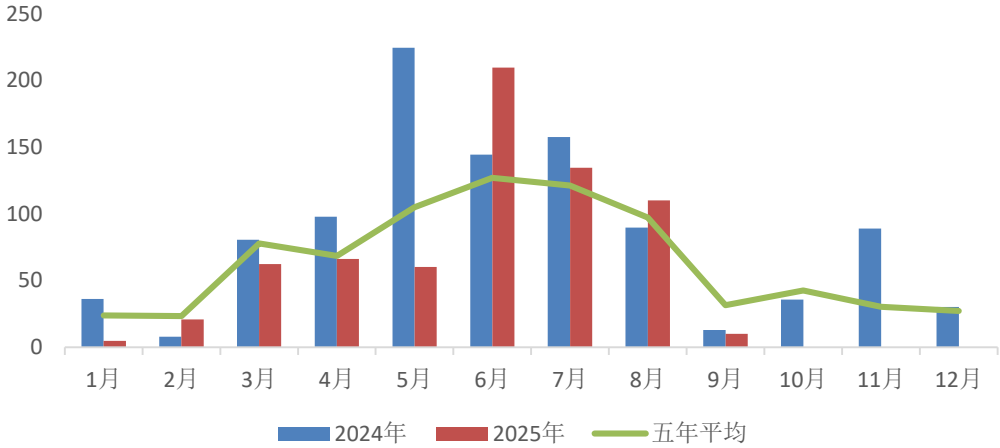
印第安纳州



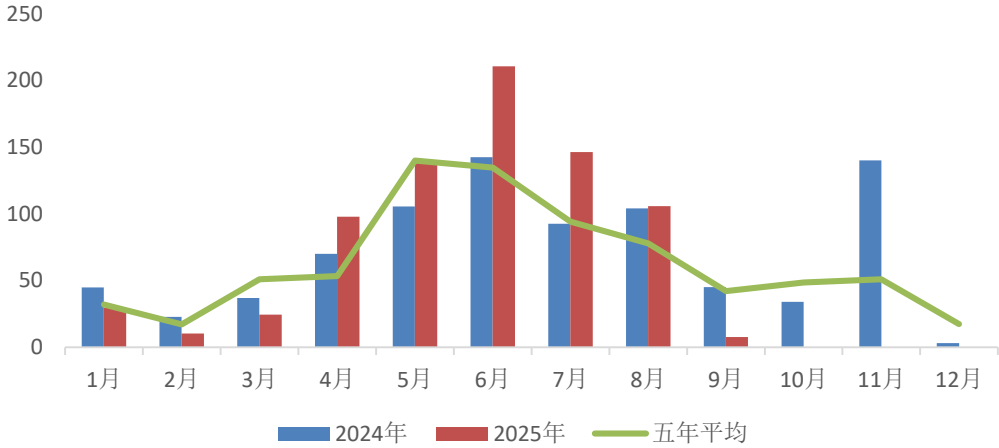
密苏里州



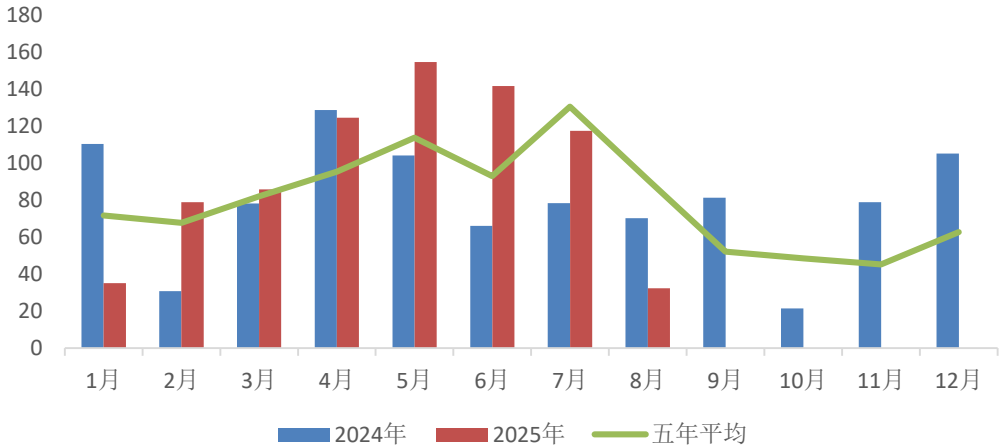
内布拉斯加州



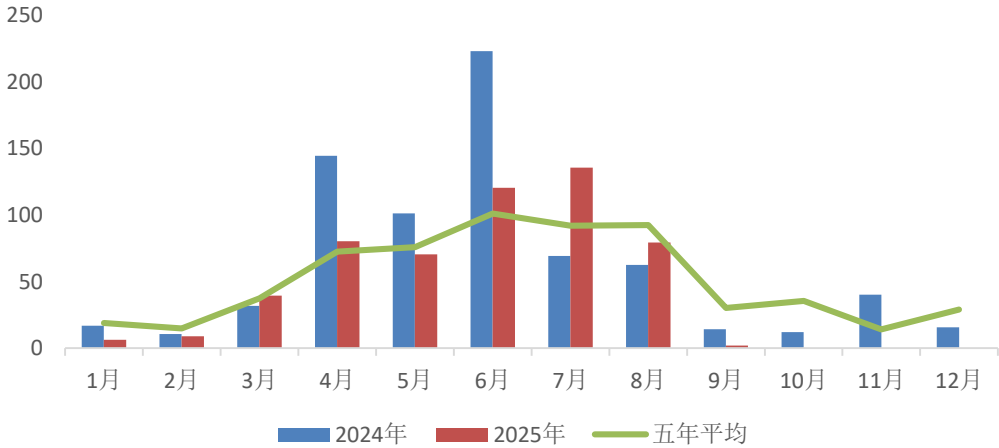
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俄亥俄州



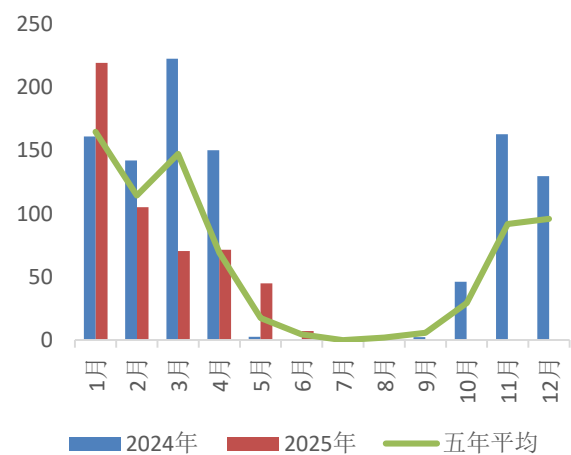
南达科他州



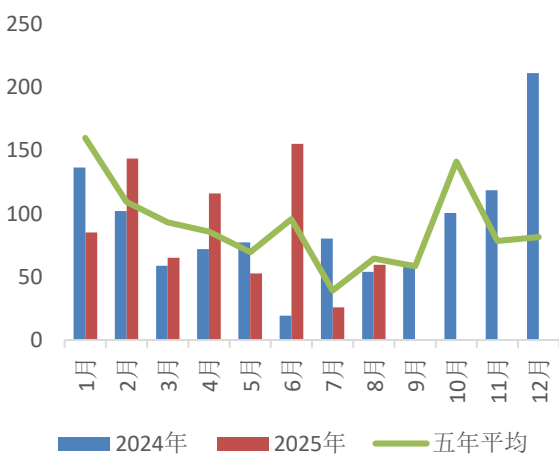
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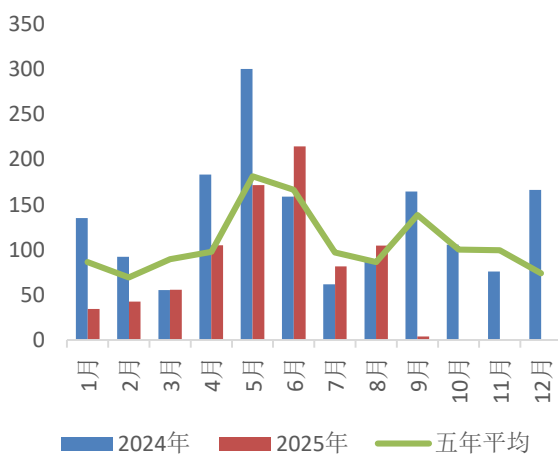
马托格罗索州



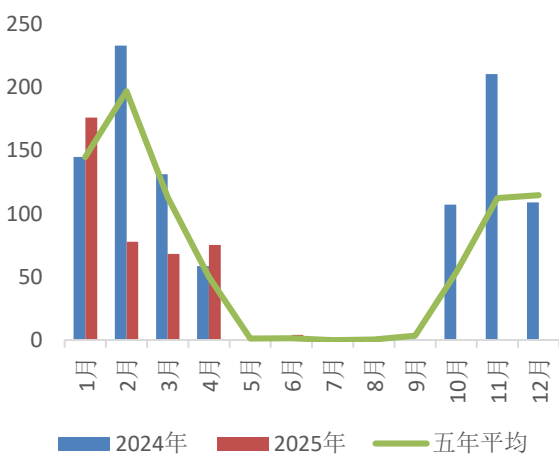
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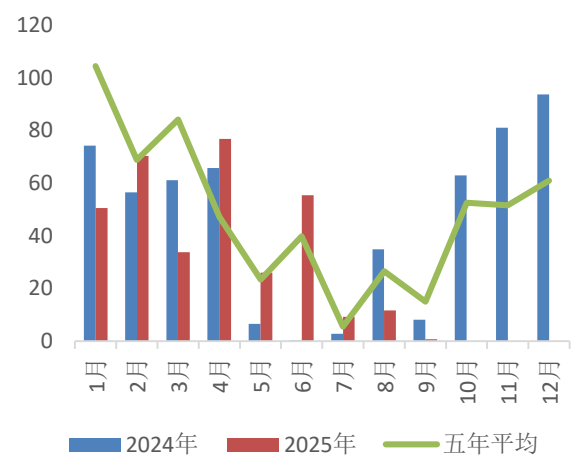
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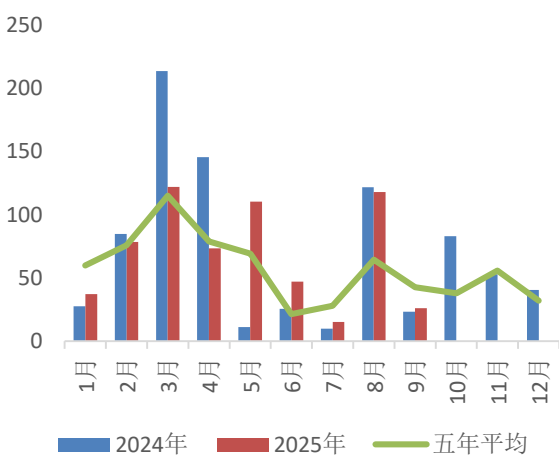
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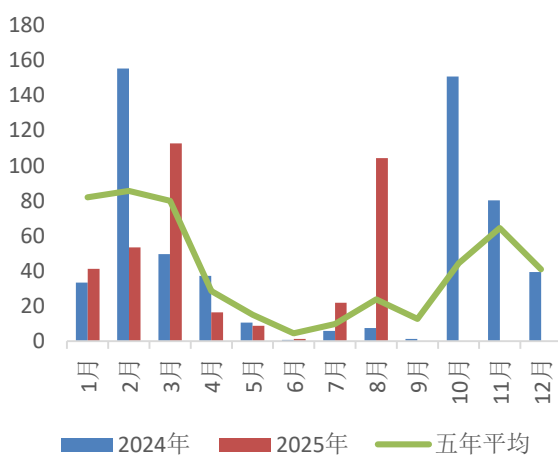
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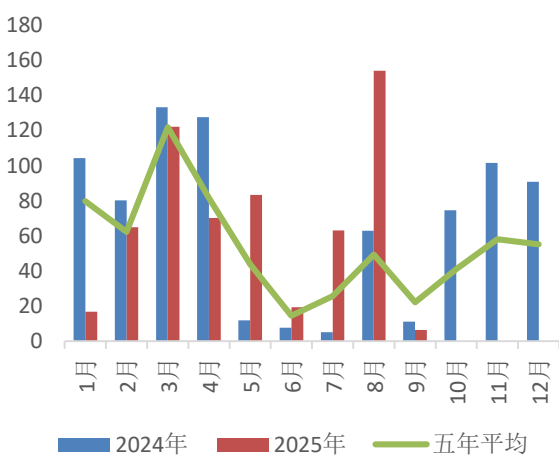
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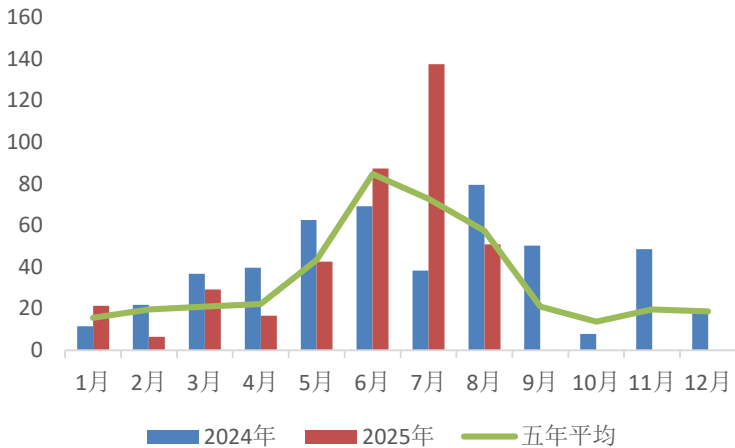
科尔多瓦



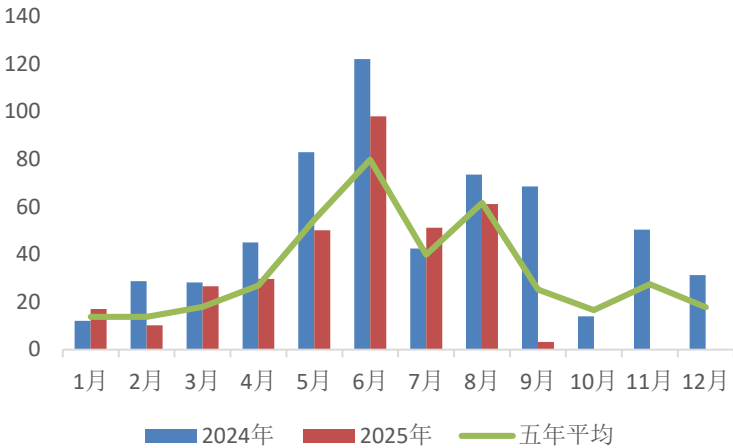
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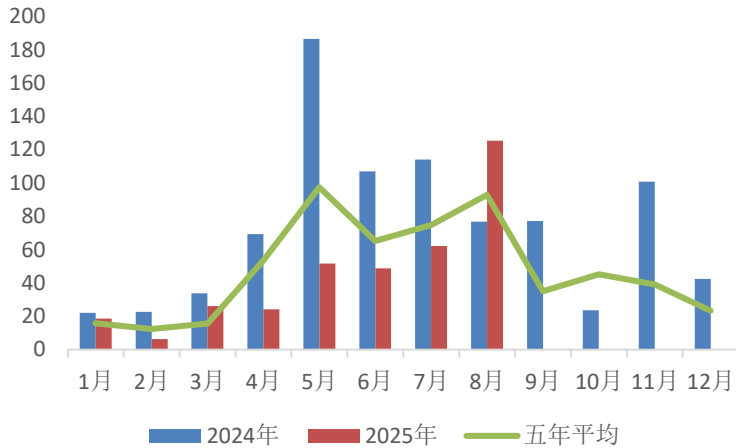
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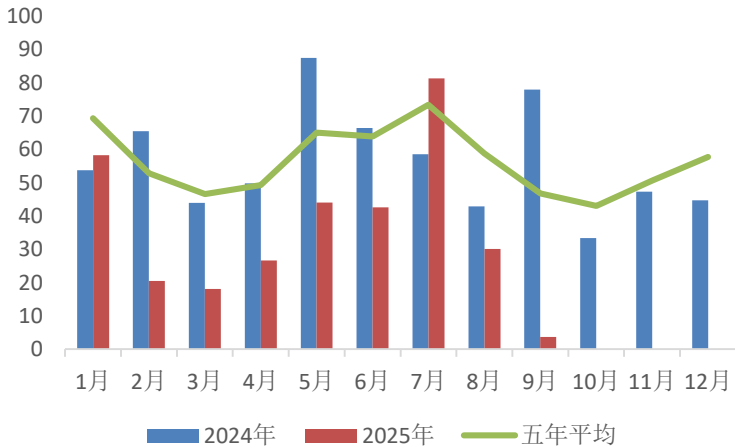
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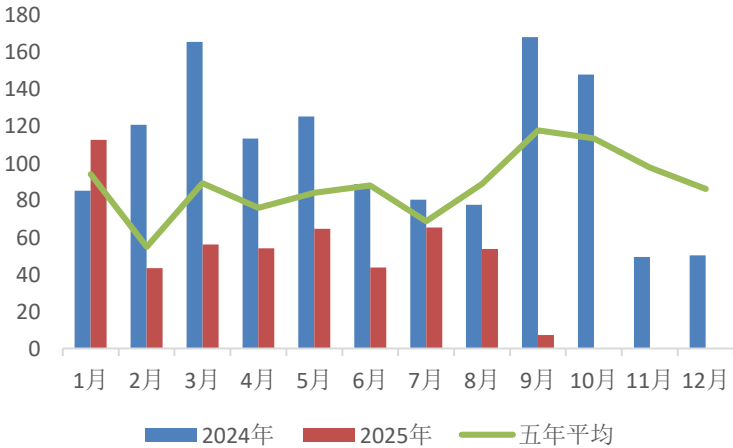
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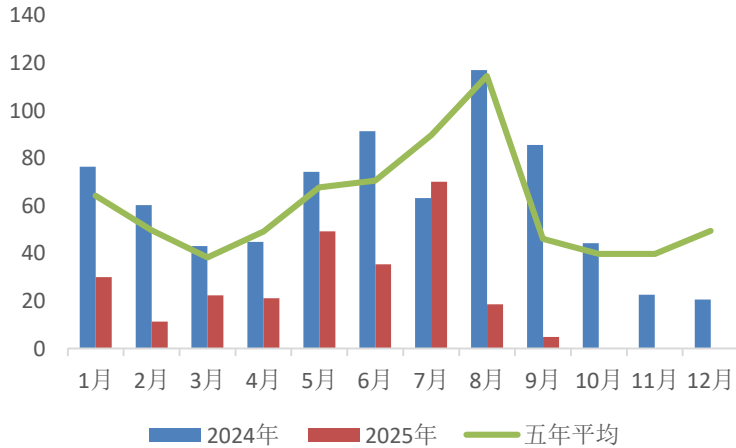
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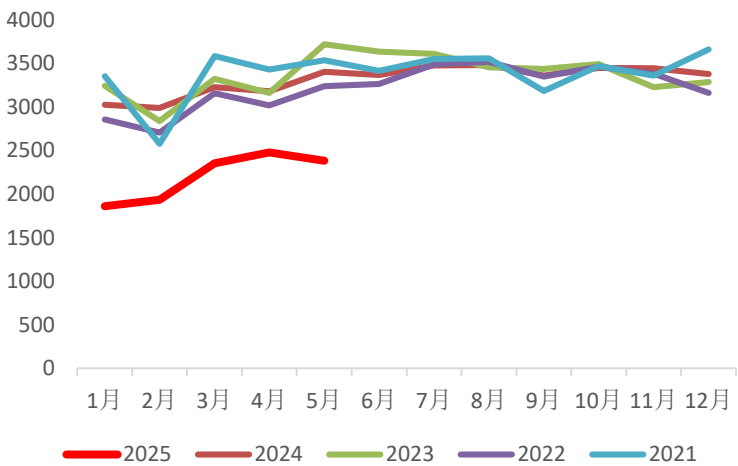
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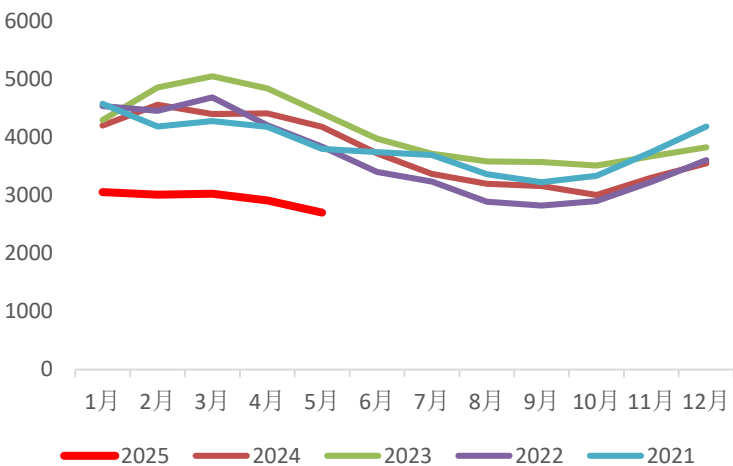
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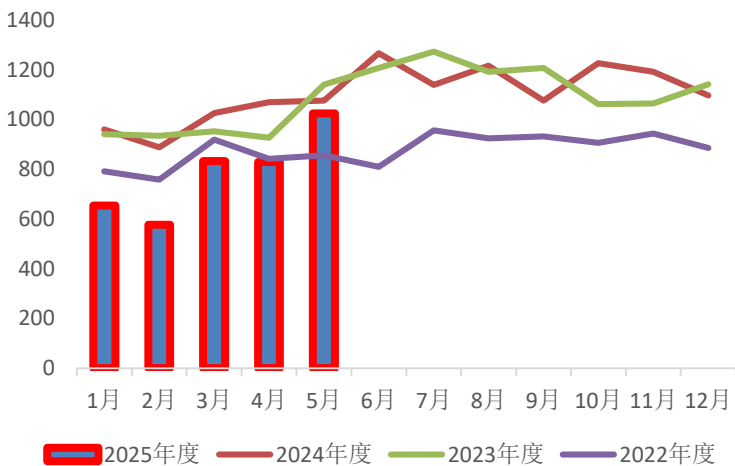
美国生物柴油产量：千桶



