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China Agricultural Newsletter – May 2010

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Laws, Regulations and Policies

Speculation on farm produces to be curbed¹

China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) said on May 24 it will curb speculation in farm produce, prices manipulation, and supplies monopolies, and investigate criminals when severe market disruption is spotted. Specific definitions and punishment are currently being discussed.

Prices hike were seen this year in rice, grain, garlic, vegetables and green beans, possibly because of the drought in Southwest China and the cold weather in Central and East. The soaring prices are also believed to have been caused in part by hoarding, market manipulation, and rumors by unscrupulous traders.

The local pricing department will keep up with the price changes in crucial agricultural products and improve the price monitoring system, said the NDRC. The abnormal price changes must be inspected and reported without delay, and temporary price intervention will be necessary in some cases. In this way, other speculations in the future could be prevented or stopped.

The NDRC also ordered local offices to announce information about demand, supply, produce, and price changes, as well as clarify facts to stop rumors.

The rumor that garlic can help prevent infection with H1N1 helped the garlic price surges, although there is no scientific evidence for this belief, experts said earlier. The price of garlic shot to 20 yuan per kg in Guangzhou on May 12, and garlic was priced at 13.5 yuan (\$1.98) per kg in Beijing on May 13. Garlic prices in Jinxiang county, the well-known garlic growing area in East China's Shandong province, have skyrocketed since last October, when the wholesale market price hit a low of 0.15 yuan per kg.

Government to tap grain reserve as price soaring²

After weeks of rising corn prices, the Chinese government announced on May 17 that it would take measures to control the fluctuations.

Corn futures contracts for September delivery have risen over 6 percent since January, hitting 1,951 yuan (US\$285.70) per ton on May 18. That is a massive jump considering daily trading normally fluctuates between five and 20 basis points.

¹ China Daily May 25, 2010

² Global Times May 19, 2010

Zeng Liying, vice director of the State Administration of Grain, announced that the government would open up the grain reserve in order to alleviate the price pressure. Zeng said the price increase was primarily due to the drought in South China, bad weather that pushed back the planting season, and reduced output.

Land plan aims at food security³

China plans to reclaim more arable land in next three years, a move to strengthen food security after natural disasters hurt grain production.

Ten important grain producing provinces signed contracts with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR), vowing to totally reclaim 10 million mu (667,000 hectares) of arable land and add 10 million tons of grain production in the coming three years. The 10 provinces include Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Jiangsu.

The central government plans to invest 20 billion yuan (US\$2.93 billion), and the provincial governments will invest another 36 billion yuan (US\$5.27 billion), according to the MLR.

As of now, China needs a minimum of 120 million hectares of arable land to meet its annual grain demand of 500 million tons, said Hu Biliang, an agriculture researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

However, the total amount of arable land has declined in recent years. The country's total arable land dropped 19,300 hectares to 121.7 million hectares in 2008, according to the latest MLR figures. In 1996, arable land totaled about 130 million hectares.

The drought that hit Southwest China earlier this year, the ongoing rainstorm disasters in South and Central China, and the recent frosty weather in northern areas will cause a decrease in grain output this year, said Guo Qinghai, a professor with Jilin Agriculture University.

China's population is projected to peak at 1.5 billion people around 2030, and grain consumption will reach 600 million tons at that time, Zhai Huqu, a professor with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, wrote in an article.

The grain yield per unit of land has stayed almost level over the past 10 years, meaning expanding arable land to meet growing food demand is a necessity, according to Guo.

Land sales revenue accounted for more than half of local governments' income in 2009, according to the MLR. Local governments thus have no motivation to protect arable land. Making matters worse is that land occupied by developers is usually the most arable, while reclaimed land is much less suitable for crop production, Guo said

Farmers to receive subsidies directly from treasury⁴

Chinese financial sectors, revenue departments, customs and commercial banks in every province and city will become virtually interconnected within two years. Once realized, farmers will be able to directly receive subsidies from the national treasury.

³ Global Times May 21, 2010

⁴ People's Daily May 24, 2010

China has initially established three systems for the national treasury, where financial sectors, revenue department and banks are linked via the Internet. Accounting data of the treasury is managed centrally, and the information can be controlled systematically, said Su Ning, vice president of the central bank.

