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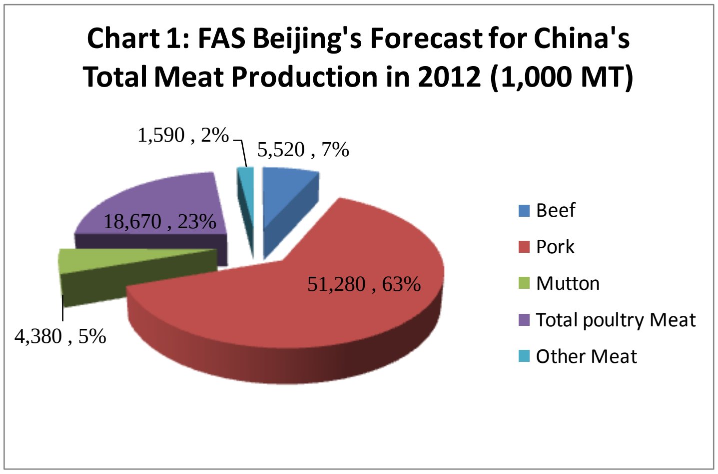
Report Highlights:
FAS Beijing forecasts China's beef production in 2012 will continue to decline to nearly 5.52 million metric tons (MMT), down one percent from the year before. Meanwhile, pork production in 2012 will rise four percent to 51.3 MMT following a three percent decline in 2011. High prices and resumption in subsidies this summer are encouraging herd expansion and this will boost output beginning early 2012. Lower domestic beef production will encourage higher beef imports, with sales forecast to rise seven percent to 45,000 MT in 2012. Pork imports are forecast to rise eight percent to 480,000 MT fueled by continued strong Chinese pork demand. Meanwhile, China's live hog imports will continue rising, reaching 12,000 head in 2012, up 20 percent from estimated 10,000 sales in 2011. China's live cattle imports in 2012, almost all breeding dairy cows, are expected to recover four percent to 75,000 head due to rising demand from the dairy sector.

Executive Summary:



FAS Beijing (Post) forecasts China's 2012 total meat production will rise three percent to 81.4 million metric tons (MMT), following an estimated one percent decline in the previous year. Beef, pork, sheep and goat, and poultry meat shares are estimated to account for nearly seven percent, 63 percent, six percent, and 23 percent respectively.

Beef production in 2012 is forecast to continue downward to 5.5 MMT as comparatively poor farm returns for raising beef cattle dampen incentive to expand herd size. Lower domestic production will raise imports seven percent to 45,000 metric tons, carcass weight equivalent (CWE). Beef exports in 2012 are forecast to increase four percent to 57,000 MT (CWE), fueled by higher demand in China's traditional export markets in Asia.

Live cattle imports in 2012, almost all breeding dairy cows, are forecast at 75,000 head, a four percent recovery from an estimated 15 percent decline in 2011. The lower than expected imports in 2011 are due to short cow supplies from Australia, the largest supplier to China's imports, and considerably higher international cattle prices.

Pork production in 2012 is forecast to jump four percent to 51.3 MMT from an estimated three percent decline in the previous year. Fueled by sharply higher prices in 2011, China's pork producers are steadily expanding herd size and this will help boost pork output beginning early 2012. Production growth is also being supported by China's decision in July 2011 to resume a 100 yuan ($15.60) per sow subsidy and introduce other policies to encourage herd expansion.

Despite the expected recovery in pork production, China's pork imports will continue to rise due to strong pork demand and competitive pricing on imports. Overall, pork imports in 2012 are expected to increase eight percent to 480,000 metric tons (CWE), while pork offal imports in 2012 are expected to increase 10 percent to over 700,000 MT, product weight (PW). Pork exports in 2012 are forecast to rise five percent to 272,000 MT (CWE) due to strong demand in China's traditional Asian export markets.

China's live swine imports in 2012 are forecast at 12,000 head, up 20 percent from estimated imports in 2011. Imports in 2011 are forecast to nearly double to 10,000 head. Nearly all these imports are breeding swine. Sales are rising due to a strong need for improved genetics, high pork market prices, and China's aforementioned decision this summer to restore sow subsidies.

Cattle and Beef

Cattle and beef production to continue downward in 2012

Post forecasts China's beef cow beginning stocks in 2012 will fall nearly one percent to 46.2 million head from an estimated 46.5 million head in 2011. Dairy cow beginning stocks are forecast to increase three percent to nearly 12.8 million head boosted by China's continued dairy herd rebuilding following herd loss in the wake of the 2008 nationwide melamine scandal. However, calf crop production in 2012 is expected to decline nearly one percent to 40.6 million head from an estimated 40.9 million head in 2011, reducing China's 2012 beef production to 5.5 MMT from an estimated 5.6 MMT in the previous year.

