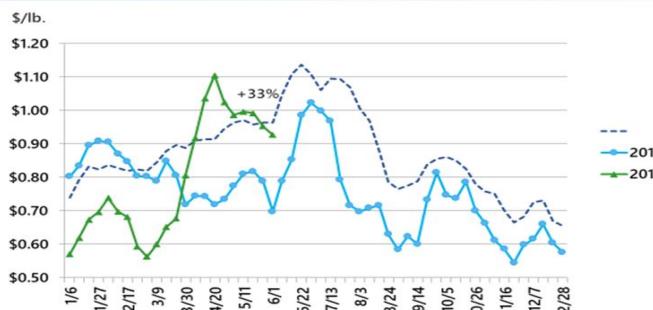


SUPPLY & DEMAND

Most wholesale beef primal prices inched up last week as the market tried to dissect the impact of the overly wet weather on grilling activity. The round complex advanced as retailers ran specials on London Broil, a popular cooking method involving broiling tough end cuts in an oven following overnight marination. The lack of good grilling good weather could explain the temporary interest in round cuts, but it is clear that rib and loin demand is currently on the weak side, with wholesale prices lower year-on-year. Ground beef prices are up year-on-year (see chart below), with some speculating that China's huge beef import appetite is affecting prices of lean beef & trimmings across the globe. Overall though, and despite the weather, beef movement at retail and restaurants has been solid. On the live cattle side, analysts are somewhat divided over the direction of the market moving forward. The modest number of cattle placed on feed during April surprised analysts, but all agree that the total number of cattle on feed - a record high for May 1 - poses challenges for the industry in the coming months. To the surprise of market observers, cattle that were fed over this past winter performed much better than expected considering how cold - and then wet - conditions were earlier this year across cattle feeding country. Outright death losses were minimal, and feedlotters made up for the poor weather conditions by feeding cattle longer. According to Cattle Buyer's Weekly, steers across all weight groups were fed 3 weeks longer than normal with lighter steers staying on feed an extra 35 days. For the week ending May 31, fed steer weights averaged 1,322 lbs. (600 kgs), down 1 lb. from last week but up 8 lbs. from last year. Cattle futures were hammered last Friday following news that the administration may impose a 5% across-the-board duties on all merchandise imports from **Mexico**.

72% Trim Boxed



Source: USDA/AMS

Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 3/6/2019 – US\$223.20/cwt. (+1% from 24/5/2019)

The composite pork cutout weakened last week as lower belly and butt prices offset slight gains in ham and loin values. Analysts will be closely watching the impact the administration's new tariff threat will have on ham values, as **Mexico** could raise retaliatory tariffs on U.S. pork imports again. Hams rose in part last week due to the elimination of the 20% punitive duty on U.S. pork on May 20; heavy bone in hams are now +31% YOY. Live hog and pork markets continued to be whipsawed by evolving news on the trade side, with hog futures falling sharply last Friday on news of the proposed new tariff action with Mexico. Weekly export data shows that through May 23, total U.S. pork muscle cut exports are up 4%, driven largely by the 290% year-on-year increase in shipments to **China**, and despite a punishing 62% duty. Year-to-date exports to **Japan**, **Mexico** and **Korea** however all show double digit declines (see table below). U.S. pork production is up 2.5% from last year with slaughter up 2.2%.

Year to Date Accumulated Pork Exports

Country	YTD 2017	YTD 2018	YTD 2019	YOY
TOTAL	457,642	469,560	490,141	4%
Australia	16,864	17,325	25,831	49%
Canada	29,110	32,440	31,205	-4%
China	39,914	19,742	76,949	290%
Colombia	14,437	20,906	26,662	28%
Hong Kong	24,521	18,997	20,502	8%
Japan	77,368	74,309	54,408	-27%
Korea	59,776	85,435	72,035	-16%
Mexico	159,376	168,131	138,348	-18%

Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 3/6/2019 – US\$84.91/cwt. (+2% from 24/5/2019)

MARKET MAKERS

JBS USA has announced a major 2-year expansion project at its Grand Island, Neb., beef harvest and fabrication facility, one of the nation's largest with a 6,000 head/day capacity. The project includes upgrades to the facility's animal handling facilities, and the harvest floor, among other improvements. JBS USA is the largest beef processor in the U.S., with its 9 plants able to process 29,000 head of cattle per day. The plant will continue to operate normally during the \$95 million expansion work.

MOVING AHEAD

Corn plantings are the slowest on record, with USDA reporting that as of May 27 only 58% of acres were planted vs. a 5-year average of 90%. With the U.S. corn belt still soaking wet, grain and soybean farmers are having to make difficult decisions on whether to plant or not plant and opt for prevented plant crop insurance coverage. Those not planting are eligible for crop insurance payments based on a per bushel amount multiplied by historical yields for that particular farm. Research shows that yields fall the later corn is planted by an amount of 1.1 bushels per acre per day past May 30. The latest March USDA corn balance sheet forecasted that 92.8 million acres would be planted with corn this year, but analysts are predicting that as much as 35 million acres may end up not being seeded due to overly-wet field conditions. That would drastically change USDA's latest (March) corn balance sheet shown below. Corn futures leapt more than 14% during May, the fastest monthly gain since June 2015. Futures reached a 3-year high of \$4.38 a bushel last Wednesday 5/29. Soybean planting is also the slowest on record.

