



MARKET REPORT

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.
SMARTER DECISIONS.

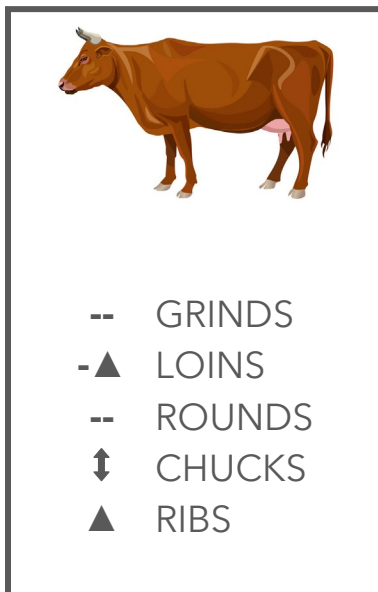
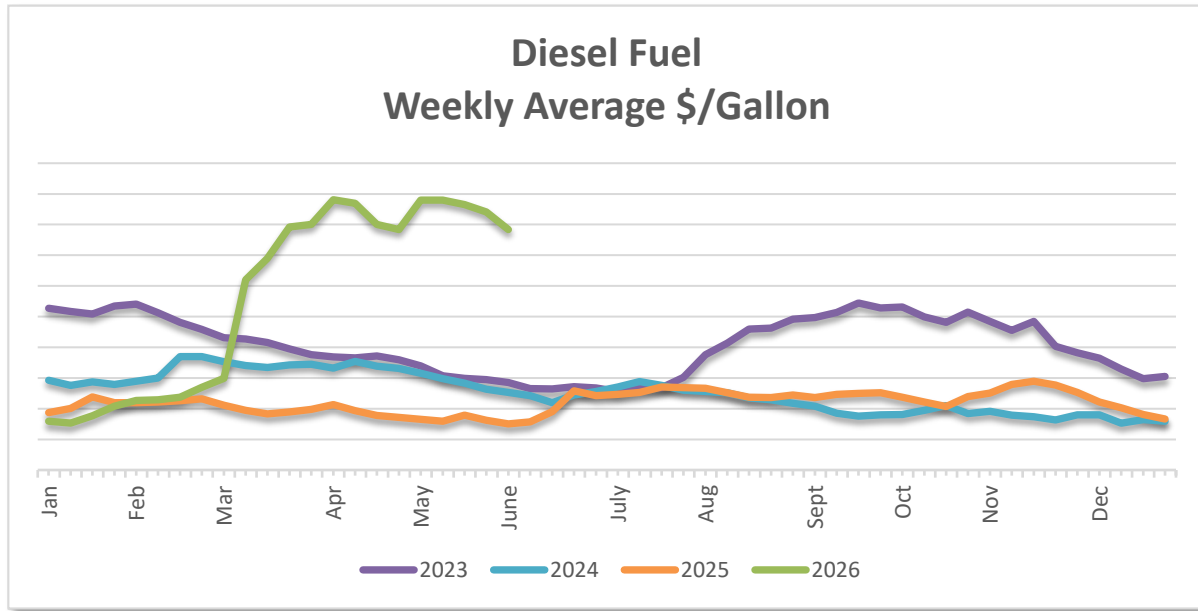
WEEK ENDING

JUNE 5, 2026

GRAPHS REPRESENT DATA FOR
THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 2026



LOGISTICS



BEEF

The market is steady to weak. Total beef production last week was down by 11.6% versus the prior week and down 2.0% compared to the same week last year. Year-to-date, cumulative meat production is down 3.2% compared to the previous year. The total headcount for last week was 448,000 compared to 488,000 for the same week last year. Year-to-date, the total headcount is 11.2 million head, which is down 9.2% from last year. Live weights for last week were equal to the prior week and are up 45 lbs. from the same week last year. Live cattle futures for June and August were lower. August and September feeder cattle futures were sharply lower. With slaughter numbers reduced by about 9.2% this year, reduced beef supply is setting the tone for the industry. The carcass cutout values continue to show ups and downs. Movement is slow even with warmer

weather but has begun to stir. Ribs, short loins, and strips are seeing some action with Father's Day on the horizon and supplies seem adequate. Grinds have steadied out short term with chucks and round availability supporting the category. Demand is shifting toward higher-priced grilling cuts, which is increasing availability of top butts and knuckles across packers. Roll availability

remains inconsistent within the current range. Thursday traded 8 loads higher than the 50 reported last week. Product availability on the spot and secondary markets still varies by packer, though offerings are beginning to tighten. Flank remains in tight supply at elevated levels, while increased flap availability has pressured prices lower with some packers. Ball tips are appearing more often and continue to move closer to top butt price levels. Chuck flap and chuck tenders have gained support. As thin meat prices climbed, some demand shifted to chuck items; it remains to be seen how the market will rebalance. Insides and clods are steady to higher, while denuded insides are lower with limited movement. With the grade-out approaching 90% Choice or better, Prime availability is reaching record levels. Beef is also gaining seasonal ad space against lower-priced proteins. The impact of screw worm entering the U.S. market remains to be determined, both in actual effect and market perception.

Grinds – The market is steady, but Father’s Day ads should support the category. Due to a lack of inventory, fill-in business and competing value proteins for grilling are supporting higher demand/prices. Import markets of 50’s and 90’s continue to be very unsettled. Higher steak cut costs should drive additional grind ad space to compete with other proteins. Midweek trade levels were lower on 73% grinds, while 81% grinds were steady to a few cents higher than the prior week on average volume.

