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International Trade Highlights:

Recently, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a division of the Department of the Homeland Security, released the most current data on U.S. beef imports under a tariff rate quota (TRQ). According to the numbers, as of December 17, 2018, U.S. beef imports subject to a TRQ equaled 392,504 MT, which was slightly more than the same period a year ago. After a 17-year long ban, due to foot and mouth disease (FMD), the U.S. imported nearly half a MT of beef from Argentina. Imports of beef from Australia equaled 216,179 MT, which

was 3.3 percent lower than the same period a year ago. This filled 57.2 percent of the TRQ, compared to 59.1 percent last year. Beef imports from Japan were relatively unchanged from last year, filling 100.0 percent of their quota at 200 MT. U.S. beef imports from New Zealand equaled 181,491 MT, which filled 85.0 percent of the country's TRQ. This rose 3.5 percent over a year ago. Beef imports from Uruguay were 3.8 percent lower than a year ago, totaling 19,076 MT. This filled 95.4 percent of the country's TRQ, which was down from 99.2 percent last year. Imports from other countries filled 100 percent of the annual TRQ level at 64,805 MT. This was slightly above the same period a year ago. The weekly report is available on the CBP website at <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/commodity-graph-report>.

2018 Tariff Rate Quota Status of U.S. Beef Imports As of December 18, 2018

(Metric Tons)	Annual Quota Level	2018 Imported Quantity	Percent of Quota Filled	2017 Quota Imported Quantity
Argentina	20,000	0.486	0.0%	0
Australia	378,214	216,179	57.2%	223,489
Japan	200	200	100.0%	200
New Zealand	213,402	181,491	85.0%	175,413
Uruguay	20,000	19,076	95.4%	19,831
Other Countries	64,805	64,805	100.0%	64,402
Total		481,751		483,335

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

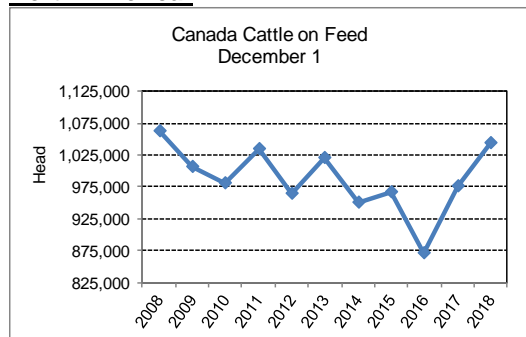
Recently, the World Agricultural Outlook Board released December's issue of the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*. According to the report, the 2018 forecast for total red

meat and poultry production is raised from last month as higher beef and poultry production forecasts more than offset lower pork production. The increase in beef production reflects a faster pace of steer and heifer slaughter. However, this is slightly offset by lower carcass weights. The pork production forecast is reduced as smaller expected fourth-quarter hog slaughter more than offsets heavier carcass weights. Broiler and turkey production forecasts are raised from the previous month on the current pace of slaughter and hatchery data. The egg production forecast is lowered on recent hatchery data. For 2019, the total red meat and poultry forecast is lowered from last month on lower expected beef and broiler production. Beef production is forecast lower, reflecting slightly lighter carcass weights in early 2019. The pork production forecast is unchanged from last month. Broiler production is reduced as hatchery data points towards slowing production growth. Turkey production is unchanged from the previous month. Egg production is forecast lower for 2019. Beef import forecasts for 2018 and 2019 are reduced from the previous month of lower expected exportable supplies of processing grade beef from Australia. No change is made to beef export forecasts for 2018 and 2019. The 2018 pork export forecast is unchanged from the previous month, but the export forecast for 2019 is raised on continued strong global demand for U.S. pork. The broiler export forecast is raised for 2018 on recent trade data. For 2019, the broiler export forecast is raised as competitively priced U.S. broiler meat is expected to support global demand. Turkey export forecasts are raised for 2018 and 2019 on recent trade data. To view the report in its entirety, visit the USDA Office of the Chief Economist at <https://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/>.