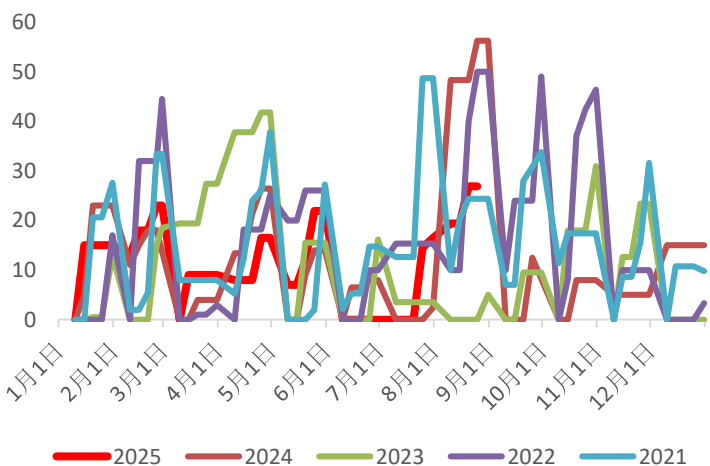
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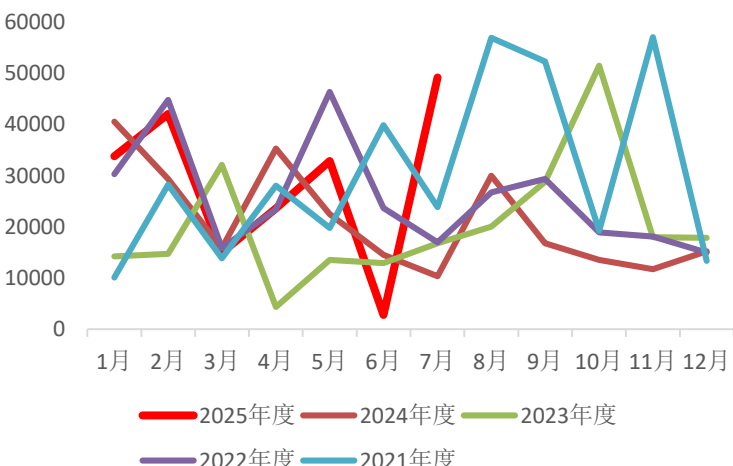
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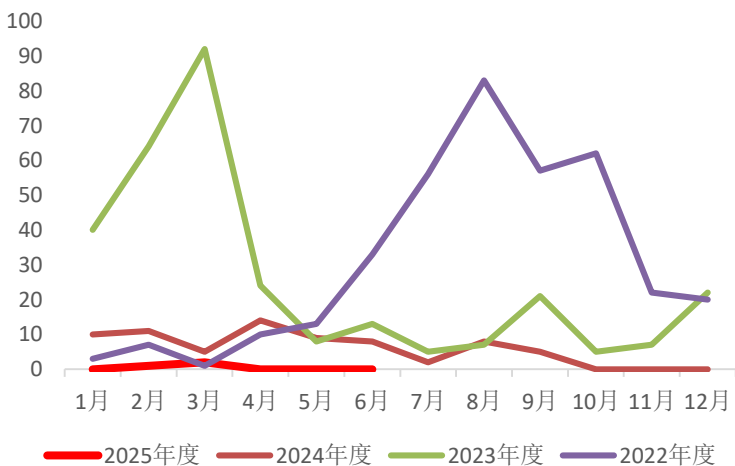
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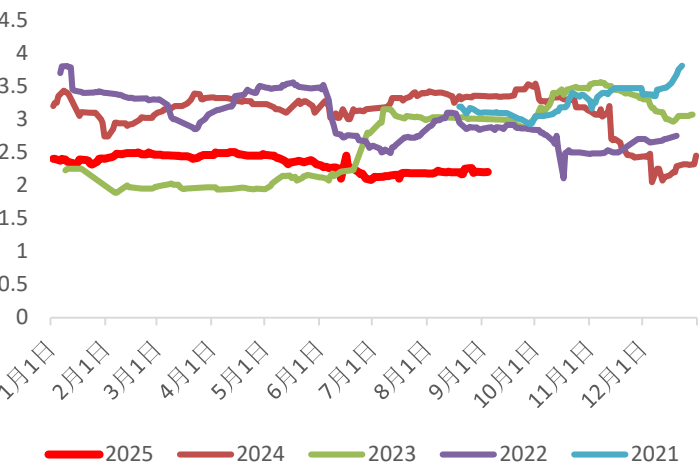
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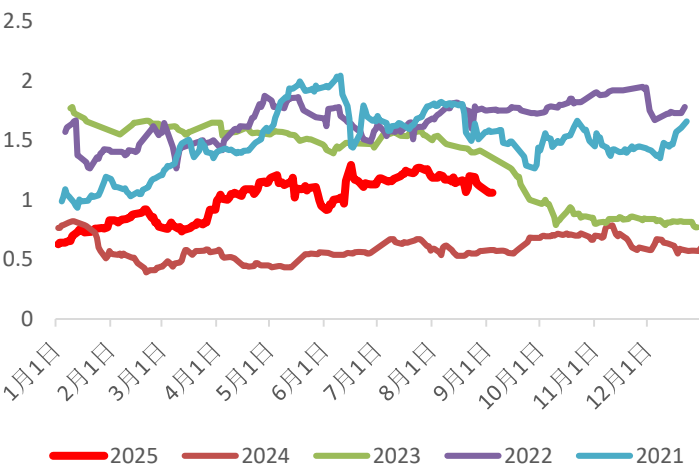
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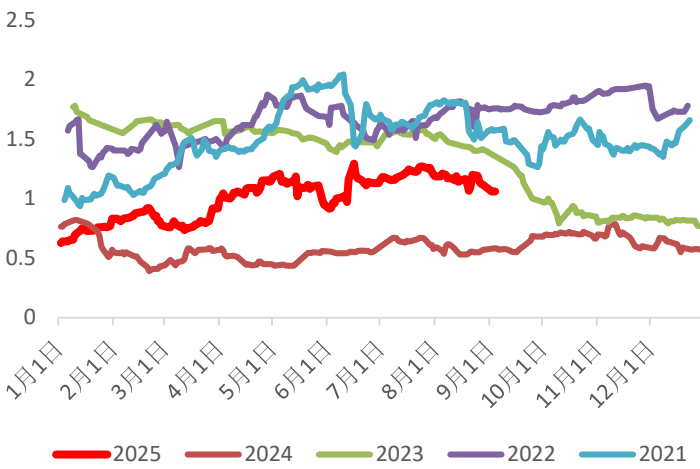
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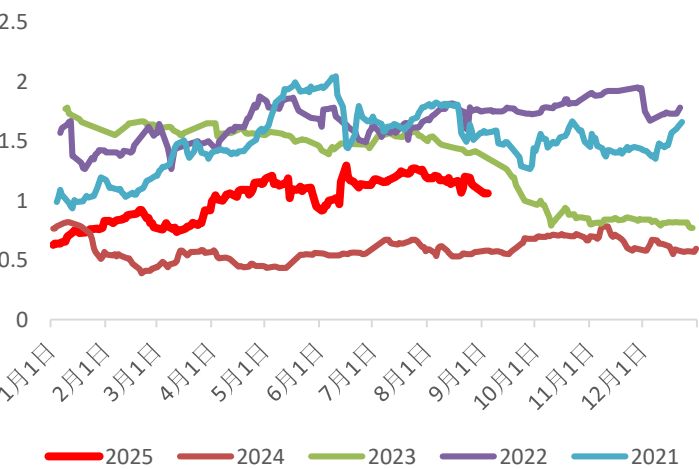
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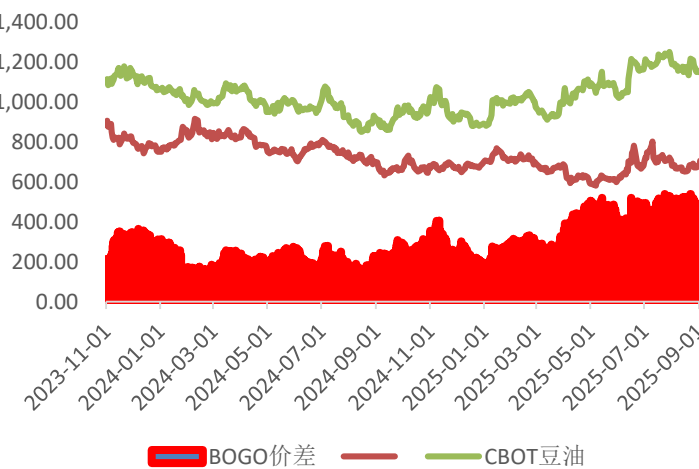
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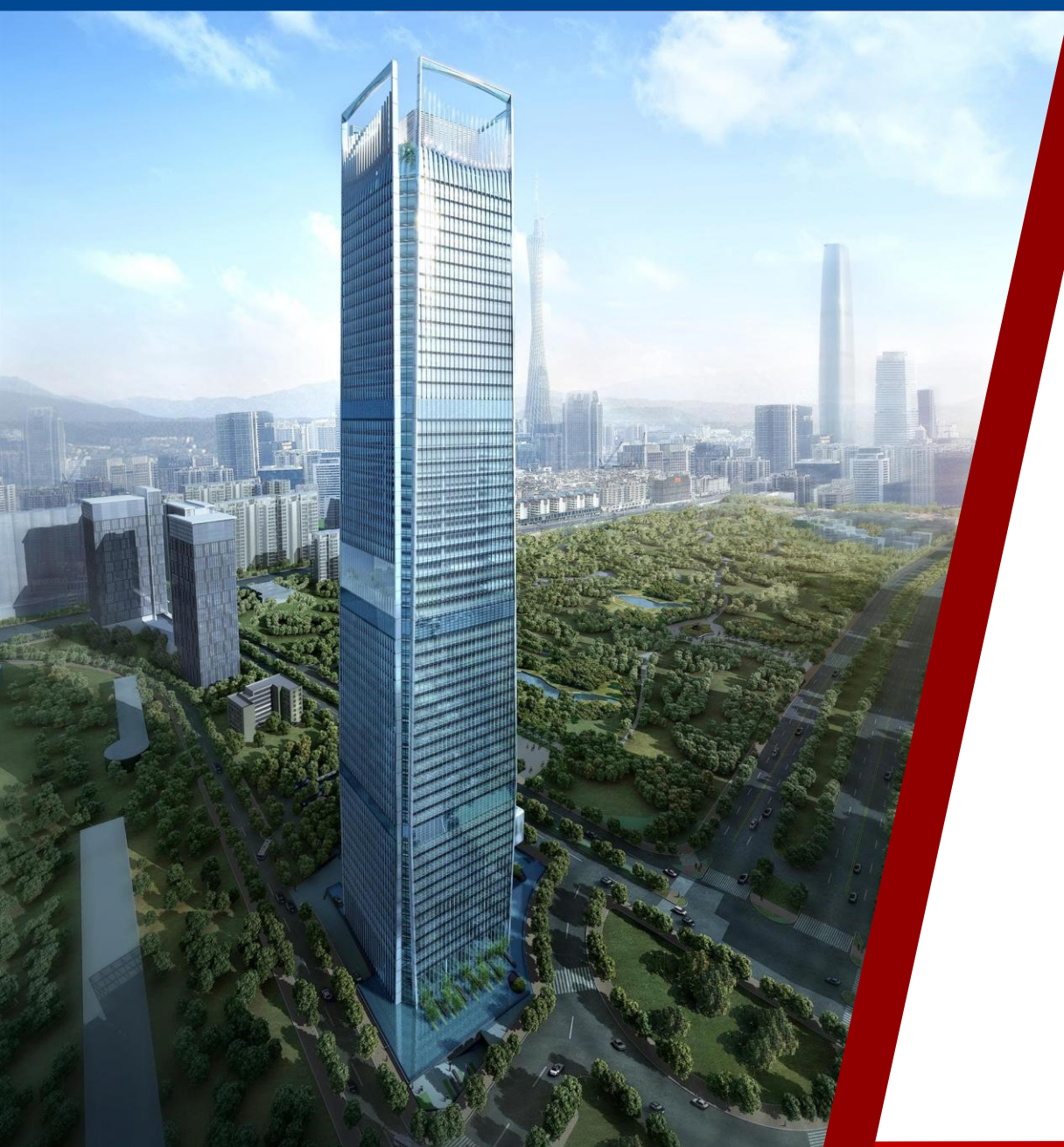
D6 RINs



BOGO价差



- 美国环保署（EPA）提议将2026年生物燃料混合总量设定为240.2亿加仑，2027设定为244.6亿加仑，高于2025年的223.3亿加仑。按EPA 56.1亿加仑掺混目标测算，2026年需原料总量约2080万吨；若豆油投料占比提升至40%（2024年为35%），豆油需求将达832万吨，较2024年增加232万吨（+38.5%）。
- 2025年8月11日，印尼政府官员称，印尼计划2026年推行B50生物柴油强制掺混政策，但可能难以在1月份启动。



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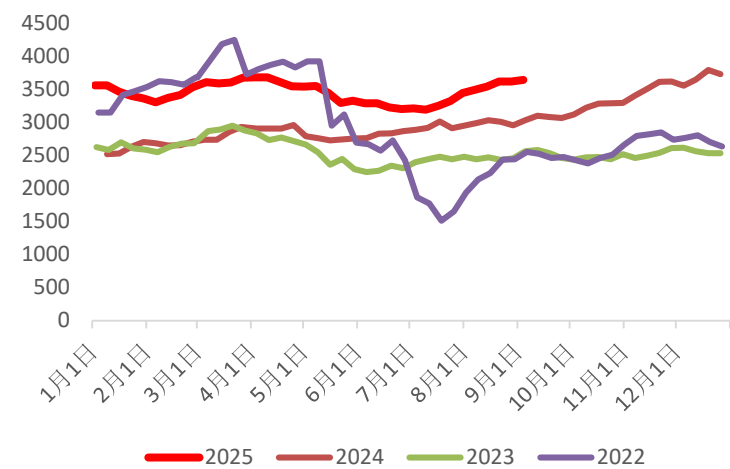
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- 菜籽油

