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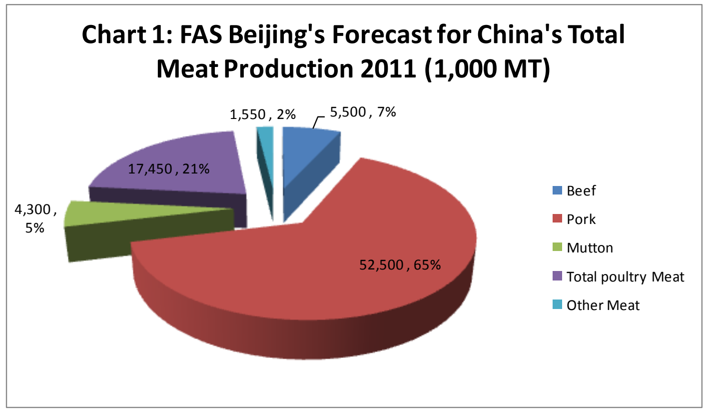
Report Highlights:
FAS Beijing forecasts China's beef production in 2011 will continue to decline to 5.5 million metric tons, down two percent from the year before. Meanwhile, pork production in 2011 will continue modest gains, rising to 52.5 MMT. Lower domestic beef production will encourage higher imports, with sales forecast to jump 38 percent to 55,000 MT in 2011. Pork imports are forecast to rise 15 percent to 480,000 MT fueled by moderate domestic production and robust Chinese pork demand. China's live cattle imports in 2011 are expected to increase 18 percent to 100,000 head due to rising demand from the dairy sector. Beef exports in 2011 are forecast to also increase 18 percent to 60,000 MT, partly fueled by higher export unit prices. Pork exports in 2011 are forecast to rise 19 percent to 330,000 MT, due to strong demand in China's traditional export market.

Executive Summary:



FAS Beijing (Post) forecasts China's total meat production in 2011 at 81.3 million metric tons (MMT), less than three percent increase from an estimated 79.2 MMT in 2010. Beef, pork, sheep and goat meat, and poultry meat shares are estimated to account for seven percent, 65 percent, five percent, and 21 percent respectively.

China's beef production is forecast to slide two percent to 5.5 MMT in 2011, due to comparatively poor farm returns for raising beef cattle in China. Lower domestic production will encourage higher imports, with beef imports forecast to reach 55,000 metric tons, carcass weight equivalence (CWE) in 2011, up 38 percent from 2010. Beef import volumes could jump substantially depending on the results of China's ongoing negotiations with Canada and the United States to resume beef trade, banned since 2003 due to BSE. Beef exports in 2011 are forecast to increase 18 percent to 60,000 MT (CWE), partly fueled by higher export unit prices.

China's live cattle imports will likely increase 18 percent to 100,000 head, more than double 2009's imports as China's dairy industry continues to rebuild following the 2008 melamine scandal, and China aims to replace more than one million dairy cows that were eliminated from China's dairy herd in 2008 and 2009.

China's pork production will continue modest growth, forecast at 52.5 MMT in 2011. In several production areas this year, higher output by large-scale operators is more than offsetting reported losses among backyard operations, where many farmers have reduced herd size due to disease and low prices in the first half of 2010. Moderate pork production growth combined with a strong domestic pork demand will support higher imports. Total pork imports (including offal) are expected to reach over 1 MMT in 2011. Not including offals, China's pork imports are forecast at 480,000 metric tons (CWE) in 2011. Pork exports in 2011 are forecast to rise 19 percent to 330,000 MT, due to strong demand in China's traditional export market.

Cattle and Beef

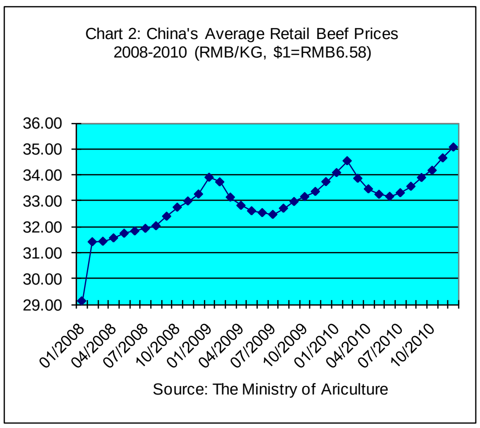
Cattle and beef productions down in 2011