With the help of these systems, people can pay for taxes to the national treasury in seconds and farmers can get their subsidies fast and safely.

Industry and Business Watch

Wild weather a concern for crop output⁵

The central government is increasingly concerned over possible negative impacts to the country's agricultural output caused by the unusual climate, researchers said.

A conference analyzing meteorological conditions in May and the potential negative impact on spring plowing in the country was held by the Ministry of Agriculture and China Meteorological Administration.

Temperatures in major grain production regions will rise very quickly the first 10 days of this month, bringing a golden period for plowing, according to the ministry. Meanwhile, since the average temperature in May will be a little higher than previous years, measures to prevent winter wheat from being hit by disasters, such as dry hot winds, should be taken as soon as possible, it said.

With the drought in Southwest China, enlarging areas to plant crops is the top task, the ministry said.

China has increased its grain yield for six consecutive years. Currently, the country has up to 235 million tons of food reserved for disasters or famine, and 1.8 million tons have been delivered to drought-hit areas to stabilize local grain prices.

2010 summer grain output cautiously optimistic⁶

China's four major grain production areas have shown a cautiously optimistic attitude toward their 2010 summer grain output, after extreme weather caused havoc on agricultural production in the north and southwest of the country.

Henan, Shangdong, and Anhui provinces expect output of wheat, a major summer grain, to be equal or slightly higher than last year while Hebei Province forecasts slightly reduced output, according to a high-level agriculture meeting held earlier this month in Zhengzhou City, the capital of Henan Province.

The four provinces have 22 percent of China's arable land and produce 60 percent of the country's summer grain.

Wheat crops have been affected by persistent cold weather since winter, provincial governors said.

⁵ China Daily May 4, 2010

⁶ Xinhua Net May 27, 2010

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, China's summer grain output accounts for about a quarter of its annual food yield.

The minimum amount of grain required annually to feed China's 1.3 billion people is 500 million tonnes. The central government last month unveiled funding plans worth more than 2.4 billion yuan (US\$352 million) to ensure summer grain output after extreme weather threatened harvests.

Bad weather damage rapeseed and cotton crops⁷

China's rapeseed and cotton crops have been damaged by heavy rain and snow, threatening to reduce output in the world's largest consumer of both commodities.

Rapeseed production this year may fall to less than 10 million metric tons to the lowest level since 2007, when China produced 8.6 million tons, Li Qiang, managing director at Shanghai JC Intelligence Co., said

Heavy snow in western Gansu province this month destroyed local crops and killed livestock. Snowfalls also hurt cotton crops in Xinjiang province and caused replanting in the biggest producing state.

The snowstorm in Gansu province was the latest in a string of weather events that have hurt crops this year, driving up prices of corn, sugar, cotton and vegetables. Torrential rain in 10 provinces in southern China will also cut rapeseed output, industry watcher cnyouzhi.com said.

China faces a cotton shortage of about 310,000 metric tons before new domestic supplies come onto the market after India halted exports and demand climbed. Still, damage to cotton crops isn't clear yet and there's no estimate on how much production will decline.

The worst drought in more than 50 years in the southwest of the country reduced sugar production, while persistent low temperatures in the north delayed spring planting of corn and soybeans.

High vegetable prices threaten the poorest⁸

According to data released by National Bureau of Statistics, in April, the Consumer Price Index saw a 2.8 percent increase year-on-year, and the average vegetable price rose by 24.9 percent. Vegetables, which form the majority of most Chinese people's daily diet, are no longer affordable for many low-income people.

If vegetable prices keep going up, low-income people and those living off financial support from the government will hardly get enough food to eat. Without effective, timely measures, the worst situation would be that a lot of people could face hunger again on a daily basis.

US corn purchased⁹

On April 28, USDA announced the export sale of 115,000 metric tons (4.5 million bushels) of U.S. corn to China. Despite strong production gains as a result of market-based reforms instituted 30 years ago, according to the U.S. Grains Council, the rapid growth of China's agricultural output

⁷ Bloomberg May 13, 2010

⁸ Global Times May 13, 2010

⁹ Feed E-News April 30, 2010

has begun to be outpaced by demand. The convergence of China's demand and production, in conjunction with their dramatic economic growth, has likely encouraged China to open their markets to corn imports.