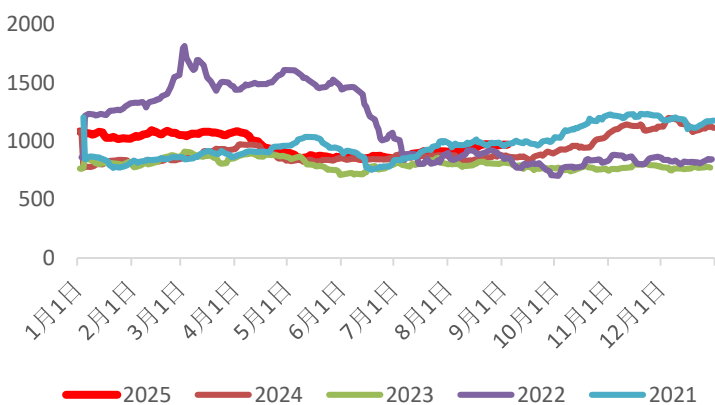
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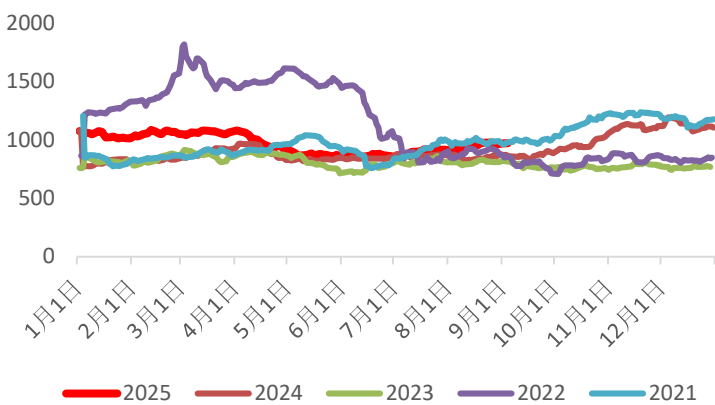
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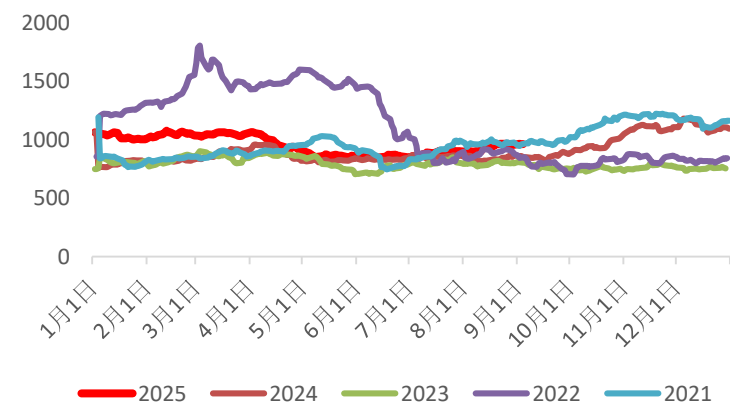
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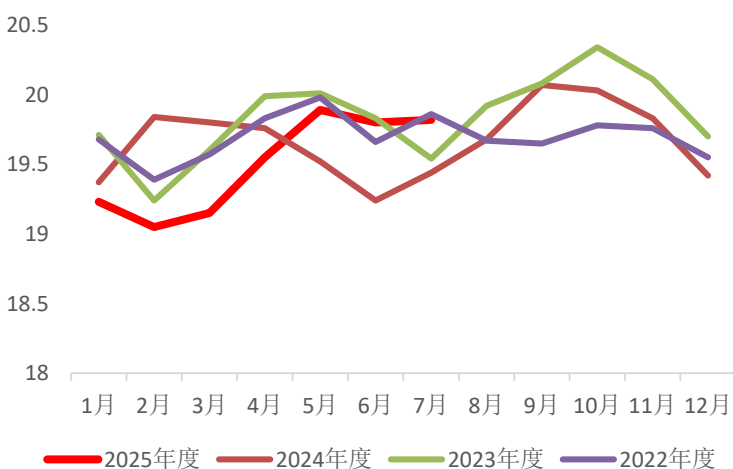
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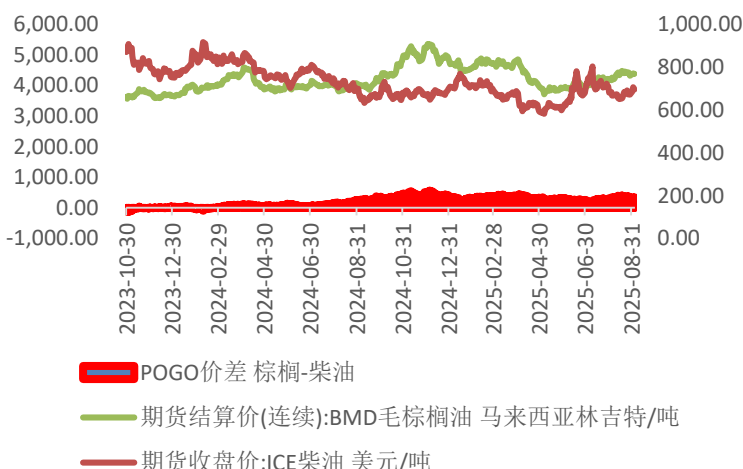
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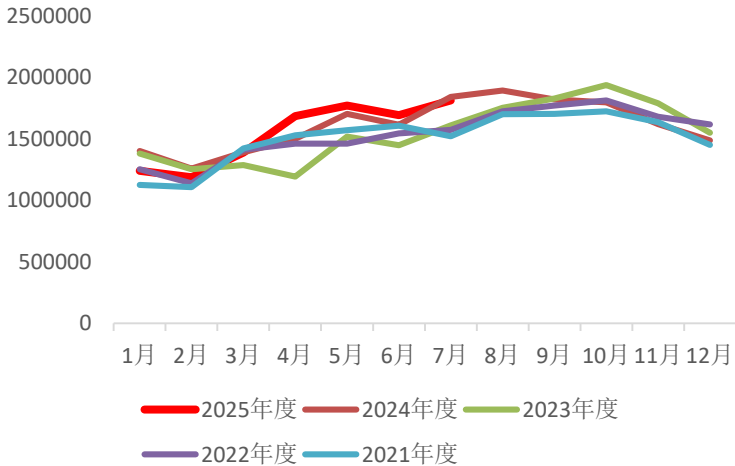
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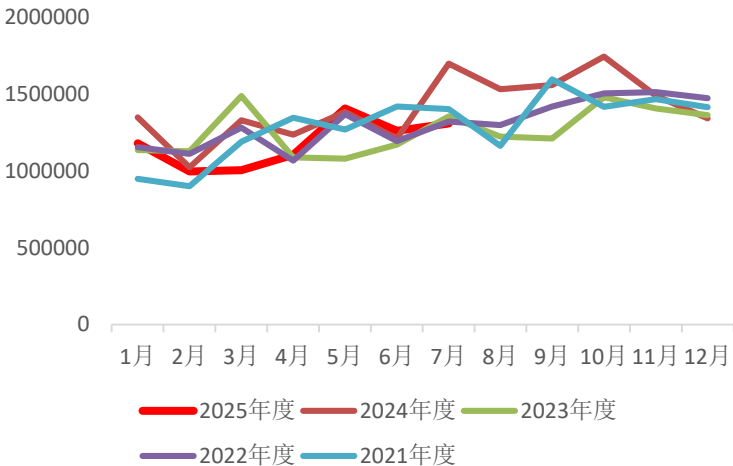
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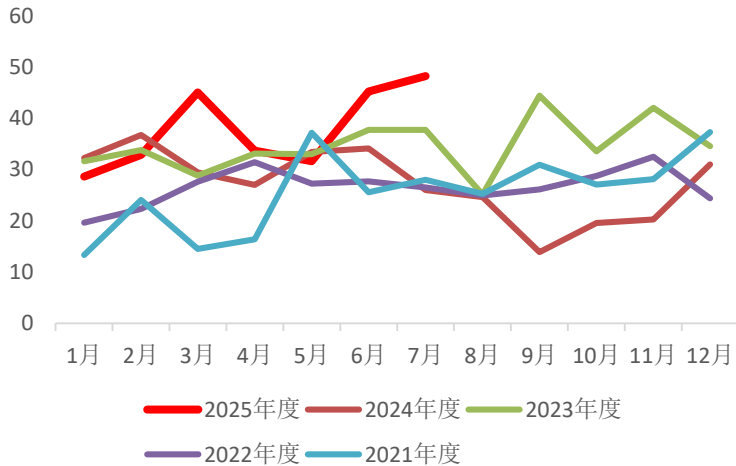
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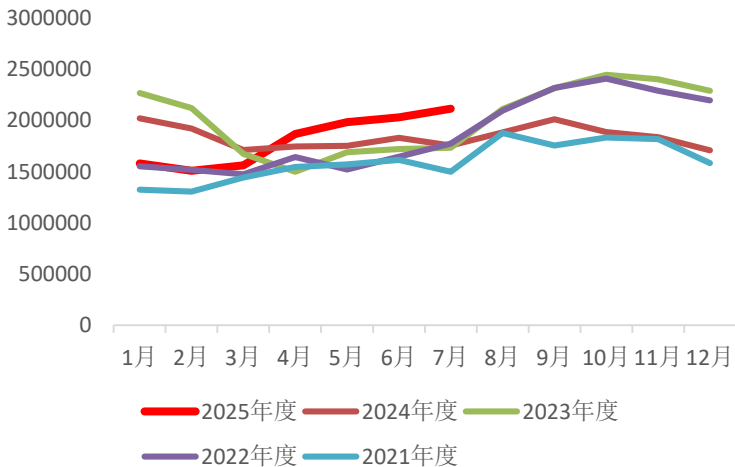
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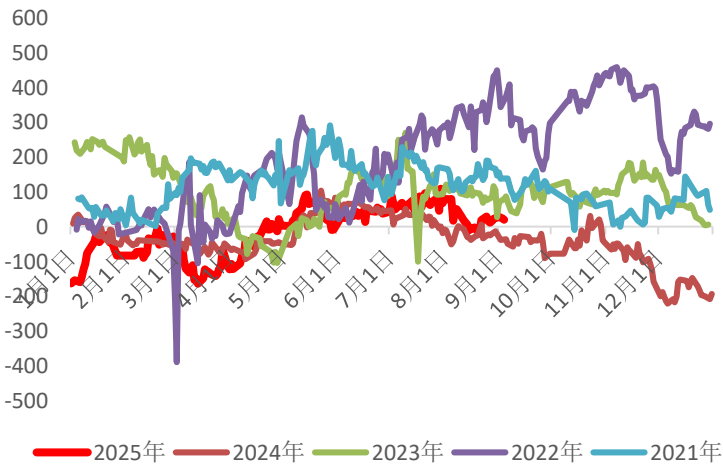
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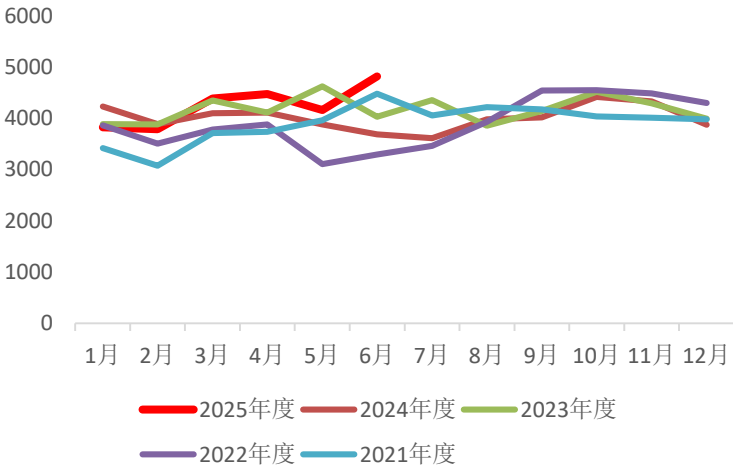


豆棕FOB价差：美元/吨

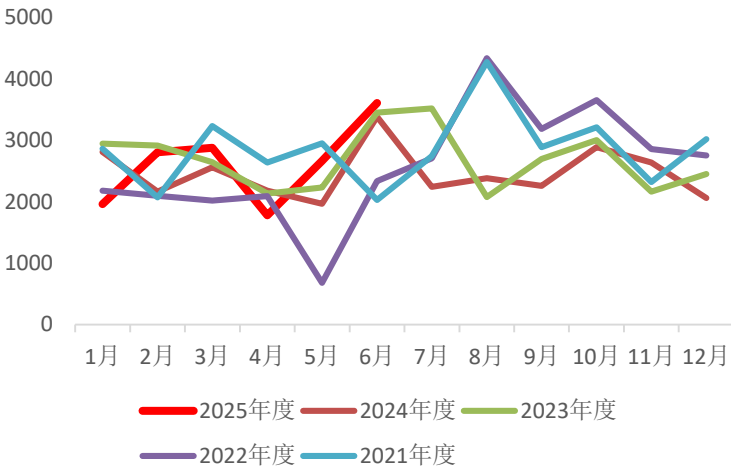


- 马来西亚南部棕果厂商公会（SPPOMA）数据显示，8月马来西亚棕榈油产量环比下降2.65%，其中鲜果串（FFB）单产环比下降4.18%，出油率（OER）环比增加0.29%。
- 船运调查机构SGS公布数据显示，马来西亚8月棕榈油出口量为1170043吨，较7月出口的896362吨增加30.5%。其中对中国出口8.95万吨，较上月同期的7.52万吨，增加1.43万吨。
- 船运调查机构ITS公布数据显示，马来西亚8月棕榈油出口量为1421486吨，较7月出口的1289727吨增加10.2%。其中对中国出口10.75万吨，较上月8.83万吨增加1.92万吨。
- 独立检验机构AmSpec公布数据显示，马来西亚8月棕榈油出口量为1341990吨，较7月出口的1163216吨增加15.4%。

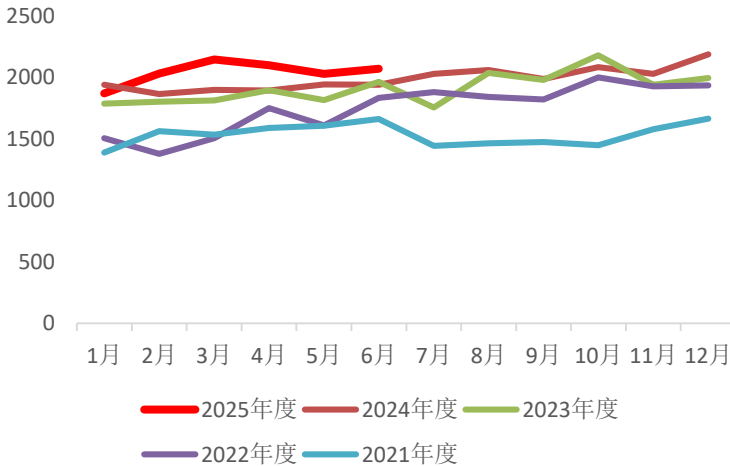
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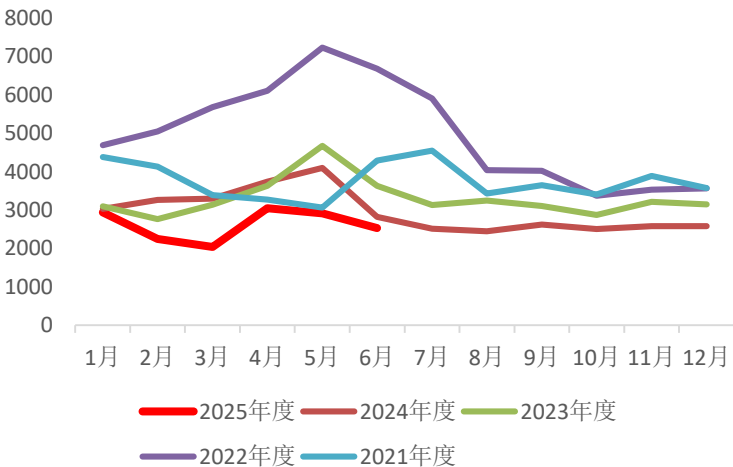
印尼棕榈油出口：千吨



