

MARKET REPORT

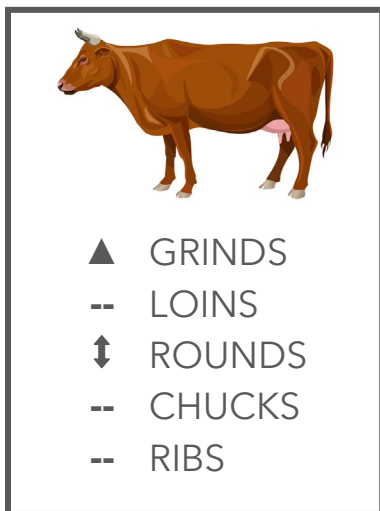
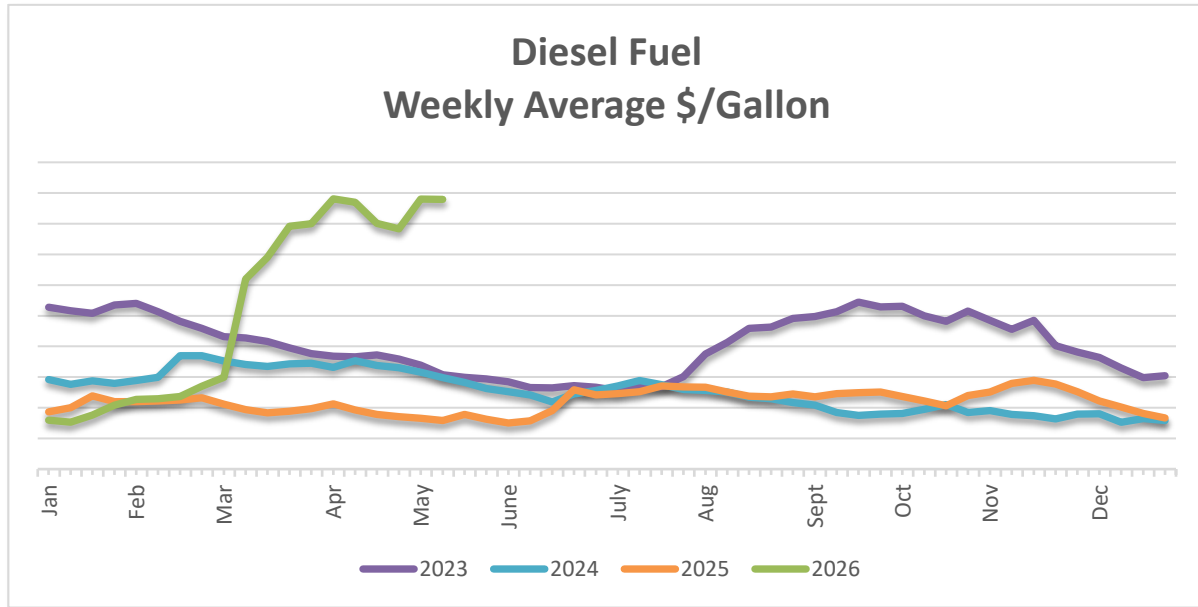


WEEK ENDING | MAY 15, 2026

Graphs represent data for the week ending May 8, 2026



LOGISTICS



BEEF

The market is steady. Total beef production last week was down by 1.4% versus the prior week and down 3.0% compared to the same week last year. Year-to-date, total production is down 6.9% compared to the same period last year. The total headcount for last week was 527,000 compared to 561,000 for the same week last year. Year to date, the total headcount is 9.7 million head, which is down 9.4% from last year. Live weights for last week were down 1 lb. versus the prior week and are up 42 lbs. from the same week last year. Live cattle values for May moved higher. Feeders were higher as contracts increased for both June and August. With slaughter numbers reduced by about 9.4% this year, reduced beef supply is setting the tone for the industry. The

carcass cutout values continue to show ups and downs with seasonal demand yet to show impact. Many on both supply and demand sides are waiting for the spring spark. There is some action on export ribs, briskets, and flaps. Higher seasonal prices are expected to be supported by cutback supply and increased input costs across the industry. There is still a variety of product availability across packers on the spot market. Trades are mixed with packers moving in opposite directions on the same cuts. More thin meats are showing up with various packers pushing ball tips higher while others show unavailable. Flank is still in tight supply while increased availability on flaps has supported volume trading lower. Buying interest on end cuts is mostly steady with

mixed support on fill-in orders. Insides, clods, and rolls are moving in opposite directions with varied suppliers based on their immediate availability. Significant availability of prime and premium products exists across all primals. Seasonal differences in grade out percentages will continue to exist. However, with the direction of improved genetics and quality to eliminate undesirable characteristics in feed, herds, and environments it is unlikely for a significant slip in grade out to return. Until seasonal demand takes over, cutout values are mostly steady with middle meats showing seasonal potential. Top butts have lost some steam. End cuts have steady to higher undertones with support from grinding options. Summer holidays are fast approaching and competing proteins are in play.

Grinds – The market is firmer. Due to a lack of inventory, fill-in business is supporting higher demand. Import markets of 50's and 90's continue to be very unsettled. High costs on steak cuts will support more grind ad space to compete against other proteins. Mid-week trade levels on both 73% and 81% grinds were posted higher than the prior week in average volume.

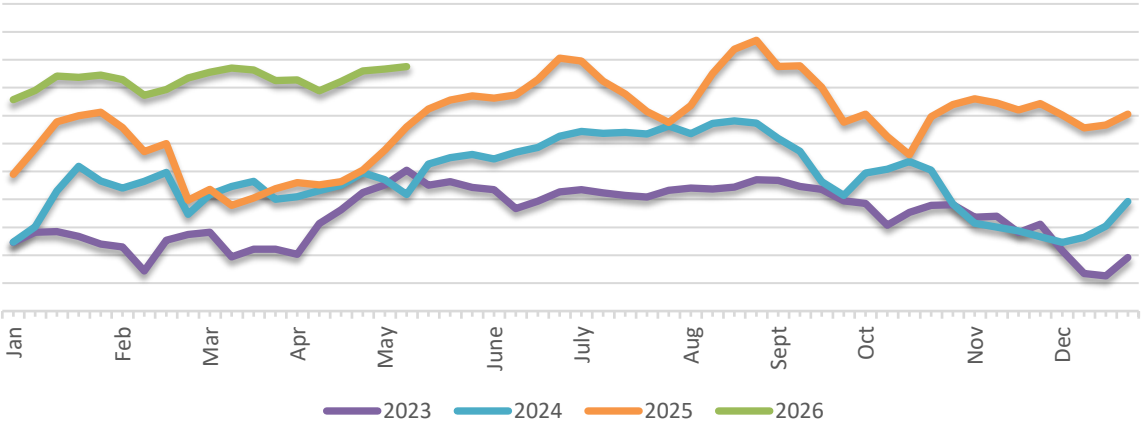
Loins – The market is steady. Demand is moderate-to-soft across the retail and food service channels. Summer holidays are approaching and demand planning is necessary. Short loins and strips are higher than the 3-year average. A few forward trades are appearing at a lower cost. Top butts are appearing lower on push lists as demand backs off. Thin meats have shown some lower trades on skirts and flaps. Some packers have availability on ball tips at higher money while others have no availability. Flanks are still in tight supply and a higher market. Market levels on loins have soft undertones but are reaching potential.