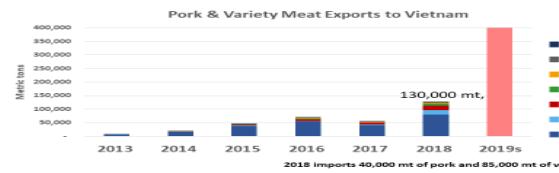
USDA March 2019 Corn Balance Sheet			
	2018/2019	2019/2020	Change
Corn			
Area Planted (acres)	89,100,000	92,800,000	37,000,000
Area Harvested (acres)	81,700,000	85,400,000	37,000,000
Yield (tons/hectare)	11.07	11.05	-0.02
Beginning Stocks (tons)	54,358,870	53,215,810	-1,143,060
Production (tons)	366,287,340	381,782,158	15,494,818
Imports (tons)	889,047	889,047	-
Supply, Total (tons)	421,535,257	435,887,015	14,351,758
Feed and Residual (tons)	134,627,108	138,437,309	3,810,201
Food, Seed & Industrial (tons)	175,269,254	176,539,321	1,270,067
Ethanol & by-products (tons)	138,437,309	139,707,377	1,270,067
Domestic, Total (tons)	309,896,363	314,976,631	5,080,268
Exports (tons)	58,423,085	57,788,051	-635,034
Use, Total (tons)	368,319,447	372,764,682	4,445,235
Ending Stocks (tons)	53,215,810	63,122,333	9,906,523
Farm Price (U.S.\$/ton)	137.79	129.91	7.88

WASDE: World Ag Supply & Demand Estimates

TRADE

As in China, African Swine fever has spread quickly throughout **Vietnam**, with 42 out of 63 provinces now having recorded at least one confirmed case. According to official press reports, over 1.7 million hogs, or over 5% of all inventories, have been culled. Vietnam has not been a major pork importer, but analysts are now asking whether ASF may prompt larger meat imports. In 2018, Vietnam imported approximately 130K tons of pork, mostly from the **EU** (see chart below). A 10% shortfall in domestic production would equal approximately 270K tons, not an unreasonable amount of trade, but unprecedented in terms of the country's import history. ASF has caused a much sharper consumption response than in China, with some media reports stating that fresh pork purchases had dropped 50% in Ho Chi Minh city markets after the 1st outbreaks were reported. Nevertheless, export data from main suppliers shows Q1 2019 pork exports to Vietnam are +95% over the pace of Q1 2018, pointing to what will likely be record pork shipments this year,

Vietnam...2.7 million mt production per capita consumption around 21 kg, product wt.



ACTIVITIES:

Food Show, Taipei: June 19-22, 2019

Restaurant & Bar, Hong Kong: Sep 3-5, 2019

FHC, Shanghai: Nov 12-14, 2019



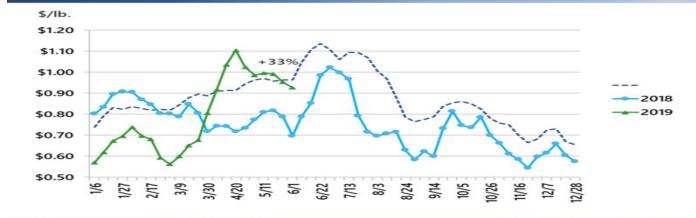
美国肉品新知

2019年6月4日 第十一卷 6.1期

供应与需求

上周大多数批发牛肉原始价格小幅上涨，市场正在分析潮湿天气对烧烤活动所造成的影响。后腿肉价格上涨，因为零售商特别推出伦敦烤肉(London Broil)商品优惠；伦敦烤肉是一种流行的烹饪方式，使用口感坚韧的肩胛部和后腿部位肉，隔夜腌制后再用烤箱烘烤。缺乏适合户外烤肉的好天气解释了为何消费者突然对后腿肉感到兴趣，但很明显地是，肋脊部和腰脊部的需求正处於弱势，批发价格同比下跌。牛绞肉价格同比上涨(见下图)，一些人猜测中国强劲的进口牛肉需求正影响着全球瘦牛肉和牛绞肉的价格。总体而言，尽管天气因素，在零售通路和餐厅的牛肉销售仍然稳定。在活牛方面，分析师对市场发展的方向存在分歧。4月置入肥育场的牛只数量稳定令分析师感到惊讶，但所有人都认为，5月1日创下历史新高牛只在养头数将在未来几个月为该产业带来挑战。令市场观察家感到意外的是，考量到今年早些时候牛只肥育国寒冷且潮湿的环境，已肥育牛只的表现远远好於预期。牛只直接死亡的损失很小，肥育者也透过肥育牛只更长的时间来弥补恶劣的天气条件所造成的影响。根据 Cattle Buyer's Weekly，所有体重区间的小公牛肥育时间比正常多出3周，而体重较轻的小公牛则多待在肥育场35天。截至5月31日当周，已肥育小公牛的平均重量为1,322磅(600公斤)，比上一周减少1磅，但比去年增加8磅。牛只期货价格上周五受到重创，此前有消息指美国政府可能会对从墨西哥进口的所有商品徵收5%的全面关税。