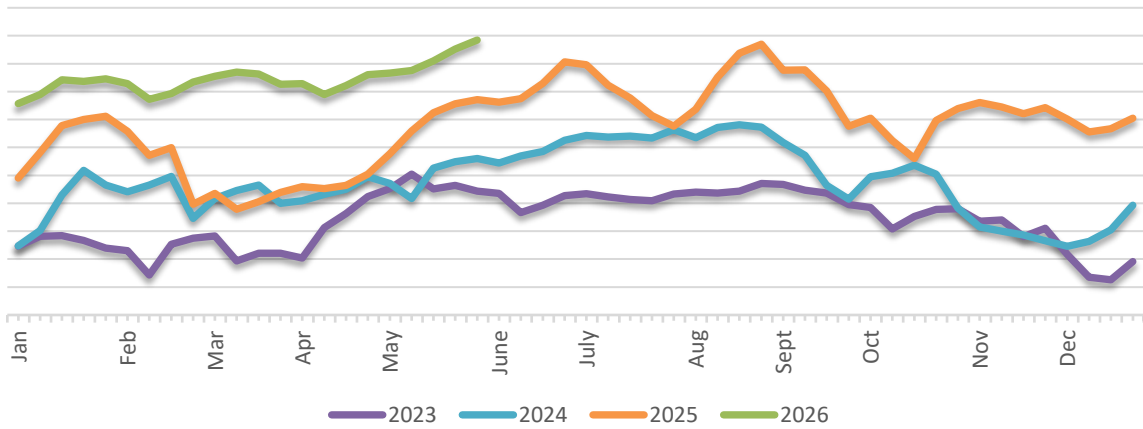
Loins – The market on strips and short loins have moved higher, while tenders remain steady. Demand is moderate to improving. Top butts have softened due to weaker interest and are being pushed to stimulate movement. Thin meats have also eased, with some packers showing availability. Skirt movement has slowed, with limited volume trading at lower levels. Flanks remain in tight supply and continue to be well supported. Loin values have strengthened into a more seasonal position, though some prices remain below 2025 levels.

Rounds – The market is mostly steady, with grinding demand providing some support. Insides have seen some higher trades, while denuded items have moved lower. Peeled knuckles are lower and available, while flats remain steady. Near-term availability continues to vary by packer, leaving the round market moving up and down within a narrow range.

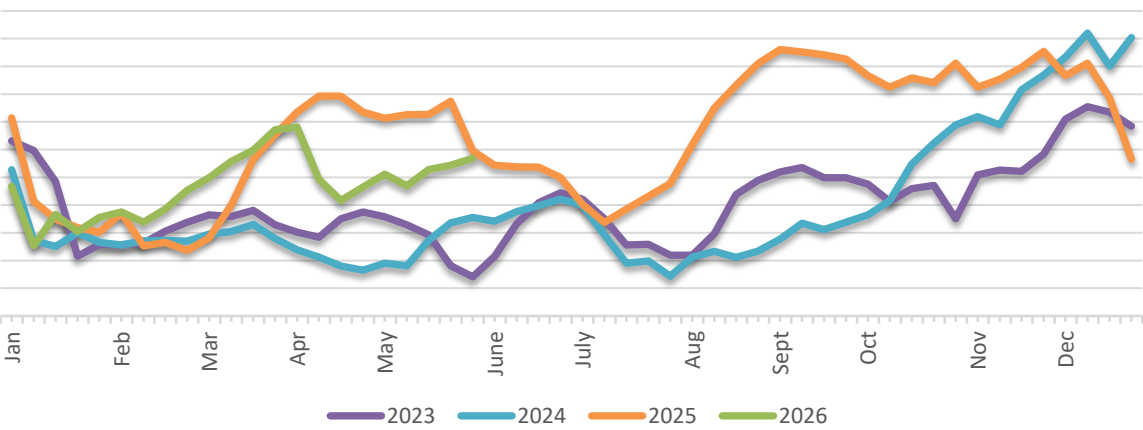
Chucks – The market on clods is lower, while rolls remain available to move despite being reported higher. Interest in chuck flap and chuck tenders has improved. Fill-in business is providing some support for certain packers, while others are pricing lower. Availability continues to vary by packer. Grind production should support the category, with trim availability remaining mixed. Brisket volume is steady, with trade holding within last week’s narrow range.

Ribs – The market is higher, with moderate movement supporting the category. Supply continues to vary by packer and plant, and spot market values have moved both higher and lower. Some packers remain priced below prior-year levels. Overall, the market is holding firm, with rib values still above the three-year average.