Rounds – The market is mixed. Volume from the retail and foodservice channels has been inconsistent. Grinding options are also giving some support. The market on XT insides has seen some lower trades, but denuded has been higher. Peeled knuckles have been steady with flats/eyes steady to higher with various packers moving in opposite directions. Rounds are bouncing up and down within a narrow range.

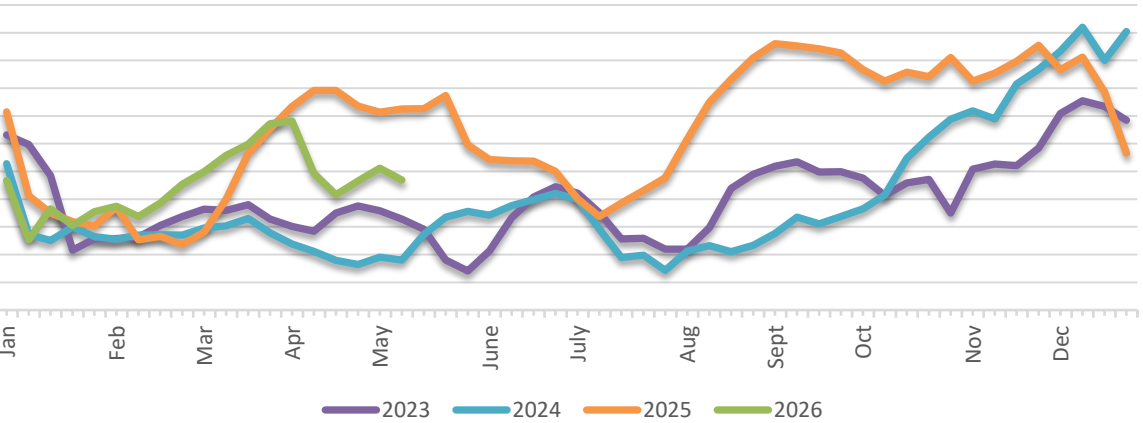
Chucks – The market is firmer to steady. Production cuts and fill-in business are providing some lift. There are fewer push lists on chucks. Some packers are offering out spot deals to move inventory on rolls and clods while other suppliers are asking higher. Availability varies by packer. The market has steady to strong overtones. Grind production will support chucks with varied trim availability. Volumes of briskets traded earlier in the week at a lower cost.

Ribs – The market is steady. Retail and foodservice demand is in “the calm before the storm.” Lack of feature activity is keeping a lid on weekly volume. Supply varies by packer and individual plant. Values have been up and down on the spot market. There are significant ranges between packers' offers. Price points for some packers are below prior years. The market is holding and ribs are higher than the 3-year average. Exports are showing some lower action with more labor involved while boneless lipons are showing some higher action.

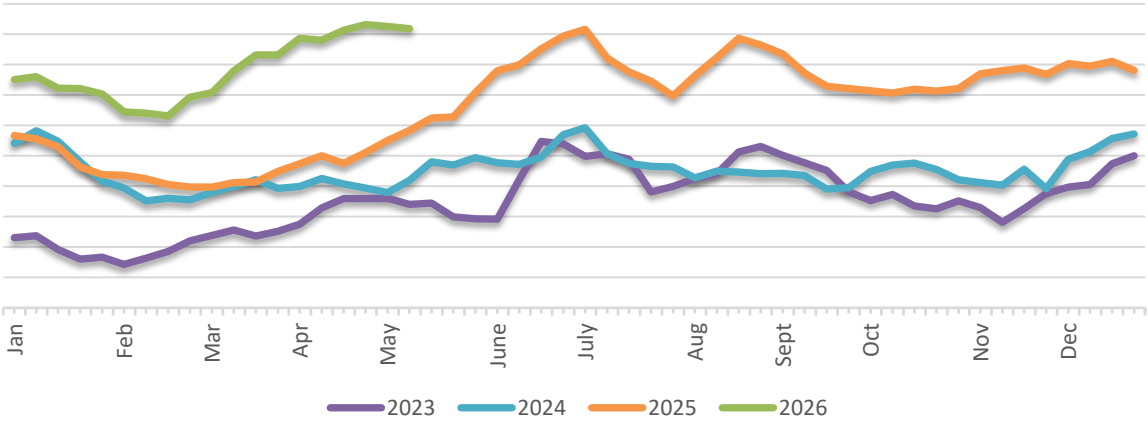
Ground Beef Weekly Average \$/lb



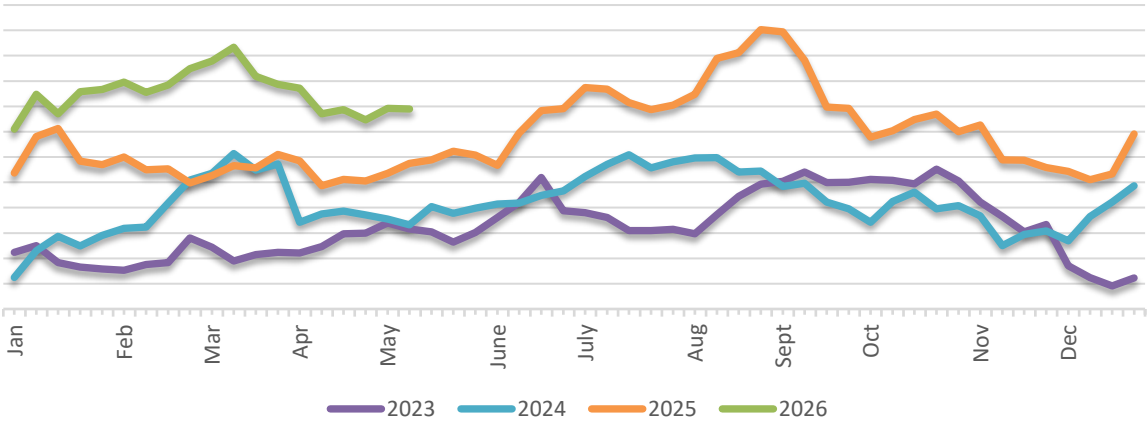
Choice Ribeye Heavy Weekly Average \$/lb

