



China Agricultural Newsletter

October 2008

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Food safety draft law reviewed¹

China's top legislature Law Committee of National People's Congress on Oct. 23 began reviewing a draft law on food safety, which sets stricter food quality standards and demands greater government responsibility.

The draft, which was revised after the recent contaminated dairy products scandal, would ban all chemicals and materials other than authorized additives in food production.

Health authorities are responsible for assessing and approving food additives and setting their usage. "Only those proved to be safe and necessary in food production are allowed to be listed as food additives," the draft says.

Food producers must strictly stick to the food additives and their usage approved by authorities, on penalty of closure or revocation of production licenses in serious cases, according to the draft.

The draft also prohibits food safety supervision authorities from issuing inspection exemptions to food producers.

China began exempting companies producing globally-competitive products from quality inspection in 2000 to help them avoid repeated examinations and reduce their burden. The practice encountered severe criticism when it was discovered many of the companies producing and selling melamine-tainted dairy products had national inspection exemption qualifications.

The draft also asks health authorities to write and issue "scientific, safe and reliable" food safety standards, which are compulsory to all food producers, to ensure public health.

The standards would combine the current standards for edible agricultural products, food hygiene, food quality and other relative standards in the food industry, according to the draft.

Health authorities should refer to international standards and listen to opinions of food producers and consumers when writing the standards, the draft said. In effort to improve government supervision, the draft requires health agencies to conduct inspections and assessments of problematic food products as soon as they receive complaints.

The draft law also requires a quick and transparent reporting system, saying enterprises, hospitals and quality supervision agencies should immediately report all food safety

¹ Xinhua News Agency Oct. 24, 2008

incidents to health authorities. "No organizations, institutions or individuals should cover up, lie about or delay reporting food safety incidents. Destroying evidence is strictly forbidden," the draft says.

China's current food safety system involves at least five departments, including health, agriculture, quality supervision, industry and commerce administration, and food and drug supervision. The draft asks the departments, especially those at the grassroots level, to improve communication, cooperate closely with each other and faithfully fulfill their legal responsibilities.

Grain purchasing prices raised to boost production²

China's top economic planning agency National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) on Oct. 20 said it would raise the minimum purchasing price for wheat by as much as 15.3 percent starting next year.

The move aims to boost rural income and grain output. By hiking grain purchasing prices the NDRC hopes to motivate farmers to increase agricultural production.

The government's minimum purchasing price for white wheat next year will be 0.87 yuan (12.7 U.S. cents) per 500 grams, 13 percent higher than prices in 2008. In addition, prices for red and mixed wheat will be 0.83 yuan per 500 grams, up 15.3 percent.

NDRC also pledged to further increase subsidies for agricultural production materials, machinery and crop seeds. It will also increase commercial reserves of fertilizer to help ensure market supply and price stability. NDRC would like to expand China's grain production capacity by 50 million tons.

According to estimates from the State Grain Information Center, this year's grain output should reach 511.5 million tons, up 10 million tons from 2007.

The central government allocated 102.86 billion yuan (15.1 billion U.S. dollars) in agriculture subsidies this year, doubling the money from 2007.

NDRC also plans to raise the minimum purchasing price for rice next year, although it did not give further details.

Rural land use to be liberalized to boost development³

The Communist Party of China (CPC) issued a landmark policy document on Oct. 19 to allow farmers to "lease their contracted farmland or transfer their land use right" to boost the scale of operation for farm production and provide funds for them to start new businesses.

² Xinhua News Agency Oct. 20, 2008

³ People's Daily Oct. 19, 2008

The Decision on Major Issues Concerning the Advancement of Rural Reform and Development was approved by the CPC Central Committee on October 12 at a plenary session.

According to the full text of the document, markets for the lease of contracted farmland and transfer of farmland use rights shall be set up and improved to allow farmers to sub-contract, lease, exchange and swap their land use rights, or joined share-holding entities with their farmland.

Such transfers of land-use rights must be voluntarily participated by farmers, with adequate payment and in accordance with the law, the CPC Central Committee said.

According to domestic law, farmland is collectively owned, but meted out to farmers in small plots in long term leasing contracts. The new measures adopted are seen by economists as a major breakthrough in land reforms initiated by late leader Deng Xiaoping 30 years ago, which will avail farmers of opportunities to conduct scale management and new business operations.