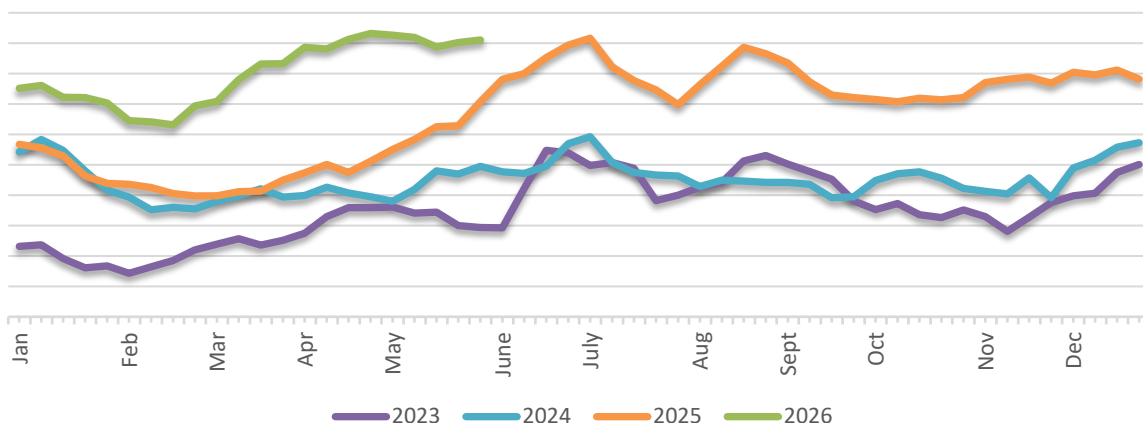
Ground Beef
Weekly Average \$/lb



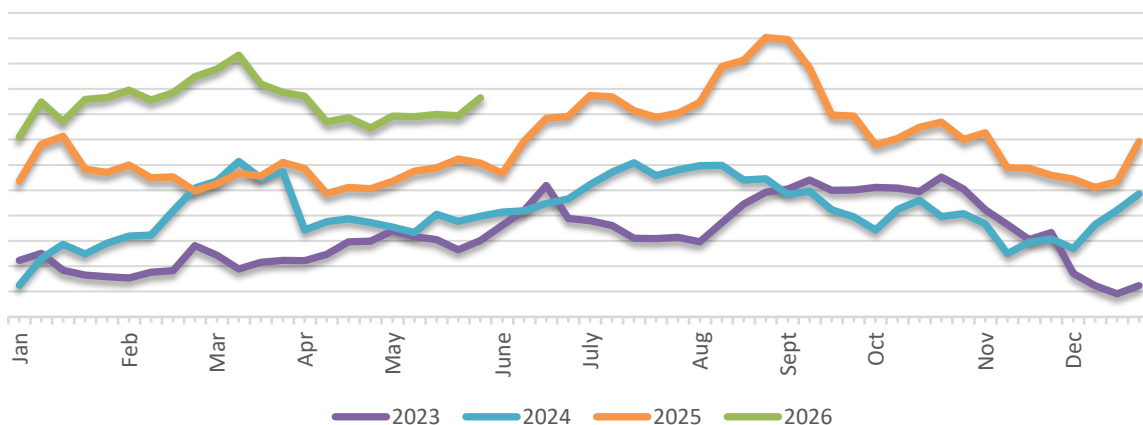
Choice Ribeye Heavy
Weekly Average \$/lb

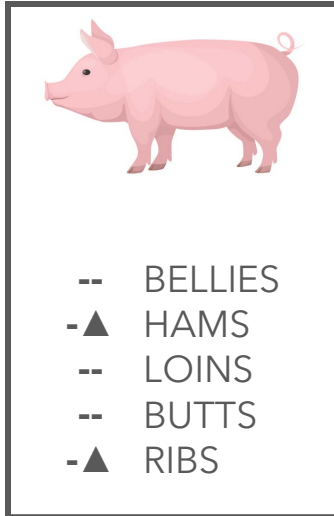


Choice Brisket
Weekly Average \$/lb



Choice Inside
Weekly Average \$/lb





PORK

The market is steady. Total pork production for last week was down 7.6% versus the prior week and up 0.8% compared to the same week last year. The total headcount for last week was 2,143,000, compared to 2,150,000 for the same week last year. Live weights for last week were down 1 lb. compared to the prior week and up 2 lbs. compared to the same week last year. Lean hog futures continue to show resilience with values for June and July inching higher. Demand has been showing small weekly improvements over the last month due to retail features and outdoor consumer grilling. Carcass cutout values have been rising slowly but have not gotten the strong seasonal bump the industry was hoping for. In the fresh meat complex, demand for loins, butts, hams, and ribs remains steady enough to balance out weekly supply. Supply was strong in Q1 with plants running full harvest, but Q2 slaughter has slowed down just a bit. Market values across most categories are trading firm on bone-in product and mixed on boneless product.

Bellies – The market is steady. Overall demand from the retail, QSR, and foodservice channels has been moderate for slow for the last two months. Supply numbers have improved as cold storage numbers are up by about 4.5%. The market was trending lower but has firmed up over the last week.

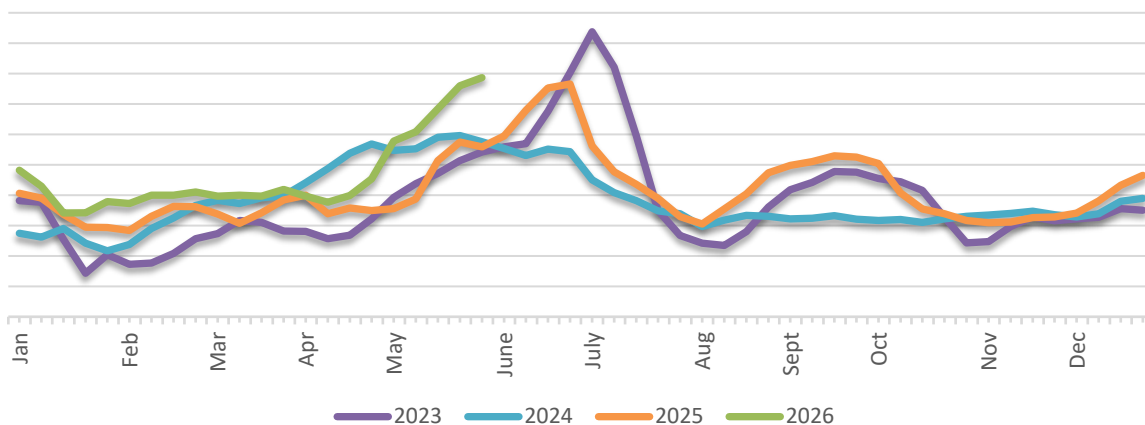
Hams – The market is steady to firmer. Export demand for bone-in hams is well supported by Mexican imports and peso appreciation. Demand for boneless hams is unchanged with static volume from the deli and foodservice channels. Supply is available. Market levels have moved slightly higher on green hams.

Loins – The market is steady. Retail demand for bone-in loins continues to be flat even in lieu of more retail feature business. Demand for boneless is mixed with soft domestic volume and improved export business on strap-on loins. Supply varies by packer. The market is trading in the middle of the range.

