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China - Peoples Republic of

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS ANNUAL

Annual Report

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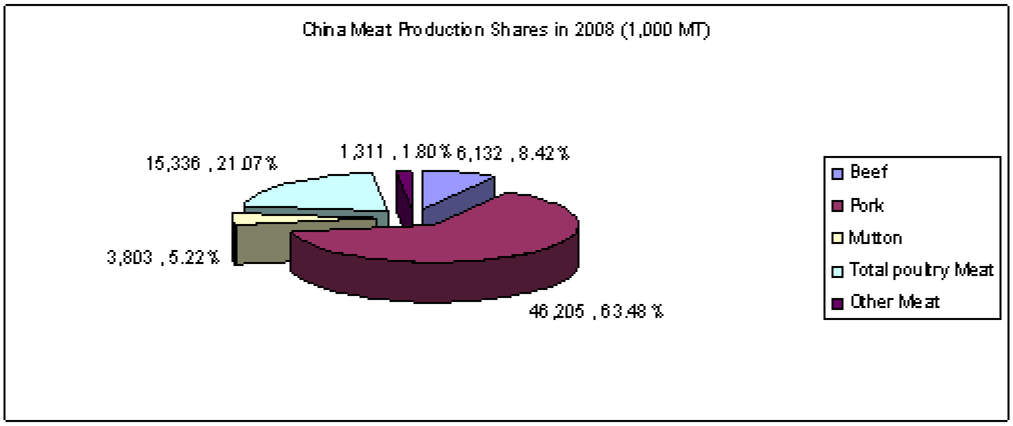
Report Highlights:
FAS Beijing forecasts China's pork production will continue rising in 2010 to more than 50 million metric tons (MMT). Higher pork production and lower prices will reduce pork imports in 2009 by more than half and further declines in import demand are expected in 2010. China's 2009 beef production is expected to slide six percent to 5.8 MMT and continue falling in 2010 due to low returns for Chinese cattle producers. Continued double-digit gains in China's breeding cow imports are expected in 2010, fueled by a forecast rise in demand for Chinese milk products and recovering Chinese production.

Executive Summary:

FAS Beijing forecasts China's total meat production in 2010 will reach 78.6 million metric tons (MMT), a four percent gain from 2009. Beef and mutton production are expected to decline, while pork production is expected to grow steadily. Meanwhile, continued modest growth is expected for poultry production.



Source: China National Statistics Bureau, and China Meat Association

Post forecasts China's beef production in 2010 will fall five percent to below 5.5 MMT, following a six percent decline in 2009, as continued low beef producer returns dampen beef cow production. Post forecasts China's 2010 beef imports will rise 20 percent to 18,000 MT, encouraged by continued high prices in the Chinese beef market. Significantly higher quantities of imported beef will continue to move through gray channels. Meanwhile, further declines in Chinese beef exports are expected, falling to 25,000 metric tons in 2010.

China suspended imports of live swine and swine products from Mexico, the United States, and Alberta Province in Canada in late April 2009 due to an outbreak of human A-H1N1 flu in Mexico and North America. Although China subsequently lifted its ban on U.S. cooked pork, porcine casings and gelatin, U.S. exports have not resumed due to China's policy to require pre-export disinfection of the exterior of shipping containers containing U.S. pork products.

Post forecasts China's pork production in 2010 will increase nearly four percent to 50.3 MMT from an estimated 48.5 MMT in the previous year, fueled by government sow subsidies and improved PRRS control. An oversupply of hogs in 2009 pushed swine and pork prices down considerably, with the benchmark average retail price in 36 cities falling to a three-year low in June of just over 10 yuan per kilogram. The price decline spurred government purchases of 120,000 metric tons in mid-June under a market intervention scheme, as the pork to corn price ratio fell below the intervention trigger level of 5.5. Prices have since rebounded strongly, up 10 percent in late August compared to early June. Dampened by abundant local supplies, China's pork imports are expected to continue falling to an estimated 120,000 MT in 2010. Meanwhile, Chinese pork exports are forecast to increase four percent to 240,000 MT.

Commodities:

Meat, Beef and Veal

Select

Select

Production:

Beef Production Continues to Slide

Post expects Chinese beef cow inventory to decline for the third year in a row due to comparatively poor farm returns. Despite high beef prices, cattle supplies continue to fall, driving beef production down an estimated six percent in 2009 to 5.8 MMT, with further declines expected in 2010.