When the document was drafted, some have argued that the new policy might create a few landlords and landless farmers who will have no means for a living. And arable lands to be used for non-farming purposes, might threaten the country's food safety.

To ease such fears, the CPC Central Committee also provided in the document that the country would carry out "the most stringent farmland protection system" and urged local authorities to firmly safeguard the 1.8 billion mu (120 million hectares) minimum farmland set line.

China is facing a sharp conflict between land supply and demand. The area of arable land shrank 610,100 mu in 2007 to 1.826 billion mu, only slightly above the government's set target.

The CPC Central Committee also called on local governments to stick to "the most stringent land conservation system" to strictly control the total scale of the land used for urban development.

The government would strive to double the per-capita disposable income of rural residents from the 2008 level to more than 1200 U.S. dollars by 2020, the document said.

The government would try to make a breakthrough in reforming the rural system, proceed in liberating the rural economy and improving its dynamics, create a better economic environment, improve rural development policy, it said.

China endeavors to set up modern rural financial system⁴

CPC Central Committee set the direction for establishing a modern rural financial system in effort to boost the rural economy. It said the country should promote innovation in rural financial system and lower the threshold for establishing rural financial institutions.

The committee also urged the establishment of a sound and safe rural financial system with the integration of commercial, cooperative and policy-based finance. Financing channels should be widened to steer more credit and social investment funds for rural development. The decision called upon various financial institutions to better support rural economic growth. Agricultural development banks should work to expand their agriculture-supporting businesses and offer more policy-based financial assistance to long-term loans for agricultural development and ongoing infrastructure construction in rural areas.

Postal saving banks should develop more business in favor of rural development. Banks in rural areas should lend new deposits mainly to local farmers. More new-type rural financial institutions should be set up. Small loans should be promoted and more financial services tailored to rural needs and conditions should be encouraged.

China Banking Regulatory Commission, the industry watchdog, said the country would have more than 100 new-type rural financial institutions operational by year end. Through August, there were 61 such institutions. Small loans stood at 100,000 yuan to 300,000 yuan for farmers in developed rural areas, and 10,000 to 50,000 yuan for those in less developed countryside.

The country's central bank decided to trial the provision of more small sum credit loans and group guarantee loans to farmers in nine provinces, including eastern Anhui, central Hubei and others. The CPC decision also allows farmer cooperatives to develop credit cooperation to push forward the rural credit system.

A market operating rural credit guarantee mechanism with government support and public participation should also be set up. Rural insurance and agricultural futures market should be enhanced, according to the document.

New standards set for dairy industry⁵

China's State Council issued a series of quality control regulations for dairy products on Oct 9. The move was prompted by the country's contaminated milk scandal.

The regulations tighten control of how milk-yielding animals are bred, how raw milk is purchased and the production and sales of dairy food. There will also be more severe

⁴ Xinhua News Agency Oct. 20, 2008

⁵ AQSIIQ website Oct. 10, 2008

punishment for people who violate safety standards and quality control departments that fail to fulfill duties. Relevant officials will also be punished if dairy food safety incidents occur.

The regulations state that quality watchdogs will now be required to carry out regular inspections of dairy products. Law-breaking producers will be blacklisted and ousted publicly.

Health authorities under the State Council will now be responsible for setting up national safety standards for dairy foods. Those standards will limit pathogenic animalcule, pesticide residue, veterinary drug residue and other hazardous substances in dairy products. There will also be new hygiene requirements for dairy producers along with standardized national quality testing methods.

"Any non-food chemicals or hazardous substances are prohibited from being added into raw milk in its production, purchase, storage, transport and sales," the State Council said.

Raw milk-purchasing stations will now need approval from local authorities to operate. The regulations state that stations should be run by dairy food producers, milk-yielding animal farms or milk farm cooperatives. Other organizations and individuals are banned from collecting raw milk.

The new regulations go into effect on Oct. 9.

Also that week, the Ministry of Health issued new limits on melamine levels in dairy products. A maximum 2.5 milligrams per kilogram was allowed for liquid milk, milk powder and food products containing at least 15 percent milk.

Contaminated baby formula has killed at least three infants in China and left more than 53,000 children with urinary tract problems, including kidney stones. So far, 27 people have been arrested over the scandal.