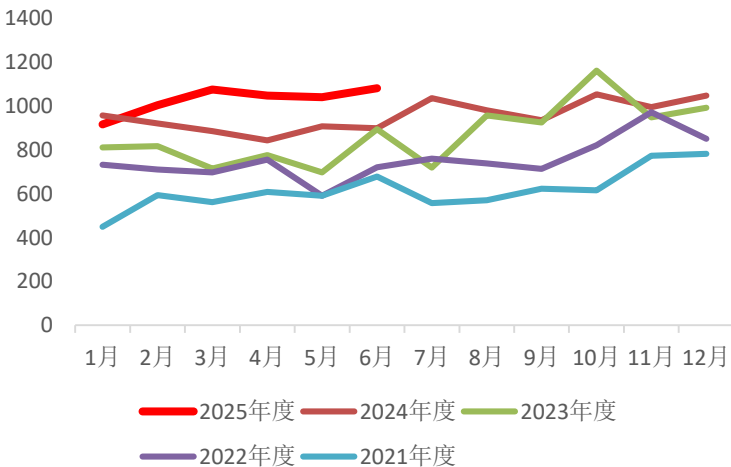
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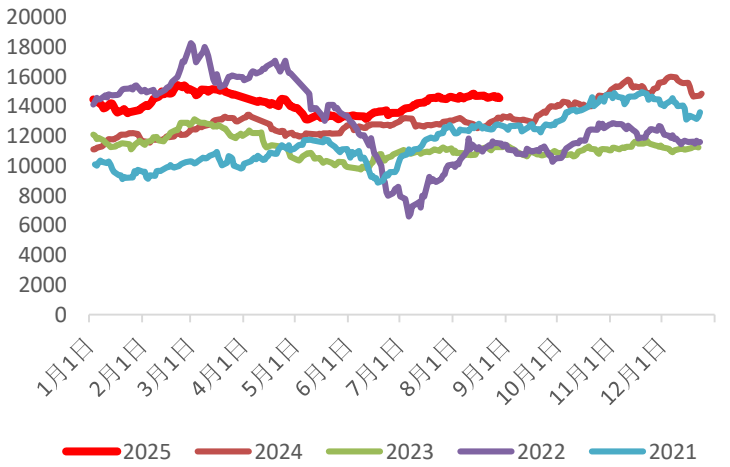
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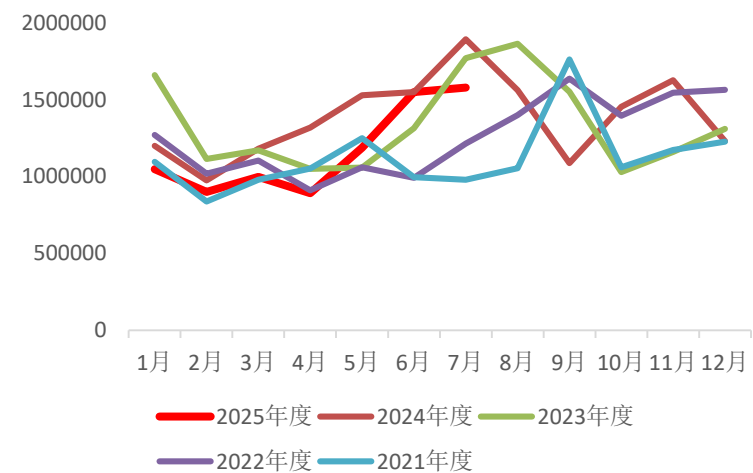
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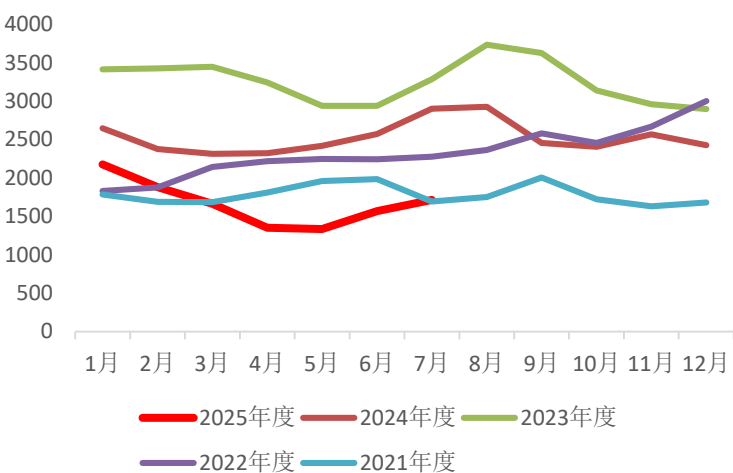
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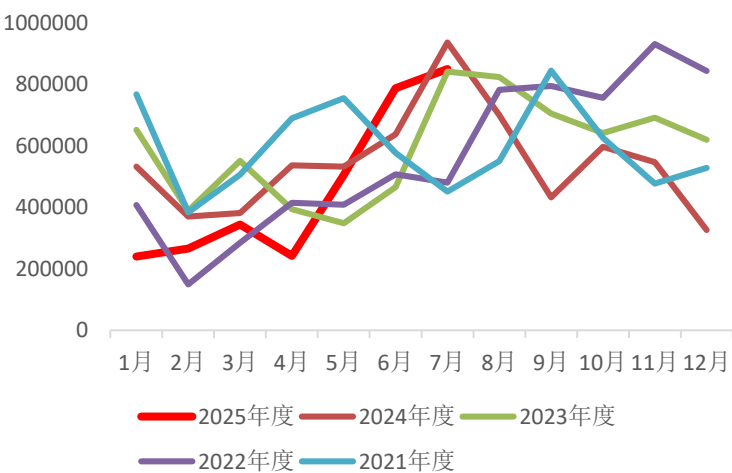
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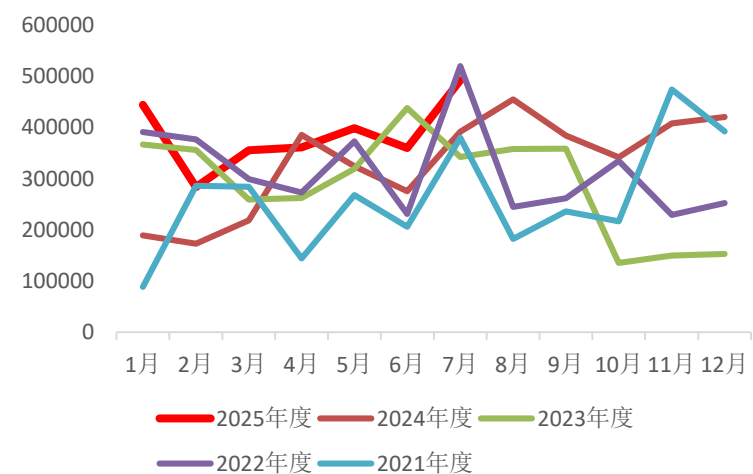
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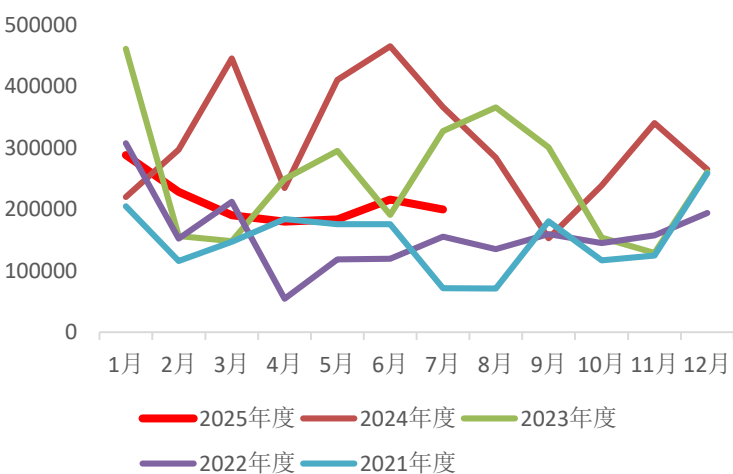
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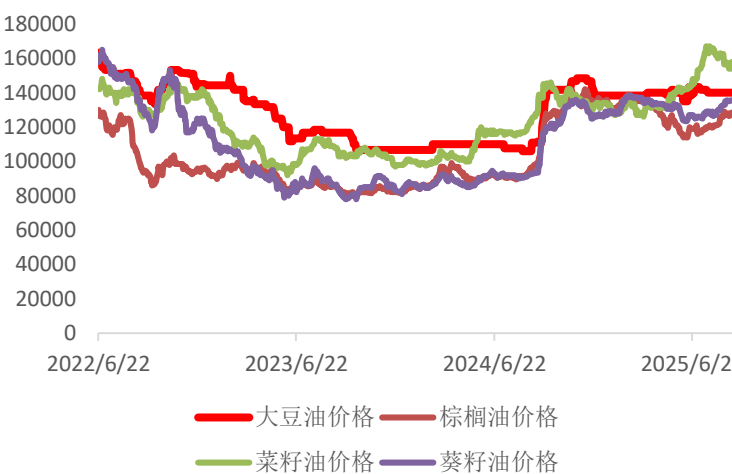
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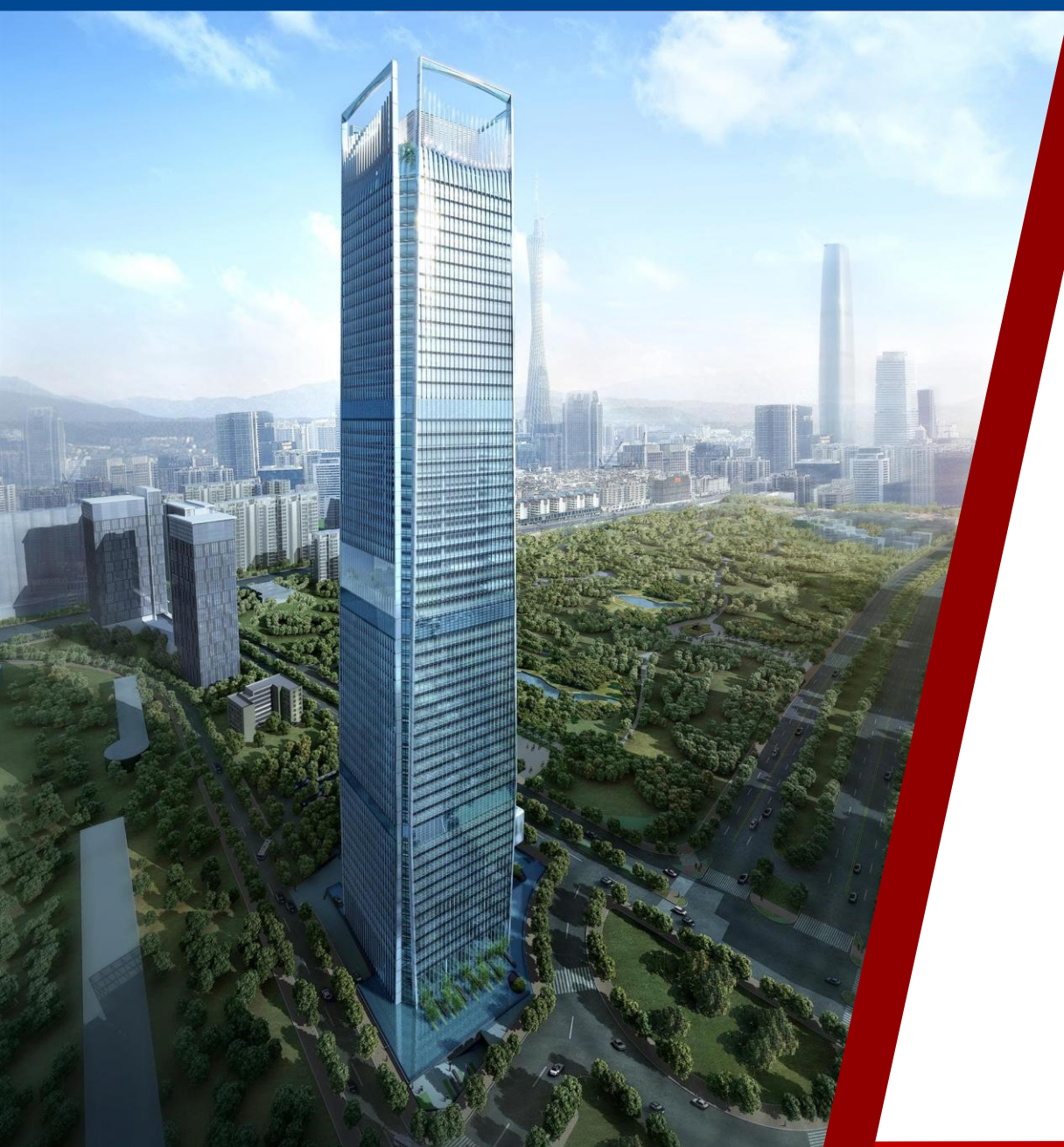


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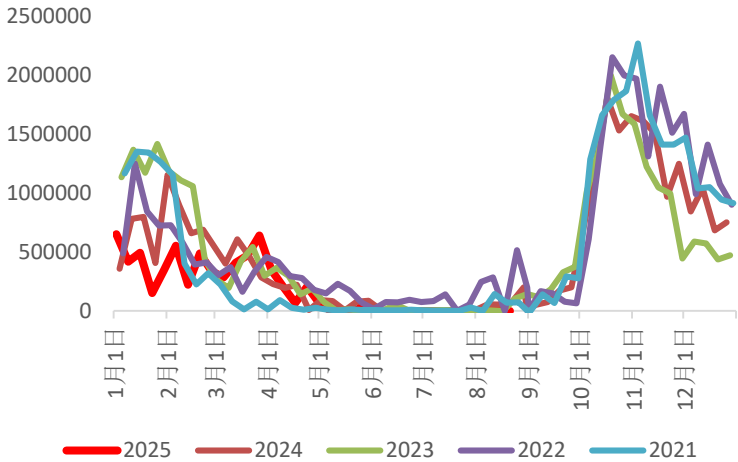
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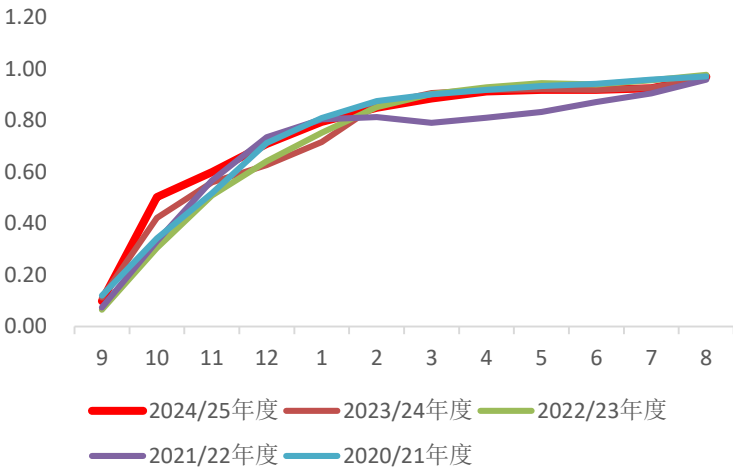
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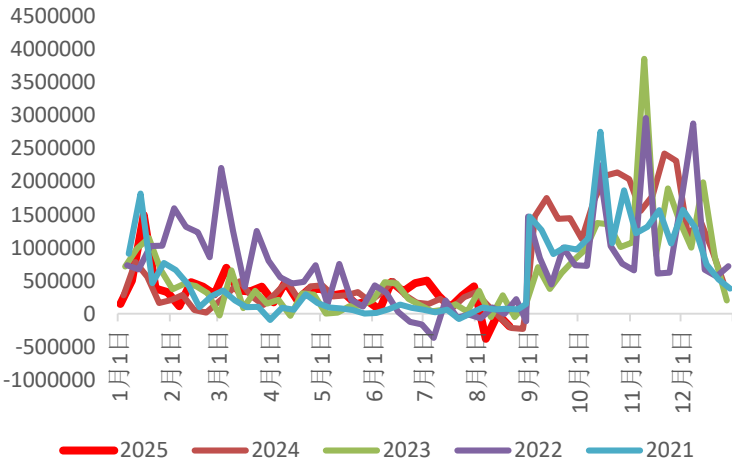
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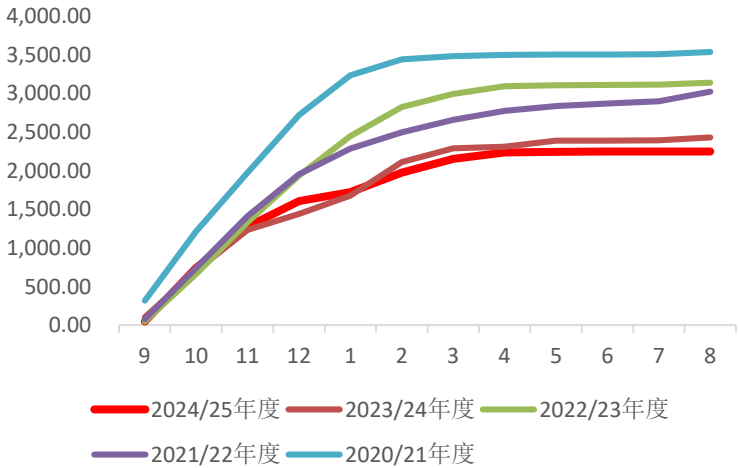
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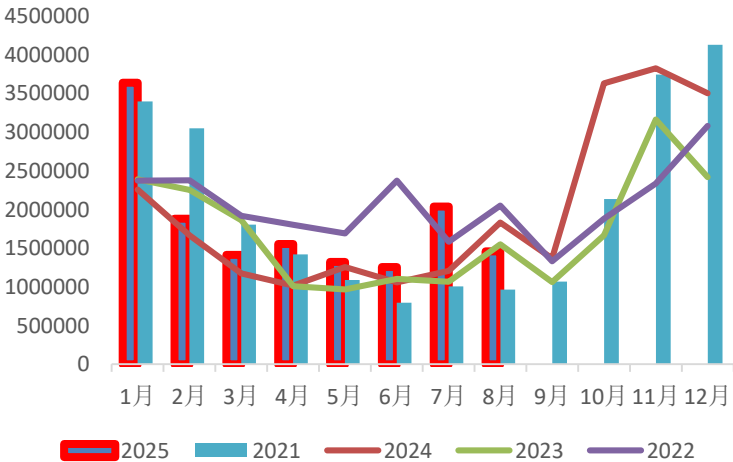
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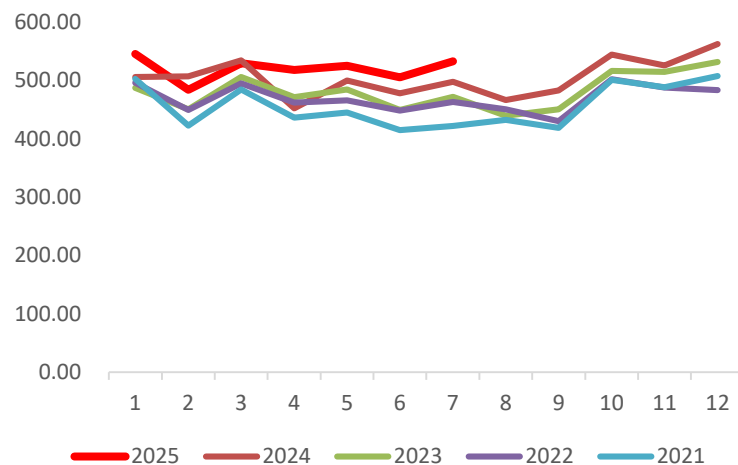


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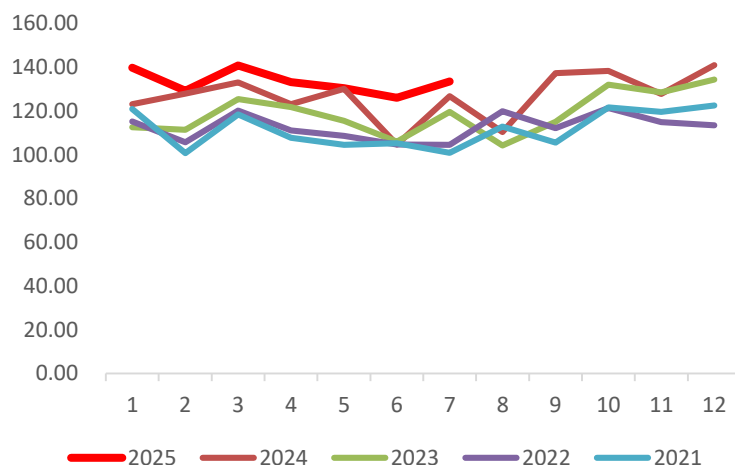


