International Trade Highlights:
Recently, the USDA FAS GAIN released the Livestock and Products Annual for Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Japan and Mexico. FAS GAIN released the Poultry and Product Annual for Japan. The complete report is available on the FAS GAIN at http://gain.fas.usda.gov/.

On September 14, USDA NASS published its annual Livestock Historical Track Records report. The report compares preliminary and final livestock estimates and final livestock production estimates. The entire report can be found on the NASS website at http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

Pacific Rim:
The Korea International Trade Association (KITA) recently issued South Korea’s beef, pork and poultry imports for August 2017. According to the data, South Korea’s beef imports during August rose 35.6 percent over the previous month but fell 4.2 percent from August 2016 to 35,521 MT. Specifically, frozen beef imports totaled 28,962 MT, which accounted for 81.5 percent of the total. Fresh, chilled beef imports totaled 6,559 MT. During August, South Korea imported 16,139 MT of beef from Australia. This was up 29.6 percent over the previous month but was down 5.6 percent from August 2016. Total year-to-date beef imports from Australia equaled 122,887 MT, which was 3.5 percent below a year ago. Australia was the main supplier of beef to South Korea with 47.1 percent of the total imports. Beef imports from the U.S. during August totaled 16,517 MT. This was 42.7 percent higher than July but was 2.7 percent lower than August 2016. Year-to-date beef imports from the U.S. were 17.6 percent higher than a year ago, amounting to 117,673 MT. During August, South Korea imported 2,038 MT of beef from New Zealand, which was up 39.4 percent over the previous month but was down 1.0 percent from August 2016. Year-to-date beef imports from New Zealand totaled 13,288 MT, 19.4 percent less than last year. Overall, South Korea’s total year-to-date beef imports equaled 260,816 MT, which was 5.1 percent greater than the same period a year ago. In the meantime, South Korea’s pork imports during August fell 7.8 percent from July to 39,352 MT. Also, this was slightly lower than August 2016. Pork imports from the U.S. during August equaled 11,361 MT, which was down 8.5 percent from the previous month but was up 30.3 percent over August 2016. Year-to-date pork imports from the U.S. were 6.9 percent higher than a year ago, amounting to 105,319 MT. The U.S. was the largest provider of pork to South Korea with 31.1 percent of the total imports. During August, South Korea imported 9,814 MT of pork from Germany. Although this was 4.0 percent less than the previous month, it was 20.6 percent more than August 2016. Total year-to-date pork imports from Germany equaled 76,693 MT, up 36.5 percent over a year ago. Pork imports from Spain during August totaled 5,015 MT, which was down 14.3 percent from the previous month and was down 20.0 percent from August 2016. Year-to-date pork imports from Spain were 6.7 percent lower than a year ago, amounting to 43,911 MT. Overall, South Korea’s total year-to-date pork imports equaled 338,781 MT, which was 8.2 percent more than the corresponding period a year ago. Meanwhile, during August, South Korea imported 8,416 MT of poultry meat and edible offals. This was 10.5 percent higher than the previous month but was 4.1 percent lower than August 2016. During August, poultry meat and edible offal imports from Brazil were up 7.8 percent over July but were down 8.3 percent from last year, totaling 7,259 MT. Total year-to-date poultry meat and edible offal imports from Brazil were 13.5 percent less than last year, equaling 53,280 MT. Brazil was the primary supplier of poultry meat and edible offal to South Korea with 78.1 percent of the total. South Korea’s poultry meat and edible offal imports from the U.S. during August totaled 23 MT. This was 87.2 percent lower than last month and was 67.6 percent lower than August 2016. Year-to-date poultry meat and edible offal imports from the U.S. were 982.7 percent more than last year, amounting to 9,939 MT. During August, South Korea imported 785 MT of poultry meat and edible offals from Denmark, which was 38.4 percent more than the previous month. Also, this was up 48.4 percent over August 2016. Overall, South Korea’s total year-to-date poultry meat and edible offals imports equaled 68,204 MT, which was 1.3 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Additional data on South Korea’s red meat trade can be found on the KITA website at http://www.kita.org/.
**Oceania:**
Recently, the Economic Service of Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ) recently published New Zealand’s red meat export statistics for August 2017. According to the data, New Zealand exported 16,544 MT of beef, which was 50.6 percent lower than the previous month and was 13.6 percent lower than August 2016. During August, New Zealand exported 6,529 MT of beef to the U.S. This was down 59.5 percent from July and was down 20.2 percent from August 2016. Total year-to-date beef exports to the U.S. equaled 144,667 MT, which was 6.7 percent lower than the previous year. The U.S. was the primary beef export market for New Zealand with 51.1 percent of the total. New Zealand's beef exports to China during August fell 52.1 percent from the previous month to 3,362 MT. However, this was 16.4 percent more than August 2016. Total year-to-date beef exports to China were 11.6 percent above last year, amounting to 52,266 MT. China was the second largest beef export market for New Zealand, with 18.5 percent of the total. During August, New Zealand exported 987 MT of beef to Taiwan. This was down 49.6 percent from the previous month and was down 39.9 percent from last year.