U.S. Grains Council sources suggest six additional cargos of U.S. corn (250,000-300,000 metric tons or 9.8-11.8 million bushels) may have been booked for China delivery.

"This tranche of U.S. corn exports to China is certainly exciting and should pave the way for continuing imports," said Mike Callahan, USGC senior director of international operations. "As China's demand continues to increase, along with its economic growth and urbanization, China is likely to rely more heavily on imports as a way to maintain critical supply and demand balances."

Pork prices may extend gains in second half year¹⁰

Pork prices may extend gains in the second half of this year after low meat prices and high feed costs forced farmers to reduce livestock numbers, further boosting food price rises.

Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture show the average pork price was 17 yuan a kilogram in March, down 7 percent from February. The price declined slightly in the first two weeks of April, averaging at 16 yuan per kilo.

Farmers are also squeezed by high feed prices as grain prices advance. By the end of March, corn prices had risen for 21 weeks. As of March, pig feed prices had seen a 9 percent year-on-year increase.

A report from Southwest Securities said pork prices will increase after the hog price rally, pushing up food prices, a major component of the nation's consumer price index (CPI) package. "If CPI for April and May ends up higher than 3 per cent, (the central bank) is very likely to raise interest rates."

Many analysts forecast big gains for pork in the second half of this year. Hu Wenzhou, an analyst at BOC International, said if government purchases can help farmers break even, which means hog price is six times the grain price, the hog price will rise by 10 percent over last year.

US pork shipments officially welcomed¹¹

China gave official notice on May 14 that it is accepting shipments of U.S. pork, a move hailed by the National Pork Producers Council. Pork produced on or after May 1 now can be exported to China.

China closed its market to U.S. pork in late April 2009 in the wake of an outbreak in humans of novel H1N1 influenza, which the media misnamed "swine" flu.

In March, the United States and China reached an agreement to reopen the Chinese market to U.S. pork imports, but it took China until now to begin accepting product.

¹⁰ ThePigSite News May 1, 2010

¹¹ National Pork Producers Council May 17, 2010

“This is tremendous news for U.S. pork producers,” said NPPC President Sam Carney, a pork producer from Adair, Iowa. “China is one of our biggest markets, so being able to ship pork there is extremely important to the U.S. pork industry.

The U.S. pork industry exported nearly 400,000 metric tons of pork worth nearly US\$690 million to China/Hong Kong in 2008, making it the No. 3 destination for U.S. pork. Last year, U.S. pork exports to China/Hong Kong were down by 38 percent, falling to just under US\$427 million.

More low-priced beef imported¹²

Beef imports into China during January to March jumped 92 percent compared with the same period last year, to 3,644 tonnes. Shipments from most suppliers, New Zealand, Brazil and Uruguay, rose during this period; in contrast, imports from Australia registered a lower volume on a year ago.

Low supply from Australia, particularly during January and February, as wet weather reduced production, lowered available supply for China during the March quarter.

According to Meat and Livestock Australia, total imports of Australian beef into China fell 4 percent during the period (to 1,085 tonnes), with a 50 percent drop in chilled volumes, despite 1 percent increase in frozen beef.

During the first three months of 2010, China sourced more beef from other suppliers, including a 317 percent rise in volumes from Uruguay (1,508 tonnes) and a 130 percent jump in New Zealand product (927 tonnes). Imports of Brazilian beef also increased from zero during January to March last year to 124 tonnes this year.

JSR Genetics to build a 900 sow Nucleus¹³

JSR Genetics, the UK-based international pig breeding company, has agreed a joint venture to build and stock a state of the art Nucleus on a Greenfield site in China.

The 900 sow Nucleus will be located in Hubei province and is expected to be completed by December 2010. The deal, which includes the shipment of both dam lines and sire lines to the Hubei province, reinforces JSR’s commitment to investing in Nucleus facilities within their target markets.

To be known as Hubei Liangyou JSR Breeding Limited, the company will import 700 JSR Genepacker Large White and JSR Genepacker Landrace dams and 250 JSR Geneconverter 500 and JSR Geneconverter 600 sires. The herd will be situated in the Xiangyang District of the Hubei Province and distribution rights will allow JSR breeding stock and semen to be sold throughout the Hubei, Hunan, Henan, Jiangxi and Anhui regions.