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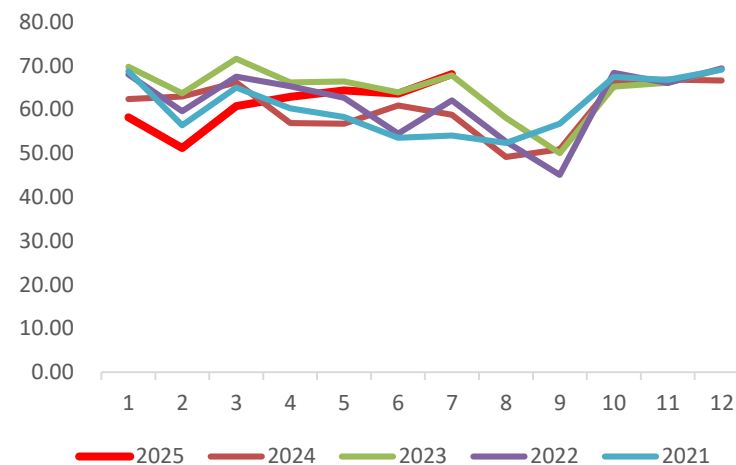
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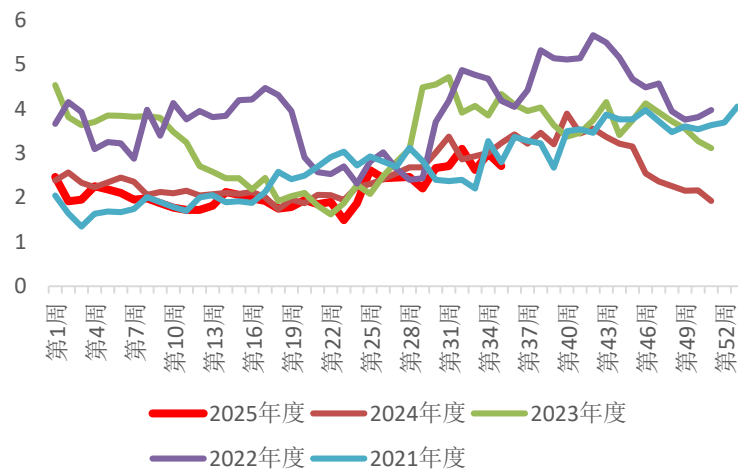
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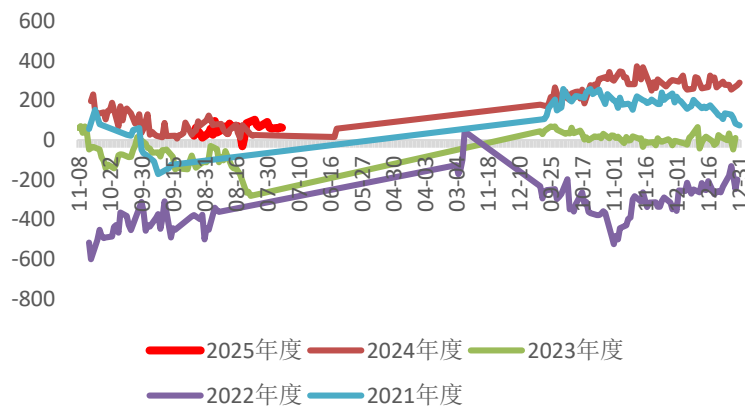
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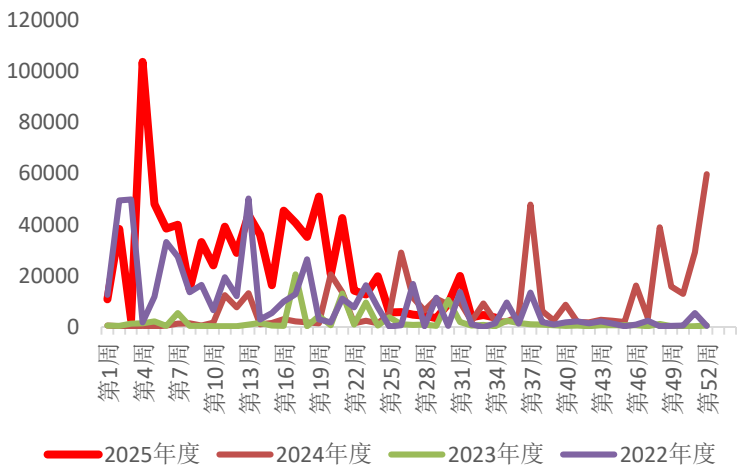
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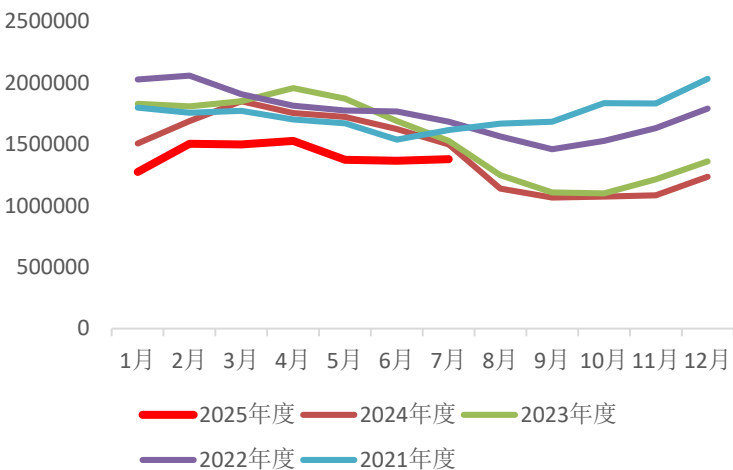
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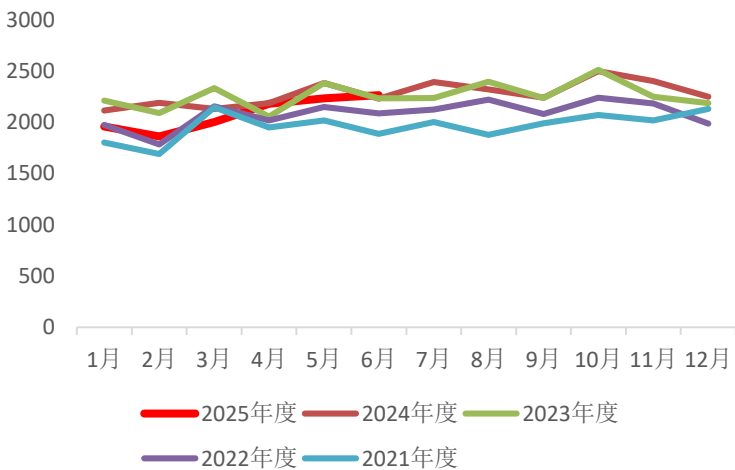
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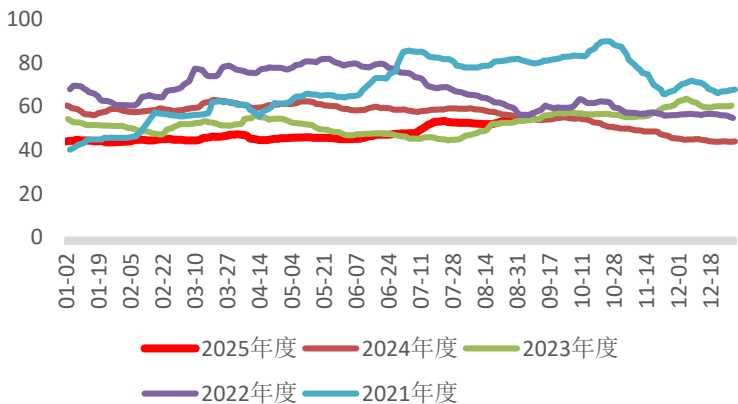
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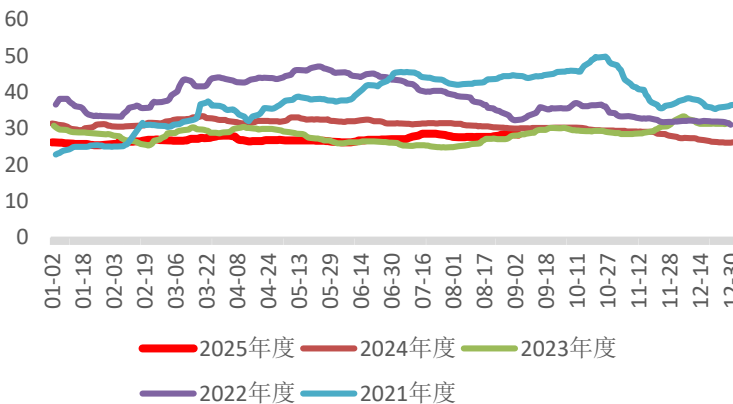
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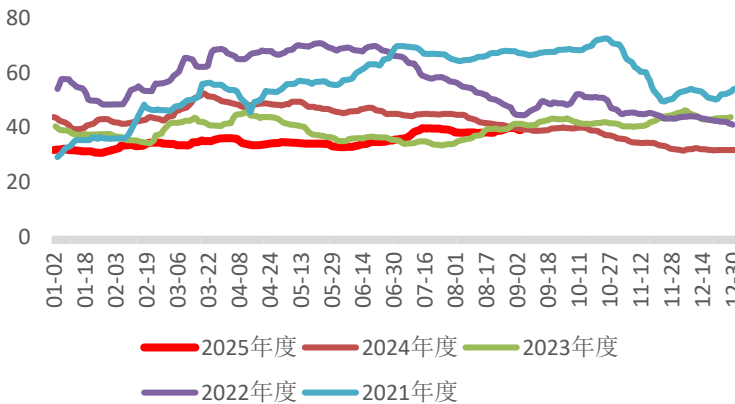
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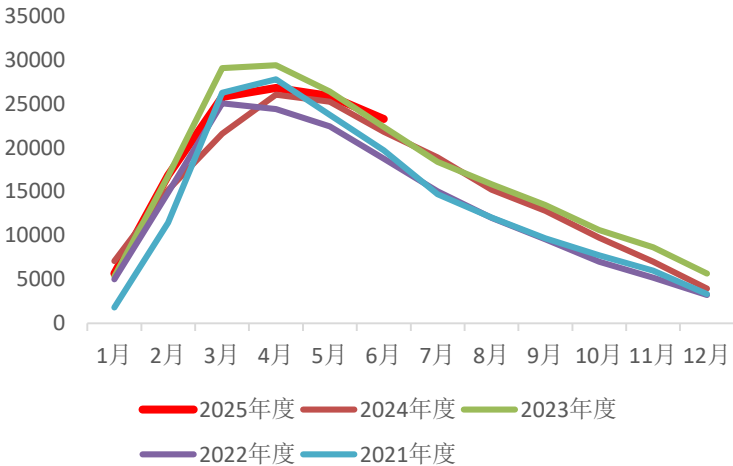
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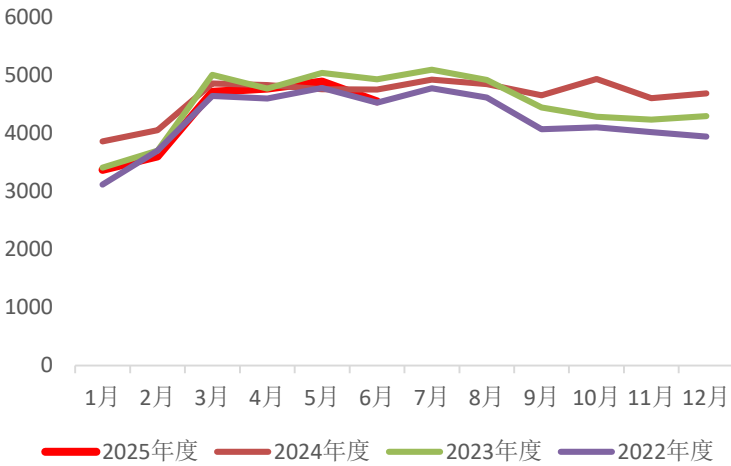
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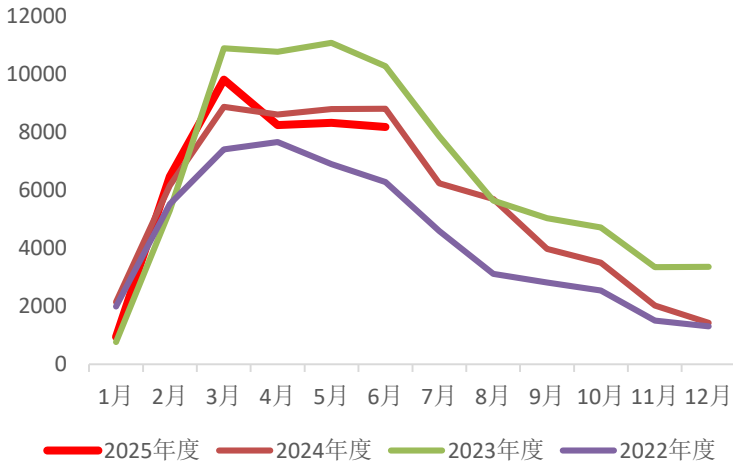
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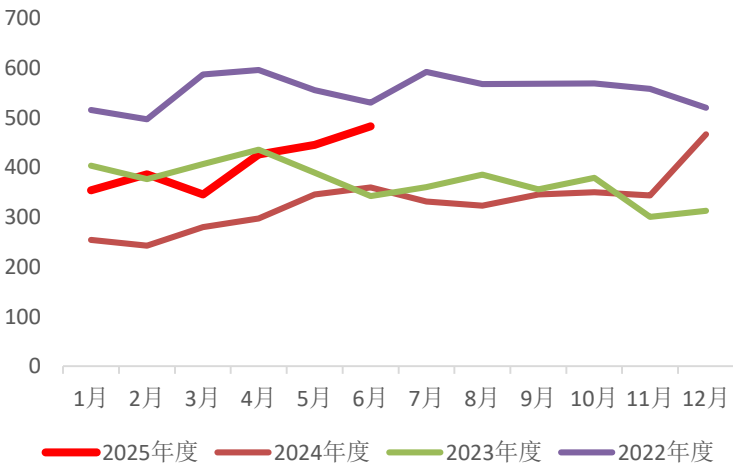
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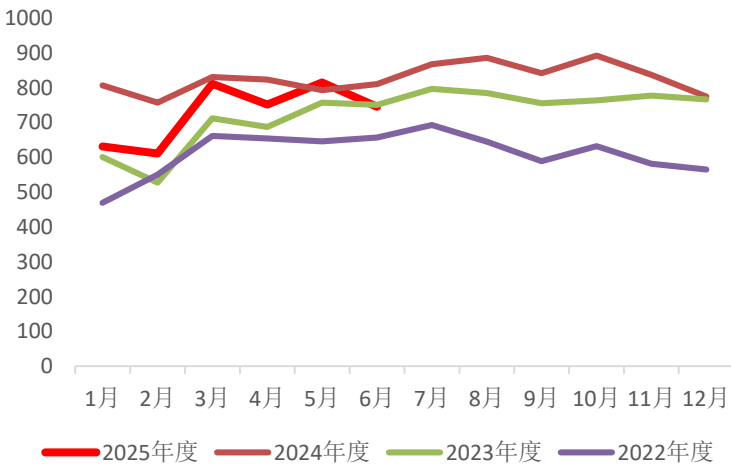
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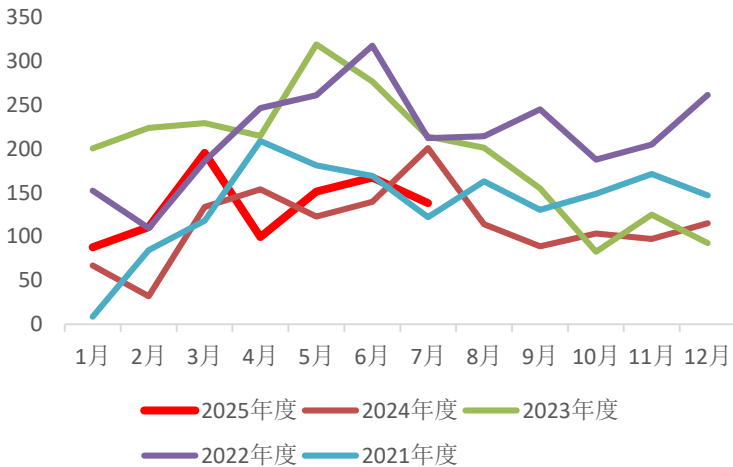
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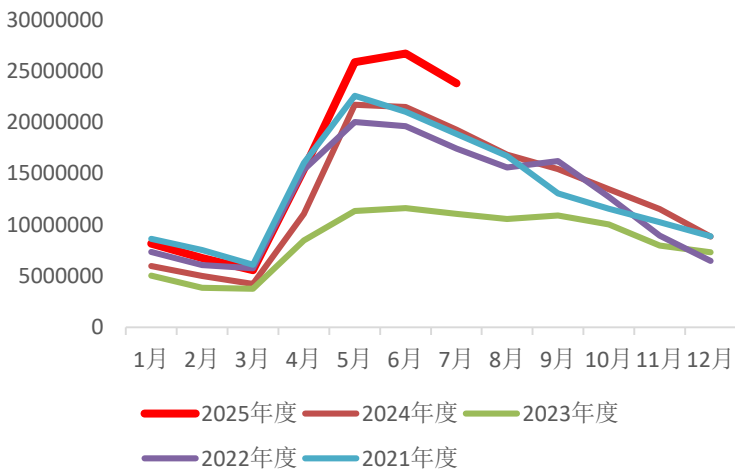
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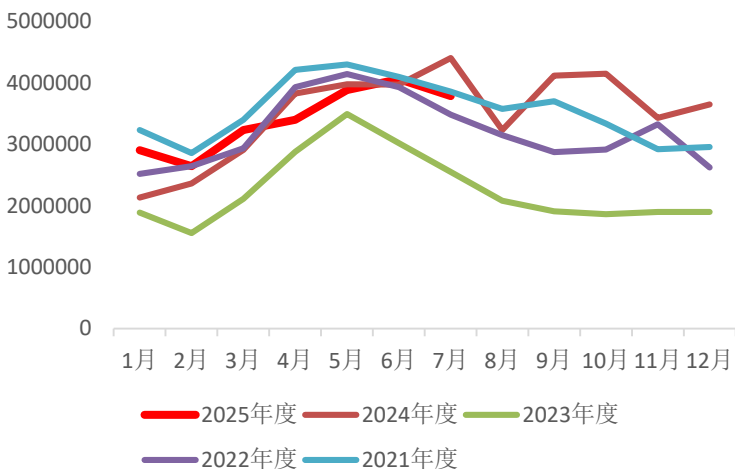
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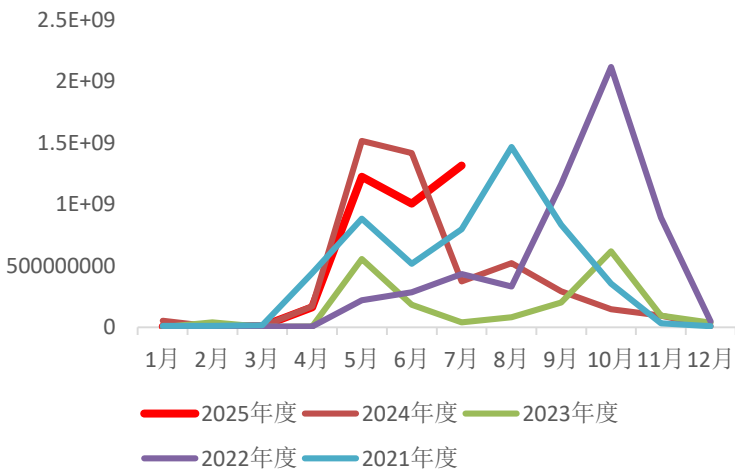
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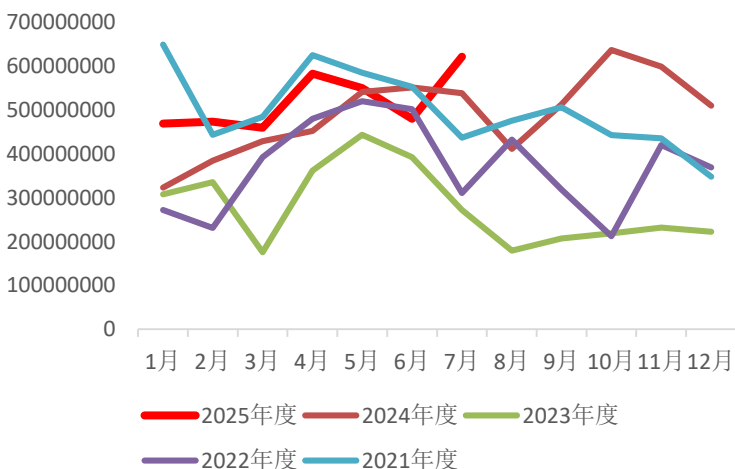
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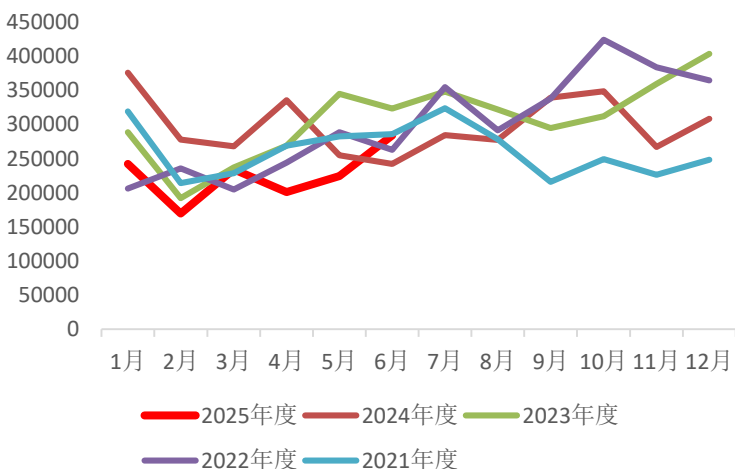
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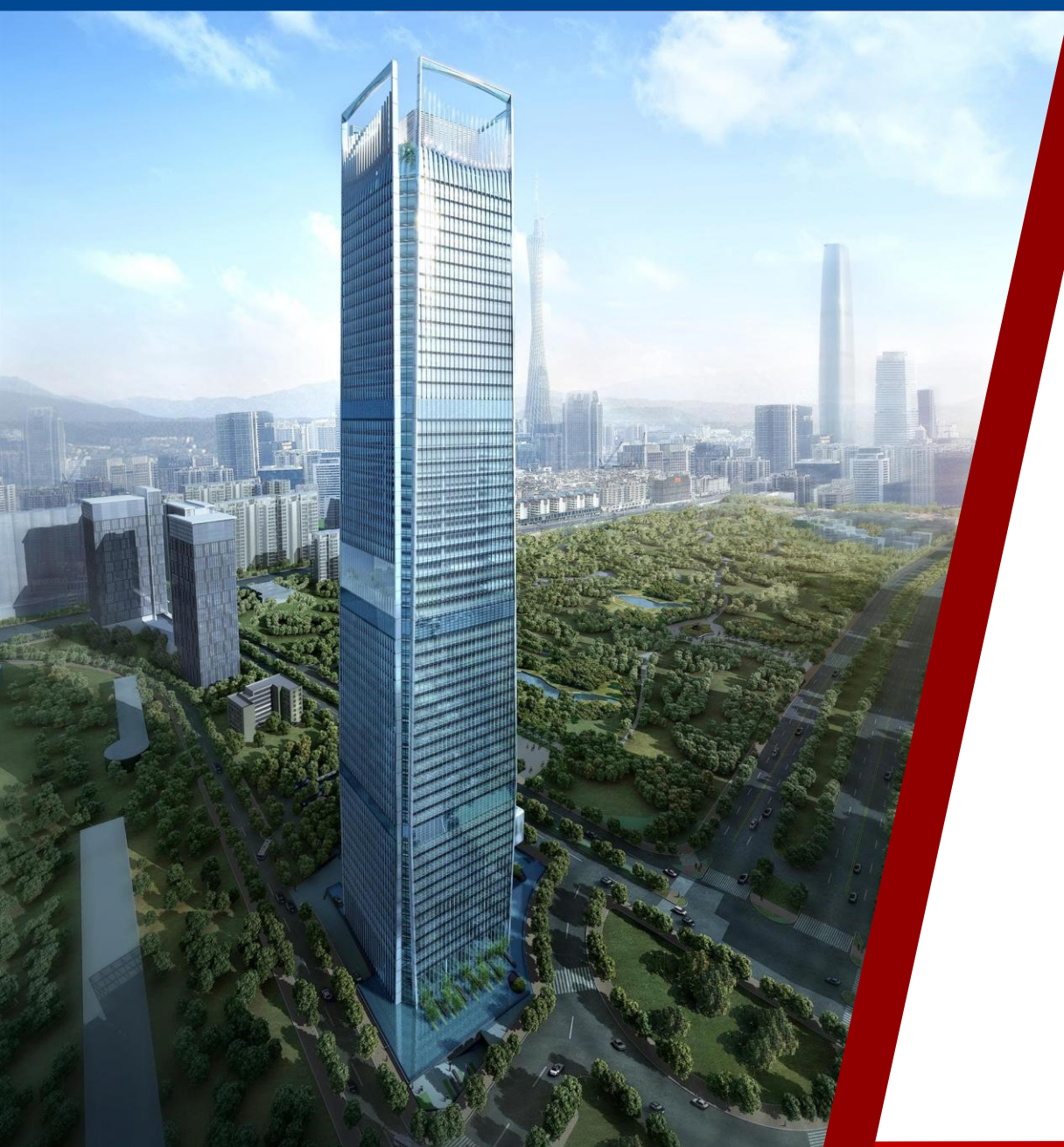