The continued slide in Chinese beef production is due primarily to comparatively low returns for raising cattle compared to swine and poultry. The longer production time for beef cattle, combined with continued high corn and other feed prices (corn price is up 17 percent over last year) are significant disincentives for small producers who account for the vast majority of China's cattle operations (see table 1). Chinese producers are also challenged by limited local availability and rising prices for silage. China imported 99,700 MT of alfalfa in January-June 2011 with an average price over $300 per ton, up 14 percent from the period in 2010. Silage is often made of only corn stalks after corn is harvested. Unstable nutrition in feed makes the cattle fattening period longer than normal, which further reduces incentive to increase herd size. Finally, high labor costs because of short labor supplies, and rising costs for energy, transportation, and water are also limiting beef output growth potential.

Table 1. Number of Chinese Beef Cattle Farms at Different Herd Sizes, 2007-2009

	2,007	2,008	2,009	% Change 2009/08
Annual slaughter (Head)	Farms	Farms	Farms	Farms
1-9	15,351,990	13,740,379	13,278,414	-3.36
10-49	439,154	441,189	467,596	5.99
50-99	62,029	70,440	71,900	2.07
100-499	12,718	15,255	18,281	19.84
500-999	1,470	1,896	2,679	41.30
1,000 and above	486	614	749	21.99
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture				

Unlike many swine and poultry farms that are owned by processing plants, backyard and small cattle operators do not have their own channel to deliver cattle to slaughterhouses. They point to the predominant cattle marketing pattern, where intermediaries do the bulk of the purchasing from backyard farmers and keep farm returns low, as another significant factor in low enthusiasm for raising cattle. This predominance of this pattern is expected to stay roughly unchanged for the foreseeable future.

Finally, tightening farm credit is another bottleneck hampering cattle production. On June 20, 2011, China raised its domestic bank saving reserve ratio to 21.5 percent due to inflation. Tighter credit availability makes local banks less willing to provide loans to uncertain long-term livestock projects such as raising beef cattle.

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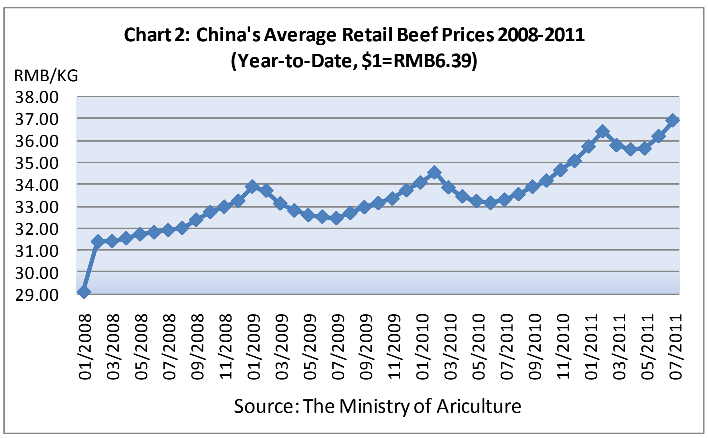
High beef prices will constrain consumption in 2012

China's total beef consumption in 2012 is forecast to decline nearly one percent to 5.5 MMT from estimated 5.6 MMT in 2011 due to smaller domestic production, making per capita consumption roughly unchanged at 4.1 kilograms.



Despite sharply higher prices of competing meats in China this year, beef continues to be China's priciest meat item, which limits consumption growth. In July 2011, China's average beef price was RMB36.9 ($5.77) per kilogram, up 11 percent from July 2010. Meanwhile, pork price jumped 67 percent this year, but is still significantly cheaper at RMB29.3 ($4,58) per kilogram. Broiler price was up 24 percent to RMB2.39 ($2.73) per kilogram from July 2010. In addition to a comparatively high price, strong demand for fresh meat in China also limits beef demand growth. Unlike pork, which is mainly produced in grain production areas near large cities, 25 percent of beef is produced in grassland areas in West China, frozen and shipped to major markets. High distribution costs and an unreliable cold chain are additional constraints. With the exception of western regions, where mutton and beef account for a large share of total meat consumption, beef is mainly consumed in wealthier urban areas. This demand is fueled by an expanding middle class in these markets. China's urbanization will continue to be a key driver in future beef consumption growth.

Beef imports in 2012 are forecast to increase seven percent

Lower 2012 domestic production will encourage higher imports. China's direct beef imports in 2012 are forecast to increase seven percent to 45,000 MT from an estimated 42,000 MT (CWE) in 2011. Shipments from Canada will account for a significant portion of this growth following China's decision this year to lift its ban on Canadian boneless beef from cattle under 30 months old. Once these shipments begin, this will be the first entry for North American beef since China's decisions in 2003 to ban imports from Canada and the United States following detections of BSE. Negotiations toward a market opening for US beef are expected to resume later this year.