Recently, the USDA Economic Research Service released its monthly *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* for December. According to the publication, changes in production and exports will likely lead to 2019 export shares of production that are similar to 2018 ratios. For beef, the 2019 forecast increases both production (+3.1 percent) and exports (+2.4 percent) pointing to an 11.8 percent share of U.S. beef production being exported next year. This would be about the same export ratio that 2018 forecasts imply. For pork, lower prices from further industry expansion next year are expected to attract added foreign buying interest. Forecasts for increases in production (+5.3 percent) and exports (+7.8 percent) imply that more than 23 percent of U.S. pork production next year will be exported, slightly higher than the 22.7 share expected this year. For broilers, a small increase in the 2019 production forecast (+1.4 percent), coupled with an expected increase of less than 1 percent in broiler exports, suggests that slightly more than 16.4 percent of production will be exported next year, just under the 16.5 percent share expected in 2018. Turkey production next year is expected to increase in 2019 by less than 1 percent – as opposed to this year, where 2018 production declines will likely amount to almost 2 percent – while turkey exports are likely to be marginally lower (-0.2 percent). Thus, roughly 10 percent of turkey production is expected to be exported next year, about the same as in 2018. For eggs, forecast production and export increases in 2018 – and increase of 1.5 percent in production and 1.8 percent in exports – imply that almost 4 percent of U.S. egg production will be exported in 2018, the same ratio as in 2018. More specifically, packer demand has accelerated the pace of fed cattle slaughter in fourth-quarter 2018, which supports a slightly higher beef production forecast for 2018. The 2019 forecast was reduced fractionally on light cattle carcass weights. Beef import forecasts are lowered for both 2018 and 2019. The lower 2018 forecast reflects lower-than-expected October beef imports, while the reduction in the 2019 forecast is due to expected tighter supplies in Oceania. Cattle exports are forecast upward on strong feedlot demand in Canada. In the meantime, the U.S. pork sector is headed toward record-high production in the fourth quarter. Commercial pork production is expected to be slightly more than 7 billion pounds, over 3 percent higher than a year ago. Pork exports in October were 1.5 percent higher than a year ago. Shipments were lower to both Mexico and China. However, demand has been strong in a number of other markets and this strength is expected to carry into 2019. Meanwhile, broiler production projections were revised up for the fourth quarter on current production data but were reduced for the first half of 2019 on expected year-over-year decreases in slaughter. Fourth-quarter exports were increased significantly on 5-year-high October shipments. Table egg production expectations for fourth quarter and first-half 2019 were reduced based on slowing layer flock expansion, while prices were revised down on stable, but lower-than-expected November prices. Egg import forecasts were decreased for fourth quarter and 2019 on lower import volume. The 2018 turkey production forecast is increased by 15 million pounds to 5.890 billion pounds, also 2 percent below 2017. Turkey production for 2019 is unchanged at 5.905 billion pounds, less than half-a-percent over the 2018 forecast. To obtain the full report, visit the USDA ERS website at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/>.

Recently, the USDA FAS Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) issued the report *CPTPP Changes to Japanese Beef Market*. According to the publication, under the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) which enters into force on December 30, 2018, Japan will lower duties on imported beef from CPTPP members including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. On the same date, Japan will also revise the special safeguard mechanism for countries with which it does not have a free trade agreement as well as increase support for domestic beef producers under the "Marukin" program. Under the agreement, tariffs on chilled and frozen beef will gradually decrease to nine percent over 15 years. Effective December 30, Japan will lower the tariff on chilled and frozen beef imported from CPTPP countries from the most-favored nation (MFN) rate of 38.5 percent to 27.5 percent. The tariff on cheek and head meat will drop from 50 percent to 39 percent. The tariff on frozen beef from Australia will continue to remain at 26.9 percent due to its existing bilateral free trade agreement with Japan (JAEPA). A second round of tariff cuts will occur on April 1, 2019. The CPTPP tariff on chilled and frozen beef will fall to 26.6 percent. From this date, Australian frozen beef will also be subject to the CPTPP tariff rate. Cheek and head meat will fall to 36.8 percent. To obtain the entire report, visit the FAS website at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/>.