Post forecasts China's beef cow beginning stocks in 2011 will decline one percent to 46.5 million head from estimated 47 million head in 2010. Although dairy cow beginning stocks are forecast to increase nearly three percent to almost 13 million head because of continued Chinese dairy industry rebuilding after China's nation-wide melamine scandal in 2008, it cannot completely offset reduced beef cows. As a result, cattle production (calf crop) in 2011 is expected to decline one and a half percent to 40.9

million head from an estimated 41.5 million head in 2010, thus driving China's 2011 beef output down nearly two percent to 5.5 MMT from estimated 5.6 MMT in the previous year. Beef production in 2010 was slightly higher than Post's previous forecast in the last livestock annual report because of slightly higher slaughter of old dairy cows. However, this could not fundamentally change China's declining beef production. Although the China National Statistics Bureau's preliminary data published recently shows Chinese 2010 beef production up 2.7 percent from 2009, Post believes it will take more time for the Chinese cattle and beef industry to recover.

The comparatively low returns for raising cattle compared to swine and poultry, longer production time, combined with continued high feed prices, high labor costs because of short labor supplies, and other higher input costs such as energy, transportation, and water, will continue dampen cattle farmers' interest in expanding placement. Cattle farmers also point to the predominant cattle marketing pattern, where intermediaries do the bulk of the purchasing from backyard farmers and keep farm returns low, as a significant factor in low enthusiasm for raising cattle. Over-herding on grasslands is another long-run constraint. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), national over-herding (of all grass-fed animals in grazing areas) exceeds one-third of grasslands capacity.

High prices continue to limit beef consumption growth



China's total beef consumption in 2011 is forecast to decline two percent to 5.5 MMT from an estimated 5.6 MMT in 2010. Per capita beef consumption is expected to decrease slightly to 4.1 kilograms in 2011 compared to 4.2 kilograms and 4.3 kilograms in 2010 and 2009 respectively.

Consumption continues to be dampened by high beef prices because of smaller domestic production. In December 2010, Chinese average beef prices hit a 4-year high at RMB35.07 ($5.33) Kg. Beef is considered pricey when compared to pork at RMB21.94 ($3.33) Kg and broiler meat at RMB16.02 ($2.43) Kg in the same month. A strong preference for fresh meat also limits beef demand growth. Unlike pork, which is mainly produced in grain production areas near large cities, 25 percent of beef is frozen and transported from grassland areas in West China. High distribution costs and an unreliable cold chain in China are additional constraints. With the exception of western regions where beef and mutton provide most animal proteins for local consumers, beef is mainly consumed in wealthier urban areas, especially large-medium cities, fueled by an expanding middle class. Potential beef consumption growth will lie in continued urbanization in China. With a tiny share of high-quality beef production, less than five percent according to industry contacts, China's consumption growth of high quality beef will continue to rely on imports. Higher beef offal consumption has partly substituted for muscle beef because of cheaper prices.

AQSIQ No. 136 Decree requests new labeling for meat imports as of June 1, 2011

AQSIQ (the Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine) announced on its website on January 20, 2011 the AQSIQ Decree 136 for the Administrative Measure of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry-Exit Meat Products effective on June 1, 2011. It replaced the

AQSIQ Decree 26 for the Administrative Measure of Inspection and quarantine on Entry-Exit Meat Products announced and implemented on August 22, 2002. Post selected a few differences to remind traders. AQSIQ confirmed that the effective date of Decree 136 is the arrival date, not production date. Please refer to FAS Beijing's FAIRS Measures on Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision of Entry-Exit Meat Products (February 11, 2011) for a complete report. The following is a summary of key differences in Decree 136.

Article 14 (14.2) requires inner labeling for:

1. Product name
2. Establishment number
3. Country of origin (new)
4. Production lot number (new)

The definition of the "production lot number" is under discussion with AQSIQ.

Article 14 (14.3) requests outer box labeling for (must mark in Chinese):

1. Product n name
2. Establishment number
3. Country of Origin (revised to specify the state/province/city)
4. Specifications
5. Production date
6. Expiring date
7. Production lot number (new)
8. Storage temperature
9. Destination (revised to specify: To the People's Republic of China)
10. Official inspection seal.

The "Country of Origin" is changed to specify a state or province, or a city if the city does not belong to any state or province. While outer box labeling is requested to be marked in Chinese, bilingual (Chinese and English) labeling is acceptable.

