



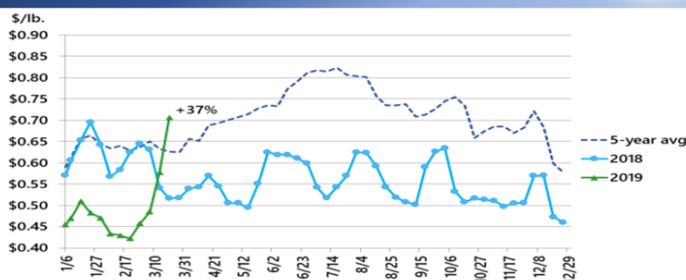
SUPPLY & DEMAND

The beef cutout moved slightly higher last week, as weather continued to disrupt the movement of feed, cattle and beef in the Midwest. Nebraska has suffered the most widespread devastation in the state's history according to state agricultural officials, and the flooding may still worsen. Seventy seven counties out of 93 in the state have declared county-wide emergencies, and flooding has already caused \$400M of livestock losses and \$440M of crop losses from fields left unplanted or planted late. Nebraska had already experienced higher than normal calving losses because of extreme cold, and although last Friday's cattle on feed report showed higher placements of cattle into feedlots during February, bad weather has affected cattle performance, which should result in the continuation of year-on-year lower slaughter weights of fed cattle. For the week ending March 9, before the major flooding, average harvest weights were already 16 pounds under year-ago levels. Every 8 pound reduction in carcass weights results in 1% lower beef production. Despite lighter weights, USDA's report last week suggests the U.S. will have more cattle on April 1 than ever for that date, and that fed cattle supplies will be large in the summer.

Beef Choice Beef Cutout Value: 25/3/2019 - US\$229/cwt. (<+1% from 18/3/2019)

After increasing by 5% 3 weeks ago and 7% the week before last, the pork cutout surged another 10% last week, gaining 7 cents/lb. from last week to \$0.75/lb., the highest since November 2018 and above year-ago levels for the 1st time this year. All primal values moved higher, but the ham primal saw the biggest week-over-week gains (+19%, see graph below) followed by the belly (+10%), loin (+9%), butt (+8%), picnic (+8%), and rib (+4%) primals. Just 1 month ago, hams were trading at 4-year lows. Continued news about pork shortages in China drove futures higher, with contracts moving limit up during several days last week (see 2nd graph below). USDA released its latest estimates of the impact of ASF on China's pork industry and is forecasting that by the end of 2019, China's total swine inventory will be down 13% to 374 million head. Pork production will decrease by 5% to 51.4 million metric tons (MT), with the reduced supply only slightly offset by weakened demand. USDA estimates that China will increase pork imports, excluding variety meats, by 33% to 2 million MT this year. Some analysts have called USDA's forecasts conservative, and believe the production shortfall could exceed 20%. A 20% decline in production exceeds 10 million tons, roughly 25% more than the entire volume of pork traded internationally last year.

Heavy Bone-in Hams



Source: USDA/AMS, 23-27#

CME:HEK2019, D: 87.025 ▲ +0.425 (+0.49%) O: 87.750 H: 89.100 L: 83.500 C: 87.025

LEAN HOGS FUTURES, D, CME

Vol (20)



Hog Carcass Cutout Value: 25/3/2019 - US\$80.20/cwt. (+11% from 18/3/2019)

MARKET MAKERS

Tyson Fresh Meats has rolled out a new DNA testing capability which will allow individual cuts of meat to be traced back to their origin to ensure they conform to the strict requirements of the brand. The technology will first be applied to its **Open Prairie Natural Angus Beef** brand. Tyson advertises Open Prairie as antibiotic and synthetic hormone-free, and fully traceable back to the birth ranch. The technology incorporates the proprietary DNA TraceBack® traceability system developed by Ireland-based **Identigen**, which calls it the most advanced meat traceability system available (see www.identigen.com).