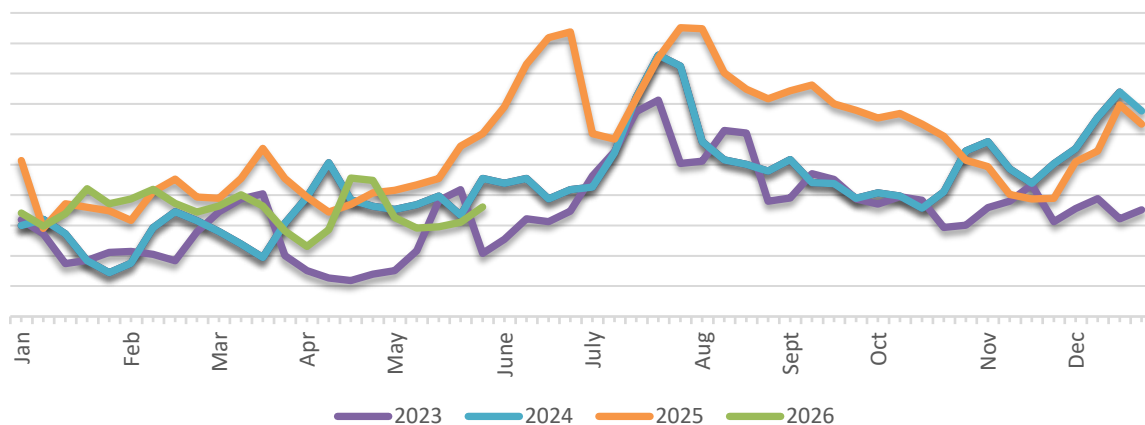
Butts – The market is steady. Retail demand on bone-in is trending strong with the retail channel. Summer feature business is giving the category some additional lift. Boneless-butt demand is moderate and well supported by the foodservice channel and smokehouses. Export demand to Mexico and the Pacific Rim is fair. Supply is available. Market levels are moving sideways.

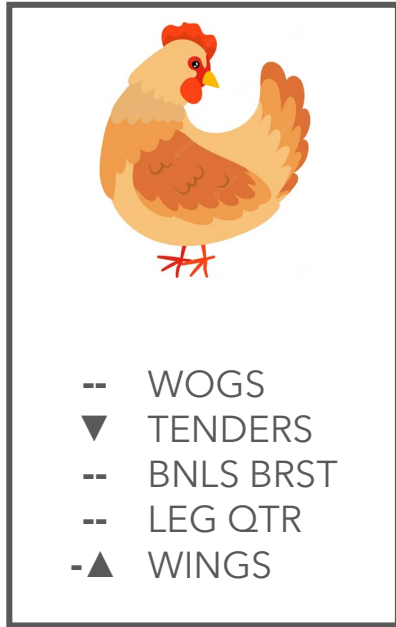
Ribs – The market is steady to firmer. Retail and foodservice demand is vibrant as summer business has kicked in. Distributive buying interest is active with the upcoming July 4th Holiday. Supply is available but limited. The market on spareribs, St. Louis ribs, and back ribs is trading in the middle to higher end of established values.

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



20-23 Ham Market Weekly Average \$/lb





CHICKEN

The market is unsettled. The total headcount for the week ending 5/30/2026 was 156,314,000, as compared to 149,946,000 for the same week last year. The average weight for last week was 6.55 lbs. as compared to 6.65 lbs. for the same week last year. Demand from the retail and foodservice channels is moderate in combination with increased production. In addition, ready-to-cook output is at an all-time high with lackluster demand for white meat and trim. With soft further processing demand, oversupply is becoming an industry concern. Front half categories like boneless breast and tenders continue to trade behind the market. Movement on back-half parts and dark meat is in balance with supply. Export business on leg quarters and whole legs remains static and is consistent on a weekly basis. The higher slaughter numbers YOY continue to add more finished pounds to the marketplace. Market levels on breast meat and tenders continue to be pressured lower while dark meat values are holding firm.

WOGS – The market is steady. Demand from retail deli and fast food is meeting early summer expectations. Supply is tight on the premium sizes. Market levels on small sizes remain a full-steady.

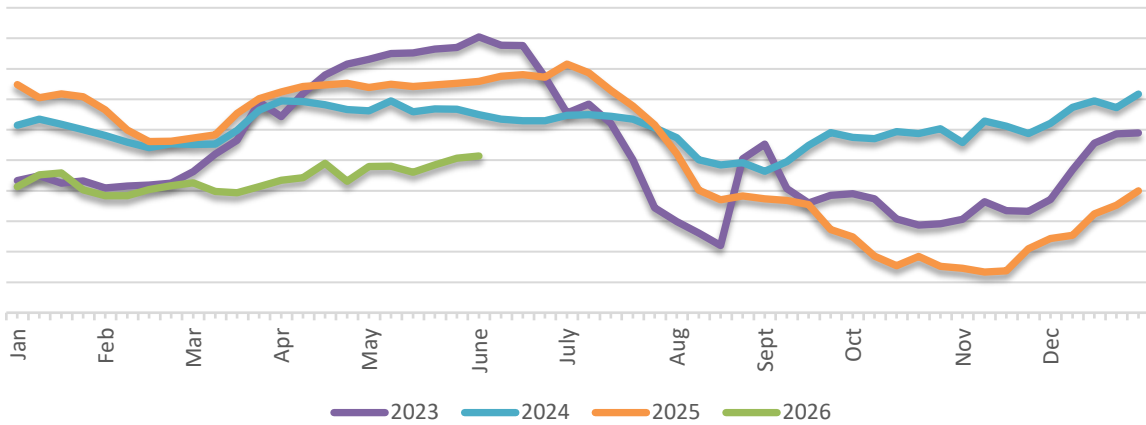
Tenders – The market is weaker. Demand from customer portioning and foodservice has been flat. With higher menu costs, demand has been static and weekly supply is showing some excess. Supply on jumbo tenders is readily available. The market on medium and jumbo tenders has been pressured lower.