Article 22 adds that if imported meat products are destined to mainland China, but unloaded from original ships at Hong Kong or Macau ports and then transported to mainland China via road transportation, or unloaded at Hong Kong and Macau ports but loaded again onboard a ship at other ports to destine to mainland China, (local) consignees should apply with the local inspection and quarantine agency designated by AQSIQ for transshipment pre-inspection. Without pre-inspection or pre-inspection results show meat products are not qualified, meat products are not allowed to be transshipped to the mainland.

Article 15 stresses that exporting countries meat export health certificates accompanying exported meat products should comply with AQSIQ's requirements on the certificate.

Article 7 requires that imported meat products should comply with China's laws and regulations, national (GB) standard for food safety, and comply with the requirements in bilateral agreements, protocols, MOUs (memorandum of understanding), as well as requirements in bilateral trade contracts. When importing meat products that have no reference for GB standards, consignees must provide

AQSIQ/CIQ (local inspection and quarantine bureaus) with a permit issued by the Chinese health administrative agency (the Ministry of Health).

All red meat and offal imports subject to monitoring management

On February 15, 2011, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) published its No. 6 Announcement for Modification of the List of Imported Large Volume Agricultural Products Subject to Reporting Management". It newly included imported beef, pork, sheep and goat meat, as well as red meat offal to be subject to reporting management as of April 1, 2011. This is a further monitoring of import volumes after the implementation of ARF (automated registered form or called import license) management for beef and sheep and goat meats on January 1, 2011, and for pork on January 1, 2009. MOFCOM entrusted CFNA (China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Food Stuffs, Native Produce and Animal Byproducts) to help verify and register importers for reporting records. A copy of the registration should also be provided to local Department of Commerce where importers obtain their business license and apply for ARFs. CFNA will provide a special key or password for each registered reporter to visit MOFCOM's special website for reporting imported large volume agriculture products. MOFCOM will publish red meat and offal import volumes every other week on its website (www.mofcom.gov.cn). Poultry imports do not need to report. Post believes that each ARF for poultry implemented since 2001 has already got a volume limit, while ARFs for red meats do not have such limitation. Another difference is poultry imports are limited to 74 Chinese importing companies, while red meats are not. Post believes that red meat imports will not be impacted at the moment. However, there is a potentiality that red meat import volumes are limited by each ARF, like poultry imports, if red meat imports are too large in the future.

Strong live cattle and beef imports in 2011

While a tiny share of total consumption, China's beef imports are forecast to continue rise from 40,000 MT in 2010 to 55,000 MT in 2011, carcass weight equivalent (CWE). Brazil, Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand will dominate China's beef import market.

China's beef imports in 2010 jumped 38 percent, much higher than expected, because of cheaper import beef prices. The average import beef prices was $3,557 per ton, almost 45 percent discount compared to average domestic beef prices at $5,154 per ton. South American beef is strongly competitive against traditional suppliers, Australia and New Zealand. Brazilian and Uruguayan muscle cuts are especially price competitive. An average import unit prices for Brazilian and Uruguayan beef in 2010 was 41 percent and 49 percent cheaper than Australian beef respectively. Meanwhile, Chinese beef variety meat imports in 2010 increased 160 percent to 9,099 MT from 3,489 MT in the previous year fueled by strong domestic demand and cheaper import prices. Chinese beef imports could be significantly higher in 2011 depending on the results of ongoing negotiations to lift the ban on beef from the United States and Canada.

China's live cattle imports are nearly all dairy cows. Overall, China's live cattle imports in 2011 are forecast to increase 18 percent to 100,000 head from estimated 85,000 head in the previous year. The gains are due to strong demand from dairy operators as China's dairy sector responds to high milk prices and gradually recovers from the nationwide melamine crisis in September 2008. The imports are needed to replace some of the more than one million dairy cows that were eliminated from China's

dairy herd following the melamine scandal. It is too early to say how much a serious flood in Australia, China's largest dairy cow supplier, will impact Australian exports to China. Australia and New Zealand will continue to dominate live cattle supplies to Chinese import market as the ban on imports of North American cattle are expected unchanged due to BSE.