Small backyard operators, who account for 80 percent of Chinese beef producers, have been discouraged in recent years by high grain prices and a cattle marketing structure that disadvantages small producers. Small operators typically sell their cattle through brokers to medium-small slaughterhouses for wet markets. With poor access to market information, farmers accept comparatively low prices for their cattle. Chinese producers have also been discouraged by a long beef cow and steer production cycle. Farm returns are uncertain during the long production period, especially with fluctuating production costs and continued outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD), which have been increasing in 2009. The declining interest in raising cattle among small-scale operators has led to a significant reduction in China's cattle supply in many areas.

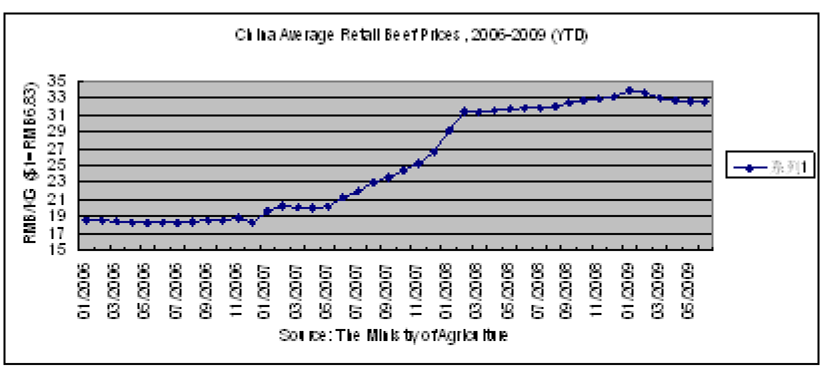
Large-scale slaughterhouses have become increasingly integrated and their products are mostly geared to high end beef markets where demand is comparatively strong.   They normally own their own feedlots, and often sign contracts with cattle farmers, while also buying through brokers and directly from cattle farmers without contracts. If steers do not meet contract requirements, they are not accepted. These facilities typically buy two-way or three-way cross bred steers at 18 months to place them at their own feedlots. The fattening period takes three to six months depending on animal weights. The primary marketing channels for these products are high-end hotels, supermarkets and restaurants.

Post expects China's dairy cow production to continue recovering from the nation-wide milk melamine crisis in September 2008. Dairy consumption remains well below normal levels at just 75 percent of the level prior to melamine. As a result, some dairy cows were slaughtered for beef during the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009. Following the introduction of a government subsidy for loan interest on dairy cows procurement, and higher offer prices for milk from dairy processing plants, dairy cow slaughter has reportedly stopped. Overall, the impact of China's higher dairy cow slaughter on the beef market has been minimal and will further diminish through 2009.

The beef cattle genetics market in China could represent new sales opportunities due to expected demand for improved beef genetics in China. Currently, there are very few pure-bred beef cattle in China. Domestic high-quality cattle normally come from three-way cross bred cattle between local cattle and western Simmental, Caroline, and Limousine, but the improved stocks are small. As a result, high-quality beef accounts for less than five percent of total Chinese beef production. Post believes that consumer demand for consistent, higher quality beef will continue to rise, driving demand for genetically improved beef production.

Consumption:

Beef Consumption to Continue Falling due to High Prices



Post expects China's beef consumption will continue sliding in 2010 to below 5.5 million tons as high prices discourage sales. Through 2009, average nationwide wholesale beef continued to rise from record levels in 2008, exceeding $3.50 per kilogram in August, up 6 percent from August 2008. This compares to $2.08/kg for pork (down 21 percent from August 2008) and $1.34/kg for broiler meat (down 5 percent).

Regular short plates sell best for hot pot among all consumers because of comparatively cheap prices. Bone-in and boneless short ribs and rib fingers are popular at Korean and Japanese restaurants in China. Rib-eye rolls, boneless strip lions, short lions, and tenderloins are mainly consumed at high-end hotels and restaurants. Chinese consumers prefer grain-fed beef because of the tenderness with marble lines. High-end hotels and restaurants like to use imported beef and require specific cuts, grades, and animal age, in order to guarantee the quality for specific menus.