Live cattle imports in 2011 far below expected, but forecast to rise four percent in 2012

Imports in 2012 are forecast at 75,000 head, a four percent recovery from an estimated 15 percent decline in the previous year. Dairy cows will continue to account for nearly all sales. In 2011, imports are well below expectations. Short cow supplies from Australia (China's largest cow supplier) and considerably higher international cattle prices have constrained sales this year. However, the long-term prospects for cattle imports are bright as China continues to rebuild its dairy herd following the losses suffered due to weak demand in the wake of the nationwide melamine scandal in 2008. China only allows imports from Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay.

Live cattle exports down, while beef exports up in 2012

Smaller domestic cattle production will discourage live cattle exports. Overall, China's live cattle exports in 2012 are forecast to decline three percent to 29,000 head from an estimated 30,000 head in the previous year. The exports are limited to nearby Hong Kong and Macau for fresh beef consumption. Higher fresh beef exports to these markets will partly substitute for the decline in live cattle sales.

China's beef exports in 2012 are expected to rise over five percent to 58,000 MT (CWE) from estimated 55,000 MT (CWE) in the previous year fueled by strong demand in China's traditional export markets. The export unit price in January-June 2011 climbed 12 percent to $5,025.7 per ton, hitting at least a 10-year record high. Higher sales to China's traditional export markets, Hong Kong, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Middle East will account for all of the gains. Hong Kong will continue to serve as China's top beef export market where Chinese beef is price competitive. Part of exports to Hong Kong has already shift from frozen beef to fresh and chilled beef as Hong Kong lifted its ban on China's fresh and chilled beef in December 2010.

AQSIQ clarifies requirements for trans-shipments of meat to third countries through China

If traders wish to ship meat products through China to third countries, the exporter's handler in mainland China will need to get a trans-shipment permit from a local CIQ office (China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau under AQSIQ). The following are the permit requirements according to AQSIQ/Import and Export Food Safety Bureau:

1. Entry permit from the importing country
2. Copy of contract between the importer and exporter
3. Copy of the FSIS export health certificate
4. Declaration of transportation route in China

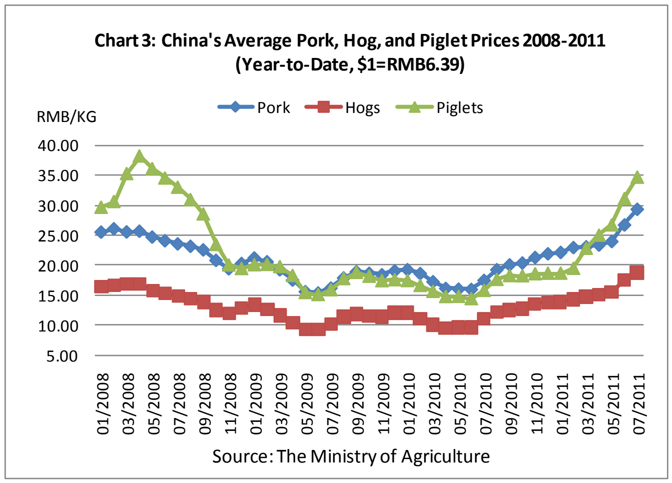
Upon arrival, CIQ will check whether the information on the FSIS export health certificate, shipping documents, and container information are in compliance. CIQ officials will also check whether container seals are broken. If necessary, CIQ officials may escort the transshipments.

Officially, AQSIQ does not allow trans-shipments of meat prohibited in mainland China to third countries, including beef banned due to BSE, as well as poultry meat from states banned due to AI (Arkansas, PA, Texas, Virginia).

Swine and Pork

2012 pork production forecast to rise four percent

Fueled by sharply higher prices in 2011, China's pork producers are steadily expanding herd size and this will help boost pork output beginning early 2012. Production growth is also being supported by China's decision in July 2011 to resume a 100 yuan ($15.60) per sow subsidy and introduce other policies to encourage herd expansion. Overall, production is expected to reach 51.3 million tons, up four percent from 2011.



In 2011, Post estimates China's pork supplies will fall three percent. Reduced supply this year is due primarily to low prices through the first half of 2010, which encouraged many smaller producers to exit hog farming, followed by unusually severe and persistent outbreaks of animal disease, such as foot and mouth disease (FMD), swine blue ear disease (PRRS), and pig epidemic diarrhea among piglets in late 2010 and early 2011. Lower hog supplies coupled with continued strong pork demand have created sharply higher hog prices this year, reaching 18.75 yuan ($2.93) per kilogram in July, up 68 percent compared to July 2010. The expectation that prices will continue at a high level has encouraged herd expansion in 2011. With strong demand for piglets and tight supplies, piglet price has soared to over 34 yuan ($5.40) per kilogram in July, more than double the level in July 2010.