Industry and Business Watch

U.S. economist: China's growth may be capped by 8% if U.S. recession serious⁶

China's economic growth would be about 9 percent if the United States recession is mild, whereas a more serious U.S. recession could lead to the Chinese economic growth capped by about 8 percent, said Glenn Hubbard, dean of the Columbia Business School and a former advisor to U.S. President George W. Bush.

⁶ Xinhua News Agency Oct. 22, 2008

Speaking at a media briefing in Hong Kong on Oct.22, Hubbard said he expected the United States to record sub-par growths, or growths below 3 percent, in the fourth quarter this year and the first quarter of next year, and recovery was likely to gradually start in the second quarter of 2009.

Hubbard said China needs to rely more on domestic consumption in order for China to sustain a healthier economic growth.

US\$50 million rural health project launched⁷

An over 50-million-U.S. dollar pilot project to improve public health in rural areas was announced in Beijing on Oct. 20.

The pilot program is designed to seek ways for the improvement of rural health services and sustained improvement of health level of local people, according to the Ministry of Health.

The World Bank loaned China 50 million U.S. dollars for the Chinese Rural Health Development program. Another five million pounds was offered by the United Kingdom. The country's Ministry of Finance is responsible for paying off 80 percent of the loan. Provincial departments of finance would undertake the remaining 20 percent.

The Ministry of Health did not say when it will begin the program but once it starts it will be carried out in 40 counties in five years.

Those counties are in eight provinces and municipalities, including Shanxi Province, Shaanxi Province, Qinghai Province, Heilongjiang Province, Gansu Province, Jiangsu Province, Henan Province and Chongqing Municipality.

Agricultural Bank of China to get US\$19 billion capital injection⁸

Agricultural Bank of China (ABC) will get 19 billion U.S. dollars of capital injection from a unit of the country's sovereignty wealth fund, a vice bank president announced on Oct. 22.

Central Huijin Investment Ltd., a unit of the 200-billion-dollar China Investment Corp., will inject into the ABC cash in U.S. dollars that equals to 130 billion yuan, ABC vice president Pan Gongsheng told a press conference.

Central Huijin Investment Ltd. and the Ministry of Finance will each hold a 50 percent stake in the Agricultural Bank.

Technical preparation for the bank's initial public offering (IPO) will be finished in the

⁷ <http://blog.netat.net/index.php/viewnews-24073.html>

⁸ China Finance Net Oct. 22, 2008

second half of 2009, he said, adding that specific timetable and place of IPO haven't been decided yet.

The announcement came one day after the Chinese cabinet approved in principle ABC's restructuring plan, which will pave the way for the last of China's big four state-owned commercial banks to go public.

Citibank approved to set up 2 lending companies in rural China⁹

Citibank China on Oct. 5 said it had obtained regulatory approval to establish two lending companies in the country's rural areas, making it the first foreign bank to start such a business domestically.

The firms, respectively in Gong'an County and Chibi City of central Hubei Province, would offer both secured and unsecured loans, the bank said in a statement. They are expected to be operational in months, according to the statement.

A Hubei Provincial Banking Regulatory Commission source said the companies each had registered capital of 17 million yuan (US\$2.5 million) and were scheduled to start operation by year end.

"We understand the imperative to contribute to the further development of financial services in rural China. We believe these lending companies represent a compelling business model that will support the accomplishment of this objective," Citibank China chief executive Andrew Au said.

The rapid development in the agricultural sector in recent years has led to a huge increase for credit demand in Gong'an County and Chibi City.

Institution launched to improve rural water supply¹⁰

A national association for water supply and water-efficiency technology in rural areas was launched on Oct.7 by the Ministry of Water Resources. The move was China's latest initiative to enhance agricultural production and improve farmers livelihood.

Zhai Haohui, the new association's head, said the institution would intensify its research on water supply and water efficiency in rural areas. It would conduct research and development on water-saving measures and technologies for ensuring drinking water safety in such areas and help commercialize the new technologies.

Since 2000 China had pumped 61.6 billion yuan (\$9.03 billion) into water supply improvements in rural areas. This included 31 billion yuan from the central government and 30.6 billion yuan from local governments and farmers.

⁹ <http://www.china.com.cn/>

¹⁰ China Economic Net Oct. 8, 2008

China, ASEAN set up commerce chamber to build agricultural supplies market ¹¹

China-ASEAN Chamber of Agricultural Commerce (CACAC), the first international chamber of commerce between China and southeast Asian countries, was set up on Oct. 21 ahead of the 5th China-ASEAN Expo to prompt a common agricultural supplies market in the region.

