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China Agricultural Newsletter – November 2009

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Laws, Regulations and Policies

Supply and Marketing Cooperatives reformed to boost rural economy[1]

Chinese government approved a plan on Nov.3 to push forward the reform and development of the country's Supply and Marketing Cooperatives to advance rural economy.

Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, which have a history of more than 80 years in China, have served as an important platform for the distribution of agricultural products in rural areas.

Efforts will be made to improve the service, purchase and sale networks for means of agricultural production, agricultural consumer goods and agricultural products to further tap the rural market, said a statement issued after an executive meeting of the State Council.

The government will also reform enterprises owned by the Cooperatives to improve their competitiveness and encourage them to join the industrialization of agricultural products.

New soybean stockpiled from December[2]

New soybean harvest will be stockpiled from next month, buying at 1 percent higher than last year's price, according to a government document.

The price, at 3,740 yuan (US$548) per tonne, is in line with an earlier Reuters report.

Purchases will last until April 20, traders said, citing a document jointly issued by National Development and Reform Commission and the State Administration of Grain.

The government was also likely to offer 160 yuan per tonne to some local crushers in northeastern growing areas, which are willing to pay prices at between 3,740 yuan to 3,840 yuan per tonne, they said.

The policy has supported Dalian futures, with the most-traded September 2010 contract, at 3,944 yuan (US$580) per tonne, up 58 yuan from Nov. 25.

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[1] CRI.com Nov. 4, 2010
[2] Reuters Nov. 26, 2009

"The policy has provided a chance for investors to drive up the prices," said Liang Yong, an analyst with Galaxy Futures. Dalian is also supported by rising prices on the Chicago Board of Trade, which hit a 12-week high this week.

H1N1-related ban on US pork to be lifted[3]

China announced on Oct. 29 that it will lift its ban on US pork imports, which was implemented late April in the wake of an outbreak in humans of novel H1N1 influenza.

The US pork industry shipped nearly 400,000 metric tons of pork worth nearly US$690 million to China in 2008, making it the No. 3 destination for US pork. This year, due mostly to the H1N1-related ban, US pork exports to China through August were down by 50 percent over the same period last year.

China's announcement came at the conclusion of the US-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade meeting in Hangzhou. The bilateral forum was held to resolve trade issues between the countries. Re-opening the Chinese market to US pork was at the top of the agenda.

Pesticide companies cut by 30 percent to reduce pollution[4]

The number of China's pesticide companies would be cut by 30 percent by 2015, according to the draft of Industrial Policy for Pesticide Industry released on Nov.2 by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

The ministry said that the revenue of the country's 20 largest pesticide companies should account for 50 percent of the industry's total revenue by 2015, and 70 percent by 2020.

The gross output of the industry totaled 89.6 billion yuan (US$13.1 billion) from January to August, according to agrichem.cn, a Harbin-based portal for agricultural chemicals.

By 2015, 50 percent of the companies that produce pesticide ingredients would move to industrial areas to optimize industrial layout and reduce pollution, the ministry said. By 2020 the number would rise to 70 percent.

The draft suggested that by 2015 the 10 largest companies spend 3 percent of annual revenue on research and development, and by 2020, 30 percent of China's pesticide exports should have intellectual property rights.

The draft said by 2015 the pesticide industry should decrease waste gas, water and industrial residues by 30 percent, and increase by-product recycling by the same percentage. By 2020 both figures should rise to 50 percent.

From January to September China produced 1.69 million tons of pesticide ingredients, up 10.8 percent year-on-year, said China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

Industry and Business Watch

[3] ThePigSite News Oct. 30, 2009
[4] Xinhua News Nov. 3, 2009

Food output to top US$717b[5]

The output value of China's food industry is expected to grow 16.7 percent year on year to top 4.9 trillion yuan (US$717 billion) this year, according to the China National Food Industry Association.

China's food industry has grown rapidly recently and the food safety situation is improving, said Xiang Yuzhang, chief inspector of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.

Xiang said the food safety regulator inspected 1 million food producers, and checked 70,000 cases this year. The rate of qualified food products was 98.5 percent in the first half of this year, said Xiang.

Soybean reserve fails to attract buyers[6]

The most recent government auction to make way for a new yield of domestic soybeans has failed to attract buyers. The trend has been seen in the past 15 auctions since July, when buyers purchased only 2 percent of planned sales.