“We are taking delivery of the animals in December 2010 to produce our first purebred JSR breeding stock by the end of 2011. There are up to 15 million sows within our sales territory and we believe the impact of JSR genetics in terms of improving productivity within the region will be dramatic: current average productivity is less than 16 pigs per sow per year, this is compared to the JSR average commercial production performance of over 25 pigs per sow sold per year,” says Guohong Quan for Hubei Liangyou Livestock and Poultry Company Ltd.

¹² TheCattleSite News April 29, 2010

¹³ Pig Progress.net May 17, 2010

China to become dominant force in animal feed market¹⁴

China is expected to become a dominant force in the world animal feed market, according to Bob Swick, Nutritionist with Singapore company Linden Nutrition speaking to the delegates attending the Australasian Milling Conference in Melbourne recently.

Chinese meat consumption is now 54kg/capita/year - nearly double the Asian average and just less than half that of the US. Pork remains China's most popular meat and its consumption has doubled in the past 10 years, slaughtering more than 700 mln pigs a year.

But chicken and beef had taken a greater share of the total market during the past 2 decades. Chicken consumption accounted for 9 percent of the total Chinese meat market in 1985, but had risen to 20 percent by 2008. Beef's share had jumped from 6 percent to 14 percent over the same period.

NSW-based Ausfarm Nutrition Products general manager Paul Meggison, who spent a number of years working in China, said rising meat consumption meant there were still opportunities for expansion in the compound feed market. He estimated the Chinese compound feed market had the potential to reach 275 mln tons by about 2020-2025, based on "market ceiling" factors. That would be a major share of the global feed market. "This will require an additional 20 percent of grain and oilseed meal, which translates to a yearly global production of 1,168 mln tons of coarse grain (an additional 195 mln tons) and 255 mln tons of oilseed meal (an additional 43 mln tons) by 2016," he said.

Swick said China's feed market grew an incredible 24 percent last year, stretching the ability of home-grown crops to supply enough grain for manufacture of stockfeeds. "China may become a net corn importer as early as 2011-2012 as demand for livestock feed overtakes China's internal supplies of corn and more acreage goes to horticultural production."

ABC, Sinofert to boost co-op in agro-related business¹⁵

The Agricultural Bank of China (ABC), the country's largest rural lender, and Sinofert Holdings Ltd, China's largest fertilizer company, signed a strategic cooperation agreement to boost collaboration in agro-related businesses. According to the agreement, they will jointly launch the Farmer's Benefit Kins Cards, a program combining the functions of loans, funds remittance, fee payment and agro-related subsidy payments.

ABC and Sinofert also vowed to further their cooperation in loans to rural households and the sales of machines and tools for agricultural use.

According to the agreement, ABC will rely on Sinofert's distribution network to promote purchases and sales of agricultural goods and materials via its Internet banking and telephone banking.

Meanwhile, ABC will provide loans to qualified rural clients of Sinofert at Sinofert's recommendation, to support agricultural production and farmers' commercial businesses.

World Bank lends US\$350M on food safety and road project¹⁶

¹⁴ Weekly Times Now May 1, 2010

¹⁵ Xinhua News May 22, 2010

¹⁶ Xinhua News May 14, 2010

The World Bank announced it had approved two loans totaling US\$350 million to help China enhance food safety and improve roads in the country's northwest.

A food safety project in northeast China's Jilin Province, one of the country's major agricultural provinces, would receive US\$100 million to help improve agricultural product quality and reduce food safety risks.

The project would help introduce good agricultural practice, improve the implementation of food safety regulations, and strengthen the food safety monitoring system, according to a statement from the bank's Beijing Office.

If the project proved successful, the measures would be introduced to other provinces in China, said the statement.

The other US\$250 million will finance a highway project in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, northwest China, accounting for over 44 percent of the total project cost of US\$573.68 million.

The loan will fund construction of a four-lane freeway, the improvement of rural roads in the poorest counties, and rehabilitation of three badly damaged sections of a national highway.

As the second highway project financed by the bank in Ningxia, the project will also support studies of road safety, highway maintenance, logistics, staff training, procurement of maintenance equipment, and enhancement of public road safety awareness, said the bank.