It aims to give more benefits to the farmers, agricultural supply and trade companies and agricultural institutions in the China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone, which is expected to become one of the three major pillars of the world economy after its establishment in 2010, according to sources with the chamber.

Agricultural supply has become a global focus under the background of world food safety. The CACAC will play an important role in strengthening international procurement and information exchanges, said Zhao Xianren, vice president of All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

China's expertise on planting rice will help Brunei less dependent on foreign imports as 95 percent of Brunei's rice was imported from Thailand, said Jeffery Duraman, Brunei Malay Entrepreneurs secretary general.

The commerce chamber, initiated by Guangxi Regional Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and China National Agricultural Means of Production Group, is a multinational and non-profit organization with 68 member companies. It plans to establish a common market of agricultural supplies through exchanges of information, trade and program cooperation.

Wal-Mart announces sustainability efforts in China ¹²

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. hosted a gathering of more than 1,000 suppliers, Chinese officials and non-government organizations in Beijing and outlined a series of goals and expectations to become more sustainable and environmentally responsible in the global supply chain.

"Sustainability is about building a better business," said Lee Scott, president and chief executive officer. "We think it is essential to our future success as a retailer and to meeting the expectations of customers. Maintaining the trust of our customers today and in the future is tied hand-in-hand with improving the quality of our supplier factories and their products."

Wal-Mart presented a series of requirements for companies desiring to do business with the company. These requirements include demonstration of compliance with

¹¹ Xinhua News Agency Oct. 22, 2008

¹² MEATPOULTRY.com Oct. 22, 2008

environmental laws and regulations, a desire to improve energy efficiency and use fewer natural resources, having higher standards of product safety and quality, and greater transparency and ownership.

More specific efforts include partnering with suppliers to improve energy efficiency by 20% in the top 200 factories it sources from directly in China by 2012. By 2009, Wal-Mart will require all direct import suppliers as well as suppliers of private label and non-branded products to provide the name and location of every factory used to make the product it sells. By 2012, the company also will require suppliers it buys from directly to source 95% of their products from factories that receive the highest ratings on environmental and social practices. In addition, Wal-Mart also is rolling out a new design and store prototype in China that uses 40% less energy and will reduce energy at existing stores by 30% by 2012.

"Few challenges in our world today are more pressing than protecting the environment, and in China Wal-Mart has a unique opportunity to lead," said Ed Chan, president and CEO of Wal-Mart China. "With the world's largest population and a robust manufacturing industry, no market presents a greater opportunity for environmental sustainability to take hold than China."

New rice hybrid grows on salty lands¹³

A scientist Zhu Peikun announced on Oct. 13 in Shenzhen that he has successfully developed hybridized rice that could grow in salina - land areas or bodies of water encrusted with crystalline salt.

"The experiment in Shandong Province showed the hybridized rice could survive in salina, and the output for 1 mu (about 667 sqm) of land could reach 360 kg," Zhu said.

He began studying the possibility of hybridizing Spartina - a plant species commonly known as "cord grass" that flourishes in coastal salt marshes - with rice in 2003.

"Our goal wasn't to develop a rice variety that appeared like cord grass but rather, one that lived like cord grass," he said.

"China has about 1.48 billion mu of salina, nearly three-fourths of its total cultivatable land. If my invention could be applied, it could help dramatically increase the country's grain output."

In addition to rice, he also developed a hybrid of corn with cord grass chromosomes able to grow in salina.

He planted the hybridized corn in Shaanxi Province in 2007 and reaped about 390 kg per mu.

¹³ China Daily Oct. 14, 2008

Zhu also applied the technique to other plant species, including a banana variety with plantain chromosomes that improved the fruits' taste.

Excessive melamine found in eggs¹⁴

Eggs exported from Hubei to Hong Kong have also been found to contain excessive levels of melamine, according to a latest announcement by HK's food safety authorities.

This is the second time in a week that HK's Centre for Food Safety has found eggs supplied by mainland producers containing excessive melamine, a detrimental industrial chemical that would cause human kidney failure if taken by excessive amount.

The centre says the products were supplied by the Jingshan Pengchang Agriculture Products Co. Ltd in central Hubei province. 2.9 milligrams per kilogram of melamine was found in the eggs, while the legal limit for food products in Hong Kong is below 2.5 mg, according to the report.