North America:



Recently, CanFax released 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 statistics, cattle on feed on December 1, 2018 in Canada equaled 1,043,934 head, which was the highest head on feed since December 2013. This was 7.1 percent higher than one year ago and was 9.1 percent higher than the five-year average. During November, 265,301 head of cattle were placed on feed, which was 17.4 percent less than one year ago but was 2.5 percent more than the five-year average. Steers placed on feed numbered 168,671 head, which accounted for 63.6 percent of the total placements. Heifers placed on feed totaled 96,630 head. More specifically, placements of feeder cattle weighing less than 600 pounds equaled 89,426 head, which was 30.5 percent less than a year ago. Placements weighing 600 to 699 pounds totaled 93,246 head, 13.4 percent higher than last year. Placements weighing 700 to 799 pounds were down 53.2 percent from a year ago, amounting to 22,526 head. Finally, feeder cattle placements weighing more than 800 pounds totaled 60,103 head, which was 3.4 percent less than last year. In the meantime, Canada's fed cattle marketings during November rose 2.1 percent over one year ago to 134,637 head. Also, this was up 10.4 percent over the five-year average. To obtain the entire report, visit the CanFax website at <http://www.canfax.ca/>.

Recently, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada released Canada's chicken, which includes whole carcasses, parts, others and further processed, export and import statistics for October 2018. According to the data, Canada exported 8,500 MT of chicken, which was down 6.7 percent from September and was down 6.9 percent from a year ago. More specifically, total further processed totaled 4,458 MT, which was 8.2 percent more than the previous month but was 9.6 percent less than a year ago. Total further processed comprised of 52.5 percent of the total chicken exports. Total parts chicken was 32.4 percent lower than last month and was 6.2 percent lower than October 2017, equaling 1,894 MT. This comprised of 22.3 percent of the total chicken exports. Total other chicken totaled 1,773 MT, down 9.6 percent from the previous month and was down 39.0 percent from last year. Other chicken was 20.9 percent of the total chicken exports. Whole chicken carcass exports were 62.9 percent more than September and were 108.8 percent more than October 2017, amounting to 374 MT, and comprised of 4.4 percent of total chicken exports. During October, Canada exported 4,115 MT of chicken to the U.S. This was 4.3 percent higher than the previous month. Year-to-date, chicken export totals to the U.S. equaled 41,875 MT, which decreased 27.0 percent from last year. The U.S. was the primary chicken export market for Canada, with 50.1 percent of the total. Canada's chicken exports to the Philippines during October fell 10.1 percent from the previous month to 1,943 MT. Year-to-date export totals to the Philippines were down 21.9 percent from a year ago, amounting to 17,567 MT. The Philippines was the second largest market for chicken exports from Canada, with 21.0 percent of the total. During October, Canada exported 247 MT of chicken to Taiwan, which was 69.6 percent lower than the previous month. Total year to date chicken exports to Taiwan reached 9,014 MT, 10.7 percent less than last year. Overall, year to date exports from Canada were 22.6 percent below the corresponding period a year ago, totaling 83,635 MT.

Canada Poultry Exports

	Oct	YTD*	YTD*	Percent
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
U.S.	4,115	41,875	57,376	-27.0%
Philippines	1,943	17,567	22,506	-21.9%
Taiwan	247	9,014	10,098	-10.7%
South Africa	0	478	4,000	-88.1%
Jamaica	349	2,808	2,980	-5.8%
All Others	1,381	8,176	7,136	14.6%
Total Exports	8,500	83,635	108,071	-22.6%