Great Wall Wine in talks for overseas vineyards¹⁷

China's Great Wall Wine Company is actively seeking overseas vineyards, as it moves to speed up its international business.

"Great Wall Wine is negotiating with vineyards in France and Chile, and an official statement is expected to be released soon," Qu Zhe, assistant to the general manager of China Oil & Foodstuffs Corporation (COFCO), which manages Great Wall Wine, said at a press conference.

Great Wall Wine, based in North China's Hebei Province, is the country's largest wine enterprise by production volume. The company's annual wine production is 50,000 tons. At present, Great Wall Wine has 74.8 hectares of its own vineyards, mostly located in East China's Shandong Province.

"China's wine market has great potential, and the country imports more than 20 percent of its good wine each year," said Li Zhuo, an analyst with Everbright Securities. "Great Wall's overseas move will improve its wine quality by including better vineyards and enhancing its international competitiveness." However, Li noted that Chinese companies still need to adapt to the tastes of foreign wine drinkers. "Foreign consumers might not like the taste of Chinese wine," she said.

The China Wine Market Investment Analyses and Forecast 2010- 2015 by China Investment Consulting shows China's wine sales reached 6.08 billion yuan (US\$890.5 million) in the first quarter of 2010, an increase of 30.24 percent over the same period in 2009.

¹⁷ Global Times May 25, 2010

First multi-crop large-scale evaluation of GM ecological impacts completed¹⁸

Chinese scientists of the Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) have completed the first multi-crop large-scale evaluation of GM ecological impacts.

Field trials conducted over 10 years in northern China show that mirid bugs (Heteroptera: Miridae) have progressively increased their population levels and acquired pest status in cotton and other crops, in association with a regional increase in Bt cotton adoption. More specifically, the results show that Bt cotton has become a source of mirid bugs and that their population increases are related to drops in insecticide use in this crop. Hence, alterations of pest management regimes in Bt cotton could be responsible for the appearance and subsequent spread of non-target pests at an agro-landscape level.

This study defines the long-term ecological effects of transgenic *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton on non-target pests, lays a theoretical basis to clarify the impact mechanism of the transgenic insect resistant crops on the insect population evolution, and has important significance to develop new theory and technology to sustainably control major pests.

Beijing strives to be “agricultural Silicon Valley”¹⁹

Beijing will rapidly develop bio-breeding technology in agriculture and work to build up itself as the "agricultural Silicon Valley" and seed-planting capital in the next few years, said Yang Weiguang, deputy director of Beijing's science committee.

Yang said Beijing has currently reserved over 390,000 national-class germplasm resources, ranking second in the world. The city science committee will build up a bio-breeding technology innovation platform, a seed-planting and agricultural biotechnology union as well as a biosciences business incubator to develop the strategic emerging bio-breeding industry.

Non-financial outbound investment rises²⁰

China's overseas direct investment (ODI) from non-financial sectors totalled US\$11.4 billion in the first four months this year, the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) announced.

In April alone, non-financial ODI stood at US\$3.88 billion, up 35.7 percent from March, said ministry spokesman Yao Jian at a press conference.

Business volume in overseas-contracted projects in the first four months hit US\$23.08 billion, up 28.7 percent year on year, he said.

New contracts valued at US\$36.64 billion were signed in the January-April period, down 17.8 percent from a year earlier.

China's non-financial ODI in the first quarter stood at US\$7.52 billion, up 103.3 percent from the corresponding period last year, covering 957 overseas enterprises in 102 countries and regions, according to the MOC.

Longyuan to spend US\$13b to lead wind power league²¹

¹⁸ Crop Biotech Update May 21, 2010

¹⁹ People's Daily May 20, 2010

²⁰ Xinhua News May 17, 2010

²¹ Xinhua News May 10, 2010

China Longyuan Power Group Corp plans to spend about 92 billion yuan (US\$13 billion) over the next five years to become the world's No 1 wind-power producer as global demand for clean energy increases.

The Hong Kong-listed company aims to install at least 16,000 megawatts of wind turbines in China and overseas by 2015, President Xie Changjun said in an interview after a climate conference in Beijing.