Live cattle exports to continue decline, while beef exports increase in 2011

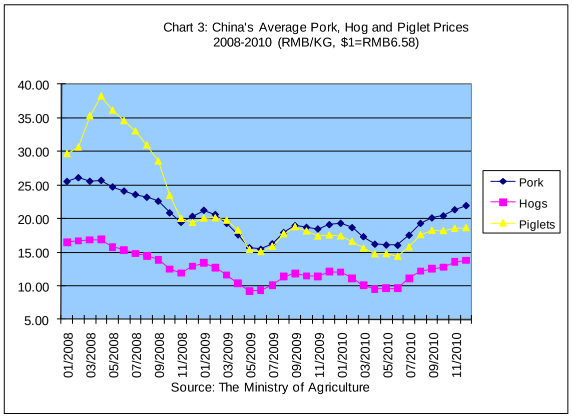
China's live cattle exports are forecast to decline three percent to 30,000 head from 31,000 head in the previous year because of decreased domestic production. The exports are limited to nearby Hong Kong and Macau for fresh beef consumption. Additionally, China's successful market access of fresh and chilled beef to Hong Kong in December 2010 will likely substitute for part of China's live cattle exports to Hong Kong.

China's beef exports in 2011 are expected to rise 18 percent to 60,000 MT (CWE) from 51,000 MT (CWE) in 2010, partly fueled by higher unit export prices. The unit export price in January 2011 climbed eight percent to $4,916 per ton, hit at least a 10-year record high. Higher sales to China's traditional export markets, the Middle East, Hong Kong, Japan, and Kyrgyzstan 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 may 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.

U.S. and China discussions regarding market access for U.S. beef will continue

Based on a consensus made between the United States and China during the meeting of the 21st US-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT) in December 2010, a joint U.S. delegation consisted of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Trade Representative Office (USTR), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) held discussions, in January 2011, with AQSIQ and MOA (the Ministry of Agriculture) toward a market reopening for U.S. beef. While the two sides could not reach an agreement, significant progress was made and talks are expected to continue later this year. China banned U.S. beef in December 2003 after a detection of BSE in the State of Washington. China officially lifted its ban on some U.S. beef in June 2006, but Chinese extensive import requirements and limited scope of permitted products prevent a market reopening.

Swine and Pork



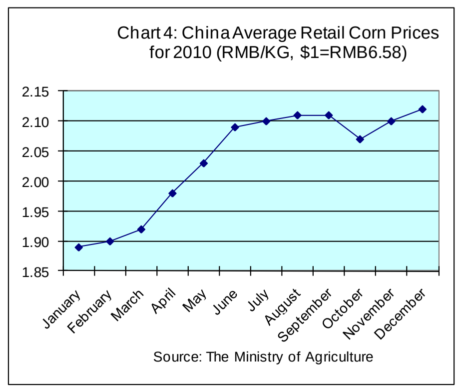
A flat pig crop production, and a moderate pork production growth in 2011

China's pig crop production in 2011 is forecasts at nearly 668 million head, a half percent increase from estimated 665 million head in 2010. Given higher slaughter rate to total inventory, pork production in 2011 is forecast to rise nearly three percent to 52.5 MMT from an estimated 51 MMT in the previous year.

Although sow beginning stocks in 2011 declined three

percent to 47.5 million head from 49.1 million head in 2010, pig crop production is forecast to stay marginally above the 2010 level because of slightly higher number of piglets produced per sow, which is partly due to a continued expansion in commercial swine farms. These operations feature superior with feeding management, which is believed to result in higher piglet survival. The lower sow stocks are partly a result of persistent low hog prices due to hog oversupplies in the first half of 2010. The 2010 slaughter weight was higher than expected because many hog producers were reluctant to slaughter hogs when prices were low in the first half of the year waiting for better price chances, as a result to keep hogs grow bigger.

Higher grain prices, combined with China's 2010 decision to eliminate productive sow subsidies of RMB100 ($15.2) per animal in order to discourage hog oversupplies, as well as regional outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) and swine blue ear disease (PRRS), drove many small and backyard operators to slaughter sows and withdraw from swine production. Despite hog prices climbing in the latter half of 2010 due to slow growth in swine supplies, many small and backyard operators who gave up production are reluctant to restart swine production, as profitability is limited by higher production costs. Additionally, an uncertainty of FMD and PRRS control, government policy change in 2010 from subsidizing all productive sows to only high quality breeding sows on large commercial farms, and more difficulties for small and backyard operators to get bank loans will make small and backyard operators much less competitive to large commercial swine producers, thus dampening their interest in swine production. Higher salaries for migrant workers in urban areas due to short labor supplies are also discouraging growth in backyard operations. Meanwhile, new placements by commercial operations in the second half of 2010 will take time to impact pork production. According to the swine industry, it normally takes three months for newly placed sows to reach the stage of breeding, four months of pregnancy, and five months to fatten hogs. These combines will translate into relatively tight swine supplies and high pork prices at least through the first half of 2011. This will also translate into strong pork imports in 2011.