Source: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada

Canada Poultry Imports

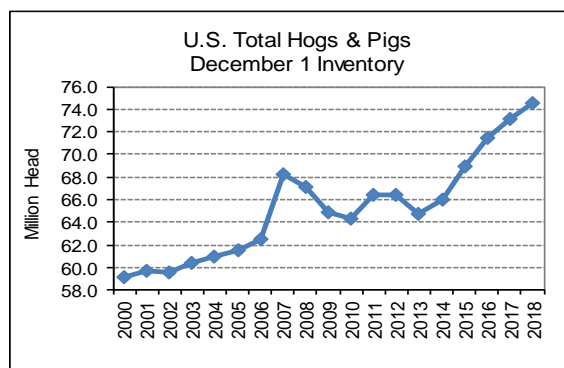
	Oct	YTD*	YTD*	Percent
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
U.S.	9,609	99,165	106,216	-6.6%
Brazil	805	9,085	12,650	-28.2%
Thailand	693	5,748	5,503	4.5%
Hungary	258	3,492	2,578	35.4%
All Others	423	2,105	1,194	76.3%
Total Imports	11,788	119,595	128,142	-6.7%

Source: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada

Meanwhile, during October, Canada imported 11,788 MT of chicken. This was 11.5 percent lower than the previous month and was nearly 1.0 percent lower than a year ago. More specifically, total chicken parts totaled 6,660 MT, which was down 15.5 percent from September but was up 7.7 percent over October 2017. This comprised of 56.5 percent of total chicken imports. Total further processed chicken was 5.1 percent less than the previous month and was 4.5 percent less than a year ago, amounting to 4,969 MT. This comprised of 42.2 percent of total chicken imports. Total other chicken during October equaled 153 MT, down 21.4 percent from the previous month and down 60.6 percent from a year ago. This comprised of 1.3 percent of total chicken imports. During October, Canada imported 9,609 MT of chicken from the U.S. This was 13.7 percent less than the previous month. Year-to-date total imports from the U.S. equaled 99,165 MT, which fell 6.6 percent from a year ago. The U.S. was the leading chicken import market, with 82.9 percent of the total. Canada's chicken imports from Brazil during October decrease 29.9 percent from last month, equaling 805 MT. Year-to-date imports from Brazil were down 28.2 percent from the previous year, amounting to 9,085 MT. Brazil was the second leading chicken import market for Canada, with 7.6 percent of the total. During October, Canada imported 693 MT of chicken from Thailand. This was up 34.6 percent over the previous month. Year-to-date imports from Thailand increased 4.5 percent over last year, reaching 5,748 MT. Overall, year-to-date imports to Canada totaled 119,595 MT, 6.7 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Additional data on Canada's poultry meat trade can be found on the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada website at <http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/home/?id=1395690825741>.

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 November, total stocks of frozen poultry in Canadian cold storage facilities totaled 198.1 million pounds, which was 1.9 percent more than a year ago. More specifically, total chicken in cold storage was up 12.9 percent over last year, amounting to 104.0 million pounds. The volume of chicken cuts in storage totaled 47.7 million pounds, which was 23.9 percent above the corresponding period a year ago. This comprised of 44.4 percent of total chicken cold storage. The volume of processed chicken in cold storage was 3.2 percent higher than last year, totaling 54.4 million pounds and accounted for 53.9 percent of total chicken in Canada cold storage. The volume of turkey in cold storage equaled 78.8 million pounds. This was down 11.7 percent from November 2017. The volume of processed turkey in cold storage equaled 20.6 million pounds. This was 11.2 percent less than last year and comprised of 26.9 percent of total turkey in Canada cold storage. Meanwhile, total stock of whole eggs in Canadian cold storage facilities was 8.7 percent above last year, amounting to 632,726 pounds. Edible dried eggs in cold storage totaled 604,066 pounds, which was 3.8 percent higher than November 2017. To obtain the complete report, visit the StanCan website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/start>.