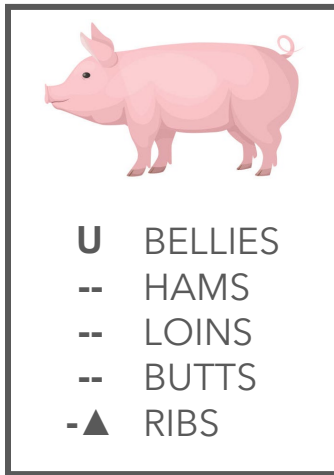


Choice Brisket Weekly Average \$/lb



Choice Inside Weekly Average \$/lb





PORK

The market is steady. Total pork production for last week was up 0.3% versus the prior week and up 2.2% compared to the same week last year. The total headcount for last week was 2,450,000, compared to 2,432,000 for the same week last year. Live weights for last week were even at 0 lbs. compared to the prior week and up 3 lbs. compared to the same week last year. Lean hog futures were mixed with values for May moving slightly lower and June being pressured higher. Demand in May has been improving and is expected to pick up in combination with Memorial Day feature business. Carcass cutout values have firmed up recently which is a sign that Spring demand is on the rise. In the fresh meat complex, demand for loins, butts, hams, and ribs is steady enough to keep up with adequate weekly supply. Tariffs continue to play a role as 25% of U.S. production goes to the export channel. Supply was strong in Q1 with plants running full harvest and capacity. Market values across most categories are trading in the middle to higher end of the range with spot buy opportunities on a plant-by-plant basis.

Bellies – The market is unsettled. Overall demand from the retail, QSR, and foodservice channels has been soft to start the month. Supply has improved as cold storage numbers are up by about 4.5%. The market is barely holding steady.

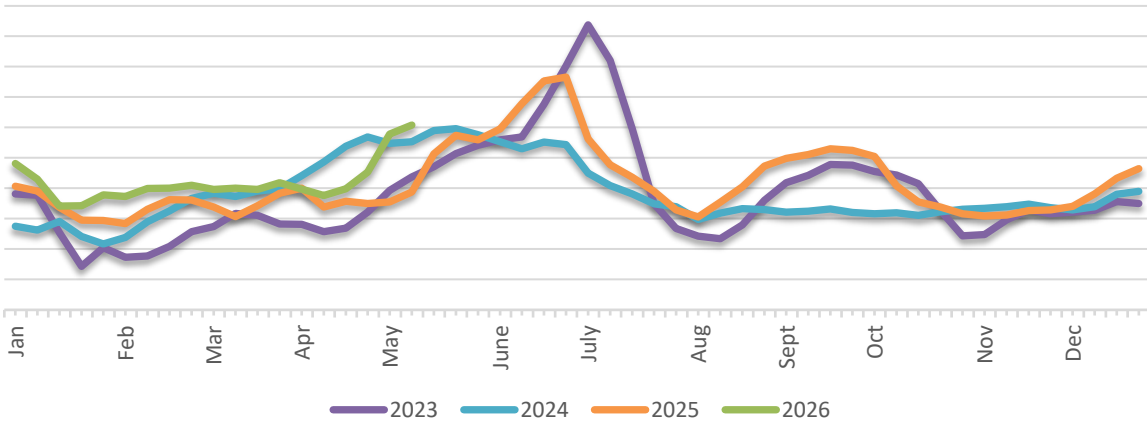
Hams – The market is steady. Domestic and export demand for bone-in hams is moderate while boneless product is well supported by the retail deli and foodservice channels. Supply is available. Market levels have moved from unsettled to flat.

Loins – The market is steady. Retail demand for bone-in loins has firmed up as consumers start to grill out more often. Spot loads of bone-in loins and boneless strap-on loins continue to hit the spot market. Supply varies by packer. The market is moving sideways on bone-in and boneless products.

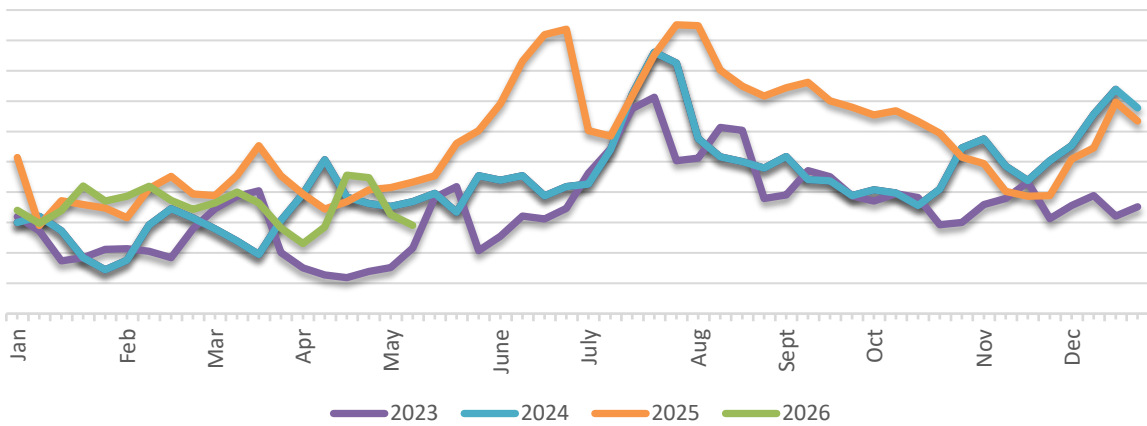
Butts – The market is steady. Retail demand on bone-in and boneless butts is on the rise which is tightening up the supply side. Export demand to Mexico and the Pacific Rim is fair. Supply is available. Market levels are trading on the higher end of the range.

Ribs – The market is steady to firmer. Retail and foodservice demand is picking up due to retail ad business. Spot demand is being reported with buyers looking for additional inventory to put in the freezer. Supply has tightened up. The market on spareribs, St. Louis ribs, and back ribs is showing upward strength.

Pork Butt 1/4 Trim Bone-In Weekly Average FOB



20-23 Ham Market Weekly Average \$/lb





CHICKEN

The market is mixed. The total headcount for the week ending 5/9/2026 was 171,765,000, as compared to 168,711,000 for the same week last year. The average weight for last week was 6.55 lbs. as compared to 6.56 lbs. for the same week last year. Demand from retail and foodservice is moderate to soft. Further processing has slowed down a bit, which is backing up supply. Front half categories like boneless breast and wings continue to trade behind the market. Movement on back-half parts and dark meat has picked up recently. Export business on leg quarters and whole legs is static and consistent on a weekly basis. Higher slaughter numbers YOY continue to add more finished pounds to the marketplace. Market levels on breast meat and wings have been pressured lower while dark meat values moved upward.