Total and per capita pork consumption on the rise

China's total pork consumption in 2011 is forecast at 52.7 MMT, a three percent increase from an estimated 51.2 MMT in the previous year. As population grows, the moderate growth of domestic pork will be mainly consumed in China. Per capita pork consumption is expected to grow from 37 Kg in 2009 to estimated 39 Kg in 2011.

Swine and pork imports higher in 2011

Given moderate growth in domestic pork production and high domestic pork prices, China's pork imports will continue rebounding strongly in 2011. Total imports, including offal, are expected to increase 20 percent to over 1 MMT, up from 902,000 MT valued at $991.4 million in the previous year. Offal will continue to dominate China's pork imports. Excluding offal, China's pork imports in 2011 are expected to rise 15 percent to 480,000 MT (CWE), up from 414,000 MT (CWE) in 2010. In May

2010, the United States resumed pork exports to China after AQSIQ lifted it's A-H1N1 ban by agreeing that the U.S. animal health system met China's A-H1N1 requirements for pork. Following this market reopening, sales have been brisk. The United States is the largest supplier to China's import market. In January 2011, U.S. pork exports to China via direct shipments was over 11,000 MT valued at $10.9 million.

While China lifted its ban on U.S. pork, trade in U.S. live swine has not resumed due to China's A-H1N1 pre-export testing requirements for live hogs. All imports are breeding animals. The United States accounted for well over half of China's swine imports prior to the A-H1N1 ban in May 2009, reaching more than 10,000 head in 2008. Live swine imports in 2011 are expected to rise 29 percent to 9,000 head, with the EU and Canada accounting for all these sales. U.S. negotiations regarding China's A-H1N1 requirements for swine continue. Post believes Chinese swine imports could be significantly higher in 2011 depending on the results of ongoing negotiations to lift the ban on U.S. live swine.

Pork exports expected to rise considerably, while swine exports to decrease

China's pork exports in 2011 are forecast at 330,000 MT (CWE), a 19 percent increase from 278,000 MT in the previous year, fueled by strong demands in China's export markets. Hong Kong, Japan, and Kyrgyzstan are the top three traditional Chinese export markets accounting for nearly 80 percent of China's total shipments.

China's live swine exports to Hong Kong and Macau for local fresh meat consumption in 2011 are expected to decline nearly three percent to 1.67 million head from 1.72 million head in the previous year due to a tight domestic swine supply. In addition, growth is limited by slaughter capacity and flat demand in these markets.

Statistic Tables

Cattle PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Cattle China	2009		2010		2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009				Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	105,722	105,722	105,430	105,430	105,060	104,814	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	12,335	12,335	12,603	12,603	12,900	12,960	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	48,000	48,000	47,000	47,000	46,480	46,480	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	42,576	42,576	41,500	41,500	40,850	40,900	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	47	47	90	85	70	100	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	47	47	90	85	70	100	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	148,345	148,345	147,020	147,015	145,980	145,814	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	29	32	40	31	31	30	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	29	32	40	31	31	30	(1000

							HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	42,382	42,379	40,808	41,170	40,075	40,440	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	42,382	42,379	40,808	41,170	40,075	40,440	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	504	504	1,112	1,000	985	985	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	105,430	105,430	105,060	104,814	104,889	104,359	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	148,345	148,345	147,020	147,015	145,980	145,814	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0		0		0		(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	-292	-292	-370	-616	-171	-455	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	-3	-3	-1	0	0	0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	-6	-6	-3	-3	-2	-1	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	71	71	70	70	69	69	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	-18	-15	-50	-54	-39	-70	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	40	40	39	39	38	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	2009		2010		2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009				Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Slaughter (Reference)	42,382	42,379	40,808	41,170	40,075	40,440	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	5,764	5,764	5,550	5,600	5,450	5,500	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	23	23	23	40	33	55	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	23	23	23	40	33	55	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	5,787	5,787	5,573	5,640	5,483	5,555	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	38	38	45	51	42	60	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	38	38	45	51	42	60	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	5,749	5,749	5,528	5,589	5,441	5,495	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use,	0	0	0	0	0		(1000 MT