Recently, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) released the monthly *Economic Landscape*. According to the report, export of shell eggs in October totaled 21 million dozen valued at \$39 million. This was a decrease of 2 percent in volume and an increase of 22 percent in value compared with September and an increase of 17 percent in volume but a decrease of 1 percent in value compared with October 2017. Through October 2018 exports were up 6 percent in volume and up 12 percent in value compared with 2017. The U.S. exported \$9 million in egg products in October, up slightly from September in value and 6 percent below the month before in volume. Value and volume were down 30 percent and 42 percent, respectively compared to 2017. For the first nine months of 2018, the volume of egg products exports was 27 percent below the same period in 2017, and down 7 percent in volume. Mexico, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan and Jamaica were the five largest importers of U.S. eggs and egg products. Meanwhile, U.S. turkey exports in October totaled 30 thousand metric tons valued at \$69 million. Exports in October were up 44 percent in volume and 47 percent in value compared with September and were up 3 percent in volume and 7 percent in value compared with last October. For the first nine months of the year, exports were down 1 percent in volume and up 3 percent in value compared with 2017. The top five destinations for exports of turkey in October were Mexico, Hong Kong, Japan, Canada and the Dominican Republic. In the meantime, the U.S. exported 304 thousand metric tons of chicken products in October with a value of \$277 million. October's export volume was up 16 percent from September and was up 13 percent in value. October exports were also 4 percent higher in volume than October 2017, but 11 percent lower in value. Through October, exports for 2018 were up 4 percent in volume and 2 percent in value compared with the same period in 2017. In October, our five largest export destinations for chicken were Mexico, Canada, Angola, the Philippines and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, compared to October 2017, beef and veal exports (including variety meats) increased 6 percent to 118 thousand MT, and the export value rose 10 percent to \$727 million. The export volume and value were up 7 and 6 percent, respectively, from September. Cumulative beef exports were higher in volume by 9 percent relative to 2017, and value was 17 percent higher. South Korea, Japan and Hong Kong were our largest export markets in October. Year-over-year beef import volumes were 6 percent lower at 84 thousand MT, and 1 percent higher in value at \$468 million. Compared to September, beef imports and value were 2 percent lower in volume and up 1 percent in value, respectively. Year-to-date beef and veal imports were slightly lower while import values were up 7 percent from last year. Canada, Australia and Mexico were the largest sources of imported beef to the U.S. In the meantime, pork exports in October (including variety meats) were down 2 percent from 2017 at 203 thousand MT, and the value was 7 percent lower at \$500 million. Pork export volume was up 16 percent from September and the value was up 13 percent. For 2018 so far, pork exports are up from 2017 by 1 percent in volume and are down 1 percent in value. The largest overseas markets for U.S. pork were Japan, Mexico and Canada. Compared to 2017, the October pork import volume fell 13 percent to 38 thousand MT, and value lost 8 percent to \$138 million. The volume of pork imports lost 3 percent relative to September, and the value was up 1 percent. Year-to-date pork import volume and value were down 5 and 7 percent, respectively. The countries of Canada, Italy and Poland imported the largest volumes of pork to the U.S. Finally, October lamb exports were up 21 percent from 2017 at 208 MT, and up 27 percent in value to \$1.1 million. Compared to September, export volume was up 73 percent and the value was up 64 percent. Year-to-date exports of lamb lost 13 percent in volume and lost 2 percent in value over this period in 2017. Mexico, the Bahamas and Netherlands Antilles were the largest export markets for lamb and mutton. U.S. lamb imports in September were down 10 percent from 2017 at 7 thousand MT, and the value was down 12 percent at \$55 million. The October import volume and value were down 12 and 25 percent, respectively. 2018 total lamb imports were up 9 percent in volume and 12 percent in value from last year. Australia, New Zealand and Iceland were the largest sources of imports. To obtain the full report, visit the AMS website at www.ams.usda.gov.