72% Trim Boxed



Source: USDA/AMS
美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数(特选级): 2019年6月3日-\$223.20美元/百磅(较2019年5月24日增加小於1%)

较低的腹肋肉和梅花肉价格与些微上涨的后腿肉和里肌肉价格相互抵消，上周整体猪肉分切价格下跌。分析师将密切关注政府新的关税对后腿肉价格带来的影响，因为墨西哥可能会再次提高对美国猪肉进口的报复性关税。由於墨西哥在5月20日取消对美国猪肉20%的惩罚性关税，上周后腿肉价格上涨；带骨后腿肉价格同比**增长31%**。活猪和猪肉市场因贸易方面的资讯不停变化而受到冲击，上周五活猪期货价格受到墨西哥提出的新关税策略而大幅下跌。每周出口数据显示，截至5月23日，美国猪肉分切总出口量**增长4%**，主要是因为往**中国的出口量同比增长290%**，尽管其惩罚性关税税率为62%。年初迄今，往**日本、墨西哥和韩国**的出口量均出现两位数下跌(见下图)。美国猪肉产量比去年**增长2.5%**，屠宰量**增长2.2%**。

Year to Date Accumulated Pork Exports

Country	YTD 2017	YTD 2018	YTD 2019	YOY
TOTAL	457,642	469,560	490,141	4%
Australia	16,864	17,325	25,831	49%
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Japan	77,368	74,309	54,408	-27%
Korea	59,776	85,435	72,035	-16%
Mexico	159,376	168,131	138,348	-18%

猪屠體分價格: 2019年6月3日-\$84.91美元/百磅(較2019年5月24日增加2%)

美国内类出口协会活动预告:

国际食品展,台北: 2019年6月19-22日

香港餐饮展: 2019年9月3-5日

上海国际食品饮料及餐饮设备展览会: 2019年11月12-14日

产业动态

JBS USA 宣布对其牛肉屠宰厂 Grand Island, Neb. 进行为期两年的扩建计划，该屠宰厂是美国内最大的牛肉屠宰厂之一，屠宰量为每天 6,000 头。扩建计划包括升级厂内的动物屠宰设备和屠宰楼层，以及其他可改善的地方。JBS USA 是美国最大的牛肉屠宰商，其 9 家屠宰厂每天可处理 29,000 头牛只。在耗资 9,500 万美元的扩建工程期间，该屠宰场将持续正常运营。

产业新知

玉米的播种速度是有史以来最慢；美国农业部报告，截至5月27日，仅有58%的农地已被种植，而5年来平均的种植面积为90%。由於美国玉米种植带仍处於潮湿的状态，种植穀物和大豆的农夫不得不就是否要种植作物和选择预防性植物作物保险做出艰难的决定。那些没有种植的人可以根据每蒲式耳作物数量乘以该农场的历史收益率来支付作物保险金。研究表明，玉米的收益率下降，在5月30日之前每天每英亩种植量为1.1蒲式耳。最新3月的美国农业部玉米资产负债表预测，今年种植玉米的土地面积为9,280万英亩，但分析师预测，由於农地过於潮湿，可能最多有3,500万英亩的农地不能被播种。这将彻底改变美国农业部最新(3月份)的玉米资产负债表，如下图所示。5月份玉米期货价格上涨超过14%，是自2015年6月以来最快的单月涨幅。期货价格於上周三5月29日达到3年来每蒲式耳4.38美元的高位。大豆的播种速度也是有史以来最慢。

USDA March 2019 Corn Balance Sheet			
Corn	2018/2019	2019/2020	Change
Area Planted (acres)	89,100,000	92,800,000	3,700,000
Area Harvested (acres)	81,700,000	85,400,000	3,700,000
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WASDE: World Ag Supply & Demand Estimates

贸易新闻

与中国一样，非洲猪瘟在**越南**迅速蔓延，目前63个省份中已有42个至少一例确诊。据官方媒体报导，当局已淘汰超过170万头活猪，相当於总库存的5%以上。越南并不是主要的猪肉进口国，但分析师正讨论非洲猪瘟是否会促使更多的肉品进口。在2018年，越南进口大约13万吨猪肉，这些猪肉主要来自**欧盟**(见下图)。国内产量减少10%相当於27万吨，这数字虽不是不合理的贸易量，但对该国的进口纪录是前所未有的。非洲猪瘟所引起的消费反应比中国更为明显，根据一些媒体报导，在第1次疫情爆发後，胡志明市的生鲜猪肉采购量减少50%。尽管如此，主要出口商的出口数据显示，2019年第一季度出口至越南的猪肉量比2018年第一季度**增长95%**，这表明今年猪肉出口量将达到创纪录水平。

Vietnam...2.7 million mt production per capita consumption around 21 kg, product wt.