Losses							CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	5,749	5,749	5,528	5,589	5,441	5,495	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0		(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	5,787	5,787	5,573	5,640	5,483	5,555	(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	136	136	136	136	136	136	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	-6	-6	-4	-3	-2	-2	(PERCENT)
Import Change	283	283	0	74	43	38	(PERCENT)
Export Change	-34	-34	18	34	-7	18	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	15	15	22	11	9	5	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	-5	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	(PERCENT)
Population	1,338,612,968	1,338,612,968	1,347,563,498	1,345,306,033	1,356,818,737	1,352,032,563	(PEOPLE)
Per Capita Consumption	4	4.3	4	4.2	4	4.1	(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	2009		2010		2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009				Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Total Beginning Stocks	462,913	462,913	469,960	469,960	468,507	464,400	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	48,788	48,788	49,100	49,100	49,000	47,500	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	655,545	655,620	660,000	665,000	661,000	667,954	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	6	6	2	7	2	9	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	6	6	2	7	2	9	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	1,118,464	1,118,539	1,129,962	1,134,967	1,129,509	1,132,363	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	1,602	1,693	1,650	1,721	1,675	1,675	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	1,602	1,693	1,650	1,721	1,675	1,675	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	645,402	645,386	658,005	667,000	662,034	686,275	(1000 HEAD)

Total Slaughter	645,402	645,386	658,005	667,000	662,034	686,275	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,846	800	800	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	469,960	469,960	468,507	464,400	465,000	443,613	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	1,118,464	1,118,539	1,129,962	1,134,967	1,129,509	1,132,363	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	2	4	0	3	0	3	(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	7047	7047	-1453	-5560	-3507	-20787	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	5	5	2	2	0	-1	(PERCENT)
Sow Change	3	3	1	1	0	-3	(PERCENT)
Production Change	3	3	1	1	0	0	(PERCENT)
Production to Sows	13	13.4	13	13.5	14	14.1	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1596	1687	1648	1714	1673	1666	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	139	139	140	142	141	148	(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

Animal Numbers, Swine China	2009		2010		2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009				Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Total Beginning Stocks	462,913	462,913	469,960	469,960	468,507	464,400	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	48,788	48,788	49,100	49,100	49,000	47,500	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	655,545	655,620	660,000	665,000	661,000	667,954	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Imports	6	6	2	7	2	9	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	6	6	2	7	2	9	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	1,118,464	1,118,539	1,129,962	1,134,967	1,129,509	1,132,363	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	1,602	1,693	1,650	1,721	1,675	1,675	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	1,602	1,693	1,650	1,721	1,675	1,675	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	645,402	645,386	658,005	667,000	662,034	686,275	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	645,402	645,386	658,005	667,000	662,034	686,275	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,846	800	800	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	469,960	469,960	468,507	464,400	465,000	443,613	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	1,118,464	1,118,539	1,129,962	1,134,967	1,129,509	1,132,363	(1000

							HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	2	4	0	3	0	3	(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	7047	7047	-1453	-5560	-3507	-20787	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	5	5	2	2	0	-1	(PERCENT)
Sow Change	3	3	1	1	0	-3	(PERCENT)
Production Change	3	3	1	1	0	0	(PERCENT)
Production to Sows	13	13.4	13	13.5	14	14.1	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	1596	1687	1648	1714	1673	1666	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	139	139	140	142	141	148	(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)

Cattle and Beef Trade Matrices

China Live Cattle Imports by Reporting Countries Export Statistics 2008-2010 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	15,075	47,081	79,871	69.65
Australia	12,416	32,798	57,552	75.47
New Zealand	2,651	10,028	16,998	69.51
Uruguay	0	4,131	5,176	25.30
Other	8	124	145	16.94
Source: Global Trade Atlas				
HS Codes: 010210, and 010290 Note: As of 2009, China changed its live cattle imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. This table uses exporting countries' reports in number of head. Note: Uruguayan data is estimated. Available official data is only for Jan-Oct 2010.				