WOGS – The market is steady to firmer. Demand from retail deli and fast food is getting the seasonal bump in volume heading into Memorial Day. Supply is tight on the premium sizes. Market levels on small sizes are being pressured upward.

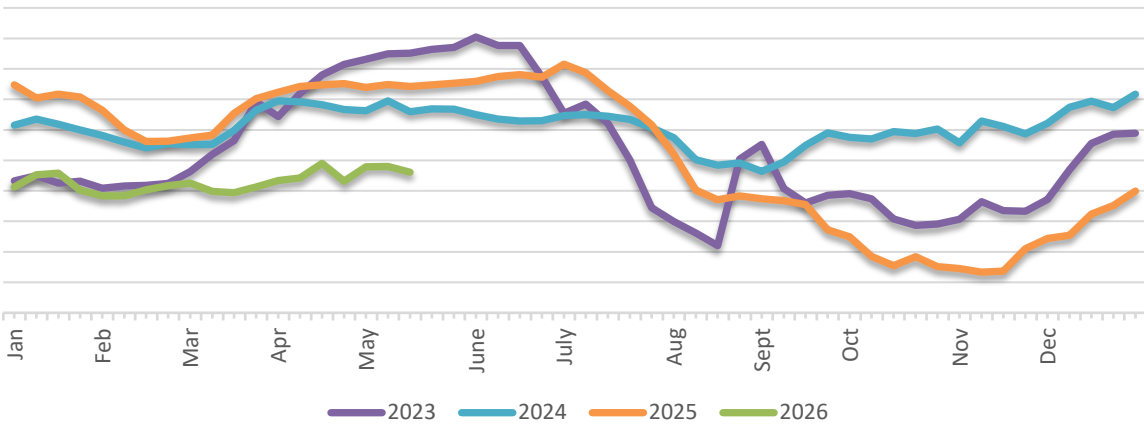
Tenders – The market is steady. Demand from the foodservice and QSR channels is strong and keeping available supply cleared. Custom portioning is on the rise to support the foodservice and QSR business. Supply is tight. The market on medium and jumbo tenders is firm.

Boneless Breast – The market is steady to weaker. Retail demand for case-ready boneless breast and foodservice demand for jumbo CVP breast meat has unexpectedly slowed down. De-bone operations and portioning plants are taking a hand-to-mouth approach on raw material purchases. Supply is available with some excess being shown to the spot market. The market has been moving lower over the last week.

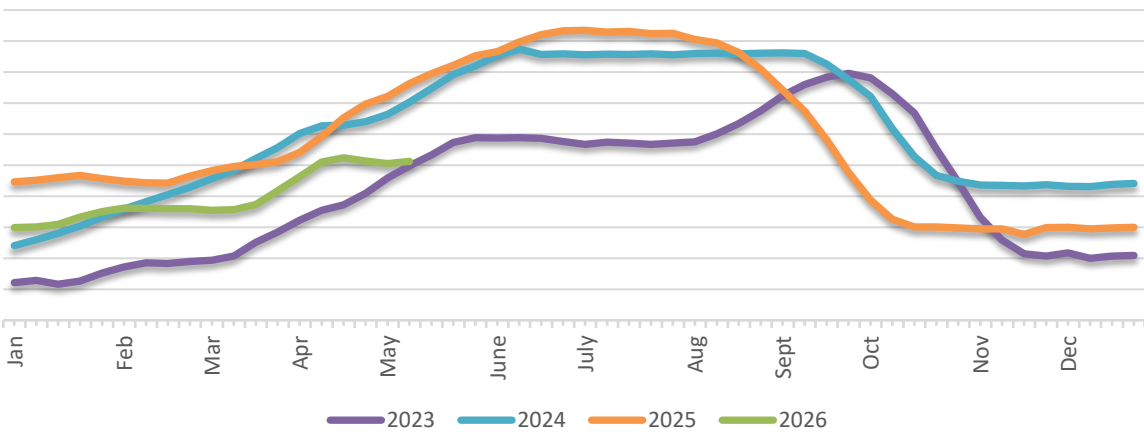
Leg Quarters and Thighs – The market is steady to firmer. Retail demand for drums and thighs has picked up. Demand for whole legs has picked up with de-bone operations being the key driver. Export business on whole legs and leg quarters is steady. Supply varies by plant. The market on leg quarters and dark meat has been on the rise.

Wings – The market is steady to weaker. Demand in the foodservice channel has stalled over the last month. Further processors are keeping a tight watch on inventories. Supply is in excess on jumbo wings. Spot trading is being done at values behind the market.

Chicken Plant Grade, 2.5 lbs & Up Weekly Average \$/lb



Chicken Tenders Weekly Average \$/lb





TURKEY

The market is steady to weaker. The total headcount for the week ending 5/9/2026 was 3,476,000, as compared to 3,791,000 for the same week last year. The average weight for last week was 34.22 lbs. as compared to 29.47 lbs. for the same week last year. Retail and foodservice volume is consistent, mostly unchanged, and trending sideways. Whole birds and boneless breasts continue to be highly sought after in combination with limited offerings. Drums and wings traded behind the market on spot offerings from various plants. Many industry participants are concerned with the isolated HPAI issues that have occurred in early 2026. Tight supply continues to be an issue due to the number of plants that went off-line or were sold over the last year. Asking

prices are being tested lower on boneless breast meat, drums, and wings. Market levels across most categories are unsettled as spot buying has slowed down.

Whole Birds – The market is steady. Very few spot transactions have been reported this month. Suppliers have been reluctant to offer out price quotes until they are more comfortable with product availability. Recent low volume purchases have been reported at higher prices, which is supporting the market trendline.

Breast Meat – The market is steady to weaker. Domestic demand from the retail, foodservice, and QSR channels is flat. Fresh and frozen supply is tight with limited offerings. Very limited spot buying is pressuring market levels lower.

Wings – The market is steady to weaker. Demand on whole wings is sluggish while volume on two-joint wings is moderate for this time of year. Supply varies by plant and spot availability. The market on Tom wings has been soft on limited trading.

Drums and Thigh Meat – The market is steady to weaker. Export demand for drums has slowed a bit and ground turkey sales have become sluggish in the retail channel. Supply is barely adequate on parts and thigh meat. The market on drums has been trending lower.



SEAFOOD

White Shrimp – The market is steady. Supplies remain broadly balanced, while pricing activity increasingly reflects inventory rotation in response to evolving supply conditions rather than any weakening in underlying demand.

Black Tiger Shrimp – The market is steady. Supplies remain broadly balanced, while pricing activity increasingly reflects inventory rotation in response to evolving supply conditions rather than any weakening in underlying demand.