Boneless Breast – The market is steady. Retail demand for case-ready boneless breast and foodservice demand for jumbo CVP breast meat continues to be sluggish by industry standards. Supply is available on all sizes with some excess on the spot market. The market was moving lower during the month of May and appears to have found a trading floor.

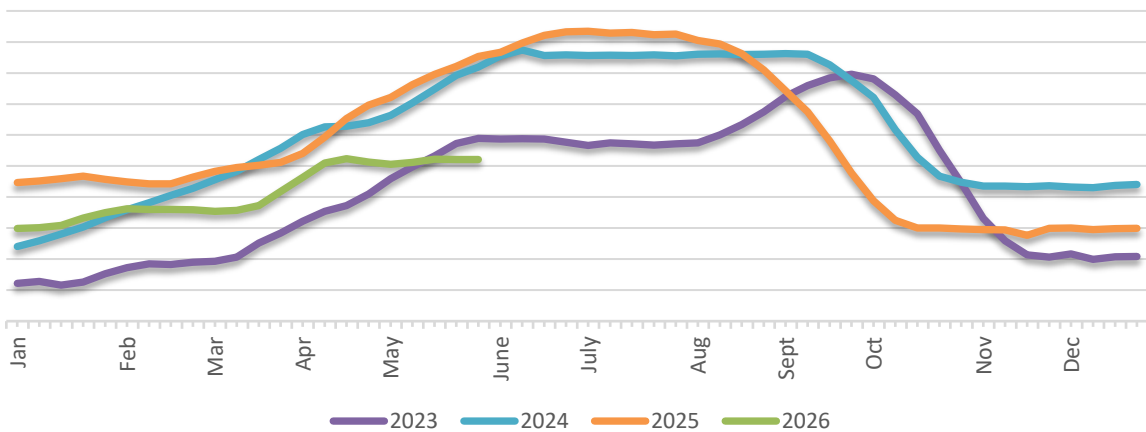
Leg Quarters and Thighs – The market is steady. Retail demand for drums and thighs picked up in May. Demand for whole legs is active with de-bone operations being the key driver. Export business on whole legs and leg quarters remains steady. Supply varies by plant. The market on bone-in parts and dark meat is moving sideways.

Wings – The market is steady to firmer. Demand from further processing and the foodservice channel has picked up over the last week in preparation for the World Cup. Supply has gone from excess to tight over the last week. Spot trading is being done on the higher end of the range.

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



Chicken Tenders Weekly Average \$/lb





TURKEY

The market is weaker. The total headcount for the week ending 5/30/2026 was 3,200,000, as compared to 3,112,000 for the same week last year. The average weight for last week was 33.62 lbs. as compared to 33.18 lbs. for the same week last year. Retail deli and foodservice volume have been capped by higher price points to the consumer. Overall demand is lackluster to start the summer of 2026. While whole birds remain in a sold-out situation, demand for breast meat and parts is reported to be soft, which has the market correcting lower on a weekly basis. With slaughter numbers up slightly and bird weights up substantially, there is excess breast meat hitting the spot market. Drums and wings continue to trade behind the market on spot offerings from various plants. Asking prices are being tested lower on boneless breast meat,

drums, and wings. Market levels across most categories are trading on the lower end of the range.

Whole Birds – The market is steady to firmer. 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 supports the market trendline.

Breast Meat – The market is steady to weaker. Demand from retail deli and foodservice is soft due to higher price points. As bird weights get heavier, more fresh and frozen supply is becoming available. Market levels have been pressured 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 varies by plant. The market on drums and dark meat 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 fully adequate with moderate to fair demand. The Scottish whole fish market is firmer. There are reports of offers above the range. The Chilean whole fish market is weaker. Supplies are barely adequate.

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. 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. Milk production across the country is varied. In the Northeast, output is at peak levels for spring flush. In the Southeast, flush has concluded and output is declining. Bottling orders are tapering off in the Northeast, as summer break begins later than regional counterparts. In the Central region, milk output is steady. Cream production is steady in the region and remains strong compared to last year. In California, handlers note milk outputs are steady to lighter. Production is reported to be down from the prior month but up year-over-year. In the Central Valley region, stakeholders note milk volumes are balanced. In the Pacific Northwest, milk production is steady. According to the USDA's most recent report, many areas in the West' snowpacks were not heavy and stakeholders voiced concerns over water resources for the remainder of the year.