China Beef and Veal Imports, 2008-2010 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	4,424	14,275	28,419	99.08
Brazil	33	933	7,853	741.69
Uruguay	1,464	5,163	7,633	47.84
Australia	2,712	5,558	5,757	3.58
Hong Kong	1,064	2,181	4,670	114.12
New Zealand	173	2,505	2,442	-2.51
United States	0	0	0	0.00
Canada	0	0	0	0.00
Other	42	116	64	-44.83
Source: Global Trade Atlas				

HS Code: 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 021020, and 160250

China Live Cattle Exports, 2008-2010 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	33,340	31,610	31,202	-1.29
Hong Kong	29,485	28,657	27,949	-2.47
Macau	2,946	2,720	2,618	-3.75
Mongolia	301	229	615	168.56
Korea North	0	4	20	400.00
Uzbekistan	512	0	0	0.00
Other	96	0	0	0.00

Source: Global Trade Atlas
HS Code: 010210, 010290
Note: As of 2009, China changed its live cattle imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. The Chinese industry's conversion is 4 live cattle for 1 MT. This table uses the importing countries' statistics in number of head or the Chinese industry's conversion if importing countries statistics are not available.

China Beef and Veal Exports, 2008-2010 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	41,594	27,183	36,186	33.12
Hong Kong	14,276	11,392	12,458	9.36
Japan	5,449	4,846	6,245	28.87
Kyrgyzstan	2,149	2,042	4,249	108.08
Kuwait	3,188	3,192	3,579	12.12
Jordan	4,414	2,019	3,491	72.91
Israel	568	417	2,172	420.86
Lebanon	996	191	1,112	482.20
Malaysia	1,837	995	1,041	4.62
Korea North	180	85	263	209.41
Macau	248	223	261	17.04
Brunei	291	267	252	-5.62
Angola	603	330	228	-30.91
Libya	618	0	25	0.00
United Arab Emirates	660	72	2	-97.22
Korea South	3,948	196	0	-100.00
Other	2,169	916	808	-11.79

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

Swine and Pork Trade Matrices

China Swine Imports by Reporting Countries' Export Statistics 2008-2010 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	8,772	5,750	6,492	12.90

United States	7,086	4,249	2,501	-41.14
Denmark	126	156	2,106	1250.00
France	0	1,345	1,219	-9.37
Canada	3,876	0	666	0.00
Other	0	0	0	0.00
Source: Global Trade Atlas				
HS Code: 010310, 010391, and 010392				
Note: As of 2009, China changed its swine imports and exports from number of head to metric tons. This table uses exporting countries' reports in number of head. Numbers of EU countries are estimated due to incomplete data.				

China Pork Imports, 2008-2010 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Origin	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	545,524	207,984	318,988	53.37
Hong Kong	172,380	72,757	118,879	63.39
Denmark	76,066	46,246	72,632	57.06
Canada	42,119	28,225	38,992	38.15
United States	176,581	22,168	29,182	31.64
Spain	167	25,056	28,279	12.86
Germany	24	5	17,792	355740.00
France	72,882	12,954	11,183	-13.67
Ireland	4,601	25	532.8	0.00
Other	704	584	1,516	159.59
HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, and 160249 Source: Global Trade Atlas				

China Swine Exports, 2008-2010 (Number of Head)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	1,645,257	1,693,300	1,721,292	1.65
Hong Kong	1,546,517	1,601,987	1,636,001	2.12
Macau	98,597	91,313	85,236	-6.66
Other	143	0	60	0.00
Source: Global Trade Atlas HS Code: 010310, 010391, 010392 Note: As of 2009, China changed its swine trade number from number of head to metric tons. The Chinese industry's conversion is15 swine for 1 MT. This table uses reporting countries' import statistics in number of head, or the industry's conversion if importing countries' statistics in number of head are not available.				

China Pork Exports, 2008-2010 (Metric Tons)				
	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	% Change
Destination	2008	2009	2010	2010/09
World	170,999	178,509	213,563	19.64
Hong Kong	87,396	97,533	113,135	16.00
Japan	43,016	40,060	43,413	8.37

Kyrgyzstan	8,437	8,734	12,391	41.87
Philippines	3,541	6,421	10,860	69.13
Malaysia	7,142	5,576	8,748	56.89
Singapore	4,494	7,397	6,216	-15.97
Macau	4,622	4,984	5,990	20.18
Ukraine	0	475	2,000	321.05
Albania	519	1,671	2,642	58.11
Indonesia	2,097	1,559	1,253	-19.63
Lebanon	636	69	241	249.28
Angola	61	278	194	-30.22
Korea South	465	351	142	-59.54
Korea North	2,214	25	92	268.00
Vietnam	1,985	98	18	-81.63
Russia	71	71	0	-100.00
Other	4,303	3,207	6,228	94.20
Source: Global Trade Atlas HS Code: 020311, 020312, 020319, 020321, 020322, 020329, 021011 021012, 1021019, 60241, 160242, and 160249				