Year-to-date beef exports to Taiwan totaled 15,319 MT, which was 24.9 percent lower than last year. Overall, New Zealand’s total year-to-date beef exports totaled 282,961 MT, which was 4.8 percent below the corresponding period a year ago.

**New Zealand’s Lamb & Mutton Exports for Aug 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aug 2017</th>
<th>YTD 2017</th>
<th>YTD 2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Lamb*</td>
<td>12,436</td>
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<td>217,595</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>4,796</td>
<td>81,543</td>
<td>92,417</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>67,251</td>
<td>65,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>17,955</td>
<td>15,078</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>16,328</td>
<td>13,363</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Mutton*</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>61,461</td>
<td>59,540</td>
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</table>

**New Zealand’s Beef Exports for August 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aug 2017</th>
<th>YTD 2017</th>
<th>YTD 2016</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Beef*</td>
<td>16,544</td>
<td>282,961</td>
<td>297,172</td>
<td>-4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6,529</td>
<td>144,667</td>
<td>155,065</td>
<td>-6.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>52,266</td>
<td>46,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>15,319</td>
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<td>-24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>11,932</td>
<td>12,569</td>
<td>-5.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North America:**
On September 22, USDA NASS released its monthly Cold Storage report. According to the data, as of August 31, 2017, beef in U.S. cold storage totaled 476.3 million pounds. This was relatively unchanged from a year ago but was 10.4 percent higher than the five year average. More specifically, boneless beef in cold storage equaled 437.8 million pounds, which was down a little from a year ago. The volume of beef cuts in storage was 3.5 percent more than a year ago, amounting to 38.5 million pounds. In the meantime, as of August 31, U.S. pork in cold storage facilities totaled 575.7 million pounds, which was 5.5 percent lower than last year and was 2.1 percent lower than the five year average. Specifically, the volume of hams in storage was 9.9 percent less than a year ago with 203.6 million pounds. Pork bellies in cold storage totaled 19.1 million pounds, down 40.5 percent from a year ago. Pork loins in storage were 4.3 percent higher than last year, amounting to a record high for the month of August, at 32.6 million pounds. The volume of pork ribs in cold storage equaled 74.8 million pounds, 1.6 percent less than a year ago. Pork trimmings in storage totaled 34.7 million pounds, which was up 5.0 percent over last year. Veal in U.S. cold storage on August 31, totaled 15.3 million pounds, which was 83.4 percent more than a year ago. This was the highest volume on record for the month of August. Lamb and mutton in storage totaled 32.4 million pounds, 11.4 percent lower than last year. As of August 31, 2017, chicken in U.S. cold storage totaled 780.2 million pounds. This was slightly higher than a year ago and was 6.8 percent higher than the five year average. More specifically, the volume of chicken breasts in storage was 12.7 percent more than a year ago, amounting to 169.1 million pounds, which was the highest volume on record for the month of August. Leg quarters totaled 114.3 million pounds, down 13.8 percent from last year. Chicken wings in cold storage was down 31.4 percent from August 2016, totaling 62.5 million pounds. In the meantime, as of August 31, U.S. turkey in cold storage facilities totaled 607.9 million pounds, which was 14.1 percent higher than a year ago and was 12.9 percent higher than the five year average. This is the highest volume on record for the month of August since 2009. Specifically, the volume of whole turkeys in storage was 26.0 percent more than a year ago, equalling 357.5 million pounds. Turkey breasts in cold storage totaled 102.1 million pounds, up 22.9 percent over a year ago, which was the highest volume on record for the month of August. Turkey legs in storage were 36.5 percent lower than last year, amounting to 9.0 million pounds. This was the lowest volume on record since January 2009. Eggs in U.S. cold storage totaled 35.2 million pounds. This was up 10.8 percent over last year and was up 11.7 percent over the five year average. More specifically, egg whites in cold storage was 4.7 million pounds, 38.1 percent higher than last year. The complete report is available on the NASS website at [http://www.nass.usda.gov/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/).
Recently, CanFax published Canada’s current cattle on feed numbers for terminal feedlots with 1,000 or more head in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. According to the data, on September 1, 2017, Canada’s total cattle on feed equaled 607,176 head. This was up 5.3 percent over one year ago and was up a little over the five year average. The number of cattle on feed during August rose 56.5 percent over one year ago to 125,784 head. Also, this was 19.1 percent higher than the five year average. Steers placed on feed totaled 72,785 head, which accounted for 57.9 percent of the total placements. Heifers placed on feed totaled 52,999 head. More specifically, feeder cattle placements weighing less than 600 pounds totaled 3,488 head, 89.4 percent more than a year ago. Feeder cattle placements weighing 600 to 699 pounds were 8.3 percent lower than a year ago, totaling 3,083 head. Placements weighing 700 to 799 pounds equaled 9,374 head, 40.7 percent more than last year. Finally, placements of feeder cattle weighing more than 800 pounds totaled 109,839 head, which was up 60.3 percent over a year ago. In the meantime, Canada’s fed cattle marketings during August totaled 181,086 head. This was up 14.7 percent over one year ago and was up 18.6 percent over the five year average. The complete report is available on the CanFax website at http://www.canfax.ca/.