Trade:

Strong Demand for Breeding Dairy Cow Imports

Post forecast China's live cattle imports will surge 17 percent in 2010 to 21,000 head as China continues to rebuild its dairy industry following the nationwide melamine crisis. With a significant number of Chinese dairy cows slaughtered in early 2009 due to slack milk demand, demand will be fueled by a need for herd replacement as well as improved genetics. The government's subsidy of RMB500 ($73) per cow for MOA (Ministry of Agriculture) certified high-quality dairy heifers will further encourage imports.

Beef Imports to Continue Rising

While a tiny share of total consumption, China's beef imports in 2010 are forecast to continue rising to 18,000 MT, due mainly to lower domestic production. Imports from Australia have been particularly strong in 2009, with imports through July nearly doubling to 3,074 metric tons. Sales have been fueled by depreciation in the value of the Australian currency against the yuan that began in late 2008 and continued through mid-2009. Traders report continued robust sales of beef imports through gray channels in 2009.

Chinese Live Cattle and Beef Exports Expected Lower

Post forecasts China's live cattle exports in 2010 to decline seven percent to 28,000 head, which follows a 9 percent decline in 2009. Beef exports in 2010 are forecast to decline 24 percent to 25,000 MT, following an estimated 43 percent decrease in the previous year.

Lower demand for Chinese beef imports in 2008 and 2009 is due primarily to the overall global financial crisis and rising Chinese beef prices. Food safety has also played a role as key markets such as Japan and South Korea have tightened inspection, quarantine, and audits of Chinese processing plants. Meanwhile AQSIQ suspended issuance of export health certificates for several weeks in 2009 and directed exporting plants to re-evaluate their food safety systems and make improvements where needed.

Commodities:

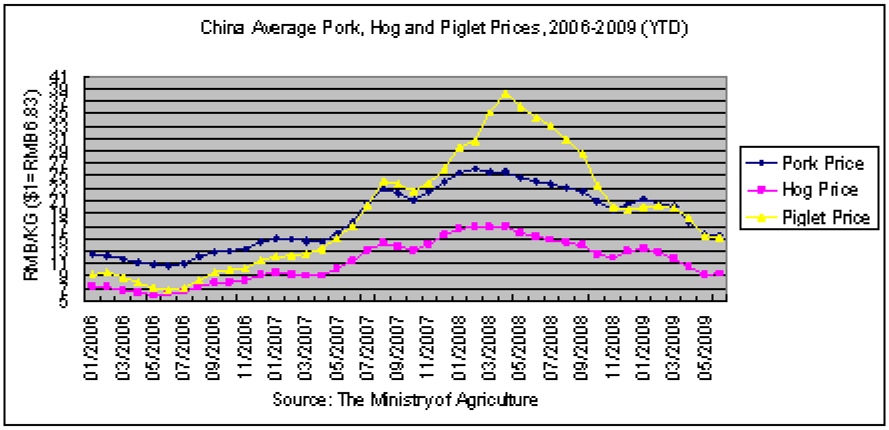
Meat, Swine

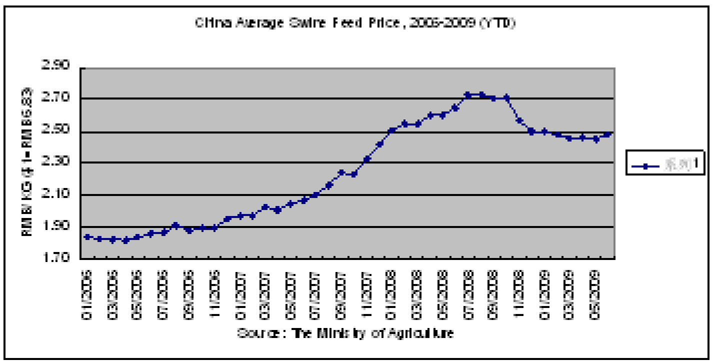
Production:

Steady Growth in Swine and Pork Production

Although China's swine and pork prices experienced continued significant declines in 2009, Post believes Chinese pork production in 2010 will continue rising to 50.3 MMT, up four percent from 2009. Rising pork production has been boosted by government subsidies for sows, improved PRRS control, and higher productivity from a rising number of Chinese hog producers with herds of 50 head or more. Additionally, a market intervention scheme introduced this year to shore up prices through state reserve purchases has successfully boosted prices and farmer confidence in the profitability of hog farming, further improving prospects for continued production gains in 2010.

China's growth in larger-sized hog farms and decline in backyard operations are also a factor in higher production. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, farms of 50 hogs or more accounted for 56 percent of total slaughter at the end of 2008, up eight percent from the previous year. These larger farms are more likely to practice disease control measures and operate under contracts with slaughter facilities, making returns more predictable. Post expects further gains in larger farms as a share of total production into 2010.