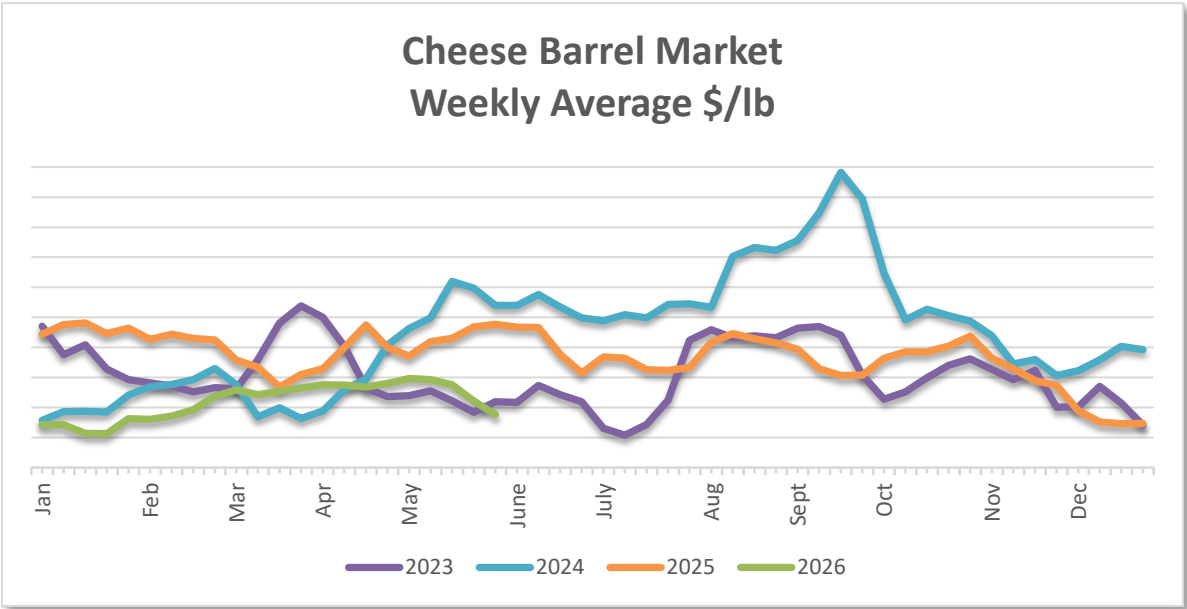
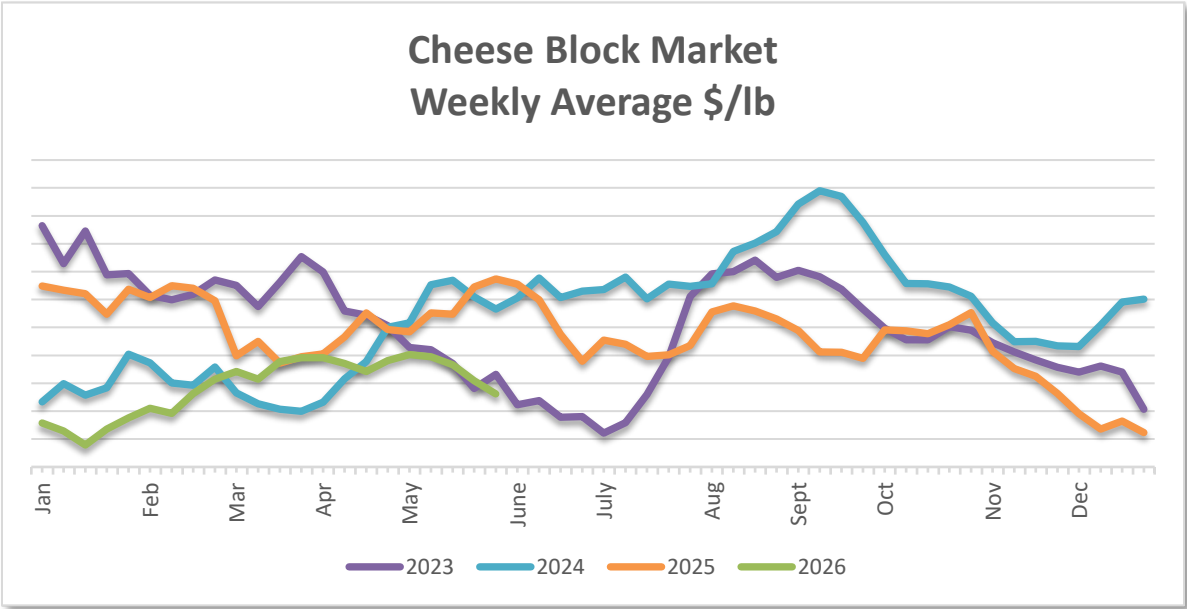
Class I bottling demand is declining due to educational institutions beginning summer break. Class II demand is strong as ice cream manufacturing continues to ramp up. Class III demand is steady. Some cheesemakers note purchasing spot milk to maintain full schedules. Demand is strong from Class IV processors. Cream demand and availability are steady. Condensed skim milk availability and demand are unchanged.



CHEESE

The market is firmer. The CME Block market trended firmer as the week progressed. The CME Barrel market remained flat as the week progressed. Both markets trended weaker than the prior week. In the East, cheese production is steady as Class III milk suppliers are abundant due to spring flush. Plants in the region are maintaining consistent productions schedules. In the Central region, milk outputs are strong. Busy production schedules in the region are keeping spot volumes from becoming excessive. Cheesemakers note running busy production schedules. In the West, cheese manufacturers report contractual milk intake needs are being met. Demand for spot milk from cheesemakers in the region is mixed. Production schedules are noted to be steady. Retail demand for cheese is weaker to steady. Bulk demand is mixed. Inventories are reported to be balanced. Market tones are steady supported by stable domestic demand. Export cheese demand is steady. Demand from international buyers is strong.