Gulf Shrimp – The market is firmer. The Gulf Wild Shrimp market remains firm with limited supplies balanced by restrained demand.

King Crab – The market is weaker. The Norwegian king crab market is steady to weaker.

Snow Crab – The market is weaker. Supplies are adequate with moderate demand. The continued weakness reflects persistent competitive pressure from increasing Canadian supply in the marketplace.

Warm Water Lobster Tails – The market is firmer. Limited availability of Brazil-origin tails continues to steer buyers toward Caribbean product. Demand is moderate with barely adequate to adequate supply.

North American Lobster Tails – The market is steady to weaker. Demand remains quiet with moderate supply.

Salmon – The market is mixed. Farmed salmon is mixed with pricing influenced by sellers' supply positions. The West Coast whole fish market is weaker. Supplies are adequate to barely adequate with fair demand. The Norwegian whole fish market is weaker. Supplies are adequate with quiet demand. The Scottish whole fish market is weaker. Supplies are adequate to fully adequate with moderate to fair demand. The Chilean whole fish market is unsettled. Offers vary from supplier to supplier with reports of offers above and below the range.

Cod – The market is firmer. There is a steady to firm undertone in the market. Demand is moderate, while supplies have tightened.

Flounder – The market is steady and mostly unchanged.

Haddock – The market is firmer. There is a steady to firm undertone in the market. Demand is moderate, while supplies have tightened.

Pollock – The market is firmer. Supplies are adequate with moderate demand.

Domestic Catfish – The market is steady. Supplies are currently meeting market demand.

Tilapia – The market is unsettled. There are reports of slow demand, which has the potential to create long inventory positions.

Swai – The market is steady to firmer.

Scallops – The market is steady to firmer. Supply is barely adequate, particularly for large sizes. Demand remains lackluster. However, there is a firmer undertone in the market.



FLUID MILK

The market is strong. Nationwide, farm level output is steady to strong. In some regions, particularly the Northern states, spring flush is ongoing while Southern states have yet to reach extreme temperatures that would affect cow comfort. In the East, milk production is steady. The Northeast is still in spring flush, and milk volumes are plentiful. The Southeast is experiencing a slight drop in production though outputs are meeting production needs. In the Central region, farm level production is steady. Contacts note outputs are up compared to this time last year though strong demand is keeping volumes from becoming excessive. Milk component levels are declining though contacts note cream production is strong in the region based on outputs. In California, milk production is steady. Handlers note spring milk production is maintaining good output volumes. Farm level output is steady in most western and mountain states, though Arizona is bringing in spot loads of milk. In the Pacific Northwest, milk production is mixed. In Oregon, stakeholders note increases in weight limits on milk tankers is being considered. Cream loads are available for spot buyers though demand varies from lighter to steady.

Class I demand is steady though anticipated to decline in the coming weeks as schools begin summer break. Class II demand is strong. Manufacturers note running busy production schedules to keep up with demand. Ice cream manufacturers are drawing on spot loads of cream to keep production schedules full. Class III demand is steady-to-light. Cream cheese manufacturers are taking in spot loads of cream to keep up with demand. Class IV demand remains strong. Butter churns and dryers are operating at or near capacity to keep up with demand. Nonfat dry milk prices remain high. Condensed skim demand is steady to strong.

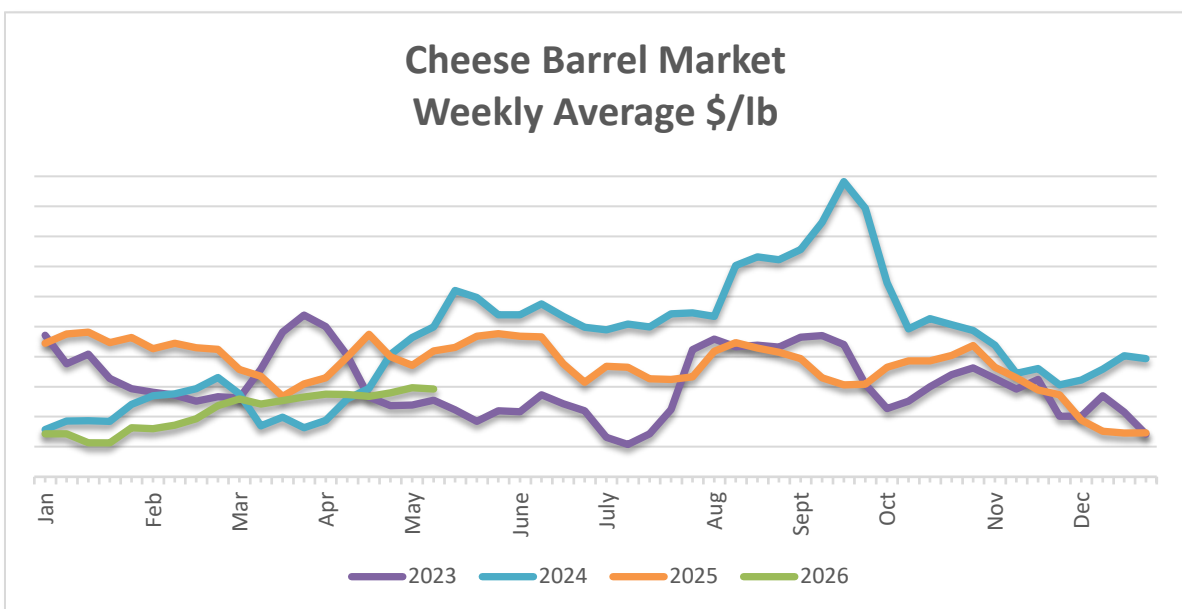
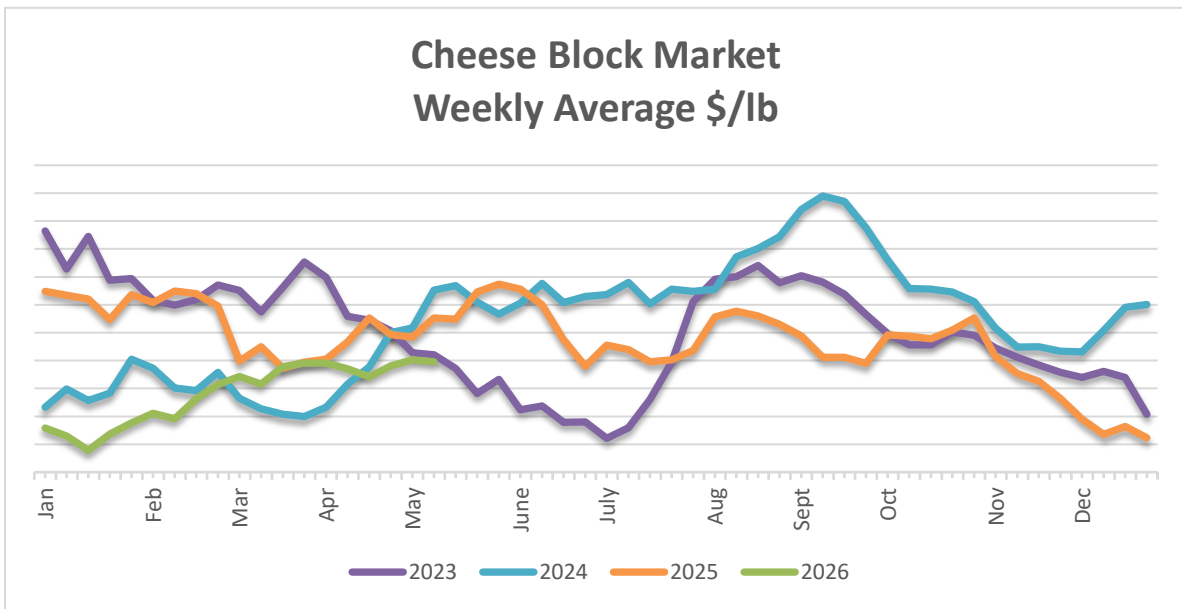