The expansion plan comes as the Chinese government encourages the use of renewable energy to cut reliance on more polluting coal. The Beijing-based company in December raised a net HK\$16.7 billion (\$2.2 billion) from the sale of 2.14 billion shares in Hong Kong in the world's third-biggest IPO by an alternative energy company.

"China so far has used only about 1 percent of its total estimated wind power resources and there is vast potential for future growth," Xie said. "We are also looking at opportunities overseas, including in South Africa, the US, Australia and Europe," he said.

Longyuan ranks fifth globally by wind-power capacity and plans to be third by 2012, according to Xie. The company had 4,503 megawatts of capacity last year and may have 6,500 megawatts by the end of this year.

China's domestic wind-power developers may see increased profit because of lower turbine installation costs and government-set fixed tariffs, Xie said. The cost to China Longyuan to erect each kilowatt of wind turbines may fall about 10 percent to 8,000 yuan this year because of "intense competition" in the manufacturing sector, he said.

China Longyuan purchases turbines from domestic suppliers whose prices are about 20 percent less than those of their overseas rivals, according to Xie. Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co and Sinovel Wind Group Co are among the largest suppliers to China Longyuan, Xie said. The company hopes to see carbon markets set up in China after 2012 to boost renewable energy development, he said.

The Chinese government is considering establishing exchanges for carbon trading in selected areas, as a nationwide market looks unlikely for the moment, Gao Guangsheng, director of the National Coordination Committee Office on Climate Change under the National Development and Reform Commission, said.

Statistics

Agricultural produce average prices from 200 major production counties May 1-10, 2010²²

| Product | Grade/Unit | Price (CNY) | Percentage changes as compared to last period (% , April 20-30, 2010) |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| Corn | Unprocessed / kg | 2.03 | 1.59 |
| Soybean | Unprocessed / kg | 5.03 | 0.34 |
| Hsien rice | Unprocessed / kg | 2.16 | 1.43 |
| Japonica rice | Unprocessed / kg | 2.61 | 1.45 |
| Wheat | Unprocessed / kg | 2.06 | 0.22 |
| Rapeseed | kg | 4.14 | 0.30 |
| Peanut | Shelled / kg | 9.68 | 0.57 |
| Hog | Finisher / kg | 9.74 | 0.96 |
| | Piglet / kg | 14.13 | 1.27 |
| Broiler | Ready for slaughter / kg | 11.62 | -0.13 |
| Live cattle | Ready for slaughter / kg | 16.65 | 0.14 |
| Live sheep | Ready for slaughter / kg | 17.38 | -0.06 |

²² National Bureau of Statistics

Major meat retail price May 2010²³

Pork (Lean):

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

| Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets) | | | | Var. Percent | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| A. 05/11/10-05/20/10 | B. 05/01/10-05/10/10 | C. 04/11/10-04/20/10 | D. 05/11/09-05/20/09 | (A-B)/B | (A-C)/C | (A-D)/D |
| 20.54 | 20.64 | 20.72 | 20.12 | -0.48% | -0.87% | 2.09% |

Egg:

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

| Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets) | | | | Var. Percent | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| E. 05/11/10-05/20/10 | F. 05/01/10-05/10/10 | G. 04/11/10-04/20/10 | H. 05/11/09-05/20/09 | (E-F)/F | (E-G)/G | (E-H)/H |
| 7.56 | 7.56 | 7.52 | 7.52 | 0.00% | 0.53% | 0.53% |

Chicken:

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

| Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets) | | | | Var. Percent | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| I. 05/01/10-05/10/10 | J. 04/21/10-04/30/10 | K. 04/01/10-04/10/10 | L. 05/01/09-05/10/09 | (I-J)/J | (I-K)/K | (I-L)/L |
| 14.86 | 14.78 | 14.78 | 14.64 | 0.54% | 0.54% | 1.50 % |

Beef (Fresh Boneless):

RMB1.00 yuan/kg

| Average Sales Price (Street markets & Supermarkets) | | | | Var. Percent | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| M. 05/01/10-05/10/10 | N. 04/21/10-04/30/10 | O. 04/01/10-04/10/10 | P. 05/01/09-05/10/09 | (M-N)/N | (M-O)/O | (M-P)/P |
| 34.28 | 34.34 | 34.44 | 33.70 | -0.17% | -0.46% | 1.72% |

²³ China Animal Agriculture Association