Jin Hailong, President of Heilongjiang Jinquan Cereal & Oil Trading Corp., said, "The market expected this because the price is unattractive. It's higher than imported soybeans. People are more willing to buy imports."   Che Decai, GM of Heilongjiang Xinliang Grain & Oil Corp., said, "We have 12 gain stocks. Rice stocks have been emptied, and corn stocks have been cleared by half, but soybean reserves only released 18 thousand tons, with 55 thousand tons left."

China began auctioning state soybean reserves in July, hoping to stabilize prices. Many are asking why the state reserve plan for corn and rice proved successful, but not for soybeans. Experts say it's because of the pricing mechanism. China's soybean import far exceeds domestic production, and the country has no say in pricing. Even if China purchases all the domestic production, it cannot increase domestic prices.

Another reason for failure is that China's soybean production is concentrated in the Northeast, where local buyers are not able to absorb large amounts.

Soybeans may rally on domestic demand[7]

Soybean prices may gain 20 percent by March as economic growth in China boosts demand for animal feed and cooking oil, US Soybean Export Council (USSEC) said.

The oilseed may surpass the nine-month high of US$12.365 a bushel reached June 5 in Chicago before new supplies from Brazil and Argentina become available, said Danny Murphy, USSEC treasurer.

Soybeans climbed to a three-month high on Nov. 4 and have gained 4.6 percent this year as imports by China are set to reach a record. The nation's demand for the oilseed protein meal may expand 27 percent in the next decade as rising meat consumption boosts demand for stock feed, according to HighQuest Partners, a consulting company based in St Louis, Missouri.

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[5] Shanghai Daily   Nov. 23, 2009
[6] CCTV.com   Nov. 15, 2009
[7] China Daily   Nov. 20, 2009

There will be a "substantial increase" in Chinese demand this marketing year, Murphy said in an interview in Tokyo. China's potential market for soybeans "could be three-times or four-times of what it is today as the economy continues to grow", he said.

Chinese soybean used for crushing will grow 7.6 percent from a year earlier to 44.1 million metric tons in the 2009/10 year, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast on Nov 10.

About 5 million tons of US soybeans have been delivered to China since Sept 1, and an additional 10 million tons are booked for delivery, council CEO Miguel Escobar said in the same interview. The US sold 19 million tons in China in the year ended Aug 31, he said.

State-owned, foreign giants fight for rice[8]

State-owned companies and major multinationals continue to expand their shares in China's domestic rice market, pushing out smaller producers.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Corporation (COFCO), the country's largest food processor, manufacturer and trader, opened a new rice processing plant in Dalian, Liaoning Province on Nov. 14, with an investment of 314 million yuan (US$46 million) and an annual processing capacity of 230,000 tons.

The plant is a part of COFCO's strategy to focus on the domestic market, said Chairman Ning Gaoning, at the opening ceremony.
COFCO already has three plants in Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces, with combined annual processing capacity of 340,000 tons.

The company sold 149,000 tons of rice in China in the first half of the year, a 335.3 percent increase year-on-year, and its sales revenue increased 315.2 percent year-on-year to HK$572 million (US$ 73.8 million) during the period.

COFCO's President Yu Xubo said the group aims to occupy 15 to 20 percent of the country's small-packed rice market in the future.

COFCO's move strengthens its competitive edge in the rice processing sector with Yihai Kerry Group, a member of Singapore-based Wilmar International. Currently Yihai has rice processing plants in Jiamusi, Heilongjiang Province with a processing capacity of 200,000 tons and Panjin, Liaoning Province. It also plans to build more in Heilongjiang, Jiangsu and Jiangxi provinces, according to Wu Zhihua, general manager of Yihai (Jiamusi) Grains and Oils Industries.

There were 7,698 rice processing plants in China as of the end of 2008, 90 percent of which are privately owned companies, according to China National Association of Grain Sector.

However, the capacity utilization rate of the rice processing industry is only 42 percent, Beijing-based China Times quoted an anonymous official from the State Administration of Grain at a July conference. Small-sized rice processing companies will be washed out as food giants increase their market shares, said Ma Wenfeng, an analyst at Beijing Orient Agribusiness Consultant.

Rice bran oil production to expand[9]

8 Global Times Nov. 16, 2009
9 Reuters Nov. 16, 2009

China will expand production of rice bran oil to help ease shortages of edible oil supplies, a company executive said.

Rice bran oil is the oil extracted from the germ and inner husk of rice. It is rich in vitamin E and suitable for high-temperature cooking such as stir-frying and deep-frying. It is a popular cooking oil in Japan.