CHEESE

The market is mixed. The CME Block market was mixed as the week progressed. The CME Barrel market trended weaker as the week progressed. Both markets trended weaker than the prior week. In the Northeast, seasonally strong milk production is keeping cheesemakers busy. Production schedules are full and contacts note demand is growing for premium brands and cheddar. In the Central region, milk outputs are strong. Cheesemakers in the region are running busy production schedules. Spot loads of cheese blocks are available, and interest is reported to be growing. In the West, stakeholders note spring milk production peaks are more sustained thus providing volumes for cheese manufacturers to utilize. Production schedules in the region are generally busy seven days a week.

Retail demand is steady to strong as grocers increase inventories in anticipation of grilling season. Foodservice demand is unchanged. Bulk cheese demand is steady to strong as converting operations note taking in increased volumes of cheese. Inventories are balanced as current production meets demand. Demand from international buyers is somewhat strong thus helping to keep inventories on par with production. Domestic demand is steady. Export sales are strong despite rising transportation costs.

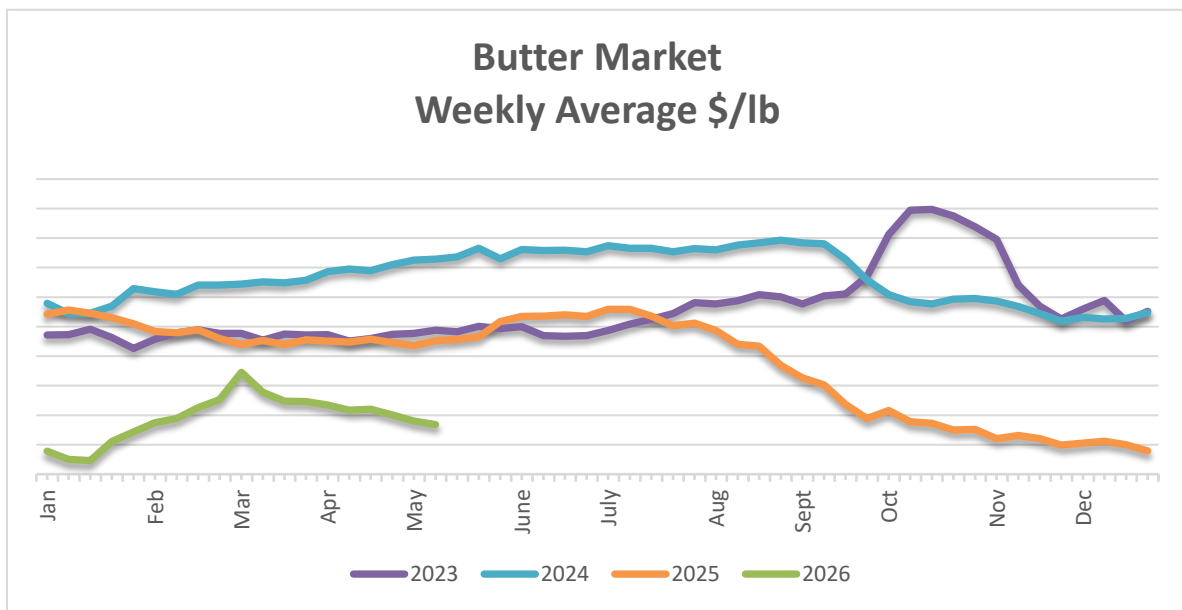
In Europe, milk production varies from steady to lighter. In Germany, recent livestock growth is attributed to improved herd retention and adjustments due to changing market conditions. European cheese manufacturing schedules are stable and working through available volumes. Spot cheese loads are mixed. Retail demand for foreign type cheese is steady. Contacts note grocery stakeholders are purchasing in significant quantities. Demand for private label brands is substantial. Foodservice demand for foreign cheese is strong as the summer season comes closer. That said, increasing costs associated with vacationing could potentially decrease foodservice sales expectations. Buyers in Southern Europe are securing loads to prepare for busier seasonal sales. Export demand is steady.





BUTTER

The market is mixed. The butter market was mixed as the week progressed and trended firmer than the prior week. Milk production in the Northeast is seasonally strong thus providing plenty of cream for butter churns in the region. Churns are running at or near capacity. In the Central region, milk output is steady. Contacts note milk components are decreasing week-to-week but remain up from this time last year. Cream production is strong in the region. Demand for cream is light from butter makers as they continue to use available volumes from within their network to keep churns active. In the West, spring milk and cream production is keeping steady loads headed to butter manufacturers. Spot cream demand is moderate. Butter churns in the region are running seven days a week. Stakeholders note inventories are stable to increasing. Retail demand of butter is steady. Domestic demand is steady. Export activity is light though spot load interest has increased. Demand from international buyers varies from somewhat lighter to strong. According to the USDA's most recent report, sellers note that global disruptions are giving way to logistical challenges and in turn decreasing demand from buyers.