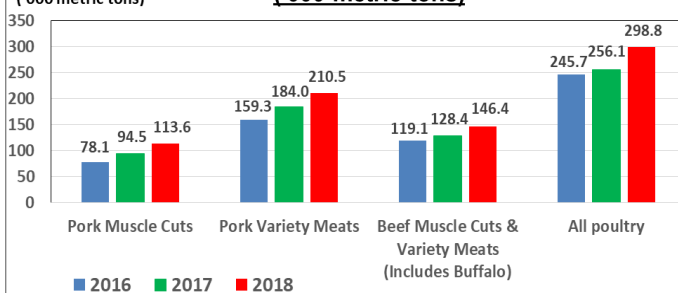
MOVING AHEAD

New research conducted by USDA's **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)** shows that U.S. pork producers are adhering to responsible on-farm usage of approved veterinary drugs. An ARS scientist tested over 1,000 pork kidneys purchased from Midwest grocery stores and tested them for commonly used veterinary drugs and feed additives including *flunixin*, *penicillin G*, *ractopamine*, *sulfamethazine* and *tetracycline*. Livers are ideal for such studies as residues tend to concentrate in this organ's tissues. Only 6 samples from the 1040 tested—less than 1%—were positive for antibiotics and the residue levels in these few samples were still far below allowable limits. Further testing was conducted using a more sensitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assays (ELISA test), which can measure residues at far lower concentrations than regulatory tolerances, and found that residue levels of all veterinary compounds, including of *ractopamine*, were well below U.S. FDA limits. Interestingly, only 22% of the kidneys tested indicated any presence of the feed additive *ractopamine*. USDA's FSIS conducts annual widespread testing of chemical compounds including approved and unapproved veterinary drugs, pesticides, and environmental compounds.

TRADE

A month ago, we reported record breaking **Philippine** meat and pork imports in 2018. Below is a graph showing 2018 Philippine trade in beef and poultry as well. As a price sensitive market where most meat & poultry is further processed, the Philippines could face challenging pricing on imported pork if shortages in **China** translate into higher global prices. It is difficult to estimate what percentage of total meat & poultry is further processed, but on the beef side, only a little over 10 thousand tons of the total of the total 164 thousand tons of beef and buffalo imported last year was categorized as "choice cuts". Roughly two-thirds of the 288 thousand tons of chicken imported last year was mechanically deboned meat for processing, according to Philippine customs statistics. The Philippine's **Meat Importers & Traders Association Inc.** late last year publicly advocated for lower meat import duties on meat & poultry imports, citing the high percentage of incomes spent on food among most of the population. An estimated one-fifth of the Philippine population lives below the poverty line.

Philippines: Jan- Dec Meat & Poultry Imports ('000 metric tons)



ACTIVITIES:

SIAL, Shanghai : May 14-16, 2019

Hofex, Hong Kong: May 7-10, 2019

Food Show, Taipei June 19-22, 2019



美国肉品新知

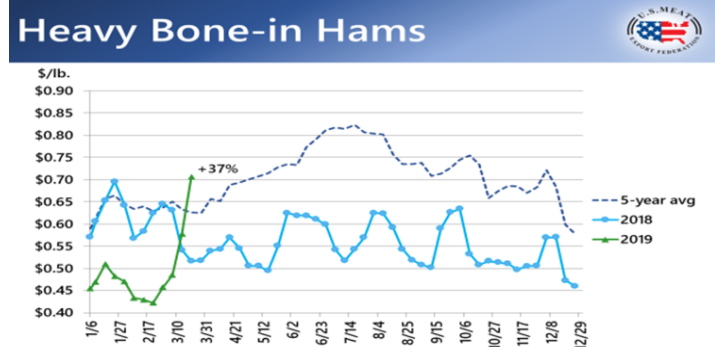
2019年3月26日 第十一卷 3.4期

供应与需求

由於天气持续影响着中西部地区的肥育场作业，以及牛只和牛肉运送，上周牛肉分切价格略有上升。根据内布拉斯加州农业官员，该州受到历史上分布最广的破坏，水患仍持续恶化中。该州 93 个县市中已有 77 个县市宣布进入紧急状况，洪水已造成 4 亿美元的牲畜损失和 4.4 亿美元的农作物损失，这些农作物来自未种植或於季末播种的农地。极度寒冷的天气已导致内布拉斯加州的仔牛损失高於正常水平；尽管上周五牛只在养头数报告显示二月置入肥育场的牛只头数较高，恶劣的气候影响着牛只表现，这将导致已肥育牛只屠体重量逐年下降。截至 3 月 9 日当周严重水灾尚未发生之前，牛只平均屠体重已达到一年前的 16 磅。屠体重量每减少 8 磅，牛肉产量就会减少 1%。虽然牛只重量较轻，但上周美国农业部报告显示，美国在 4 月 1 日将会比以往有更多的牛只，并在夏季时已肥育牛只供应量将会很高。

美国农业部牛肉屠体价格指数 (特选级)：2019 年 3 月 25 日—\$229 美元 / 百磅 (较 2019 年 3 月 18 日增加小於 1%)