阿根廷豆油出口：kg



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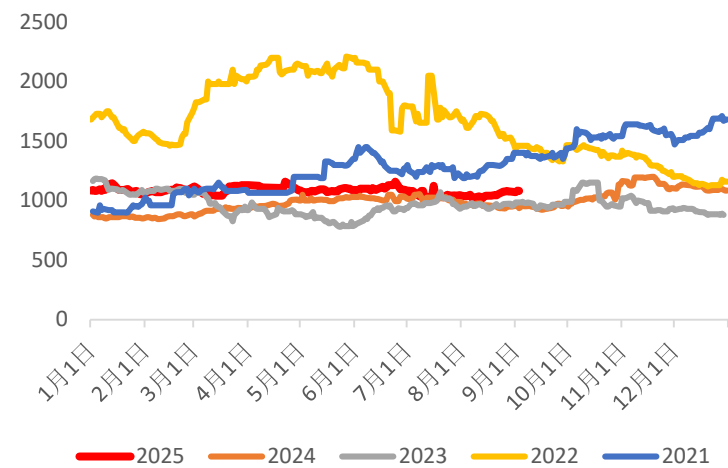
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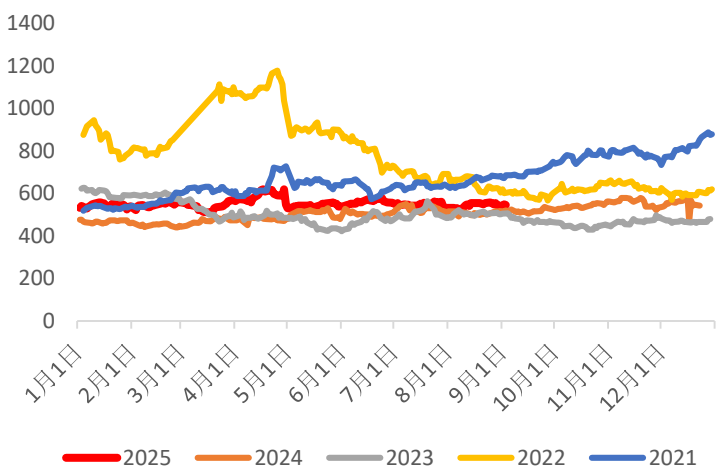
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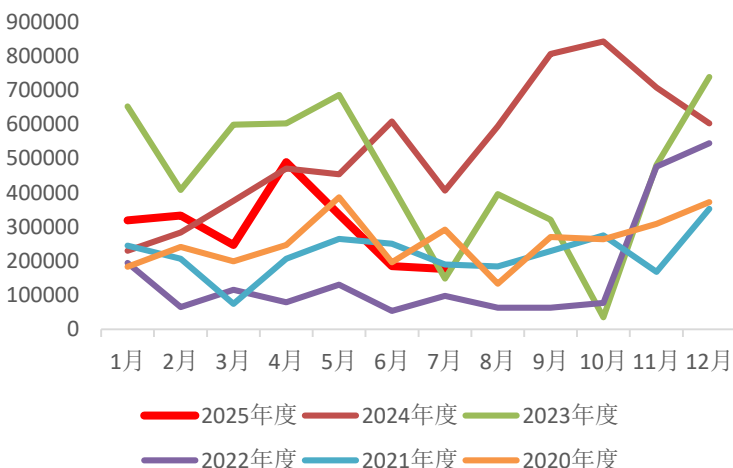
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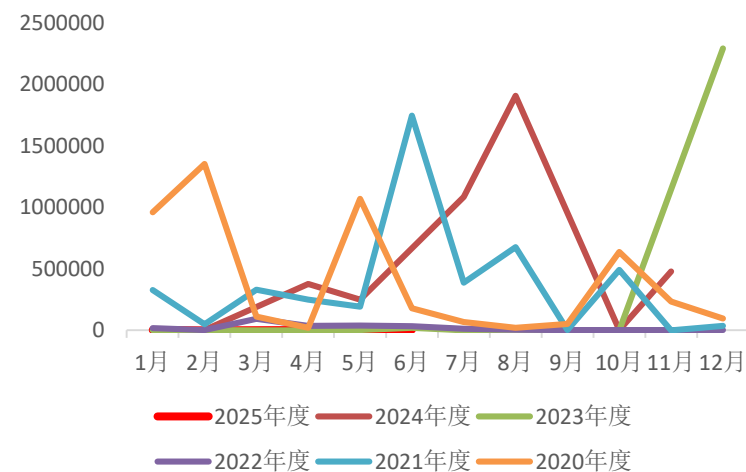
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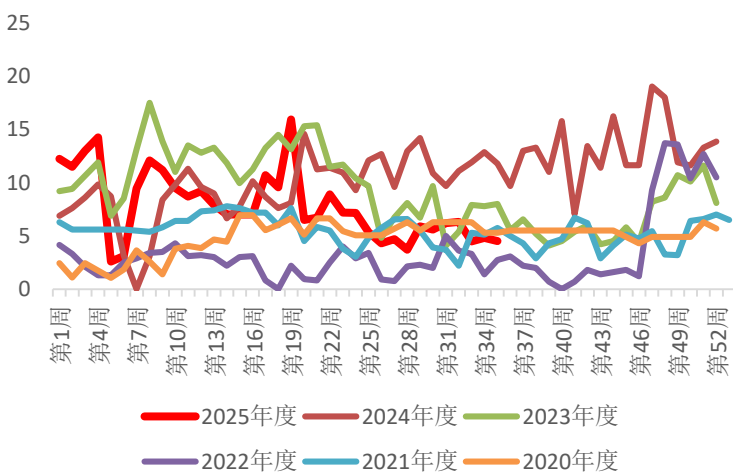
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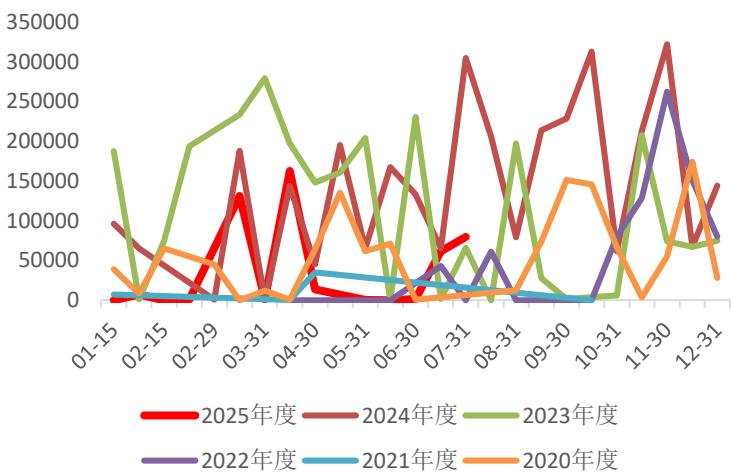
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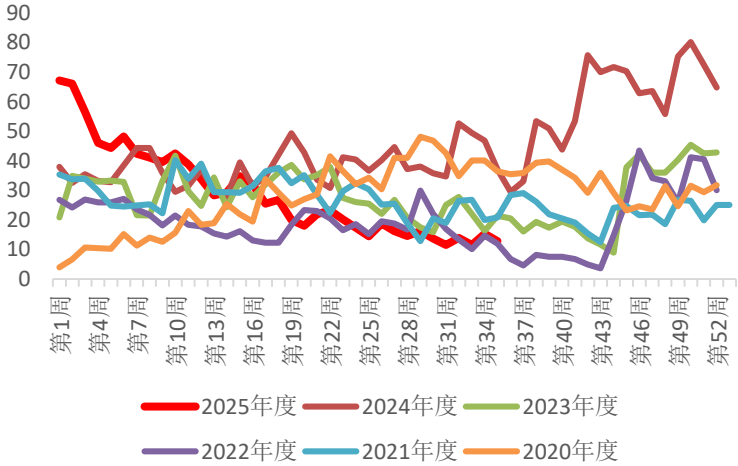
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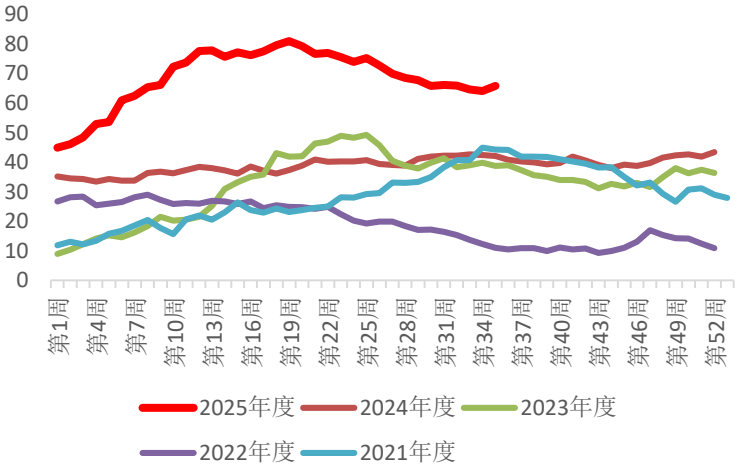
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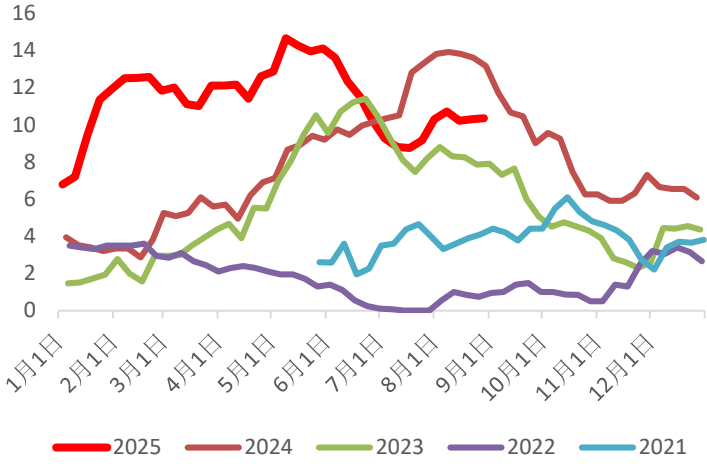
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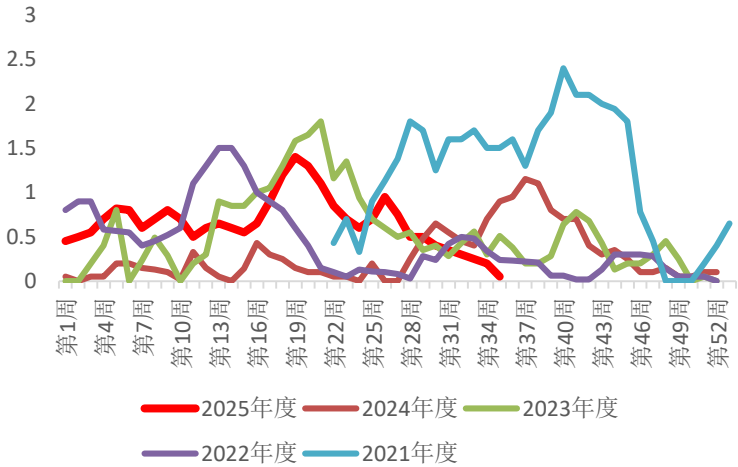
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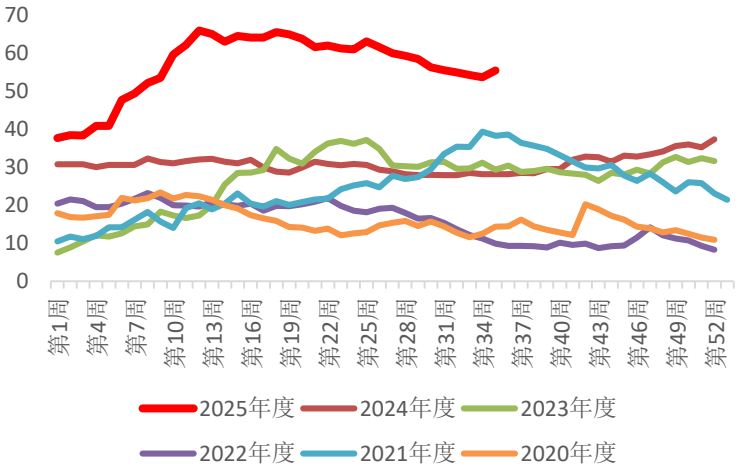
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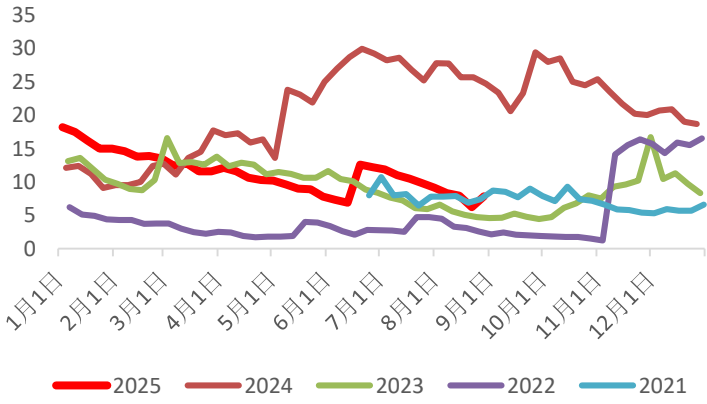
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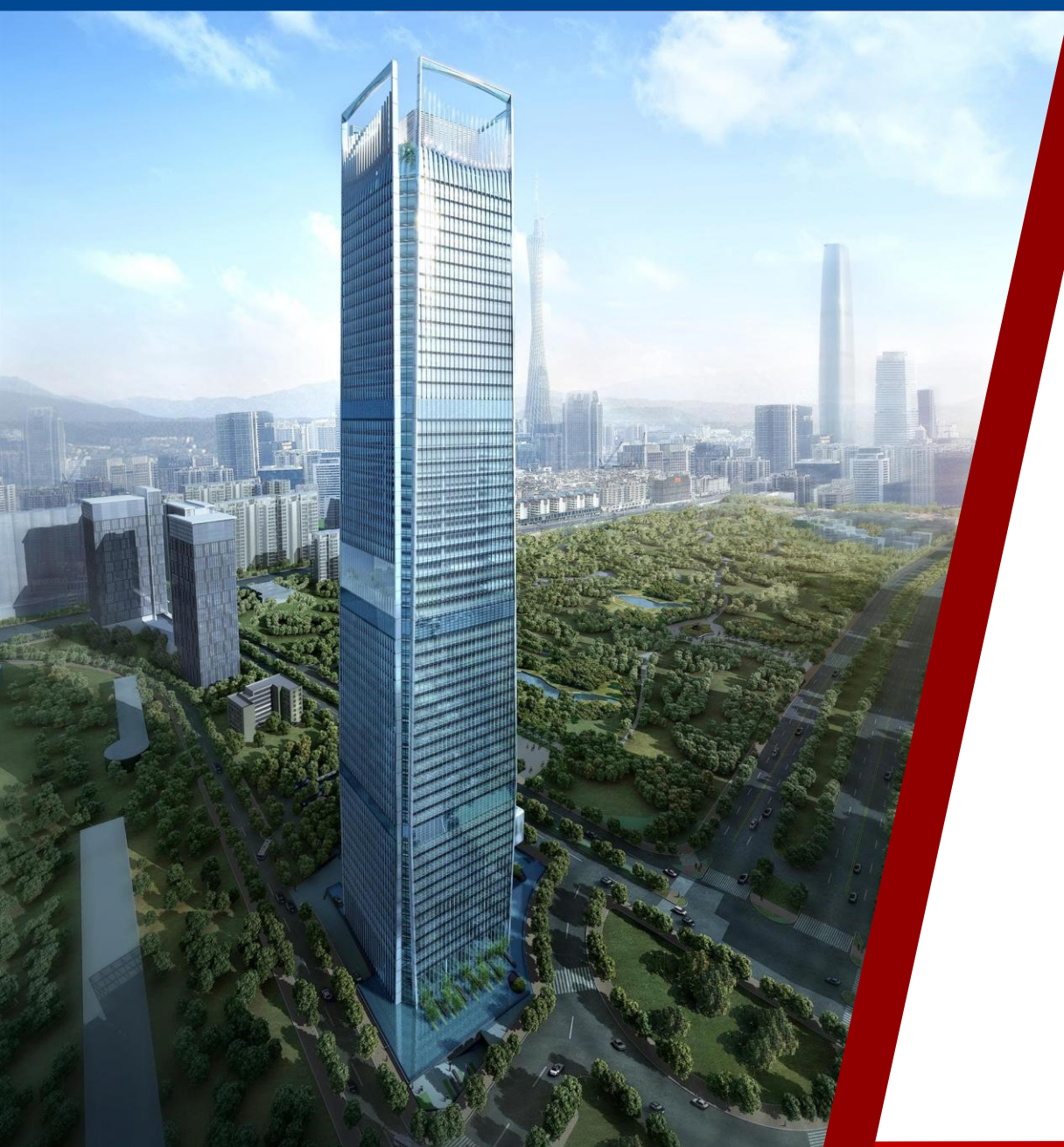