On December 20, USDA NASS released its *Quarterly Hogs and Pigs* report. According to the data, on December 1, 2018, the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs totaled 74.55 million head. This was down slightly from the previous quarter but was up 1.9 percent over a year ago. The breeding herd totaled 6.33 million head, which was relatively unchanged from the previous quarter but was 2.4 percent higher than a year ago. The number of market hogs and pigs fell a little from the previous quarter to 68.23 million head. However, this was up 1.9 percent over a year ago and was a record high for the December 1 inventory. More specifically, market hogs and pigs weighing less than 50 pounds equaled 21.60 million head, which was down 2.2 percent from the previous quarter but was up nearly 1.0 percent over a year ago. The number of market hogs and pigs weighing 50 to 119 pounds was 6.6 percent less than the previous quarter but was 2.1 percent more than a year ago, totaling 18.93 million head. Market hogs and pigs weighing 120 to 179 pounds totaled 14.42 million head. This was 2.5 percent higher than the previous quarter and was 3.6 percent higher than a year ago. Market hogs and pigs weighing more than 180

pounds totaled 13.28 million head, which was 9.0 percent higher than the previous quarter and was 1.5 percent higher than a year ago. During the September to November timeframe, sows farrowed totaled 3.16 million head, which was 1.8 percent more than last year. This accounted for 49.9 percent of the total breeding herd. During the same time frame, the pig crop equaled 33.98 million head, which was 2.0 percent more than a year ago. This was the highest pig crop for the September to November timeframe on record. Pigs per litter numbered 10.76 head, up from 10.64 a year ago and a record high for the September to November period. Iowa remained the largest hog producing state with 23.30 million head. This was 2.2 percent higher than a year ago and comprised 31.3 percent of the total inventory. North Carolina had the second largest inventory with 9.10 million head. This was 1.1 percent more than last year and accounted for 12.2 percent of the total U.S. herd. The total number of hogs under contract owned by operations with over 5,000 head accounted for 47 percent of the total U.S. hog inventory, unchanged from last year. The entire report is available on the NASS website at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

U.S. Cattle on Feed	
1,000 + Capacity Feedlots	1,000 Head
On Feed November 1, 2018	11,692
Placed on Feed During November	1,996
Fed Cattle Marketed During November	1,869
Other Disappearance During November	80
On Feed December 1, 2018	11,739
Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service	

On December 20, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released its monthly *Cattle on Feed* report. According to the numbers, cattle and calves on feed for the U.S. slaughter market for feedlots with a capacity of 1,000 or more head totaled 11.74 million head on December 1, 2018. This was up 1.9 percent over one year ago and was up 10.2 percent over two years ago. The number of cattle placed on feed during November decreased 4.9 percent from one year but increased 8.3 percent over two years ago to 2.00 million head. More specifically, placements of feeder cattle weighing less than 600 pounds equaled 550,000 head, which was 9.8 percent lower than last year. Placements of feeder cattle weighing 600 to 699 pounds were down 9.2 percent from a year ago, totaling 495,000 head.

Placements weighing 700 to 799 pounds totaled 416,000 head, which was 8.6 percent less than a year ago. Placements of feeder cattle weighing between 800 to 899 pounds were up 7.1 percent over a year ago, amounting to 315,000 head. Placements weighing between 900 to 999 pounds equaled 115,000 head, which was 53.3 percent higher than a year ago. Finally, placements of feeder cattle weighing more than 1,000 pounds fell 12.5 percent from last year to 105,000 head. Meanwhile, fed cattle marketings during November totaled 1.87 million head. This was up 1.4 percent over one year ago and was up 4.6 percent over two years ago. Also, this was the highest marketings for November since the series began in 1996. The complete report can be found on the NASS website at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

Pacific Rim:

