粮食和食物安全专题

本期导读

➤ 前沿资讯

1. 中国对波兰禽产品重开大门

2. 美国大豆丰收受影响

3. 咖啡价格的十大主要驱动因素

4. 厄尔尼诺在即，对商品市场有何影响

➤ 行业报告

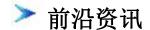1. 阿根廷乳制品行业持续恢复

> 前沿资讯

1．China Reopens Door to Polish Poultry（中国对波兰禽产品重开大门）

简介：A Chinese import ban on Polish poultry products like chicken and turkey has recently been lifted, says Poland's chief veterinary officer. An outbreak of the highly pathogenic Avian Influenza virus, detected in December of 2016, prompted China to close its markets to Polish poultry. Poland has since been declared free of the virus, and a new protocol regarding trade between the two countries was discussed and signed by China's minister of general administration and customs and Poland's minister of agriculture and rural development in July.

来源：GRO

发布日期：2018-10-17

全文链接：

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/china-reopens-door-to-polish-poultry

2．Hiccups Hit US Soybean Harvest（美国大豆丰收受影响）

简介：The proportion of soybeans rated in good-to-excellent condition by the USDA across major Western soybean producing states has fallen over the past week due to inclement weather. Iowa has been hit particularly hard, as beans rated in good-to-excellent condition dropped from 74 percent to 65 percent over the past two weeks. Heavy, unseasonal snowfall across much of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas has also impeded harvest progress. As it stands, only 38 percent of the US soybean crop has been harvested, far lower than the previous five-year average of 53 percent by mid-October. The poor weather conditions in the Midwest have caused soybean-pod splitting, which is commonly experienced when pods are subjected to repeated bouts of wetting and drying. Mid-Atlantic states, too, are dealing with soybean troubles of their own. Phomopsis blight and purple stain mold, both of which are fungal pathogens, on soybean crops have been reported by bean and seed growers in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

来源：GRO

发布日期：2018-10-16

全文链接：

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/hiccups-hit-us-soybean-harvest

3．Coffee prices: The top 10 most important drivers（咖啡价格的十大主要驱动因素）

简介：There are two main commercially grown types of coffee beans: Arabica, which accounts for 70% of the world's coffee, and the Robusta bean which is far cheaper and easier to grow. The largest producer of coffee is Brazil accounting for about one-third of global production and about half of the worlds arabica output. The second major producer is Vietnam, accounting for just under 19% of global output and around half of robusta

production. This concentrated output means that supply disruptions in one or both of these countries can have a significant impact on the price of coffee.

来源：MATERIALS RISK

发布日期:2018-10-30

全文链接：

http://materials-risk.com/coffee-prices-the-top-10-most-important-drivers/?utm_source=Materials+Risk+Newsletter&utm_campaign=240ccec0ae-Materials+Risk+Weekly+Newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_7456528d2c-240ccec0ae-147960017

4．El Niño looks imminent – here's what that means for commodity markets（厄尔尼诺在即，对商品市场有何影响）

简介：First observed in the 19th century by Peruvian fishermen, the recurring weather phenomenon is known to affect Australasia as well South America. Its climatic effects can reach as far as West Africa triggering downpours or droughts. Previous episodes have had a significant impact on crop yields and the price of agricultural commodities as well as metal and energy prices. El Niño events tend to develop between April and June and reach their maximum strength during December and February. According to Columbia University conditions usually persist for 9-12 months, but can occasionally last for up to two years.

来源：MATERIALS RISK

发布日期:2018-10.20

全文链接：

http://materials-risk.com/el-nino-looks-imminent-heres-what-that-means-for-commodity-markets/?utm_source=Materials+Risk+Newsletter&utm_campaign=81586c8aed-Materials+Risk+Weekly+Newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_7456528d2c-81586c8aed-147960017

➤ 行业报告

1．Argentine Dairy Sector Continues Recovery（阿根廷乳制品行业持续恢复）

简介：Argentine dairy production continues to recover after massive industry consolidation and weather damage in 2016 and 2017. Post forecasts 2019 milk output to increase by 5 percent to 11.38 million tons based on lower feed costs, greater industry efficiency, and a recovery in prices. Dairy exports are expected to increase by nearly 22 percent to 225,000 tons due to a more competitive exchange rate and stronger milk powder exports.

来源：USDA

发布日期:2018-10-25

全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9B/CsgkOFvaSy6AdQjxAAlraOElFjM625.pdf