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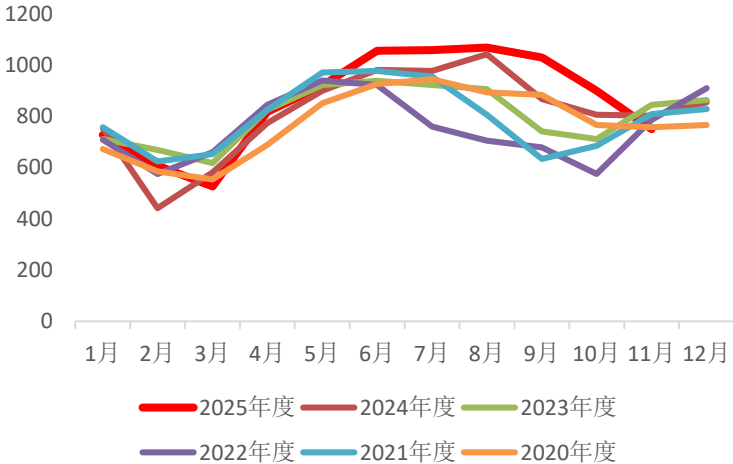
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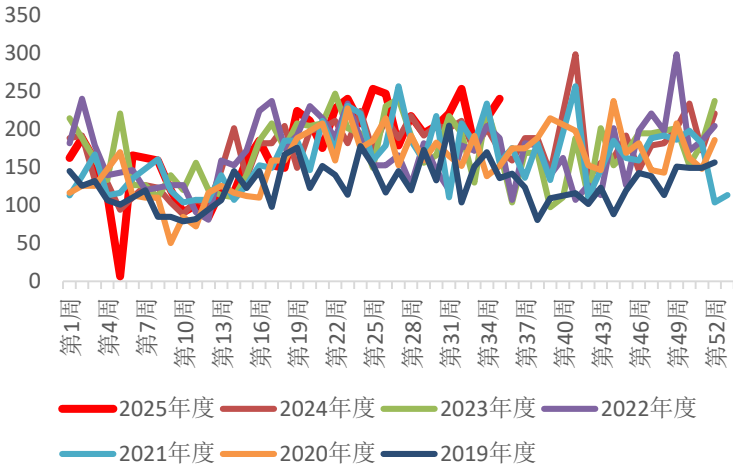
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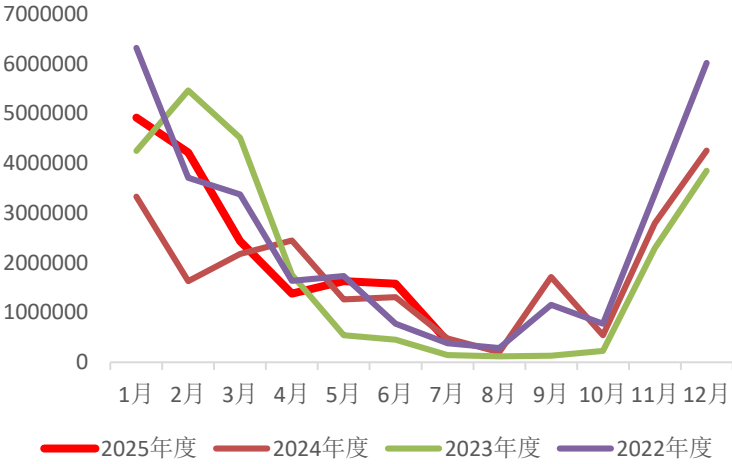
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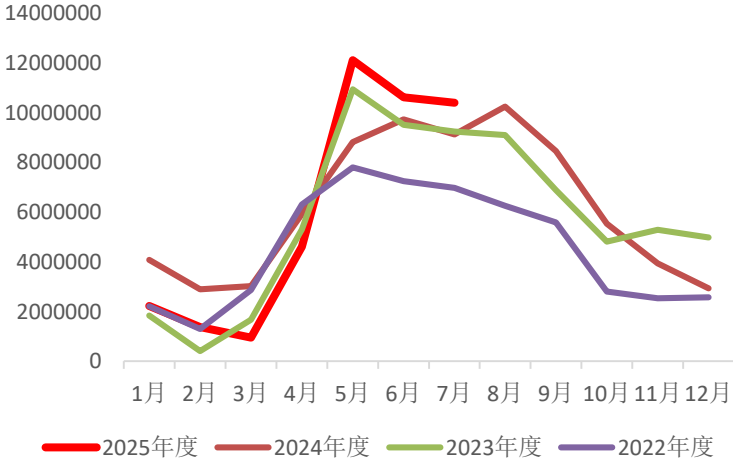
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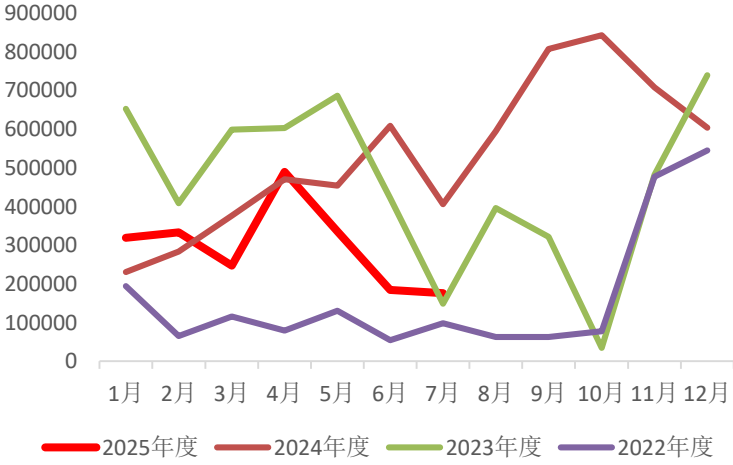
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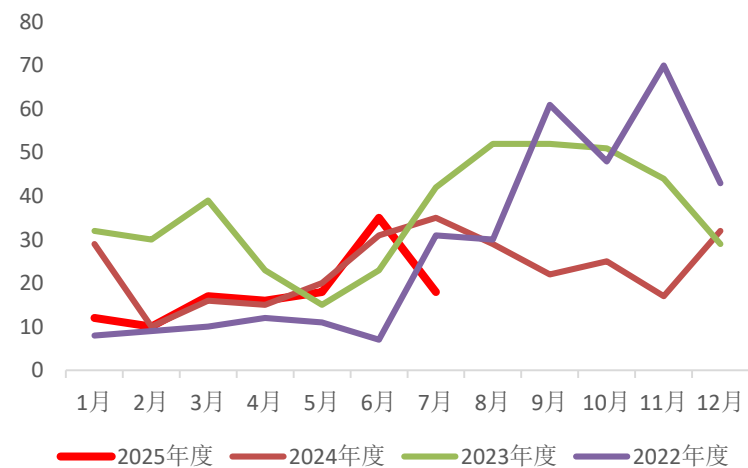
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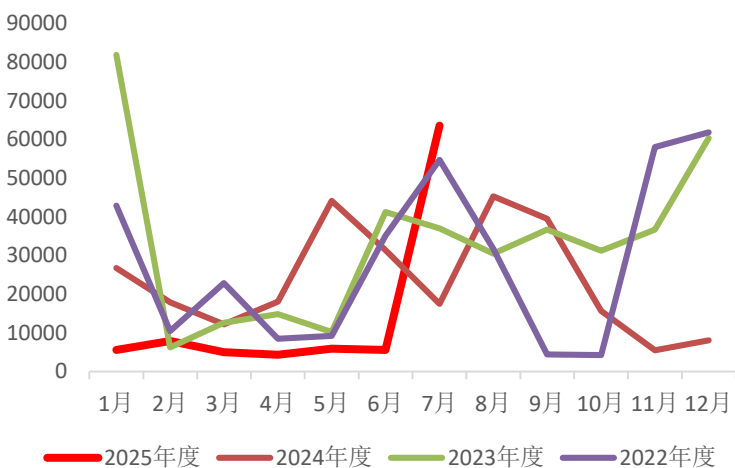
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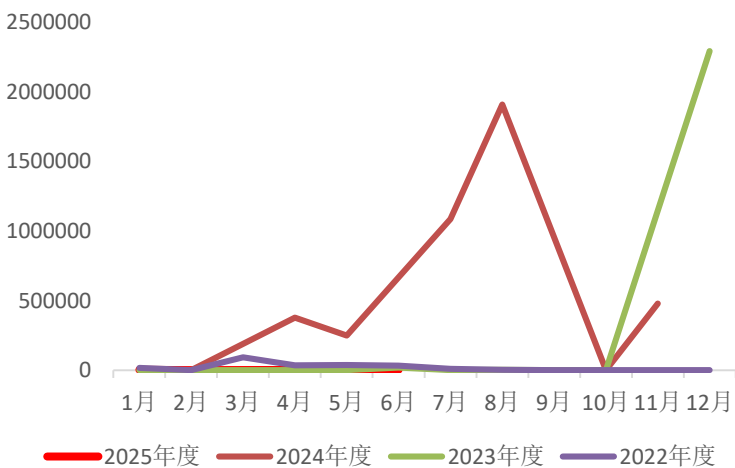
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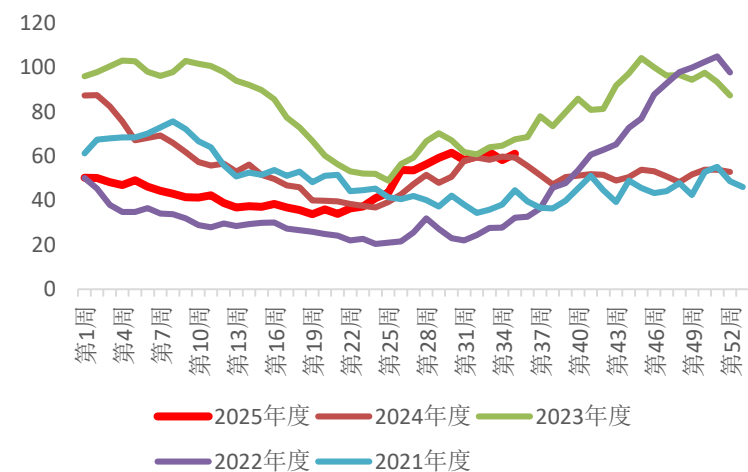
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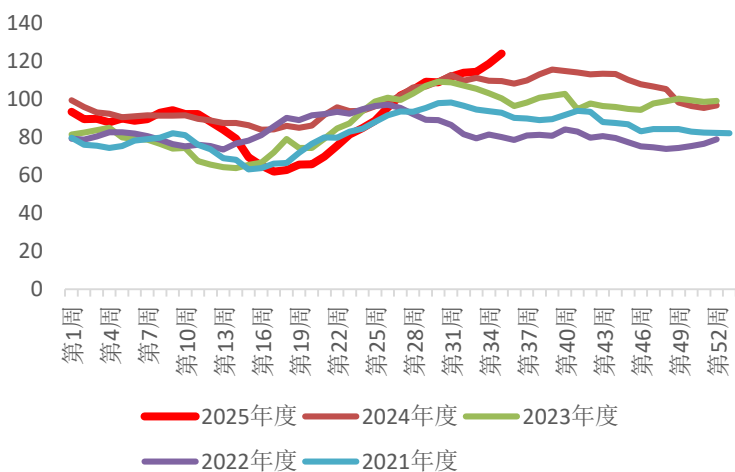
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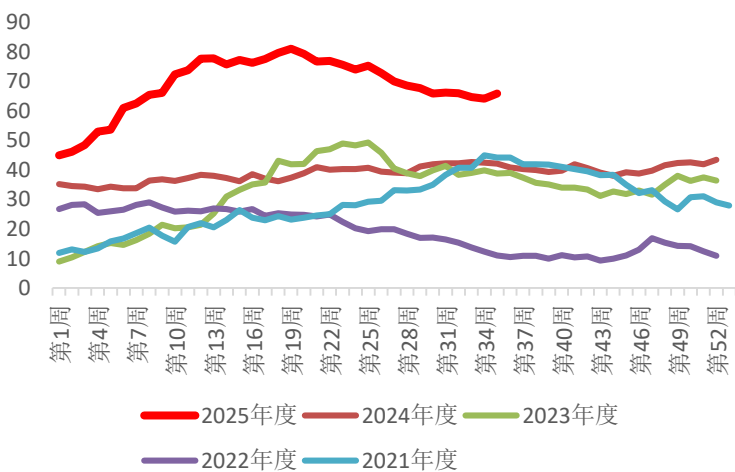
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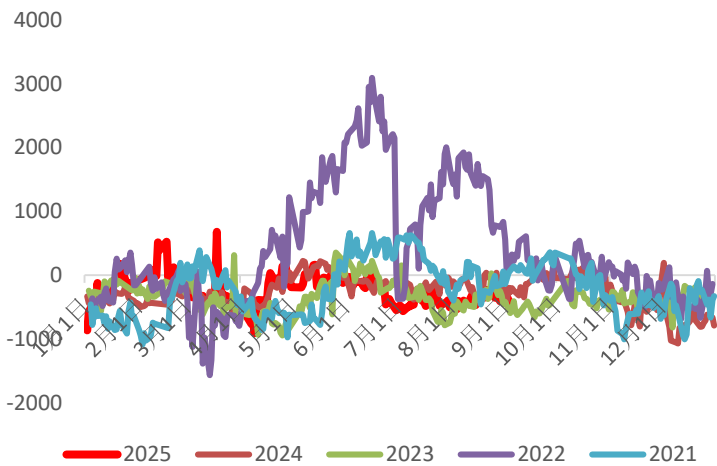
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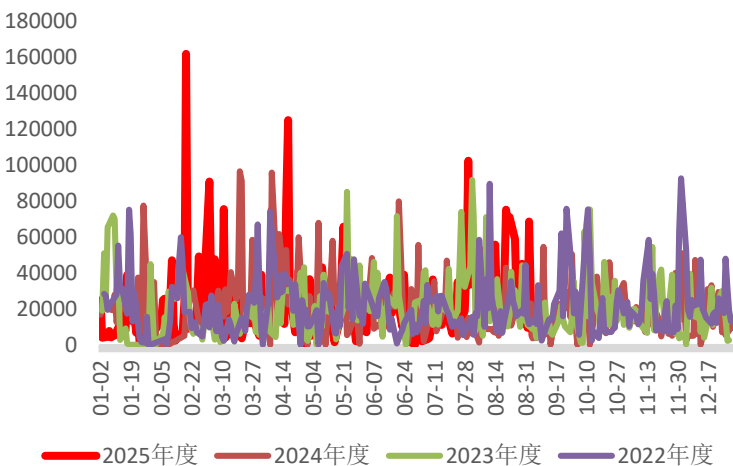
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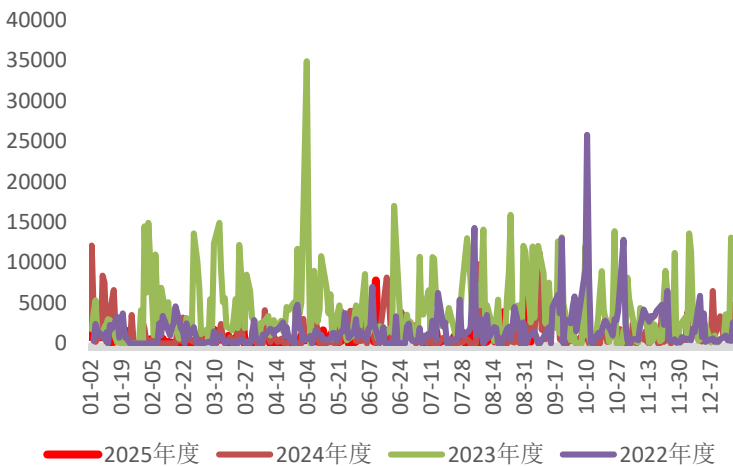
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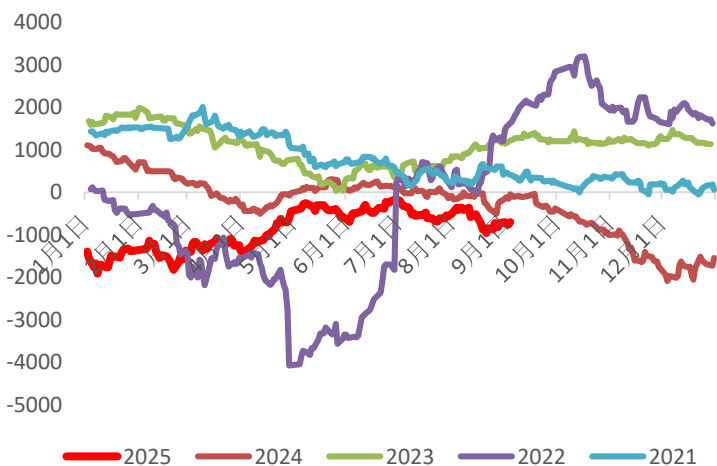
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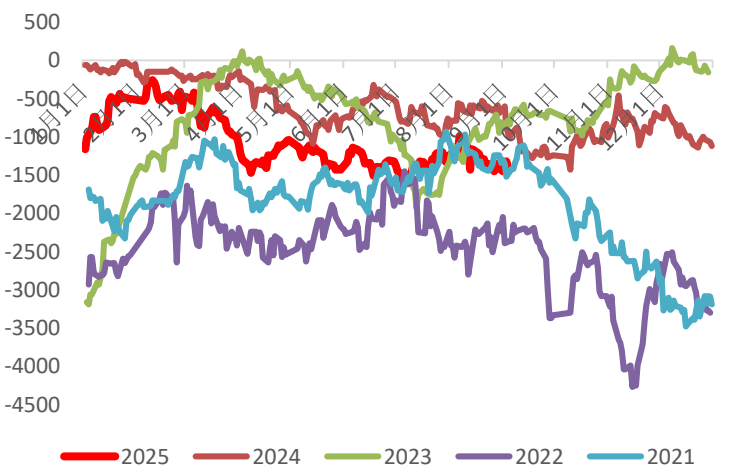
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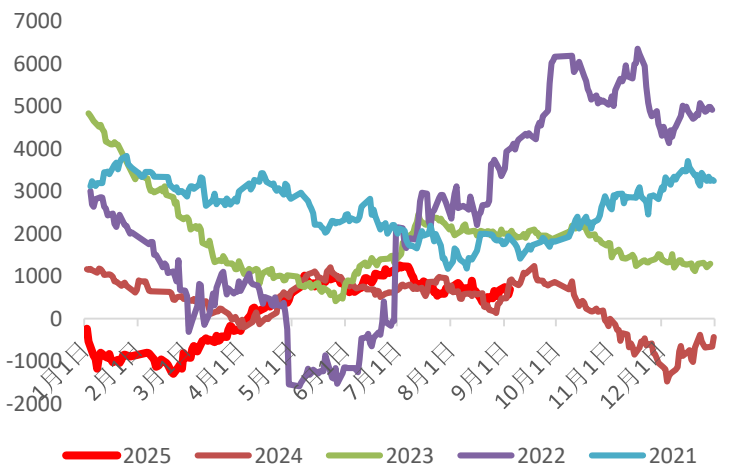
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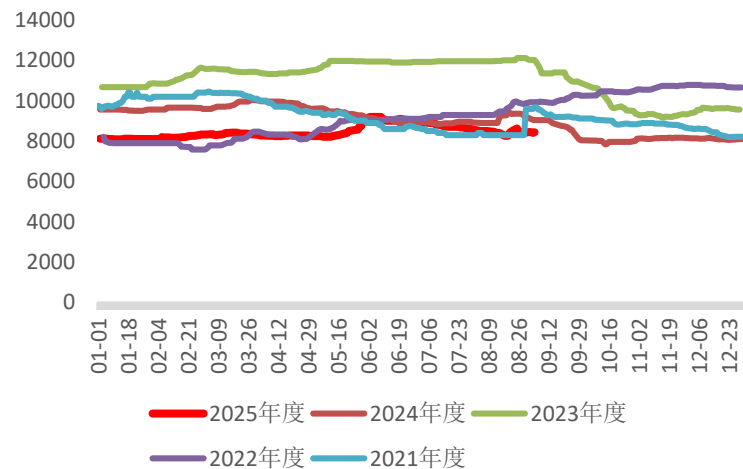
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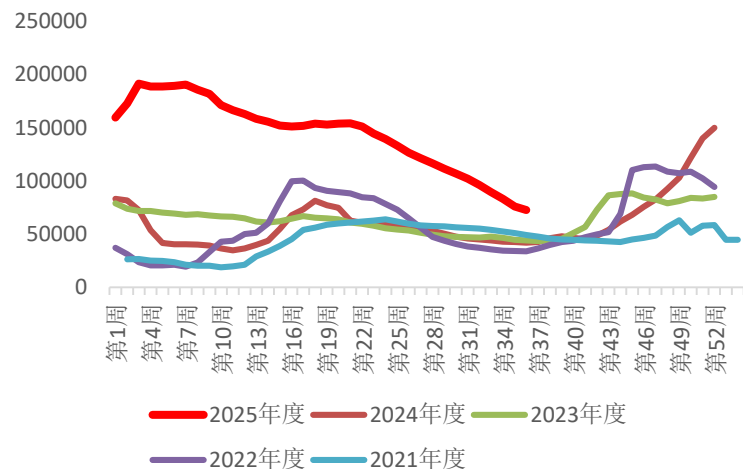
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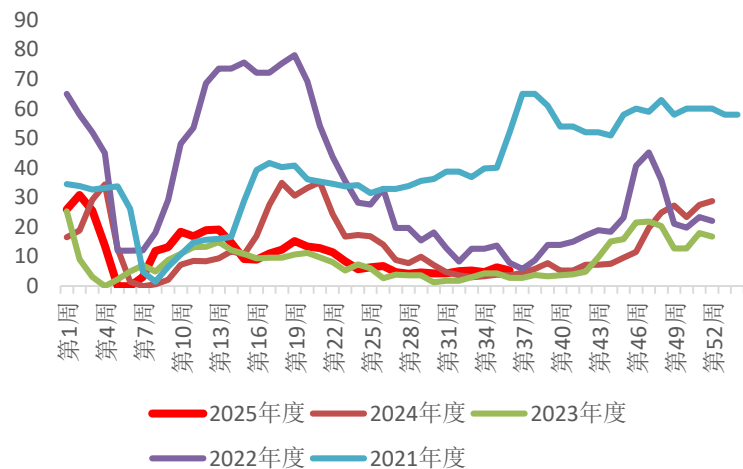
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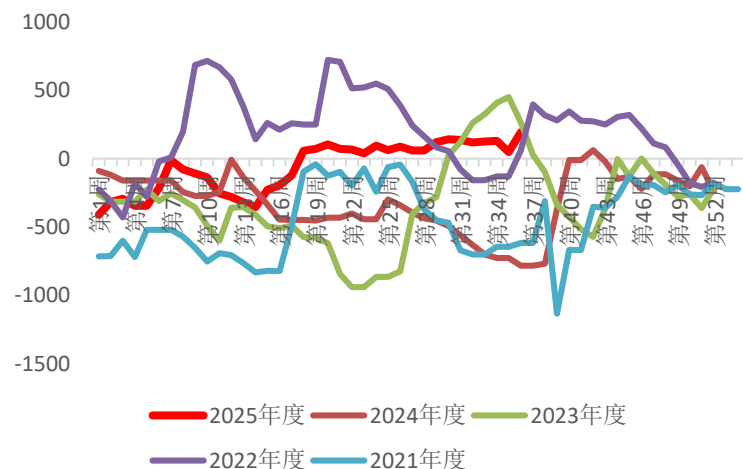
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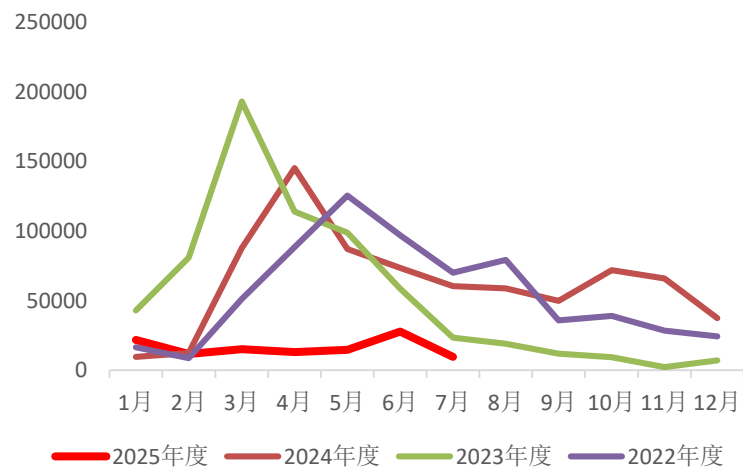
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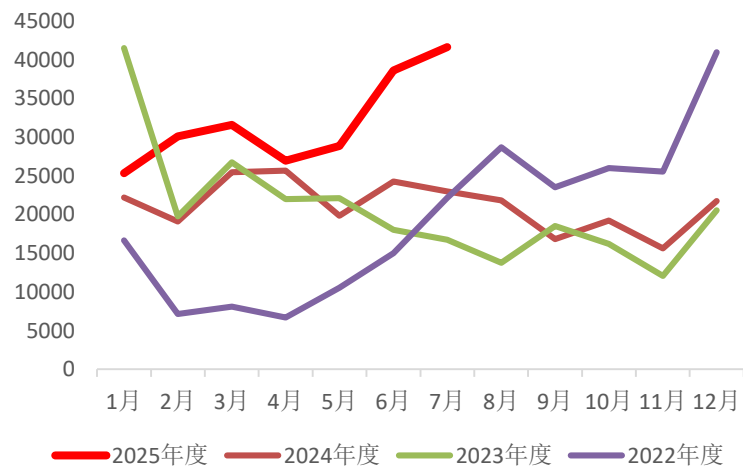
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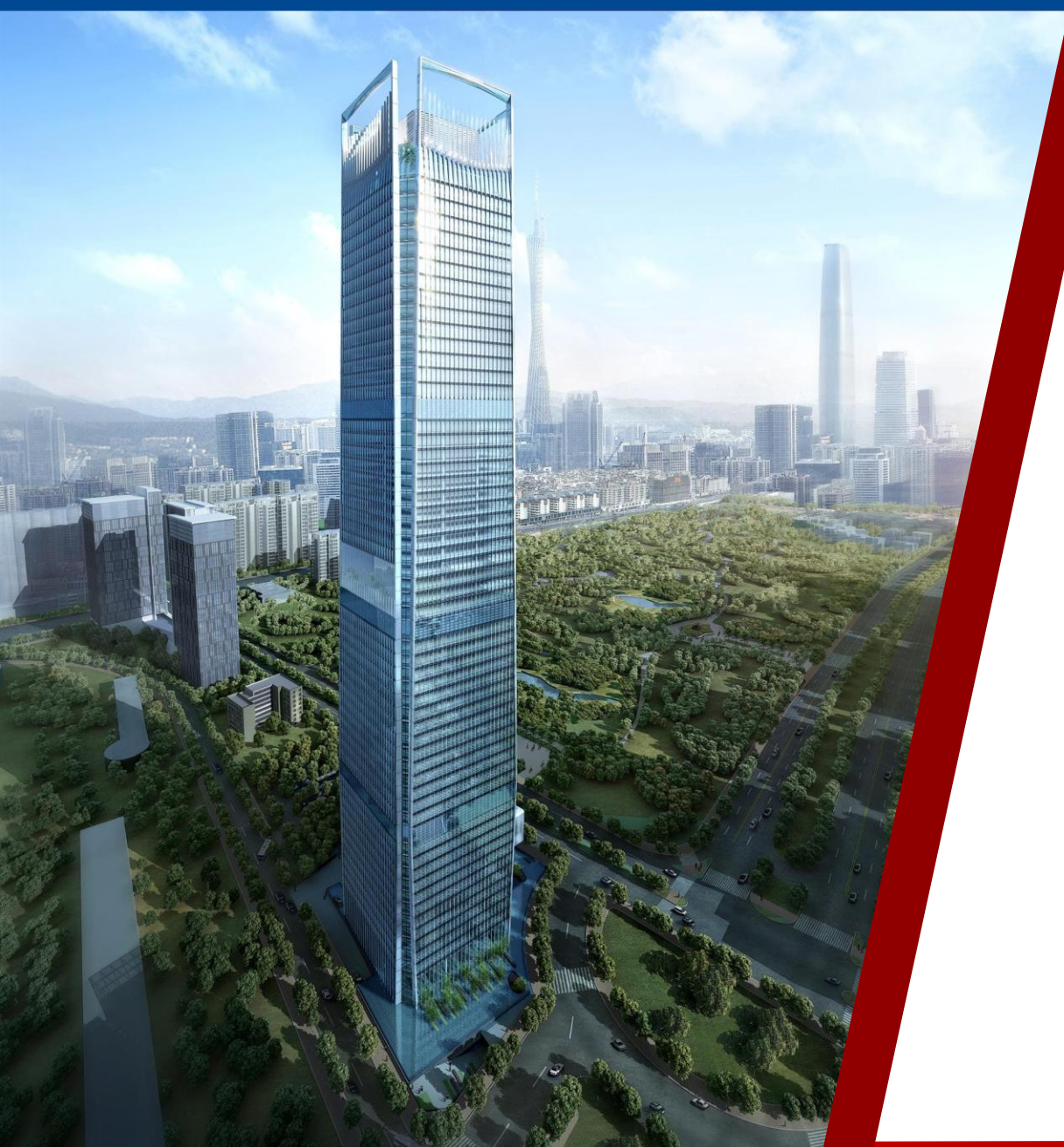