On September 22, 2017, the USDA NASS published its monthly Chicken and Eggs report. According to the report, U.S. egg production during August totaled 8.85 billion, which was up 1.2 percent over last year and up 13.5 percent over two years ago. More specifically, production included 7.69 billion table eggs, which was 1.2 percent higher than last year and 15.5 percent higher than two years ago. Hatching eggs equaled 1.17 billion eggs, 1.1 percent more than a year ago and 2.1 percent more than two years ago. The total number of layers during August equaled 371.4 million, which was up slightly over July and up 1.3 percent over August 2016. Table eggs consisted of 83.8 percent of all layers, or 311.4 million. This was up slightly over July and up nearly 1.0 percent over last year. Hatching eggs totaled 60.1 million, or 16.2 percent of the total layers. This decreased a little from the previous month but increased 3.7 percent over a year ago. All layers in the U.S. on September 1, 2017 totaled 372.0 million, up a little over August and up 1.0 percent over September 2016. This consisted of 312.1 million layers producing table or market type eggs, which was a little higher than the previous month and was a little higher than last year. Layers producing broiler type hatching eggs totaled 56.7 million, a little less than August but 5.2 percent more than last year. Layers producing egg type hatching eggs were 2.2 percent above the previous month but 14.4 percent below a year ago, amounting to 3.19 million. Meanwhile, egg type eggs in incubators on September 1, totaled 40.2 million, up slightly over the previous month but down 8.7 percent from a year ago. Egg type chicks hatched during August was 9.7 percent more than last month but were 20.7 percent less than a year ago, equaling 45.6 million. Overall, egg type eggs hatched January through August totaled 389.8 million, up 19.9 percent over the corresponding period a year ago. Broiler type eggs in incubators on September 1, totaled 673.5 million, which was nearly 1.0 percent lower than a month ago but was 4.0 percent higher than last year. Broiler type chicks hatched during August amounted to 832.9 million, which was slightly more than July and was 3.0 percent more than August 2016. Overall, broiler type chicks hatched January through August were 1.3 percent higher than the corresponding period a year ago, equaling 6.43 billion. To obtain the complete report, visit the NASS website at http://www.nass.usda.gov/.
On September 22, the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released its monthly Cattle on Feed. According to the data, as of September 1, 2017, cattle and calves on feed for the U.S. slaughter market for feedlots with a capacity of 1,000 or more head equaled 10.5 million head. This was 3.6 percent more than one year ago and was 5.2 percent more than two years ago. During August, 1.93 million head of cattle were placed on feed, which was 2.6 percent more than one year ago and was 18.1 percent more than two years ago. More specifically, feeder cattle placements weighing less than 600 pounds equaled 360,000 head, which was unchanged from a year ago. Placements weighing 600 to 699 pounds were down 1.7 percent from a year ago, amounting to 285,000 head. Placements of feeder cattle weighing 700 to 