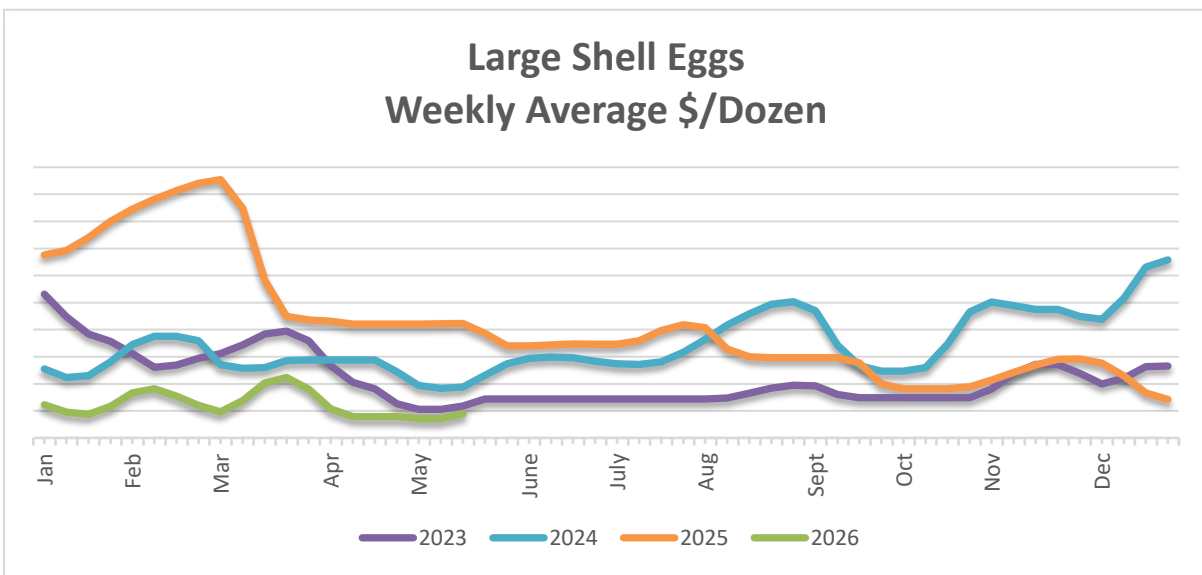


EGGS

The market is steady to firmer. Retail demand is starting to show some vigor due to lower shelf prices and more retail features. Foodservice demand is moderate with spring break travel and preparation for Memorial Day business. QSR business has been on the rise and getting back to consistent volume levels. Distributive buyers are starting to show some urgency in replenishing inventory in low market conditions. Export business from Mexico, Cuba, and Korea is providing some lift in a down market. From a supply standpoint, some reports of HPAI have caused supply chain issues.

Market levels have moved higher on medium and large sizes. National weekly reports show shell egg inventory down 7.6% and breaking stock inventory down 5.3% over last week.

Demand in the egg products category is showing modest improvement heading into the Memorial Day Holiday. The recent USDA processing report showed liquid yolk and egg whites' production is up YOY. After a month of excess supply, supply and demand levels appear to be in better balance. Liquid whites and yolks have been trading at the higher end of the range. Spot activity on liquid whites and yolks is limited but improving. Market levels have been pressured higher.

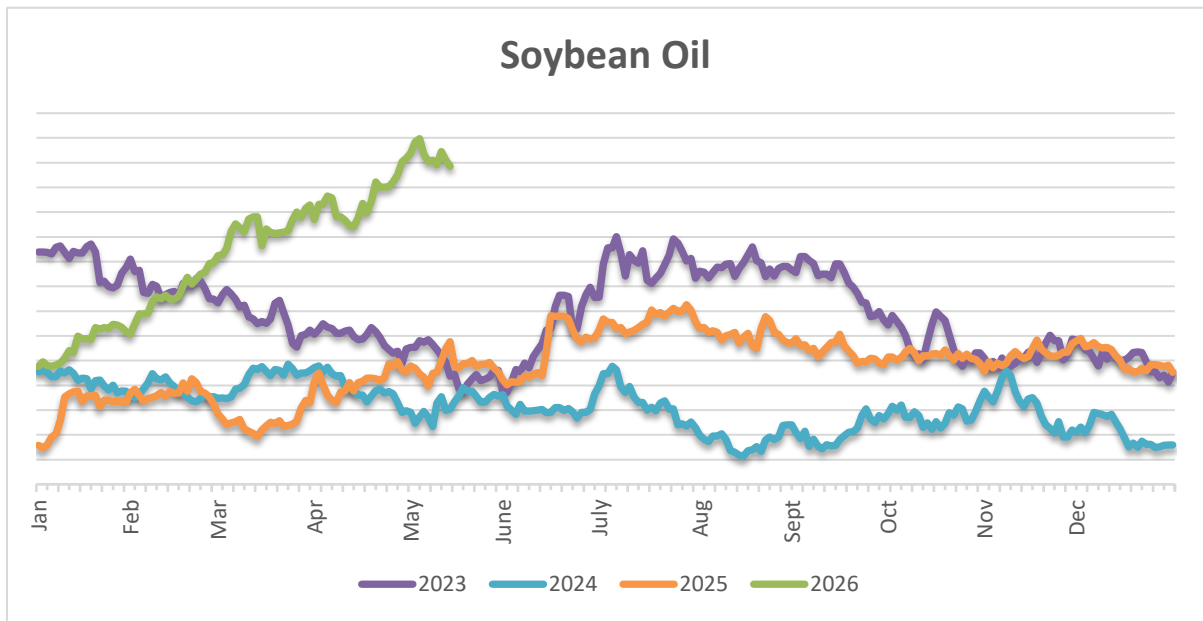


OIL

Soy Oil – The market is mixed. The soybean oil markets trended softer as momentum from the April rally continued to unwind. Futures showed increased volatility, with midweek strength giving way to selling pressure by the week's end as part of ongoing consolidation. External factors played a key role, such as easing crude oil markets and improving geopolitical sentiment reduced immediate biofuel-driven support. Trade developments, including high-level discussions between the U.S. and China, added uncertainty and limited speculative participation. Fundamentally, strong crush demand and expectations for record processing volumes continued to underpin longer-term demand. Ample supply outlooks and steady planting progress weighed on near-term sentiment.

Canola Oil – The market is mixed. The Canola oil market traded in a mixed to slightly weaker range, reflecting ongoing consolidation across the broader vegetable oil complex. Price direction remained closely tied to outside markets, particularly crude and competing oils, which moved lower amid easing geopolitical tensions and shifting trade expectations. Demand showed signs of improvement, with export volumes rebounding and renewed buying interest from key markets such as China supporting physical movement.

Palm Oil – The market is mixed. The Palm oil market traded in a mixed to slightly weaker range as external pressures from energy and competing vegetable oils weighed on sentiment. Softer crude oil values tied to improving geopolitical outlook reduced short-term biodiesel demand expectations, pressuring prices across the oil complex. Demand indicators were also cautious, with weaker import activity from key buyers such as India and continued softness in export shipments limiting upside momentum. Support remained from biofuel policy, particularly expectations for higher blending mandates in Malaysia and Indonesia, which sustained longer-term demand prospects.