花生进口：吨



花生油进口：吨





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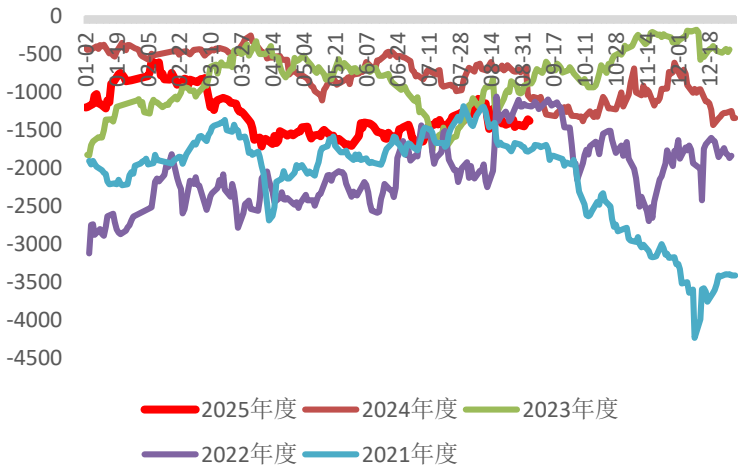
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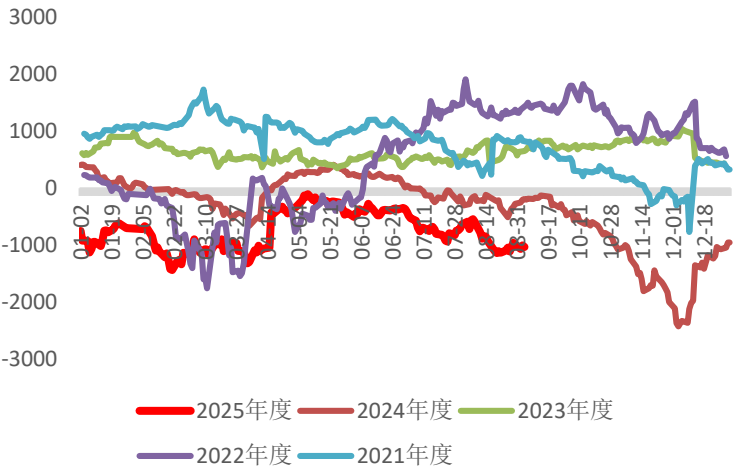
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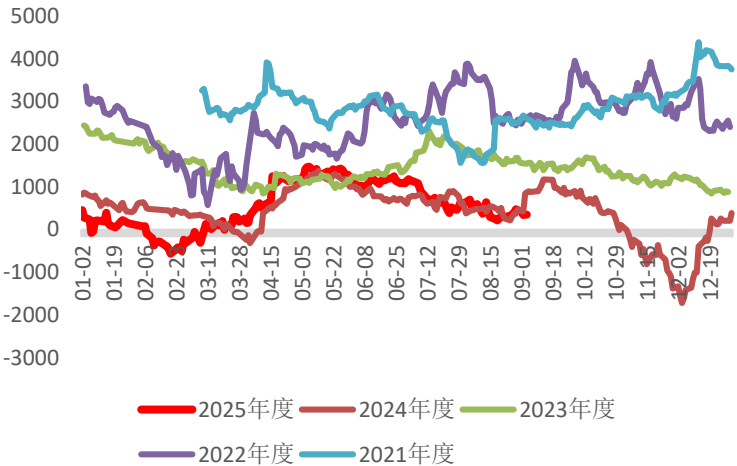
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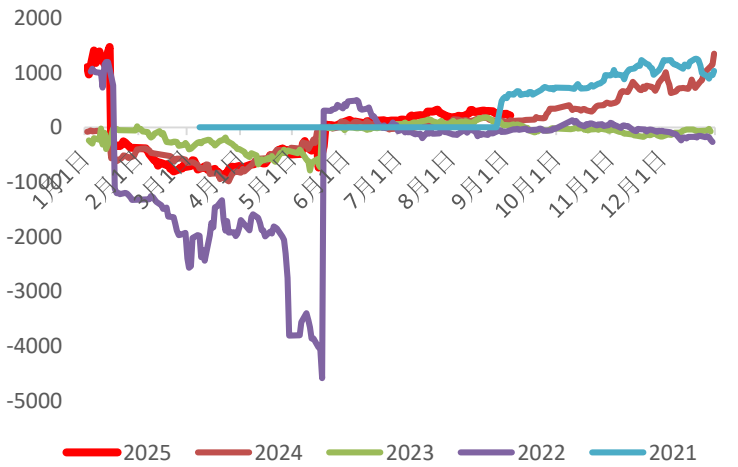
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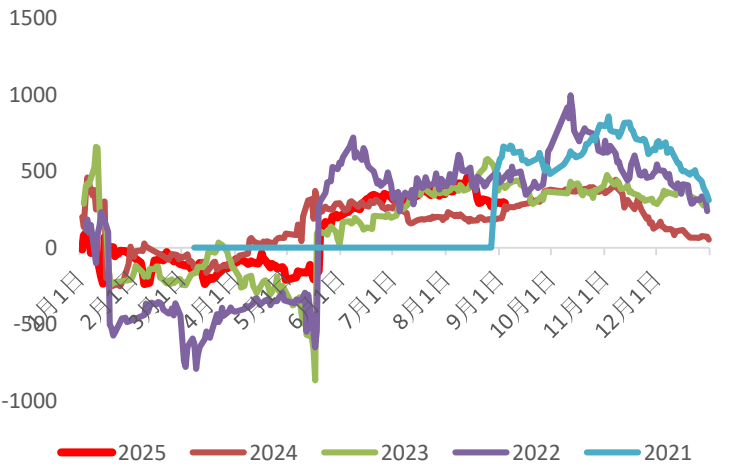
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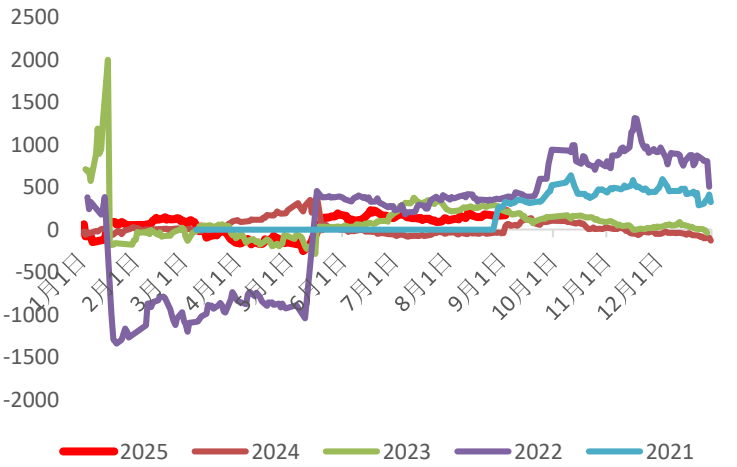
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