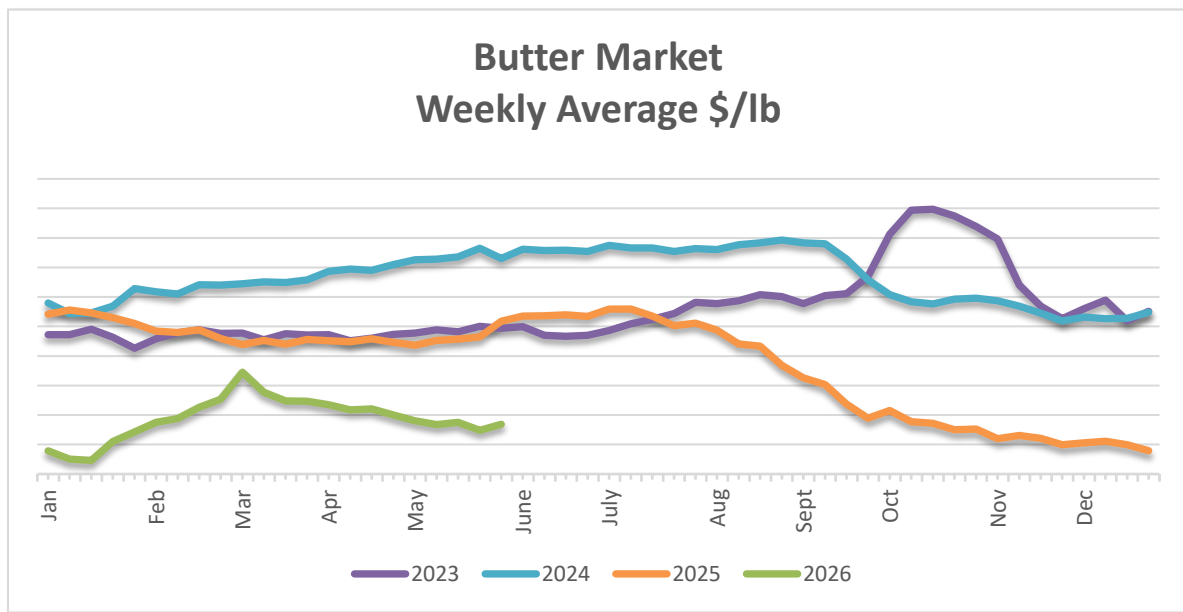
In Europe, milk production varies from steady to lighter. Summer temperatures have begun to take hold on cow comfort, though production is generally up year over year. European cheese production schedules are stable. Spot loads are said to be available but not abundant. Retail demand for foreign cheese is strong while foodservice demand is steady. Buyers in southern Europe are working to secure loads to meet increasing demand as summer travel is approaching. Export demand is stable. Sellers note challenges associated with negotiations due to additional costs resulting from continuing global disruptions.





BUTTER

The market is mixed. The butter market was mixed as the week progressed and trended firmer than the prior week. In the East, butter churns are operating seven days a week while cream supplies support full production schedules. Cream is readily available in the region. The East Coast is entering the height of seasonal cream diversion into Class II ice cream production, according to the USDA's latest report. In the Central region, milk outputs are strong and cream production is steady. Butter makers in the Southwest note they are bringing in cream from other regions to keep churns active. In the West, butter manufacturers are bringing in contracted loads of cream. Demand is mixed though production schedules are strong. Some manufacturers are reported to be putting a heavy focus on 82% butterfat butter. Butter makers note inventories vary from stable to increasing in the region. Retail butter demand is steady. Inventories and the market tones are steady. Spot loads of butter are available. Domestic butter demand is steady. Export interest is reported to be varied though some report softening demand.

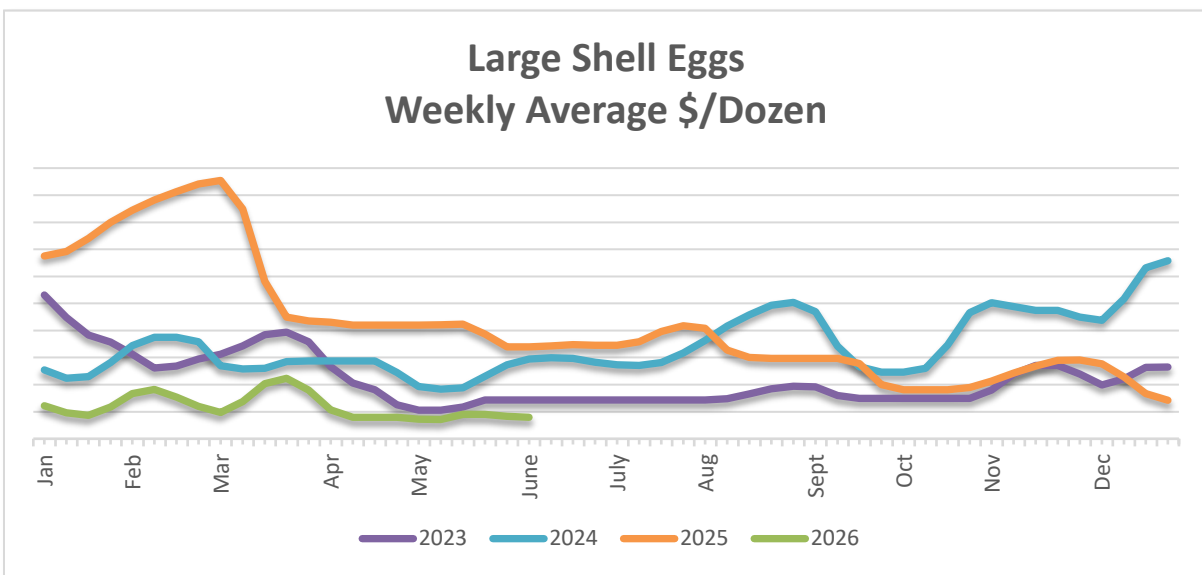


EGGS

The market is steady to weaker. Retail demand is picking up due to lower shelf prices and more retail features. Foodservice demand has improved as operators take advantage of the lower market conditions. QSR business has shown some improvement and is getting back to consistent volume levels. Institutional demand is soft with school not in session. Distributive buyers supporting school districts are taking a measured approach. Export business to Mexico, Cuba, and the Pacific Rim is status quo. Supply has been affected by seasonal flock rotations and is available across most sizes.

Market levels have moved lower on medium sizes and large sizes. National weekly reports show shell egg inventory up 0.8% and breaking stock inventory down 4.1% over last week.

Demand in the egg products category is moderate with a quiet tone. Even with fair demand, the category continues to be challenged with the weak conditions from the shell egg market. Some oversupply on liquid whole egg has been reported. Spot offers on liquid whites and yolks are being shown to the marketplace. Market levels on liquid whole egg were pressured lower while whites and yolks have been trading in the middle of end of the range.