猪肉分切价格於两周前增加 5% 和於上上周增加 7% 後，於上周再增加 10%，从上周每磅上涨 7 美分至 0.7 美元，这是自 2018 年 11 月以来最高水平，也是今年首次录得高出去年同期水平。所有大分切价格均走高，其中後腿肉价格上涨幅度最大(+19%，见下图)，其次为腹肋肉(+10%)、里肌肉(+9%)、梅花肉(+8%)、前腿肉(+8%)和肋排(+4%)。於 1 个月前，後腿肉价格是四年来最低。中国猪肉短缺的消息持续推动期货价格上涨，上周其中几天的期货价格涨停(见以下第二张图表)。美国农业部公布其针对非洲猪瘟对中国猪肉产业影响的最新预期，预测在 2019 年底，中国猪只库存量将减少 13% 至 3.74 亿头。猪肉产量将减少 5% 至 5,140 万吨，供应量减幅仅略微抵销需求减弱。美国农业部估计，今年中国的猪肉进口量(不包括猪杂碎)将增加 33% 至 200 万吨。一些分析师表示美国农业部的预测過於保守，并认为中国的猪肉产量可能减少超过 20%。减产 20% 想当於超过 1,000 万吨，比去年全球猪肉交易量高出约 25%。



猪屠体分切价格：2019 年 3 月 25 日-\$80.20 美元/ 百磅 (较 2019 年 3 月 18 日增加 11%)

产业新知

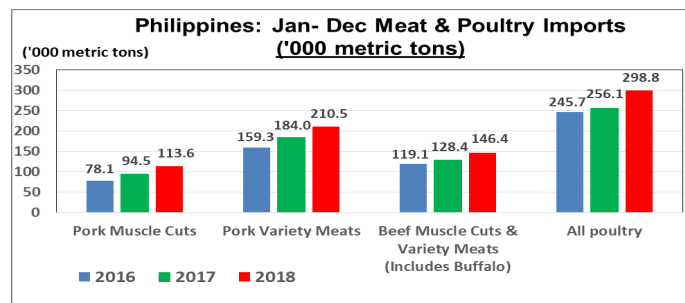
Tyson Fresh Meats 推出新的 DNA 检测方法，可追溯个别肉品分切的原产地，已确保这些肉品符合品牌严格的商品要求。该技术将率先应用在其品牌 Open Prairie Natural Angus Beef。Tyson 以无使用抗生素和合成生长激素，并可全面追溯牛只出生地宣传 Open Prairie。该技术采用了位在爱尔兰的 IdentiGEN 所开发的专有 DNATirBack®可追溯系统，该系统被誉为是最先进的肉类可追溯系统(见 www.identigen.com)。

产业动态

美国农业部农业研究局(ARS)进行的一项新研究表明，美国猪肉生产商负责任地坚持在农场使用经核准的动物用药品。一位 ARS 科学家从中西部小型超市中购买了 1,000 多个猪肾脏，并针对其经常用到的动物用药品和饲料添加剂进行测试，包括氟尼辛(*flunixin*)、苄基青霉素钠(*penicillin G*)、莱克多巴胺(*ractopamine*)、磺胺二甲嘧啶(*sulfamethazine*)和四环素(*tetracycline*)。肝脏非常适合用在这类研究，因为残留物通常集中在该器官组织中。在 1,040 个测试样本中只有 6 个样本被检测出对抗生素有低於 1% 的阳性反应，而这些少数样本中的残留量仍远低于允许限值。科学家也以更精准的酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA test)作进一步测试，该试验可检出浓度远低于可调节耐药量的残留物，发现所有动物用药品的残留量，包括莱克多巴胺，均远低于美国食品药品监督管理局的限制。有趣的是，只有 22% 的猪肾脏被检验出有使用饲料添加物莱克多巴胺。美国农业部食品安全检验局(FSIS)每年对化学药品进行广泛的检验，包括已批准和未批准的动物用药品、农药和环境化合物。

贸易新闻

1 个月前，我们报导 2018 年菲律宾肉品和猪肉进口创纪录。下图显示 2018 年菲律宾牛肉和家禽贸易量。在价格敏感的市场，大多数肉品和家禽均会被进一步加工；若中国的猪肉短缺导致全球猪肉价格上涨，菲律宾可能会面临进口猪肉价格上的挑战。我们很难估计在菲律宾经加工的肉品和家禽比例是多少，但牛肉方面，在去年牛肉和野牛进口总量 16.4 万吨中仅有 1 万多吨的牛肉被归类为「特选级分切」。根据菲律宾海关数据统计，去年进口的 28.8 万吨鸡肉中约有三分之二经机械去骨後作加工使用。菲律宾 Meat Importers & Traders Association Inc.在去年底公然提倡肉类和家禽的进口关税应该降低，因为大多数人民在食物上的开销占其收入很高的百分比。估计有五分之一菲律宾人生活在贫困线以下。



美国肉类出口协会活动预告：

中国国际食品和饮料展览会, 上海: 2019 年 5 月 14-16 日

Hofex, 香港: 2019 年 5 月 7-10 日

国际食品展, 台北: 2019 年 6 月 19-22 日