Government subsidies to increase China's sow herd, introduced in the wake of the 2007 blue ear disease outbreak, have also played a significant role in increased production. However, it is uncertain these will continue into 2010 given the full recovery in production since the 2007 outbreak. The subsidy grew from RMB50 ($7.32) per head to RMB100 ($14.64) before expiring in most production regions in mid-2009. Separately, a sow insurance subsidy of RMB60 ($8.80) per head will continue into 2010.

China's sow stock in 2009 jumped six percent to a record 50.1 million head following a seven percent increase in the previous year. Meanwhile, China's pig crop production in 2009 is forecast at 667.7 million head, up five percent from 2008, following a seven percent increase in 2008.

The rapid increase in China's pig herd in 2008 and 2009 pushed average hog, piglet, and pork prices down 35, 47, and 28 percent respectively in the first six months in 2009 from the same period of the previous year. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the percentage of swine farmers operating at a loss increased from 5.8 percent in January to 45.8 percent in May 2009. Some sows were slaughtered in response to oversupplies and low prices. The average hog-grain ratio dropped below 5.5, the trigger point for state purchases under the new market intervention scheme. State frozen pork purchases for central reserves totaled 120,000 MT, well below the overall estimated state reserve capacity of 600,000 MT. This reserve policy combined with sow pattern adjustment has helped turn pork prices upwards since mid June. During July 27-August 2, 2009, the average wholesale pork price in major large-medium cities was RMB15.49 ($2.27) per kilogram, up 10 percent from mid-June.

Consumption:

Increasing Pork Consumption

China’s 2010 pork consumption is forecast to rise four percent to 50.2 MMT, following a three percent increase in 2009. Higher pork sales have been fueled by sharply lower pork prices compared to 2008. Other factors supporting growing consumption include rising pork distribution through supermarkets, which have been facilitated by an improving cold chain. Meats sold in supermarkets are perceived as safer by many consumers and sales to middle and upper class consumers through these outlets are expected to continue rising. H1N1 flu outbreaks briefly lowered Chinese pork consumption in many markets in April-May 2009, but following the WHO’s decision to modify the name of the virus from “swine flu” to “novel H1N1”, pork consumption rebounded quickly.

Trade:

China Bans U.S. Swine and Swine Products due to A-H1N1

On April 26, AQSIQ and MOA jointly issued Announcement Number 31, which banned live swine and swine products from Texas, California, and Kansas States of the United States, as well as Mexico, due to human cases of A-H1N1 infection. The announcement also required the exterior of containers of all pork shipments passing through these states to be disinfected.

On April 29, 2009, AQSIQ and MOA jointly issued Announcement Number 36 to ban live swine and swine products from two additional states (New York and Ohio). Announcement 36 also stated that, in the future, live swine and swine products from any state reporting a case of human A-H1N1 will automatically be prohibited.

On May 3, 2009, AQSIQ and MOA jointly issued Announcement Number 38 to ban live swine and swine products from Alberta Province in Canada because of a case of A-H1N1 infection in swine.

In a May 8, 2009 letter to the U.S. Embassy, AQSIQ lifted its temporary suspension on imports of U.S. heat treated pork products after reviewing information provided by USDA regarding the safety of these products. However, AQSIQ maintained the pre-export container exterior disinfection measure imposed in Announcement 31. This requirement has prevented resumption of trade.

On June 26, 2009, AQSIQ and MOA jointly issued Announcement Number 62 to lift China’s ban on salted porcine casings and edible gelatin after concluding these products are safe to import. However, trade has not resumed due to China’s continuation of its container exterior disinfection requirement.

The United States continues to maintain that China’s restrictions on U.S. live swine and swine products due to A-H1N1 are unnecessary and inconsistent with guidance from the World Animal Health Organization (OIE). 2008 U.S. exports to China of live swine and swine products, including heat treated pork, casings, and frozen/chilled pork meat and offals is estimated at over $500 million.

Higher Chinese Pork Production Dampens Import Demand

Post forecasts total Chinese pork imports in 2009 will slide 66 percent from 2008 to 150,000 metric tons, due to China’s recovery from blue ear disease and restrictions on U.S. pork imports due to A-H1N1. Import demand is expected to continue lower in 2010, down 20 percent to 120,000 metric tons, due to expected gains in Chinese pork production.