China's annual rice output is about 185 million tons. If half of the rice bran production went to produce rice bran oil, it would account for 1.1 million tons of edible oil, equivalent to 5.8 million tons of soybeans, according to Tu Changming, trading director with the China operation of Wilmar International.

China's consumption of edible oils has doubled over the past decade to 24 million tons, and consumption could rise by 10 million tons in the coming decade, Tu estimated.
But limited farmland means the government has had to secure more acreage to grow cereals instead of soybeans.

China is already the world's largest soybean importer, with annual imports accounting for more than half of the world trade in the last marketing year. The country also imports large amounts of rapeseed and palm oil and soy oil.

Tu said that only 10 percent of China's rice bran was used to produce edible oil, and the rest was used for animal feed.

Wilmar International has a rice mill with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons in the northeastern province of Heilongjiang, which can produce 12 tons of edible oil a day, Tu said. "We think rice bran oil is the trend of future development," he said.

H1N1 flu confirmed in swine[10]

Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) announced on Nov. 21 that four cases of H1N1 tested positive in a hog slaughterhouse in North China’s Heilongjiang province, reported by Beijing's China News Service (CNS).

The H1N1 flu found in the cases is suspected to have been transferred from humans during the transportation or slaughtering process, according to CNS.

In order to avoid H1N1 outbreaks, MOA has inspected 87 million heads of live pigs since this autumn, and no cases have been found in pig farms, said the report.

Blue-ear disease breaks out in five provinces[11]

China’s five provinces of Shanxi, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Tibet confirmed seven cases involved in highly pathogenic blue-ear disease outbreaks, announced China’s Agriculture Ministry (MOA).

The disease caused 3,278 pig deaths and 7,724 were culled as of October 20, showing a better pig production situation this year against 2008, said the government.

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[10] Poultry E-News   Nov. 23, 2009
[11] Pig E-News   Nov. 3, 2009

No large-scale swine disease outbreaks were found since September, added MOA.

Pigs get ID chips in Chengdu[12]

Pigs in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, began having two identity chips fixed on their back legs detailing where they were butchered, examined and sold.

Forty-five markets in downtown Chengdu have started to sell pork with ID chips, said a spokesman with the city's food and drug administration on Nov.20.

Two plastic rings containing the chips with information on where the pig was bred are fixed around the pig's hinder limbs before it is sold to a slaughterhouse. Additional information is added to the chips as the pig gets slaughtered, inspected and sold to the end market.

The chip is scanned when each piece of pork is sold so that the customer can have a receipt with a code that links to an entry that records the slaughter, inspection and sale of the pork in a city database.

Every seller is required to scan the chip of meat they purchase so that the system logs how much pork they have in stock. Meanwhile, their electronic scales are linked to the market system to keep track of how much pork they sell. The customer could inquire about the pork by phone, text message or on the administration's website to ensure it was safely bred, butchered, stored and transported as well as properly examined.

The city government and seller pays for every identity chip, which costs two yuan (US$0.29), the spokesman said. The cost is too small to affect the pork price. Each of the pork pigs sold in Chengdu will get ID chips by the end of next April, the spokesman added.

Shanghai Xinnong to install pig feed intake data system[13]

Shanghai Xinnong Feed will install an automatic data collection system related to feed intake at their research farm located in Xinchang, Shanghai.

The so-called Feed Intake Recording Equipment (FIRE), manufactured by Osborne Industries in U.S., will be used to test the performance of various feed rations and feed ingredients, and the genetic capabilities of breeding pigs.

Shanghai Xinnong is a feed company that focuses on the research, development, manufacturing and marketing of complete feeds, multi-premixes and concentrated feeds for large pig farms in China. It has been supplying feed to farms within Shanghai and the surrounding provinces for more than ten years.

The system is bound to be installed by the end of November. The system automates data collection of feed intake, the weight of each meal an animal consumes, and the weight of each animal. Each feeder is equipped with an antenna which reads the individual Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag, thus identifying each individual animal. The information collected by the feeders is then sent to the on-farm computer programme database.

Poor irrigation may cost US$2.64 bln by 2030[14]

[12] Xinhua News Nov. 20, 2009
[13] ThePigSite News Nov. 19, 2009

A report by McKinsey showed that China's major grain-growing regions could suffer substantial agricultural losses due to drought brought on by climate change in the coming years.

Known as the "bread basket", the Northeast and the North China together produced as much as 25 percent of China's total grain output of 528.7 million tons in 2008, close to the total grain production of Brazil.