799 pounds totaled 418,000 head, 2.6 percent less than last year. Placements weighing 800 to 899 pounds equaled 485,000 head, which was up 11.5 percent over a year ago. Placements weighing 900 to 999 pounds were 10.2 percent greater than a year ago, amounting to 270,000 head. Finally, placements of feeder cattle weighing more than 1,000 pounds decreased 8.3 percent from a year ago, totaling 110,000 head. Meanwhile, during August, fed cattle marketings rose 5.9 percent over one year ago to 1.98 million head. Also, this was 24.6 percent higher than two years ago. The entire report is available on the NASS website at https://www.nass.usda.gov.

Recently, Statistics Canada released its quarterly Stocks of Frozen Poultry Meat and Stocks of Frozen Eggs and Edible Dried Eggs reports. According to the reports, for the month of September, total stocks of frozen poultry in Canadian cold storage facilities totaled 205.8 million pounds, which was 5.3 percent more than the previous month but was 4.4 percent less than last year. More specifically, total chicken in cold storage was up 4.6 percent over last month, amounting to 86.8 million pounds. However, this was down 5.0 percent from last year. The volume of chicken cuts in storage totaled 34.0 million pounds, 3.0 percent above last month but was 1.4 percent below September 2016. The volume of processed chicken in cold storage was slightly lower than the previous month and was 5.2 percent lower than last year, totaling 51.2 million pounds. The volume of turkey in cold storage equaled 106.0 million pounds. This was up 6.9 percent over the previous month but was down 6.5 percent from September 2016. The volume of processed turkey in cold storage equaled 24.3 million pounds. This was nearly 1.0 percent more than the previous month but was nearly 1.0 percent less than last year. Meanwhile, total stock of whole eggs in Canadian cold storage facilities was 8.0 percent less than the previous month but was 31.1 percent more than last year, amounting to 789,254 pounds. Edible dried eggs in cold storage totaled 610,680 pounds, which was 1.1 percent higher than August and was 83.4 percent higher than September 2016. To obtain the complete report, visit the StanCan website at http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/start.

The next issue will be available October 12, 2017.
Links to Additional Sources and Other LPGMN International Reports:

Additional Information Sources Include:

- USDA Livestock, Poultry & Grain Market News (LPGMN)
- USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
- USDA Economic Research Service (ERS)
- USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)
- USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- CanFax
- Statistics Canada
- Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry – Australia (DAFF)
- Meat & Livestock Australia (ALFA)
- Australian Lot Feeders’ Association (ALFA)
- New Zealand Beef + Lamb (B+LNZ)
- Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC)
- Korea International Trade Association (KITA)
- Argentina’s Agricultural Food, Health and Quality (SENASA)
- Uruguay’s National Meat Organization (INAC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)

Links to Other LPGMN Reports:

Livestock, Poultry and Grain Individual International Reports