Increasing Swine and Pork Exports

Sharply lower prices for Chinese live swine and pork have spurred modest gains in exports in 2009 and this is expected to continue in 2010. Post forecasts China’s live swine exports in 2010 will increase two percent to 1.74 million head, following a three percent increase in 2009. Meanwhile, 2009 China’s pork exports are forecast to rise three percent in 2009 to 230,000 metric tons and four percent in 2010 to 240,000 metric tons. Hong Kong and Macau will continue to account for the great majority of China’s swine and swine product exports.

Author Defined:

Statistics Tables

Cattle PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Cattle China	2008 2008 Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 USDA Official Data		New Post Data	2009 2009 Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 USDA Official Data	New Post Data	2010 2010 Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 USDA Official Data	Jan Data	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	105,948	139,721	105,948	106,123	105,722		104,900	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	12,259	14,700	12,259	12,699	12,335		12,450	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	49,500	68,600	49,700	48,500	48,000		46,500	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	45,000	60,500	45,360	44,400	42,572		41,500	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	15	15	15	16	18		21	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	15	15	15	16	18		21	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	150,963	200,236	151,323	150,539	148,312		146,421	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	33	49	33	30	30		28	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	33	49	33	30	30		28	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	43,700	60,000	44,461	43,050	42,382		40,744	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	43,700	60,000	44,461	43,050	42,382		40,744	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	1,107	1,316	1,107	1,000	1,000		1,000	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	106,123	138,871	105,722	106,459	104,900		104,649	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	150,963	200,236	151,323	150,539	148,312		146,421	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	175	-850	-226	336	-822		-251	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	1	0	1	0	0		-1	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	0	3	0	6	-3		-2	(PERCENT)
Production Change	-1	2	-1	-1	-6		-3	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	73	73	73	73	71		70	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	18	34	18	14	12		7	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	41	43	42	41	40		39	(PERCENT)
TS=TD			0		0		0	

(This is not USDA official data)

Meat, Beef and Veal China	2008 2008 Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 USDA Official Data		New Post Data	2009 2009 Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 USDA Official Data	New Post Data	2010 2010 Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 USDA Official Data	Jan Data	
Slaughter (Reference)	43,700	60,000	44,461	43,050	42,382		40,264	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	6,100	7,730	6,132	6,000	5,764		5,476	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	20	30	8	20	15		18	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	20	30	8	20	15		18	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	6,120	7,760	6,140	6,020	5,779		5,494	(1000 MT CWE)

Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	58	78	58	52	33	25	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	58	78	58	52	33	25	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	6,062	7,682	6,082	5,968	5,746	5,469	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	6,062	7,682	6,082	5,968	5,746	5,469	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	6,120	7,760	6,140	6,020	5,779	5,494	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	140	129	138	139	136	136	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	-1	3	-1	-2	-6	-5	(PERCENT)
Import Change	67	275	67	0	88	20	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-28	-4	-28	-10	-43	-24	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	38	48	50	32	18	7	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	0	4	0	-2	-6	-5	(PERCENT)
Population	0	0		0			(HEAD)
Per Capita Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(KG)
TS=TD			0		0	0	

(This is not USDA official data)

Cattle and Beef Trade Matrices

China Live Cattle Imports, 2007-2009 (Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	14,744	15,075	4,566	9,919	117.24
Uruguay	0	0	0	4,131	0.00
New Zealand	3,400	2,651	28	3,878	13750.00
Australia	11,344	12,416	4,498	1,910	-57.54
Other	0	8	40	0	0.00
HS Code: 010210, 010290					
Source: GTA China Statistics					
Note: China's 2009 number of head not available because of changing from head to tons (beef)					
The 2009 number of head uses exporting countries' export numbers.					

China Direct Beef and Veal Imports, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08

World	3,924	4,424	2,713	6,001	121.19
Australia	2,195	2,712	1,273	2,624	106.13
Uruguay	920	1,464	1,387	1,559	12.40
New Zealand	457	173	44	1,296	2845.45
Brazil	333	33	0	412	0.00
United States	0	2	0	0	0.00
Canada	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other	19	40	9	110	1122.22
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 160250					
Source: GTA China Statistics					
Note: Hong Kong re-exports to Mainland China in a separate table.					