In February this year, severe drought damaged 4.5 million hectares in eight provinces in North China, a region encompassing half of China's total wheat growing area. In May, Heilongjiang suffered its worst drought in nearly 60 years, with 6 million hectares affected.

Even a "moderate" climate change scenario is to result in reduced precipitation in the Northeast and North, leading to a loss of as much as 18 billion yuan (US$2.64 billion) by 2030, down from an expected 14 billion yuan (US$2.05 billion) in income without the impact of climate change, McKinsey's analysts wrote in the report.

The Northeast is especially vulnerable to drought due to its undeveloped irrigation infrastructure, and will lose 50 percent of its total output by 2030, the report said.

"Without sufficient measures in place, China's long-term food security, and indeed social stability, could be put at serious risk," said Martin Joerss, a partner at McKinsey who leads the firm's climate change initiative in China.

Investment into irrigation measures, together with expanded insurance coverage, could help cut agricultural losses from drought in Northeast and North, the study showed.

China spends around 10 billion yuan (US$1.46 billion) annually nationwide on irrigation and technology to mitigate the effects of drought.

In North and Northeast China alone, China will need to spend up to 5 billion yuan (US$732.25 million) annually on measures including drip and sprinkle irrigation, soil conservation, seed engineering, reservoirs and water storage. Through such measures, the study shows, China could avert as much as a 50 percent, or 9 billion yuan (US$1.32 billion), loss of crops in 2030.

In addition to the irrigation measures, partial losses could be covered by agricultural insurance. Today, only 25 percent of China's farmland is covered by agricultural insurance, compared with 75 percent in the US, Joerss said.

"It's the role of the government to educate the users about the value of agricultural insurance, and provide regulatory incentives for insurance companies to do that," as the majority of farmers in China do not have the financial means and prefer the government to help.

The Beijing municipal government is encouraging rural insurance programs. Currently it gives 10 percent premium subsidies to insurers providing such services, and subsidies at all levels to farmers are as high as 80 percent of the premium, according to the China Insurance Regulatory Commission.

AGCO expands market in China[15]

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[14] Global Times Nov. 26, 2009
[15] Xinhua News Nov. 25, 2009

AGCO, the world's third biggest agricultural equipment maker, said on Nov.25 it would invest US$100 million in China in the next three to five years to boost its presence in the emerging market.

The company will open two factories in China next year, one in the eastern city of Changzhou making low and medium-powered tractors, generators and transmissions and the other in the northeastern Heilongjiang Province producing high-powered tractors, combines and balers.

"The growing population and the shrinking arable land demand better mechanization in the agriculture sector. The demand in China will increase significantly over the next years," said Hubertus M. Muhlhauser, the company's senior vice president at a press conference.

He said the subsidy offered by the Chinese government for the farmers which topped 13 billion yuan (US$1.91 billion) this year would also facilitate the company's expansion.

McDonald's fighting to lure locals[16]

In the face of stiff competition from both local and international fast-food chains, McDonald's is showing signs of desperation, eager to cling to its share of an increasingly crowded, and cheap food market.

Following a drastic price slash in February, as the financial crisis bit into consumers' budgets, McDonald's China unveiled another price cut Nov.11 in 19 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and expected to run until year's end.

In what the company calls "the extra-value meal lunches" offer in China, McDonald's cut between 30.2 percent and 44.4 percent off its prices, offering two options for its lunch package at 15 yuan (US$2.2) and 17.5 yuan (US$2.6), which include five burgers, such as Filet-O-Fish, Double Cheeseburger and Big Mac.

Insiders said this is the largest price cut and some products are sold at the same level as 10 years ago or even lower. Yu Mingyang, professor of Marketing at the Antai College of Economics and Management at Shanghai Jiaotong University, said the fast-food giant's latest price cut responds to increasing pressure from its rivals KFC and domestic fast-food chains.

Growth seen in feed production[17]

National Bureau of Statistics reports China’s October feed production reached 12.298 million metric tons, an increase of 25.8% from the level in October 2008.

China’s total output of feed from January to October 2009 rose by 22% on an annual basis to 107.941 million metric tons.

VIV China 2009 well attended[18]

In 3 days from Oct. 19 to 21, VIV China 2009 had 266 exhibiting companies from 20 countries showing products and services related to Pigs (78%), Poultry (77%), Cattle (41%) and Fish (26%).