Surging pork prices in China this year (see Chart 3) became a top policy concern in 2011 as pork is a staple in China's diet and affordable pork is considered important for social stability. In response, the leadership provided additional incentives this summer to expand herd size and reduce pork prices for China's consumers, by improving hog farm returns. In July 2011, policymakers resumed productive sow subsidies providing 100 yuan ($15.6) per animal. The total annual value of this support is estimated at RMB2.5 billion ($391 million).

Sow subsidies were initially introduced in 2007 to rebuild herd size following a severe outbreak of blue ear disease. These were suspended in mid-2010 due to oversupply. Other measures introduced this summer include higher producer supports in case of disease, such as raising payments for each culled animal (from 600 yuan ($94) to 800 yuan ($125) and each dead hog presented at slaughter (from 500 yuan ($78.1) to 800 yuan ($125) per animal.

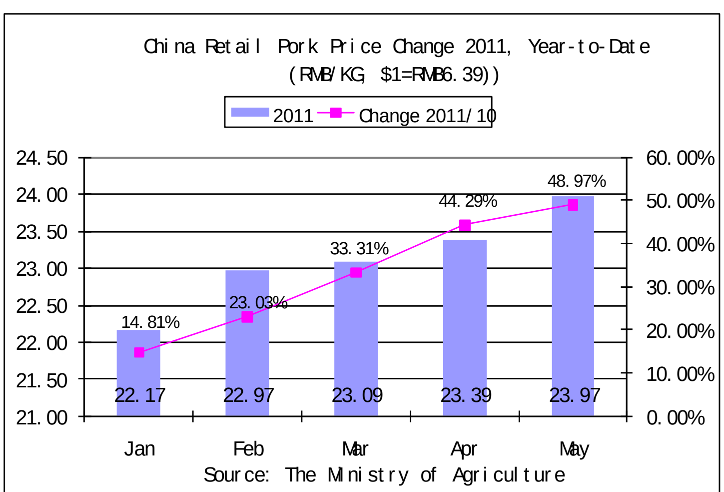
While production will expand next year, it is possible total hog inventories may not reach early 2010 levels until beyond 2012. Enthusiasm for raising pigs among small backyard operators (which account for the great majority of hog farms and output) is being dampened by high costs of feed, with corn prices in China this summer topping RMB 2,330 ($364), up 17 percent from the same month last year. Threats of animal disease are another concern, fueled by persistent doubts among small producers about the effectiveness of animal drugs for FMD and PRRS provided free by the government. Small producers also fear another cycle of oversupply and low prices in the future. Finally, continuing wage hikes for migrant workers in China's medium and large-sized cities make hog farming less attractive by comparison for many small farmers. Meanwhile, large scale operators report that difficulties in acquiring additional farm land are hampering their expansion plans. Combined these factors will limit production gains and support higher than normal prices in 2012.

Table 2: Number of Chinese Swine Farms at Different Herd Sizes, 2007-2009

	2,007	2,008	2,009	% Change 2009/08
Annual slaughter (Head)	Farms	Farms	Farms	Farms
1-49	80,140,750	69,960,452	64,599,143	-7.66
50-99	1,577,645	1,623,484	1,653,865	1.87
100-499	542,014	633,971	689,739	8.80
500-999	83,731	108,676	129,369	19.04
1,000-2,999	30,053	40,010	46,429	16.04
3,000-4,999	6,146	8,744	10,342	18.28
5,000-9,999	2,840	4,172	5,117	22.65
10,000-49,000	1,803	2,432	3,083	26.77
50,000 and above	50	69	96	39.13
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture				

China resumes subsidies for large scale hog farms

In continuation of China's policy to encourage more scale, standardization, modernization, and integration in Chinese hog farming, the central government has reportedly resumed payments for large-sized operations, under a scheme entitled the "large-scale standardized swine farm subsidy". While subsidy amounts have not yet been announced, the minimum farm size to be eligible for the payment is at least an annual slaughter of 5,000 head. This is up from 500 head for a similar subsidy that was introduced in 2009, entitled the "standardized swine raising farm subsidy". Payments were suspended in 2010 due to hog oversupply. In 2009, farms with 5,000 head or more were eligible for a one-time payment of RMB800,000 ($126,000). Farms that received the payment in 2009 will not be eligible in 2011. In addition to minimum herd size, farms must meet certain conditions to be eligible, including a requirement that they are either new or improved.