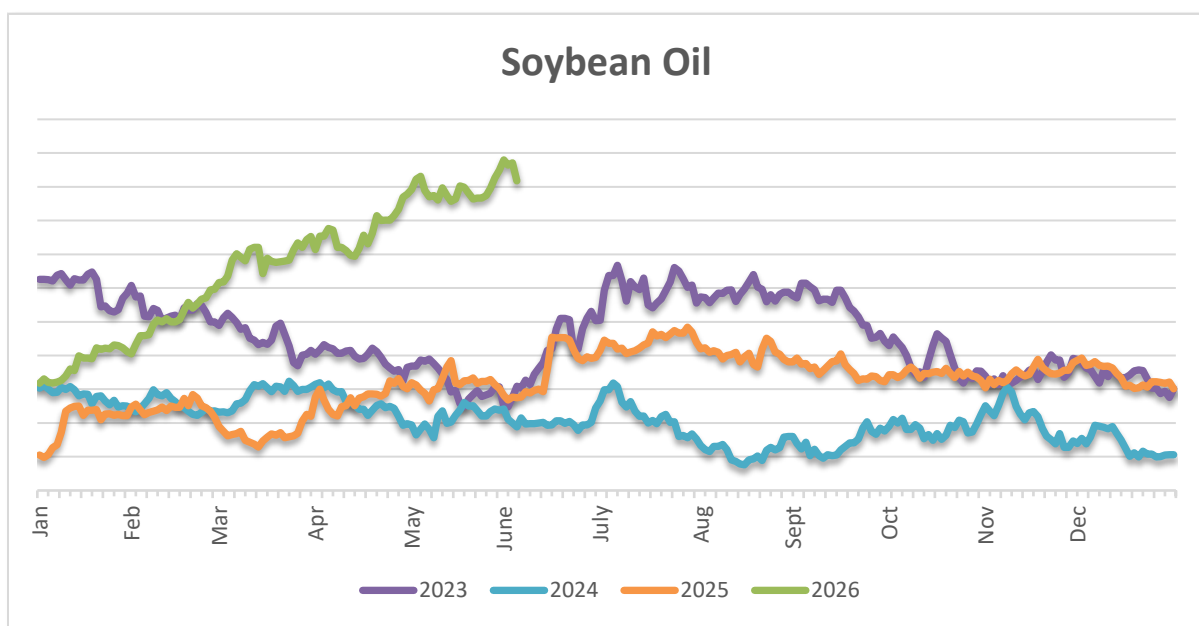
OIL

Soy Oil – The market is mixed. The soybean oil markets shifted to a softer, more defensive tone as macro and supply-side pressures increased. Favorable U.S. growing conditions and rapid planting progress reinforced expectations for a large soybean crop, weighing on overall oilseed sentiment and limiting upside momentum. At the same time, broader commodity markets softened, contributing to reduced speculative interest. Despite this pressure, underlying demand fundamentals remained supportive. Strong biofuel demand and record U.S. crush forecasts continued to anchor longer-term soybean oil consumption outlooks. However, near-term direction remained cautious, as traders balanced robust structural demand against improving supply prospects.

Canola Oil – The market is firm. The Canola oil market maintained a firm but volatile tone, supported by strong domestic demand and shifting macro influences. Canadian crush activity remained robust, with processors continuing to operate at high capacity, helping absorb ample seed supplies and underpinning overall demand. Export flows also showed steady movement, with ongoing buying from China and the European Union providing additional support.

On the supply side, improved Prairie weather accelerated planting progress, easing earlier concerns around delayed seeding, though production uncertainty remained. At the same time, government projections for increased carryout stocks reinforced expectations for adequate longer-term supplies.

Palm Oil – The market is mixed. The Palm oil market traded in a mixed but generally stable range as seasonal supply increases offset supportive demand signals. Production in Malaysia continued to rise in line with typical seasonal trends, improving near term availability and limiting stronger upward movement. At the same time, export activity remained uneven, with cautious buying from key importers such as India and China restraining demand momentum. Support came from biofuel-driven demand, as Indonesia maintained its biodiesel blending program, helping underpin baseline consumption. Energy market stability also prevented significant downside pressure.



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. 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. 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.

IMPORTS

Indonesian Pineapple – Indonesia remains the world’s leading pineapple producer entering 2026, with production levels historically exceeding 3.2 million tons annually. Since October of last year, Indonesia has experienced a favorable rainy season. Forecasts for 2026 indicate improved growth over 2025 production. This growth is rooted in Indonesia’s favorable tropical climate and nearly year-round harvest availability, with peak harvesting occurring between March and August.

Thai Pineapple – Thailand’s pineapple sector rebounded for 2026 after several years of climate driven volatility. Total production output for 2026 has improved significantly compared to previous years. This favorable output is estimated to continue through 2026 and gradually decline as the summer crop season approaches the end around mid-July.

El Niño – Early signals of El Niño are already taking hold, with rising sea surface temperatures across the central and eastern tropical Pacific and weakening trade winds. In Thailand, the effects are becoming increasingly evident with above-average temperatures nationwide, a weaker rainy season, and mounting drought risk across key regions. Reservoir levels are beginning to fall, raising concerns over water availability for households, agriculture, and industry alike. In Peru, the 2026 coastal El Niño is delivering a starkly uneven impact across the country’s agricultural landscape. Torrential rains and flooding along the northern coast are colliding with drought conditions in the southern Andes, creating a fragmented and highly challenging growing environment.

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 forecasting to go 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 forecasted 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 forecasted 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 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. 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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Bakery, Beverages, Dairy, Dry Grocery, I.P.A.P.: Beth Hatter, Category Manager, (678) 356-5412

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