Monthly swine and productive sow inventory table

China Monthly Swine and Productive Sow Inventories, 2009-2010 (1,000 Head)			
2009	Total Swine	Productive Sows	Sow Ratio to Total
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	464400	47,500	10.47
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture			

Livestock Price Tables

China National Retail Beef Prices on Average, 2007-2010 (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.58)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/09
January	19.64	29.11	33.90	34.08	0.53
February	20.35	31.40	33.72	34.54	2.43
March	20.14	31.42	33.13	33.86	2.20
April	20.07	31.55	32.81	33.45	1.95
May	20.28	31.73	32.60	33.24	1.96
June	21.21	31.82	32.53	33.16	1.94
July	22.02	31.92	32.46	33.30	2.59
August	23.13	32.02	32.70	33.55	2.60
September	23.69	32.39	32.96	33.89	2.82
October	24.36	32.74	33.15	34.17	3.08
November	25.27	32.98	33.35	34.65	3.90
December	26.65	33.25	33.73	35.07	3.97
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Pork Prices On Average, 2007-2010 (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.58)					
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/09
January	14.91	25.53	21.25	19.31	-9.13
February	14.97	26.08	20.62	18.67	-9.46
March	14.50	25.56	19.30	17.32	-10.26
April	14.39	25.68	17.60	16.21	-7.90
May	15.86	24.71	15.68	16.09	2.61
June	17.74	24.10	15.46	16.04	3.75
July	20.77	23.58	16.27	17.54	7.81
August	22.95	23.18	17.94	19.30	7.58
September	22.10	22.59	18.97	20.11	6.01
October	21.15	20.86	18.71	20.42	9.14
November	22.35	19.46	18.47	21.33	15.48
December	24.05	20.34	19.11	21.94	14.81
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Hog Prices On Average 2007-2010 (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.58)					
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/09
January	9.55	16.50	13.41	12.05	-10.14
February	9.20	16.70	12.70	11.14	-12.28
March	8.91	16.83	11.63	10.06	-13.50
April	9.02	16.87	10.35	9.53	-7.92
May	10.20	15.77	9.24	9.62	4.11
June	11.37	15.35	9.33	9.64	3.32
July	13.12	14.82	10.13	11.14	9.97
August	14.27	14.47	11.38	12.19	7.12
September	13.60	13.86	11.85	12.55	5.91
October	13.21	12.50	11.47	12.78	11.42
November	14.13	11.90	11.40	13.55	18.86
December	15.46	12.91	12.09	13.79	14.06
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Piglet Prices On Average 2007-2010 (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.58)					
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/09
January	12.12	29.66	20.06	17.41	-13.21
February	12.26	30.62	20.11	16.60	-17.45
March	12.68	35.29	19.75	15.61	-20.96
April	13.31	38.23	18.27	14.74	-19.32
May	15.09	36.11	15.41	14.77	-4.15
June	17.17	34.55	15.08	14.39	-4.58
July	20.11	33.01	15.88	15.77	-0.69
August	24.09	30.94	17.74	17.61	-0.73
September	23.70	28.55	18.78	18.24	-2.88
October	22.62	23.44	18.14	18.21	0.39
November	23.84	20.02	17.39	18.55	6.67
December	26.21	19.42	17.55	18.64	-50.77
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

China Retail Industry Feed Prices for Fattening Swine On Average, 2007-2010 (RMB/KG, $1=RMB6.58)					
MONTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2010/09
January	1.98	2.51	2.50	2.69	7.60
February	1.98	2.55	2.48	2.68	8.06
March	2.03	2.55	2.46	2.68	8.94
April	2.01	2.60	2.46	2.69	9.35
May	2.05	2.60	2.45	2.72	11.02
June	2.07	2.65	2.48	2.73	10.08
July	2.11	2.73	2.53	2.73	7.91
August	2.17	2.73	2.57	2.75	7.00
September	2.24	2.71	2.62	2.76	5.34
October	2.23	2.71	2.62	2.77	5.73
November	2.33	2.57	2.64	2.80	6.06
December	2.42	2.50	2.68	2.81	4.85
Source: The Ministry of Agriculture					

(End of the report)