Total and per capita pork consumption in 2012 on the rise

With the expected increase in domestic pork production and higher pork imports, China's total pork consumption in 2012 is forecast to increase nearly four percent to 51.5 MMT from estimated 49.7 MMT in the previous year. Per capita consumption will reach 38 kilograms, up from 37 kilograms in 2011.

China's 2011 pork consumption is forecast three percent downward, due to sharply higher domestic pork prices caused by a smaller slaughter, which will drive part of Chinese consumption to switch to cheaper poultry meat or red variety meats in 2011.

Swine and pork imports forecast higher in 2012

With only moderate growth in domestic pork production and high domestic pork prices, China's pork imports will continue higher through 2012. Pork imports in 2012 are forecast to increase eight percent to 480,000 MT. Pork offal imports in 2012 are forecast to increase 15 percent to over 700,000 MT.

A significant change in China's imports in 2011 is that direct shipments are on the rise, while Hong Kong re-exports to China are decreasing. For direct shipments alone, China's market size for imported pork in 2011 is about $351 million with U.S. exports accounting for 42 percent of the total market. Imports of pork offal in 2011 could exceed $1.2 billion. The United States currently accounts for 58 percent of China's total pork offal imports. Offal will continue to dominate China's total pork product imports for the foreseeable future.

China's live swine imports in 2012 are forecast at 12,000 head, a 20 percent increase from estimated imports in 2011. Imports in 2011 are forecast to nearly double to 10,000 head. Nearly all these imports are breeding swine. Sales are rising due to a strong need for improved genetics, high pork market prices, and China's aforementioned decision in July 2011 to resume sow subsidies of 100 yuan ($1.56) for each productive sow. China lifted its H1N1 ban on U.S. live swine in April 2011 and U.S. sales are gradually picking up as U.S. exporters resume outreach to Chinese buyers. However, Chinese buyers report a shift in preference to swine from the EU and U.S. exporters will need to expand marketing efforts to restore U.S. dominance of the Chinese live swine import market prior to the 2009 H1N1 ban. In the first half of 2011, the United Kingdom and France accounted for 80 percent of China's total swine imports.

Pork exports in 2012 are forecast to rise eight percent, while live swine exports should remain flat

With domestic pork production climbing, China's pork exports in 2012 are forecast at 280,000 MT (CWE), an eight percent increase from estimated 260,000 MT (CWE) in the previous year, fueled by strong demand in China's traditional export markets in Asia. Most gains will come from Malaysia and the Philippines, where Chinese export prices are competitive. Exports in 2011 are forecast lower than the previous estimate due to smaller domestic slaughter and pork production impacted by animal diseases.

China's live swine exports to Hong Kong and Macau for local fresh meat consumption in 2012 are forecast to be roughly unchanged at 1.65 million head. These two destinations account for all of China's live hog exports and export growth continues to be dampened by limited slaughter capacity and flat demand in these markets.

Statistic Tables

Cattle PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Cattle China	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	105,430	105,430	104,814	104,814		103,921	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	12,603	12,603	12,960	12,600		12,800	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	47,000	47,000	46,480	46,480		46,200	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	41,500	41,500	40,900	40,900		40,600	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	85	85	100	72		75	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	85	85	100	72		75	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	147,015	147,015	145,814	145,786		144,596	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	36	36	30	30		29	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	36	36	30	30		29	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	41,170	41,170	40,440	40,850		40,556	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	41,170	41,170	40,440	40,850		40,556	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	995	995	985	985		800	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	104,814	104,814	104,359	103,921		103,211	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	147,015	147,015	145,814	145,786		144,596	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	-616	-616	-455	-893		-710	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	0	0	-1	-1		-1	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	-1	-1	0	0		0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	-3	-3	-1	-1		-1	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	70	70	69	69		69	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	-49	-49	-70	-42		-46	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	39	39	39	39		39	(PERCENT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

(Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline)

Beef PS&D Table

Meat, Beef and Veal China	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Slaughter (Reference)	41,170	41,170	40,440	40,850		40,557	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,550		5,520	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	40	40	55	42		45	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	40	40	55	42		45	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	5,640	5,640	5,555	5,592		5,565	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	51	51	60	55		58	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	51	51	60	55		58	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	5,589	5,589	5,495	5,537		5,507	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0		0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	5,589	5,589	5,495	5,537		5,507	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	5,640	5,640	5,555	5,592		5,565	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0		0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	136	136	136	136		136	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	-3	-3	-2	-1		-1	(PERCENT)
Import Change	74	74	38	5		7	(PERCENT)
Export Change	34	34	18	8		5	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	11	11	5	13		13	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	-3	-3	-2	-1		-1	(PERCENT)
Population	1,347,563,498	1,341,550,000	1,356,818,737	1,348,391,905		1,355,133,865	(PEOPLE)
Per Capita Consumption	4	4.20	4	4.10		4.10	(KG)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

(Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline)

Swine PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Swine China	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Total Beginning Stocks	469,960	469,960	477,200	477,115		459,150	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	49,100	49,100	48,500	47,500		47,300	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	677,800	677,800	689,000	641,250		657,470	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	6	6	10	10		12	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	6	6	10	10		12	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	1,147,766	1,147,766	1,166,210	1,118,375		1,116,632	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	1,636	1,721	1,595	1,650		1,650	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	1,636	1,721	1,595	1,650		1,650	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	667,000	667,000	686,275	656,575		676,312	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	667,000	667,000	686,275	656,575		676,312	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	1,930	1,930	881	1,000		800	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	477,200	477,115	477,459	459,150		437,870	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	1,147,766	1,147,766	1,166,210	1,118,375		1,116,632	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	3	3	3	3		7	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	7240	7155	259	-17965		-21280	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	2	2	2	2		-4	(PERCENT)
Sow Change	1	1	-1	-3		0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	3	3	2	-5		3	(PERCENT)
Production to Sows	14	13.8	14	13.5		13.9	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1630	1715	1585	1640		1638	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	142	142	144	138		147	(PERCENT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

(Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline)

Pork PS&D Table

Meat, Swine China	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Slaughter (Reference)	667,000	667,000	686,275	652,587	656,578	676,312	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	120	120	170	170		200	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	51,070	51,070	52,500	49,500		51,280	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	355	415	410	445		480	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	355	415	410	445		480	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	51,545	51,605	53,080	50,115		51,960	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	278	278	330	260		280	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	278	278	330	260		280	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	51,097	51,165	52,580	49,655		51,510	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	51,097	51,157	52,580	49,655		51,510	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	170	170	170	200		170	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	51,545	51,605	53,080	50,115		51,960	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	565	565	0	179		180	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	50	50	0	30		-30	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	77	77	76	76		76	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	4	4	3	-3		4	(PERCENT)
Import Change	31	31	15	7		8	(PERCENT)
Export Change	20	20	19	-6		8	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	-77	-137	-80	-185		-200	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	5	5	3	-3		4	(PERCENT)
Population	1,347,563,498	1,347,563,498	1,356,818,737	1,347,563,498		1,347,563,498	(PEOPLE)
Per Capita Consumption	38	38	39	37		38	(KG)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

(Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline)

Cattle and Beef Trade Matrices

China Live Cattle Imports by Reporting Countries Export Statistics 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	47,081	82,810	32,396	30,635	-5.44
Australia	32,789	57,418	21765	19,256	-11.53
New Zealand	10,028	16,998	6,683	6,579	-1.56
Uruguay	4,131	8,248	3,948	4,800	21.58
Other	133	146	0	0	0.00

HS Codes: 010210, and 010290
Source: Global Trade Atlas
Note: As of 2009, China changed its live cattle imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. This table uses reporting countries' export statistics in number of head. Uruguayan exports to China are estimated due to incomplete data.

China Direct Beef and Veal Imports, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	14,275	23,756	5,739	6,565	14.39
Uruguay	5,163	7,633	2,775	3,031	9.23
Australia	5,558	5,757	1,480	2,385	61.15
New Zealand	2,505	2,442	1,155	795	-31.17
Brazil	933	7,853	281	351	24.91
United States	0	0	0	0	0.00
Canada	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other	116	71	48	3	-93.75

HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020, and 160250
Source: Global Trade Atlas

Hong Kong Beef and Veal Re-Exports to China, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	2,181	4,670	555	237	-57.30
United States	139	243	91	47	-48.35

Canada	26	61	26	24	-7.69
Brazil	1,457	3,823	195	11	-94.36
Uruguay	51	190	55	0	-100.00
Australia	100	0	100	0	-100.00
New Zealand	0	31	0	0	0.00
Argentina	326	77	55	0	-100.00
Other	82	245	33	155	369.70
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020, and 160250 Source: Global Trade Atlas					

China Live Cattle Exports, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	31,610	31,202	12,326	12,810	3.93
Hong Kong	28,657	27,949	11,346	11,792	3.93
Macau	2,720	2,618	980	1,018	3.88
Mongolia	229	615	0	0	0.00
Korea North	4	20	0	0	0.00
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00
HS Code: 010210, 010290					
Source: Global Trade Atlas Note: As of 2009, China changed its live cattle imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. This table uses importing countries' statistics in number of head. Macau's imports are estimated due to incomplete data.					