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[16] Global Times Nov. 12, 2009
[17] Feed E-News Nov. 16, 2009
[18] WorldPoultry.net Nov. 25, 2009

It welcomed 12,679 industry professionals. Besides a strong attendance of Chinese visitors, there was a significant flow of international visitors from the Middle East (Iran and Pakistan). Regarding the origin of Chinese visitors, Beijing, Shandong, Hebei, Shanghai and Guangdong belong to the top 5.

Considering the buying interest, visitors represented the following industry sectors; Feed mills (27%), Feed ingredients and additives (13%), Animal health (11%), Poultry farms (10%) and Pig Farms (8%). This scope reflects the growing importance of the Chinese livestock industry and it continues for 2010 with even a broader range of suppliers.

Alongside the exhibition the seminar programme took place which elaborated on knowledge transfer in the Chinese animal husbandry markets. Next to the seminars, technical sessions were organized. Dr Terry Ward from Zinpro Performance Minerals discussed the effect of ZPM on Pig Feed. Kemira Chemicals, represented by Dr LiLi, talked about the strategic use of organic acids and salts to improve animal production.

VNU Exhibitions and CNAS are organizing VIV China 2010 from 21-23 September at NCIEC in Beijing.

Jamesway launched Beijing operation center[19]

Jamesway announced the launch of Beijing Operations Center at the VIV China Show in Beijing in October.

Jamesway secured an order of 10 P120 Platinum Setters and 6 P40 Hatchers for Shandong Yisheng Livestock and Poultry Breeding Co. LTD., which will be produced mainly from China, with controls and critical components contributed from Canada.

With the launch of 3 new products in January, Jamesway expects to see continued success and further achievement in both US and international markets in 2010.

Zhongpin reports record results for Q3 2009[20]

Zhongpin Inc., a leading meat and food processing company in China, has reported higher revenues, net income, and diluted earnings per share for the third quarter of 2009.

According to the company, revenues increased 26.7 per cent in the third quarter 2009 compared to US$194.9million from US$153.8 million in the third quarter 2008. The company's net income also rose by 30.7 per cent, that is, from US$10.1 million to US$13.2 million in 2009. Diluted earnings per share increased 29.4 percent to US$0.44 from US$0.34.

The trend for hog and pork prices during the third quarter 2009 turned upward in July and early August, then stabilized at those somewhat higher levels through September.

The company announced that it has started to construct three cold storage processing firms and distribution centers adjacent to three of its food processing plants in Henan province. Each center will add approximately 20,000 square meters of space; processing is expected to begin in the second quarter of 2010. Initially, about 40 percent of the capacity will handle Zhongpin's pork and agriculture products, with the remaining 60 percent used to provide storage, processing, and

[19] WorldPoultry. Net Nov. 17, 2009
[20] ThePigSite News Nov. 11, 2009

allocation services for other food producers. Total cost for all three centers will be approximately US$13.6 million.

Construction of two new pork processing plants in Tianjin, which began in April 2009, continued during the quarter. The production lines for chilled and frozen pork products and prepared meat products, with a total of 136,000 metric tons of capacity, are expected to come in line in the first and third quarters of 2010, respectively.

Construction of a new pork processing plant in Changge, with 36,000 metric tons of capacity, is in progress and is expected to come on line in the fourth quarter 2009.

Construction of one premium food oil plant in Changge, with 20,000 tons of capacity, is going on. It is expected to take shape in the second quarter 2010.

Wine producers and sellers approach Chinese market with caution[21]

Chinese wine imports have soared more than 10-fold in the past few years but foreign producers hoping to cash in on the boom are warning the market is fickle and not for the faint of heart.

China is on track to import 10 million cases of wine this year, up from 840,000 in 2004, according to the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC).

Asian wine consumption, excluding Japan, is expected to double from this year to US$27 billion in 2017, the council believes, with much of that growth driven by Hong Kong and cash-rich Chinese mainland.

The disposable income of an emerging Chinese middle class has grown and many of its members are choosing wine as a healthier alternative to spirits, said Raymond Yip, the HKTDC's assistant director.

Raymond Signorello, proprietor of Signorello Vineyards in California's Napa Valley, said he has been struggling to find the right agent to market his premium reds on the mainland. "It's kind of a gold rush, and there are a whole pile of Johnny-come-lately types who want to make a quick buck," he said.

Hong Kong and Chinese mainland officials announced last week they had reached a deal on improving customs procedures to ease the flow of wine to the mainland.