Hong Kong Beef and Veal Re-Exports to Mainland China, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	1,997	1,064	811	310	-61.78
Brazil	718	754	573	183	-68.06
United States	435	160	115	41	-64.35
New Zealand	38	47	47	0	-100.00
Canada	23	25	25	0	-100.00
Argentina	219	25	0	0	0.00
Other	564	53	51	86	68.63
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 and 160250 Source: WTA Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department					

China Live Cattle Exports, 2007-2009 (Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	50,888	33,340	15,790	14,928	-5.46
Hong Kong	42,275	29,485	14,133	14,157	0.17
Macau	5,517	2,946	1,468	2,860	94.82
Mongolia	143	301	0	52	0.00
Korea North	450	0	0	4	0.00
Uzbekistan	512	512	75	0	0.00
Malaysia	1,813	0	0	0	0.00
Other	178	96	114	0	0.00
HS Code: 010210, 010290 Source: GTA China Statistics					
Note: China 2009 number of head not available because of changing from head to ton (beef).					
The 2009 number of head uses importing country/area's import numbers or China's conversion					
at 4 live cattle for one ton of beef.					

China Beef and Veal Exports, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	58,206	41,594	21,635	11,939	-44.82
Hong Kong	15,815	14,276	7,635	5,721	-25.07

Kuwait	3,825	3,188	1,560	1,502	-3.72
Japan	8,365	5,449	1,632	1,493	-8.52
Jordan	5,530	4,414	2,250	981	-56.40
Malaysia	2,631	1,837	1,101	527	-52.13
Kyrgyzstan	1,925	2,149	916	456	-50.22
Korea South	10,296	3,948	3,007	196	-93.48
Brunei	73	291	184	182	-1.09
Macau	338	248	138	101	-26.81
Lebanon	1,937	996	773	83	-89.26
United Arab Emirates	761	660	387	72	-81.40
Korea North	913	180	100	65	-35.00
Qatar	366	277	164	46	-71.95
Indonesia	1,188	15	12	27	125.00
Libya	75	618	352	0	-100.00
Angola	675	603	0	0	0.00
Israel	0	568	75	0	-100.00
Other	3,493	1,877	1,349	487	-63.90

HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 and 160250
Source: GTA China Customs Statistics

Beef Prices

China Retail Beef Prices on Average, 2006-2009 (Year-To-Date)

(RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.83)					% Change
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/08
January	18.55	19.64	29.11	33.90	16.45
February	18.65	20.35	31.40	33.72	7.39
March	18.37	20.14	31.42	33.13	5.44
April	18.33	20.07	31.55	32.81	3.99
May	18.31	20.28	31.73	32.60	2.74
June	18.32	21.21	31.82	32.58	2.39
July	18.27	22.02	31.92		
August	18.40	23.13	32.02		
September	18.57	23.69	32.39		
October	18.54	24.36	32.74		
November	18.86	25.27	32.98		
December	18.21	26.65	33.25		

Source: The Ministry of Agriculture

Swine PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Swine China	2008 2008 Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 USDA Official Data		2008 New Post Data	2009 2009 Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 USDA Official Data	2009 New Post Data	2010 2010 Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 USDA Official Data	2010 Jan Data	
Total Beginning Stocks	439,895	464,801	439,895	462,640	462,913		485,005	(1000 HEAD)

Sow Beginning Stocks	47,416	46,000	47,416	49,907	50,100	49,800	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	635,978	640,000	636,817	667,769	667,669	668,500	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	12	4	12	9	4	4	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	12	4	12	9	4	4	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	1,075,885	1,104,805	1,076,724	1,130,418	1,130,586	1,153,509	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	1,645	1,550	1,645	1,700	1,700	1,740	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	1,645	1,550	1,645	1,700	1,700	1,740	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	609,600	644,645	610,166	644,670	641,381	657,840	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	609,600	644,645	610,166	644,670	641,381	657,840	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	2,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	1,500	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	462,640	453,610	462,913	482,048	485,005	492,429	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	1,075,885	1,104,805	1,076,724	1,130,418	1,130,586	1,153,509	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	6	2	7	7	2	2	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	22,745	-11,191	23,018	19,408	22,092	7,424	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	5	-6	5	5	5	5	(PERCENT)
Sow Change	7	-1	7	5	6	-1	(PERCENT)
Production Change	7	2	7	5	5	0	(PERCENT)
Production to Sows	13.	14.	13.4	13.	13.3	13.4	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1,633	1,546	1,633	1,691	1,696	1,736	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	139	139	139	139	139	136	(PERCENT)
TS=TD			0		0	0	