China Beef and Veal Exports, 2009-2011 (Year-to-Date; Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	27,183	36,186	13,010	15,774	21.25
Hong Kong	11,392	12,458	5,007	5,450	8.85
Japan	4,846	6,245	1,686	2,700	60.14
Jordan	2,019	3,491	907	1,406	55.02
Kuwait	3,192	3,579	1,543	1,491	-3.37
Israel	417	2,172	663	1,137	71.49
Kyrgyzstan	2,042	4,249	1,433	1,222	-14.72
Lebanon	191	1,112	396	427	7.83

Brunei	267	252	130	211	62.31
Malaysia	995	1,041	596	472	-20.81
Macau	223	261	94	138	46.81
Korea North	85	263	90	117	30.00
Angola	330	228	95	112	17.89
Libya	0	25	25	0	-100.00
United Arab Emirates	72	2	0	25	0.00
Korea South	196	0	0	0	0.00
Other	916	808	345	866	151.01
HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020 and 160250 Source: Global Trade Atlas					

Swine and Pork Matrices

China Swine Imports by Reporting Countries' Export Statistics, 2009-2011 (Year-T0-Date, Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	5,750	6,492	864	2,005	132.06
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,395	0.00
Canada	0	666	0	610	0.00
United States	4,249	2,501	101	0	-100
Denmark	156	1,755	479	0	-100
France	1,345	1,117	284	0	-100
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00
HS Code: 010310, 010391, and 010392Source: Global Trade Atlas Source: Global Trade Atlas Note: As of 2009, China changed its swine trade numbers from number of head to metric tons. This table uses reporting countries' exports statistics in number of head. The numbers of EU countries are estimated due to incomplete data.					

China Direct Pork Imports, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	135,227	200,109	71,382	100,049	40.16
United States	22,168	29,180	0	48,603	0.00
Denmark	46,246	72,632	40,735	17,302	-57.53
Canada	28,225	38,992	14,512	14,228	-1.96

Spain	25,056	28,279	12,521	9,061	-27.63
France	12,954	11,183	3,255	6,830	109.83
Germany	5	17,792	0	2,399	0.00
Ireland	0	1,444	0	877	0.00
Other	573	607	359	749	108.64
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, and 160249 , Source: Global Trade Atlas					

Hong Kong Pork Re-Exports to China, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Origin	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	72,757	118,879	44,574	37,875	-15.03
Germany	13,730	28,729	10,232	8,440	-17.51
Spain	9,285	15,774	6,324	5,119	-19.05
United States	11,474	14,312	5265	5,066	-3.78
Poland	2,351	5,801	1596	3,331	108.71
Netherlands	3,586	7,222	2551	3,286	28.81
Italy	3,096	6,958	2,869	2,385	-16.87
Brazil	5,046	3,723	1,348	1,764	30.86
France	3,078	4,201	1,263	1,372	8.63
United Kingdom	3,035	3,846	1,328	1,348	1.51
Canada	9,827	9,877	4,207	1,071	-74.54
Belgium	818	1,893	568	756	33.10
Denmark	2106	6,248	3883	727	-81.28
Hungary	459	2,512	684	588	-14.04
Portugal	124	751	143	570	298.60
Ireland	902	804	1045	305	-70.81
Sweden	165	521	191	231	20.94
Austria	274	663	22	24	9.09
Other	3,401	5,044	1,055	1,492	41.42
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, and 160249 , Source: Global Trade Atlas					

China Swine Exports, 2009-2011 (Year-To-Date; Number of Head)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	1,693,300	1,721,292	708,113	655,163	-7.48
Hong Kong	1,601,987	1,636,001	669,674	617,147	-7.84
Macau	91,313	85,236	38,439	38,016	-1.10
Other	0	60	0	0	0.00
HS Code: 010310, 010391, 010392 Source: Global Trade Atlas Note: As of 2009, China changed its swine imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. This table uses importing countries' statistics in number of head. Macau's imports are estimated due to incomplete data.					

China Pork Exports, 2009-2011 (Yeat-To-Date, Metric Tons)					
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-May		Jan-May
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity Comparison		% Change
Destination	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011/10
World	178,509	213,563	78,419	80,754	2.98
Hong Kong	97,533	113,135	45,019	44,386	-1.41
Japan	40,060	43,413	14,315	16,034	12.01
Philippines	6,421	10,860	3,156	4,796	51.96
Malaysia	5,576	8,748	2,526	4,270	69.04
Macau	4,984	5,990	2,334	2,612	11.91
Singapore	7,397	6,216	2,170	2,272	4.70
Kyrgyzstan	8,734	12,391	3,657	2,168	-40.72
Albania	1,671	2,642	1,100	1,122	2.00
Indonesia	1,559	1,253	494	283	-42.71
Angola	278	194	365	188	-48.49
Lebanon	69	241	49	154	214.29
Korea South	351	142	55	110	100.00
Korea North	25	92	26	3	-88.46
Ukraine	475	2,000	1,000	0	-100.00
Vietnam	98	18	4	0	-100.00
Russia	71	0	0	0	0.00
Other	3,682	8,228	2,149	2,356	9.63
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 1021019, 60241, 160242, and 160249 Source: Global Trade Atlas					