On Oct. 25, Hong Kong's health officials announced that 4.7 mg melamine in every kg was found in eggs supplied by a division of Dalian's Hanwei Enterprise Group in northeast Liaoning province.

Problem eggs were also found in Hangzhou in eastern Zhejiang province. The eggs, from China's northern Shanxi province, contained 3.5 mg.

The discovery of melamine in eggs has triggered more alarm, as it confirms what experts have long suspected -- that the chemical is deeply embedded in the human food chain.

Melamine and its derivatives are widely used in animal feed and pesticides in China but no one knows how harmful they can be to people if they are exposed to it over a long period of time.

Egg sales meanwhile have dropped 10 percent at the Xinfadi, one of the biggest wholesale markets in Beijing, because of the contamination scare.

Dairy firms met on possible Sanlu takeover¹⁵

A group of Chinese dairy producers met on Oct. 17 to discuss a possible takeover of Sanlu, which is facing bankruptcy in the wake of the tainted baby formula scandal in which melamine was found in its products.

However, analysts said that although the meeting may open the door for a joint purchase of Sanlu, the acquisition won't proceed quickly because no potential buyers have so far revealed concrete plans, possibly due to heavy financial burdens to compensate victims

¹⁴ Chinanews.cn Oct. 30, 2008

¹⁵ <http://blog.netat.net/index.php/viewnews-23992.html>

who drank the melamine-tainted milk.

The domestic milk manufacturers who are interested in buying Sanlu include Wahaha Group Co Ltd, Wondersun, Sanyuan Food Co. and Heilongjiang-based Feihe Dairy.

"Despite the damage to the brand name, Sanlu's assets, including the production line and supply chain, are still attractive," said Wang Peng, an analyst at Shenyin Wanguo Securities Co Ltd. "But the biggest problem focuses on how to deal with the huge debts and probably numerous compensation claims afterward," he said.

Sanlu, 43 percent owned by New Zealand's Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd, was the first milk manufacturer that was found to have the banned melamine in baby milk products.

Industrial experts said it is unlikely for a single company to take over Sanlu as its debts totaled more than 700 million yuan (US\$102.9 million), and that's not counting the massive compensation claims. China's milk industry is likely to consolidate after the scandal, industry observers said.

180 mln yuan subsidized to dairy farmers¹⁶

China will provide 180 million yuan (US\$26.4 million) in subsidy to dairy farmers in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, a senior official said on Oct. 15.

The subsidy was aimed to help farmers who were badly hit in the tainted milk scandal and sometime had to dispose of raw milk, said Guo Qijun, vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Government.

Inner Mongolia is China's largest dairy base with 2.5 million dairy cattle. About 800,000 families in the region raise the animals.

Among the subsidy, 100 million yuan came from the central government and the rest from the regional government, Guo added.

The central government last week set aside 300 million yuan to help dairy farmers nationwide.

Yili and Mengniu, two Inner Mongolia-based dairy companies and bellwethers of the domestic dairy industry, realized 40 billion yuan in sales revenue last year and had targeted 60 billion yuan this year.

"The target is very hard to realize this year as the two companies are seriously affected in the crisis," Guo said. "What is important is we have drawn a lesson from the crisis. I have confidence in the future of the dairy industry in Inner Mongolia."

¹⁶ <http://blog.netat.net/index.php/viewnews-23530.html>

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine published a national standard for instant melamine testing on raw milk on Oct. 15. The Administration also said the latest tests found that Chinese liquid dairy products met the new temporary restrictions on melamine. It was the 11th investigation on the industrial chemical following the tainted baby formula scandal that killed at least three infants and sickened more than 50,000 others. So far, 5,253 batches of liquid dairy products from 132 brands produced after Sep. 14 were tested and all in line with the limit, it said.

Pork prices continued downwards¹⁷

China media reported that pork prices had continued downwards for 10 days, falling to as low as less than 10 yuan (\$1.54) per kg.

Pork prices began to rise in May last year and the average price once reached 21 yuan per kg while a certain kind of pork product peaked at 28 yuan. The price stayed at around 20 yuan until this August when it began to fall.

Price hikes trigger increases in pig-raising; more pigs cause the price to descend, which leads to reduction in pig-raising, which in turn pushes up the prices. The cycles continue endlessly.

In the whole production-marketing chain from farming to consumption, farmers are the most vulnerable to risks but the least powerful when it comes to profit-sharing.