(This is not USDA official data)

Pork PS&D Table

Meat, Swine China	2008 2008 Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			2009 2009 Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		2010 2010 Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	Jan Data	
Slaughter (Reference)	609,600	644,645	610,166	644,670	641,381		657,840	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0		120	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	46,150	42,026	46,205	48,700	48,500		50,300	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	430	200	437	300	150		120	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	430	200	437	300	150		120	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	46,580	42,226	46,642	49,000	48,650		50,540	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	223	330	223	210	230		240	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	223	330	223	210	230		240	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	46,357	41,896	46,419	48,790	48,300		50,180	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	46,357	41,896	46,419	48,790	48,300		50,180	(1000 MT CWE)

Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	120	120	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	46,580	42,226	46,642	49,000	48,650	50,540	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	237	94	190	177	100	80	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	120	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	76	65	76	76	76	76	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	8	1	8	6	5	4	(PERCENT)
Import Change	117	8	117	-38	-66	-20	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-36	-6	-36	-6	3	4	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	-207	130	-214	-90	80	120	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	8	1	8	5	4	4	(PERCENT)
TS=TD			0		0	0	

(This is not USDA official data)

Swine and Pork Trade Matrices

China Swine Imports, 2007-2009 (Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	2,506	11,613	4,597	2,216	-51.79
United States	194	7,086	3,226	1,901	-41.07
France	270	0	0	315	0.00
Canada	1,780	3,876	1371	0	0.00
Denmark	0	126	0	0	0.00
United Kingdom	262	525	0	0	0.00
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00
HS Codes: 010310, 010391, 010392					
Source: GTA China Statistics					
Note: China 2009 number of head not available because of changing from head to tons (pork)					
The 2009 number of head uses exporting countries' export numbers.					

China Pork Imports by Reporting Countries Export Statistics, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - April		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	97,703	158,494	71,372	30,744	-56.92
United States	67,806	112,855	52,993	15,236	-71.25
Canada	17,576	17,801	6,945	6,987	0.60
France	3,766	13,287	6,099	2,952	-51.60
Denmark	4,319	6,445	2,519	2,815	11.75
Spain	73	168	0	1,382	0.00
United Kingdom	123	2,398	0	843	0.00
Taiwan	172	451	437	114	-73.91

Belgium	960	558	184	77	-58.15
Netherlands	668	1,052	973	55	-94.35
Ireland	756	2,674	941	0	-100.00
Other	1,484	805	281	283	0.71
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012,					
HS Codes: 021019, 160241, 160242 and 160249 , Source: GTA Reporting Countries' Export Statistics Note: Hong Kong re-exports to Mainland China in a separate table.					

Hong Kong Pork Re-Exports to Mainland China, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	53,696	177,356	88,289	31,404	-64.43
United States	1,980	33,485	18,227	8,445	-53.67
Canada	641	18,576	11,301	4,427	-60.83
Germany	8,991	27,161	11,917	4,308	-63.85
Spain	11,266	24,705	12,607	3,235	-74.34
Brazil	6,220	8,272	4,648	2,169	-53.33
France	2,949	4,045	2,227	1,990	-10.64
The Netherlands	4,809	14,068	6,253	1,355	-78.33
United Kingdom	791	4,116	1,803	1,213	-32.72
Italy	3,520	8,854	4,456	1,079	-75.79
Poland	2,478	7,692	4,814	568	-88.20
Denmark	3,132	6,134	2,526	482	-80.92
Hungary	736	2,596	1,476	212	-85.64
Ireland	803	3,143	1,179	191	-83.80
Belguim	2,639	3,733	1,986	159	-91.99
Austria	251	982	463	102	-77.97
Sweden	26	592	122	76	-37.70
Chile	454	1,220	312	72	-76.92
Australia	48	979	979	26	-97.34

Other	1,962	7,003	993	1,295	30.41
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011, 021012, 021019, 160241, 163242, and 160249 Source: WTA Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department					

China Swine Exports, 2007-2009 (Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	1,609,008	1,645,257	746,108	831,282	11.42
Hong Kong	1,491,689	1,546,517	699,031	771,207	10.33
Macau	116,712	98,597	46,934	60,075	28.00
Korea North	347	0	0	0	0.00
Other	260	143	143	0	-100.00
HS Code: 010310, 010391, 010392					
Source: GTA China Statistics					
Note: China 2009 number of head not available because of changing from head to ton (pork).					
The 2009 number of head uses importing country/area's import numbers or China's conversion					
at 15 live hog for one ton of pork.					