The Korea International Trade Association (KITA) recently released South Korea's beef, pork and poultry meat and edible offal import data for November 2018. According to the numbers, South Korea's beef imports during November totaled 30,027 MT. This was 27.5 percent lower than the previous month but was 7.7 percent higher than November 2017. More specifically, frozen beef imports equaled 22,681 MT, which accounted for 75.5 percent of the total. Fresh, chilled beef imports equaled 7,346 MT, of which the U.S.'s share was 57.7 percent. During November, South Korea's beef imports from the U.S. totaled 18,065 MT, which was down 7.4 percent from the previous month but was up 20.3 percent over November 2017. Year-to-date, South Korea imported 200,000 MT of beef from the U.S., which was 20.2 percent more than a year ago. The U.S. was South Korea's main source for beef imports with 50.4 percent of the total. Imports of beef from Australia during November totaled 9,678 MT. This was 49.4 percent less than the previous month and was 13.0 percent less than November 2017. Year-to-date, South Korea's beef imports from Australia were 2.8 percent higher than last year, amounting to 170,278 MT. During November, South Korea imported 1,457 MT of beef from New Zealand. This was down 18.3 percent from the previous month but was up 39.7 percent over November 2017. Year-to-date beef imports from New Zealand equaled 18,427 MT, 6.1 percent more than last year. Overall, South Korea's total beef imports equaled 397,092 MT, 10.6 percent greater than the same period a year ago. Meanwhile, during November, South Korea imported 48,952 MT of pork, which was up 6.9 percent over October and was up 18.8 percent over November 2017. South Korea's pork imports from the U.S. during November rose 15.8 percent over the previous month to 16,525 MT. Also, this was 16.2 percent higher than November 2017. Total year-to-date pork imports from the U.S. equaled 180,148 MT, 29.4 percent more than a year ago. The U.S. was the primary supplier of pork to South Korea with 34.3 percent of the total imports. During November, pork imports from Germany equaled 10,627 MT. This was up 13.3 percent over the previous month and was up 24.2 percent over November 2017. Year-to-date, South Korea imported 106,646 MT of pork from Germany, which was 5.0 percent higher last year. South Korea's pork imports from Spain during November rose 24.7 percent over the previous month and rose 71.3 percent over November 2017 to 8,294 MT. Total year-to-date pork imports from Spain equaled 69,980 MT, 25.1 percent more than last year. Overall, South Korea imported 525,459 MT of pork, which was 16.9 percent higher than the corresponding period a year ago. Meanwhile, during November, South Korea imported 11,480 MT of poultry meat and edible offals. This was 17.2 percent lower than the previous month but was 3.0 percent higher than November 2017. During November, poultry meat and edible offal imports from Brazil were down 21.7 percent from October but were up slightly over last year, totaling 9,295 MT. Total year-to-date poultry meat and edible offal imports from Brazil were 15.3 percent more than last year, equaling 90,437 MT. Brazil was the primary supplier of poultry meat and edible offal to South Korea with 80.9 percent of the total. South Korea's poultry meat and edible offal imports from the U.S. during November totaled 208 MT. This was 18.8 percent less than last month and was 78.2 percent less than November 2017. Year-to-date poultry meat and edible offal imports from the U.S. were 15.3 percent lower than last year, amounting to 9,526 MT. During November, South Korea imported 640 MT of poultry meat and edible offals from Denmark, which increased 15.7 percent over the previous month. However, this was 12.3 percent lower than November 2017. Total year-to-date poultry meat and edible offals from Denmark totaled 4,389 MT, 6.7 percent less than a year ago. Overall, South Korea's total year-to-date poultry meat and edible offal imports equaled 111,779 MT, which was 14.8 percent above the corresponding period a year ago. To obtain further data on South Korea's red meat trade, visit the KITA website at <http://www.kita.org/>.

South Korea Red Meat & Poultry Imports

Beef Imports				
	Nov	YTD	YTD	Percent
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
U.S.	18,065	200,000	166,411	20.2%
Australia	9,678	170,278	165,586	2.8%
New Zealand	1,457	18,427	17,375	6.1%
Total Beef	30,027	397,092	359,003	10.6%

Pork Imports				
	Nov	YTD	YTD	Percent
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
U.S.	16,525	180,148	139,260	29.4%
Canada	2,999	37,422	32,917	13.7%
Germany	10,627	106,646	101,586	5.0%
Total Pork	48,952	525,459	449,496	16.9%