Monthly swine and productive sow inventory table

China Monthly Swine and Productive Sow Inventories 2009-2011 (1,000 Head)			
2009	Total Swine	Productive Sows	% Sow Ratio
January	456,160	50,100	10.98
February	445,940	49,870	11.18
March	448,610	49,420	11.02
April	454,890	49,220	10.82
May	453,250	48,800	10.77
June	447,200	48,300	10.80
July	450,060	48,060	10.68
August	458,160	48,160	10.51
September	465,160	48,400	10.41
October	469,210	48,750	10.39
November	465,900	48,700	10.45
December	469,834	49,100	10.45
2010			
January	455,000	48,700	10.70
February	443,300	48,900	11.03
March	441,300	48,400	10.97
April	436,000	47,600	10.92
May	433,700	47,000	10.84
June	436,700	46,800	10.72
July	440,000	46,300	10.52
August	441,800	45,800	10.37
September	454,500	47,000	10.34
October	454,400	46,900	10.32
November	454,700	46,600	10.25
December	464,400	47,500	10.23
2011			
January	445,100	47,400	10.65
February	444,100	47,300	10.65
March	447,500	47,100	10.53
April	449,200	46,950	10.45
May	452,800	47,100	10.40
June	456,400	47,200	10.21
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture			

Livestock price tables

China National Retail Beef Prices on Average, 2007-2011 (Year-To-Date) (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.39)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/10
January	19.64	29.11	33.90	34.08	35.72	4.81
February	20.35	31.40	33.72	34.54	36.41	5.41
March	20.14	31.42	33.13	33.86	35.78	5.67
April	20.07	31.55	32.81	33.45	35.59	6.40
May	20.28	31.73	32.60	33.24	35.63	7.19
June	21.21	31.82	32.53	33.16	36.19	9.14
July	22.02	31.92	32.46	33.30	36.91	10.84
August	23.13	32.02	32.70	33.55		
September	23.69	32.39	32.96	33.89		
October	24.36	32.74	33.15	34.17		
November	25.27	32.98	33.35	34.65		
December	26.65	33.25	33.73	35.07		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture						

China Retail Pork Prices On Average, 2007-2011 (Year-To-Date) (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.39)						
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/10
January	14.91	25.53	21.25	19.31	22.17	14.81
February	14.97	26.08	20.62	18.67	22.97	23.03
March	14.50	25.56	19.30	17.32	23.09	33.31
April	14.39	25.68	17.60	16.21	23.39	44.29
May	15.86	24.71	15.68	16.09	23.97	48.97
June	17.74	24.10	15.46	16.04	26.71	66.52
July	20.77	23.58	16.27	17.54	29.30	67.05
August	22.95	23.18	17.94	19.30		
September	22.10	22.59	18.97	20.11		
October	21.15	20.86	18.71	20.42		
November	22.35	19.46	18.47	21.33		
December	24.05	20.34	19.11	21.94		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture						

China Retail Hog Prices On Average, 2007-2011 (Year-To-Date) (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.39)						
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/10
January	9.55	16.50	13.41	12.05	13.88	15.19
February	9.20	16.70	12.70	11.14	14.35	28.82
March	8.91	16.83	11.63	10.06	14.78	46.92
April	9.02	16.87	10.35	9.53	15.05	57.92
May	10.20	15.77	9.24	9.62	15.53	61.43
June	11.37	15.35	9.33	9.64	17.54	81.95
July	13.12	14.82	10.13	11.14	18.75	68.31
August	14.27	14.47	11.38	12.19		
September	13.60	13.86	11.85	12.55		
October	13.21	12.50	11.47	12.78		
November	14.13	11.90	11.40	13.55		
December	15.46	12.91	12.09	13.79		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture						

China Retail Piglet Prices On Average, 2007-2011 (Year-To-Date) (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.39)						
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2011/10
January	12.12	29.66	20.06	17.41	18.65	7.12
February	12.26	30.62	20.11	16.60	19.46	17.23
March	12.68	35.29	19.75	15.61	22.81	46.12
April	13.31	38.23	18.27	14.74	24.99	69.54
May	15.09	36.11	15.41	14.77	26.71	80.84
June	17.17	34.55	15.08	14.39	31.11	116.19
July	20.11	33.01	15.88	15.77	34.69	119.97
August	24.09	30.94	17.74	17.61		
September	23.70	28.55	18.78	18.24		
October	22.62	23.44	18.14	18.21		
November	23.84	20.02	17.39	18.55		
December	26.21	19.42	17.55	18.64		
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture						

(End of the report)