China Pork Exports, 2007-2009 (Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan - Jun		Jan - Jun
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009/08
World	269,099	171,719	76,308	84,797	11.12
Hong Kong	107,431	87,396	40,828	48,169	17.98
Japan	74,430	43015	20,265	18,821	-7.13
Singapore	6,456	4,494	1,161	4,357	275.28
Kyrgyzstan	10,172	8,437	2,806	3,934	40.20
Macau	5,170	4,622	2,136	2,306	7.96
Malaysia	7,934	7,142	2,486	2,205	-11.30
Philippines	9,525	3,541	723	2,168	199.86
Indonesia	1,291	2,079	475	549	15.58
Albania	5,170	519	0	300	0.00
Korea South	433	464	263	233	-11.41
Angola	359	61	9	193	2044.44
Papua New Guinea	477	619	391	122	-68.80
Vietnam	9,623	1,985	1,570	91	-94.20
Lebanon	693	636	377	35	-90.72
Korea North	21,166	464	1,562	25	-98.40
Kazakhstan	2,280	0	0	0	0.00
Russia	822	71	0	0	0.00
Other	5,667	6,174	1,256	1,289	2.63
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242 and 160249 Source: GTA from China Customs Statistics					

Pork, Swine, Piglet, and Swine Feed Prices

China Retail Pork Prices On Average, 2006-2009 (Year-To-Date)

(RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.83)					% Change
MONTH	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/08
January	12.43	14.91	25.53	21.25	-16.76
February	12.18	14.97	26.08	20.62	-20.94
March	11.65	14.50	25.56	19.30	-24.49
April	11.13	14.39	25.68	17.60	-31.46
May	10.71	15.86	24.71	15.68	-36.54
June	10.58	17.74	24.10	15.46	-35.85
July	11.06	20.77	23.58		
August	12.01	22.95	23.18		
September	12.82	22.10	22.59		
October	12.99	21.15	20.86		
November	13.35	22.35	19.46		
December	14.40	24.05	20.34		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Hog Prices On Average 2006-2009 (Year-To-Date)					
(RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.83)					% Change
MONTH	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/08
January	7.40	9.55	16.50	13.41	-18.73
February	7.11	9.20	16.70	12.70	-23.95
March	6.68	8.91	16.83	11.63	-30.90
April	6.21	9.02	16.87	10.35	-38.65
May	5.96	10.20	15.77	9.24	-41.41
June	6.08	11.37	15.35	9.33	-39.22
July	6.47	13.12	14.82		
August	7.17	14.27	14.47		
September	7.84	13.60	13.86		
October	7.93	13.21	12.50		
November	8.33	14.13	11.90		
December	9.18	15.46	12.91		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Piglet Prices On Average 2005-2008 (Year-To-Date)					
(RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.83)					% Change
MONTH	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/08
January	9.24	12.12	29.66	20.06	-32.37
February	9.48	12.26	30.62	20.11	-34.32
March	8.85	12.68	35.29	19.75	-44.04
April	7.82	13.31	38.23	18.27	-52.21
May	6.98	15.09	36.11	15.41	-57.32
June	6.84	17.17	34.55	15.08	-56.35
July	7.05	20.11	33.01		
August	8.31	24.09	30.94		
September	9.60	23.70	28.55		
October	9.85	22.62	23.44		
November	10.25	23.84	20.02		
December	11.44	26.21	19.42		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Industry Feed Prices for Fattening Swine On Average 2006-2009 (Year-To-Year) (RMB/KG, $1 = RMB 6.83)

					% Change
MONTH	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009/08
January	1.84	1.98	2.51	2.50	-0.40
February	1.83	1.98	2.55	2.48	-2.75
March	1.83	2.03	2.55	2.46	-3.53
April	1.82	2.01	2.60	2.46	-5.38
May	1.84	2.05	2.60	2.45	-5.77
June	1.86	2.07	2.65	2.48	-6.42
July	1.87	2.11	2.73		
August	1.92	2.17	2.73		
September	1.88	2.24	2.71		
October	1.90	2.23	2.71		
November	1.90	2.33	2.57		
December	1.96	2.42	2.50		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					