Poultry Imports				
	Nov	YTD	YTD	Percent
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
Brazil	9,295	90,437	78,408	15.3%
U.S.	208	9,526	11,247	-15.3%
Denmark	640	4,389	4,706	-6.7%
Total Poultry	11,480	111,779	97,361	14.8%

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Oceania:

New Zealand's Beef Exports

	Nov	YTD	YTD	YTD
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
Total Beef*	29,393	366,214	333,481	9.8%
U.S.	10,041	169,140	164,997	2.5%
China	8,710	86,741	61,803	40.4%
Taiwan	1,538	21,627	18,514	16.8%
Canada	2,002	13,837	15,709	-11.9%

Source: Beef+Lamb New Zealand

Recently, the Economic Service of Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ) recently published New Zealand's red meat export statistics for November 2018. According to the data, New Zealand exported 29,393 MT of beef, which was 92.5 percent higher than the previous month and was 34.3 percent higher than November 2017. During November, New Zealand exported 10,041 MT of beef to the U.S. This was up 121.5 percent over October and was up 5.8 percent over November 2017. Total year-to-date beef exports to the U.S. equaled 169,140 MT, which was 2.5 percent higher than the previous year. The U.S. was the primary beef export market for New Zealand with 46.2 percent of the total. New Zealand's beef exports to China during November rose 124.7 percent over the previous month to 8,710 MT. Also, this was 97.5 percent more than November 2017. Total year-to-date beef exports to China were 40.4 percent above last

year, amounting to 86,741 MT. China was the second largest beef export market for New Zealand, with 23.7 percent of the total. During November, New Zealand exported 1,538 MT of beef to Taiwan. This was up 30.0 percent over the previous month and was up 26.8 percent over last year. Year-to-date beef exports to Taiwan totaled 21,627 MT, which was 16.8 percent higher than last year. Overall, New Zealand's total year-to-date beef exports totaled 366,214 MT, which was 9.8 percent above the corresponding period a year ago.

During November, New Zealand's lamb exports totaled 21,829 MT. This was relatively unchanged from the previous month but was down slightly from November 2017. New Zealand's lamb export to China during November rose 11.1 percent over the previous month to 10,697 MT. Also, this was 12.9 percent higher than November 2017. Total year-to-date lamb exports to China amounted to 101,791 MT, which was 17.7 percent more than a year ago. China was the primary lamb export market for New Zealand with 36.5 percent of the total. During November, New Zealand exported 4,931 MT of lamb to the EU. This was 22.6 percent lower than the previous month and was 30.1 percent lower than November 2017. Total year-to-date lamb exports to the EU were a little lower than last year, amounting to 98,939 MT. Lamb exports to the U.S. during November rose 18.1 percent over October to 2,165 MT. Also, this was up 23.8 percent over last year. Year-to-date lamb exports to the U.S. totaled 20,771 MT, which was nearly unchanged compared to last year. Overall, New Zealand's total year-to-date lamb exports equaled 279,130 MT, which was 3.4 percent above a year ago. Meanwhile, during November, New Zealand exported 5,747 MT of mutton. This was 213.4 percent more than the previous month and was 9.1 percent more than last year. Overall, New Zealand's year-to-date mutton exports totaled 79,038 MT, 11.8 percent higher than the same period a year ago. To obtain the complete report, visit the B+LNZ website at <http://www.beeflambnz.com/>.

New Zealand's Lamb & Mutton Exports

	Nov	YTD	YTD	YTD
(Metric Tons)	2018	2018	2017	Change
Total Lamb*	21,829	279,130	269,894	3.4%
EU	4,931	98,939	99,306	-0.4%
China	10,697	101,791	86,450	17.7%
Middle East	909	18,307	21,320	-14.1%
U.S.	2,165	20,771	20,769	0.0%
Total Mutton*	5,747	79,038	70,701	11.8%

Source: Beef+Lamb New Zealand

The next issue will be available January 3, 2019.

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](#)