Some wealthy mainland and Hong Kong drinkers are also turning to wine as an investment after wild swings in the stock and property markets. Last month, auction giants Sotheby's and Christie's both said Hong Kong was overtaking New York and London as the world's largest market for rare vintages.

Renewables to account for 10 percent of primary energy in 2010[22]

In 2010, China can basically achieve the goal of “renewable energy accounting for up to 10% of primary energy”, according to Deputy Director Li Junfeng of the Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) who spoke at China Energy and Environment Summit on November 2. Currently China's renewable energy accounts for 9

[21] AFP Nov. 8, 2009
[22] People’s Daily Nov. 3, 2009

percent of primary energy.

Li Junfeng also confirmed NDRC is drawing up "guidance on renewable energy development." He said that in this 10 percent proportion, hydropower accounts for up to 8 percent, followed by wind power which accounts for about 1 percent. The development of solar water heaters makes a significant contribution to the use of renewable energy sources. At present it has reached 150 million square meters.

It is understood the proportion of hydropower in primary energy rising from 5 percent at the end of 2008 to 8 percent next year means that in the next two years China's hydropower generation capacity will increase by 60 percent. That 1 percent of wind power means increase in wind power generation capacity will double.

"At present, we assume it is not very difficult to reach 10 percent next year," Li Junfeng said, "China does not have to worry about development of all kinds of clean energy being too slow, on the contrary China should pay attention to their developing too fast, including nuclear energy, wind, solar and other new energy sources. They have been developing rapidly."

A-Power targets U.S. market[23]

A-Power Energy Generation Systems has signed a cooperation agreement with equity firm US Renewable Energy Group (US-REG) to build a plant in the United States to supply wind energy turbines to renewable energy projects in North and South America.

The joint announcement in Washington on Nov. 23 came three weeks after A-Power said it planned a US$1.5 billion wind farm project in West Texas along with US companies.

Suntech to open solar panel plant in US[24]

Suntech Power, China's largest solar panel manufacturer, announced plans on Nov. 16 to open its first US factory in the Greater Phoenix, Arizona State.

The plant is expected to begin production in the third quarter of 2010, and it will have an initial production capacity of 30 megawatts (MW). The company will make an initial investment of US$10 million, according to Steven Chan, chief strategy officer of Suntech.

The US plant, which will be about 80,000 to 100,000 square feet, and will initially employ 75 people, probably increasing over time to 200 within the year as the North American market develops.

Roger Efird, managing director of Suntech said the company had been mulling over having a manufacturing site in the US for several years. As the solar energy market grows rapidly in North America, the company decided to place a factory closer to its customers.

Suntech estimates that it already has about a 12 to 13 percent market share in the US, according to Efird, with a goal of reaching 20 percent by the end of 2010.

Headquartered in Wuxi, an eastern city of China, Suntech was listed on the New York Stock Exchange in December 2005. Its sales revenue in 2008 was about US$2 billion.

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[23] Reuters Nov. 18, 2009
[24] Global Times Nov. 17, 2009

Statistics

China major meat sales price in November[25]

Pork (Lean):

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets)				Var. Percent		
A. 11/11/09-11/20/09	B. 11/01/09-11/10/09	C. 10/11/09-10/20/09	D. 11/11/08-11/20/08	(A-B)/B	(A-C)/C	(A-D)/D
22.68	22.56	22.76	24.00	0.53%	-0.35%	-5.50%

Egg:

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets)				Var. Percent		
E. 11/11/09-11/20/09	F. 11/01/09-11/10/09	G. 10/11/09-10/20/09	H. 11/11/08-11/20/08	(E-F)/F	(E-G)/G	(E-H)/H
7.70	7.72	8.02	7.42	-0.26%	-3.99%	3.77%

Chicken:

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets)				Var. Percent		
I. 11/11/09-11/20/09	J. 11/01/09-11/10/09	K. 10/11/09-10/20/09	L. 11/11/08-11/20/08	(I-J)/J	(I-K)/K	(I-L)/L
14.44	14.50	14.58	14.92	-0.41%	-0.96%	-3.22%

Beef (Fresh Boneless):

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets)				Var. Percent		
M. 11/11/09-11/20/09	N. 11/01/09-11/10/09	O. 10/11/09-10/20/09	P. 11/11/08-11/20/08	(M-N)/N	(M-O)/O	(M-P)/P
34.06	33.84	33.92	33.64	0.65%	0.41%	1.25%

25 China Animal Agriculture Association