COCOA

The cocoa market is weaker. Signs of weak chocolate demand are undercutting cocoa prices. Tariff impacts as well as geopolitical issues worldwide are contributing factors in the cocoa market.

COCONUT

The coconut market is firmer. Coconut oil pricing remains expensive due in part to increasing costs by producers for coconut oil. Tariff impacts as well as geopolitical issues worldwide are contributing factors in the coconut markets.

HONEY

The honey market is mixed. Consumer demand for honey remains strong across retail and foodservice channels. According to the USDA, U.S. honey production was down 14% in 2025, driven by lower hive count and yield per colony. Two U.S. Congressional Representatives have proposed the China Trade Cheating Restitution Act, which would allocate collected anti-dumping duties to U.S. beekeepers instead of the US government. New EU labeling regulations will likely increase demand for honey of non-China origins. In Vietnam, weather patterns are expected to limit early season supply, while demand from the EU and US markets are pushing prices higher. The Minimum Export Price for honey from India has been extended through the end of 2026. Tariffs, geopolitical events, and regulatory actions are driving volatility across the global honey markets.

IMPORTED TUNA

Skipjack – The market on Skipjack is firm. Rising diesel fuel costs and oil prices are influencing the market as rising operating costs destabilize pricing models. Ecuadorian skipjack fishing industry has warned of potential shutdowns as diesel fuel pricing has significantly increased operational expenses and adding further pressures to the export sectors.

Yellowfin – The market on Yellowfin is mixed. Yellowfin often reacts to the Skipjack market, and forecasts are softer. Sales have been trending down lately, and packers may have some carryover stock coming to the market.

Tongol – The market on Tongol is firm. Tongol catches remain low due to the off season. Thailand is expecting to resume fishing in mid-June. Rising diesel fuel costs and oil prices are influencing decisions as to when to resume as the uncertainty may push the start to early July.

Albacore – The market on Albacore is firm on long line caught Albacore as the raw material shortage persists.

RICE

The U.S. rice outlook for 2026/27 projects lower supplies, exports, domestic use, and ending stocks compared with 2025/26. All rice production is projected at 175.2 million cwt, down 15% from last year, based on reported lower harvested area. The projected all rice yield is 7,732 pounds per acre, up 188 pounds from 2025/26. Total rice supplies are 275.3 million cwt, down 10% from last year on lower production. Total domestic and residual use is projected at 154.0 million cwt on reduced supplies. Total exports are projected at 79.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from the revised exports for 2025/26, on continued strong global competition and higher U.S. long-grain prices. All rice ending stocks are projected at 42.3 million cwt, down 18% from last year.

The global rice outlook for 2026/27 is for larger supplies, greater trade, increased consumption, and lower ending stocks YOY. World rice production is forecast down 5.0 million tons to 537.8 million tons, the first decrease since 2015/16. The largest production declines are for India, Burma, and the United States. Global consumption is projected at 3.8 million tons higher to a record 541.4 million, on higher use by several countries. India's use is forecast 4.0 million tons higher at a record 128.0 million on population growth and continued distributions from the government's Public Distribution System. Conversely, China's use is forecast 2.1 million tons lower to 145.1 million on a declining population and changing consumer preferences.

SUGAR

Domestic Cane Sugar – Cane sugar production for 2026/27 is projected at 4.088 million short tons, raw value (STRV), a 130,000-STRV reduction from 2025/26. The winter freeze in Florida affected sugarcane planted earlier in the fall for harvest in 2026/27 with a loss of 75 days of growth in those areas. The aggregate effect on yield is uncertain but is projected to be at only 41.75 tons/acre. Processors will weigh in with their forecast next month. Louisiana production is projected at 2.146 million STRV with a 5,000-acre expansion but a lower yield than the record for crop year 2025/26.

Domestic Beet Sugar – Beet sugar production for 2026/27 is projected at 4.722 million short tons, raw value (STRV). Reported national planted area is 1.063 million acres. Applying a 10-year average of harvested-planted ratios for sugar beet-producing states yields a harvested area of 1.039 million acres, the lowest level since 2019/20. Less than ideal planting progress that extended into early May, revised sugar beet yields at 30.21 tons/acre at the national level, the lowest projected since 2022/23. Beet pile shrink is forecast at 7.063 %, a 10-year average, and projected recovery from sliced beets is 14.79 %, also a 10-year average.

Overall Domestic sugar production for 2025/26 is forecasted to decrease 28,582 STRV to 9.239 STRV. Florida processors report a gain of 10,900 STRV over last month as the harvest is very close to being over. Beet sugar is down 39,500 STRV on estimated declines in sugar recovery in the final periods of beet slicing. High-tier raw sugar imports are increased 141,317 STRV and imports from other sources are unchanged. Actual raw imports have increased 41,317 STRV since last month and sources indicate that about 100,000 STRV are likely to enter during the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mexican sugar – Mexican sugar production for 2026/27 is based on FAS Mexico City Post forecasts. Sugar production for 2026/27 is projected at 5.142 metric tons (MT). While seasonal rains during mid-2025 eased the drought conditions experienced during the prior two marketing years, recovery is likely to face constraints from recent rises in global fertilizer prices and other input costs. Area harvested in 2026/27 is projected at 738,000 hectares; cane sugar is forecasted at 48.25 million MT with a field yield of 65.4 MT/ha. Sugar consumption is forecast to decrease by 2% due to tax increases.

WHEAT

The wheat market is steady. According to the May WASDE report, the outlook for 2026/27 U.S. wheat is for reduced supplies and exports, lower domestic use, and smaller stocks. Wheat supplies are forecast to be down from last year with reduced production more than offsetting larger beginning stocks. All wheat production is projected downward on reduced harvested area and yield from last year. According to the USDA, the first survey-based production forecast for 2026/27 winter wheat is down 25% from last year primarily on sharply reduced Hard Red Winter production. Domestic use in the U.S. is lower on reduced feed and residual use reflecting smaller supplies while food use is unchanged from 2025/26. Exports are projected to be reduced on exported supplies and higher U.S. prices. The global outlook for 2026/27 is for lower supplies, marginally lower consumption, reduced trade, and decreased ending stocks in comparison to 2025/26 results. Global production is forecasted downward due to lower production from all major wheat exporting countries. The largest reductions are coming from the United States, the EU, Argentina, and Australia. Projected 2026/27 world consumption is lowered on less feed and residual use and due to reduced production for most of the leading global wheat producers. World food, seed, and industrial use is higher with India having the largest increase on continued population growth and ample domestic wheat supplies used in the government's Public Distribution System. Russia remains the largest exporter followed by the EU, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

For questions regarding the markets, please contact the appropriate Category Manager:

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