New Joint Venture Venco-Extra Poultry Equipment founded¹⁸

At VIV China 2008, Vencomatic and Shanghai Extra Machinery Co. signed a letter of intent to work together in a joint venture called Venco-Extra (Shanghai) Poultry Equipment Co. Ltd. The new company starts on 1 November 2008.

Venco-Extra Poultry Equipment Co., Ltd will focus on the sales and production of poultry equipment for the local Chinese market. Starting with solutions for automatic hatching egg collection, the company will introduce the products of Vencomatic to the Chinese market.

Koen Boot, general director of Vencomatic B.V. says, "With this letter of intent, Vencomatic strengthens its position in the Asian market. Together with Shanghai Extra, we can perfectly serve our local customers in China. We think the Chinese poultry market is growing fast and becoming a more professional market with a high potential for the Vencomatic group products. Our product package matches very well to the Chinese market for hatching and table egg collection."

Shanghai Extra Machinery Co. Ltd specializes in providing complete and professional equipment solutions to the livestock industry, inspired and cohered by its corporation

¹⁷ ThePigSite News Oct. 15, 2008

¹⁸ ThePoultrySite News Oct. 28, 2008

spirit 'For a Better Future', Shanghai Extra is committed to provide high quality equipments and excellent solutions to the animal industry through the cooperation with the world leading companies in the same field, so as to increase the efficient of meat and egg production, minimize resources waste and environment pollution.

Vencomatic bv was founded in 1983 in the Netherlands and soon established itself as an innovator in the poultry sector. From its own line of products the Vencomatic group can offer a complete product package for poultry housing and egg collection. From the start, Vencomatic concentrated, one step at a time, on a world-wide presence. To be able to serve the customers effectively, the company looked for local partners. Set up and maintenance of the distribution network has always been one of their highest priorities. As a result of years of co-operation, Vencomatic has established a presence in more than 60 countries with more than 100 experienced distributors. In addition to setting up the distribution network, Vencomatic has also founded several new companies.

1st foreign-funded crop research center opens in China¹⁹

Swiss biotech company Syngenta has opened the first foreign-funded crop research organization in China.

The Syngenta Biotechnology (China) Co Ltd., in the Zhongguancun Life Science Park, would focus on improving yields and drought resistance of crops like corn and soy, as well as conversion to biofuels.

"China is increasingly recognized for the scale and caliber of its biotech expertise in agriculture," said Wang Xun, president of Syngenta Biotechnology China. "Now that we have our own research base in Beijing, we can accelerate innovation and offer powerful opportunities to work more closely with Chinese research institutes, which is all the more relevant in a world that sees higher global demand for crops," he said.

Syngenta plans to invest US\$65 million in the new center in the next five years.

Syngenta was expanding its partnerships to contribute to further growth in Chinese agriculture with seeds and crop protection technology, said Dr. David Lawrence, head of the Syngenta Research and Development.

Earlier this year, Syngenta took a 49-percent stake in leading Chinese corn seed company Sanbei Seed Co. Ltd., in Hebei Province, he said.

With approximately US\$9.2 billion sales in 2007, Syngenta employs 21,000 people in more than 90 countries. It is listed in Switzerland and New York.

¹⁹ Xinhua News Agency Oct. 27, 2008

Statistics

Top 3 Countries Exporting Major Agricultural Produces to China (Jan. – Aug. 2008)

Quantity: Tonnes Amount: USD 10,000

Top 3 Markets	Jan. - August 2008		Jan. – August 2007		Var. % Jan. – August 2008/2007	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Soybean: Total	24,559,329.2	1,480,354.2	19,807,701.8	665,954.2	24.0	122.3
1. United States	10,001,145.0	588,832.2	7,889,669.1	256,087.1	26.8	129.9
2. Brazil	8,876,587.3	557,772.0	7,499,963.7	260,072.3	18.4	114.5
3. Argentina	5,285,948.9	309,851.3	4,283,963.2	144,978.4	23.4	113.7
Soybean Oil: Total	1,637,173.9	199,870.2	1,597,462.5	111,024.6	2.5	80.0
1. Argentina	1,050,210.0	126,016.5	1,258,680.7	87,261.9	- 16.6	44.4
2. Brazil	412,077.6	53,308.7	211,198.6	14,981.4	95.1	255.8
3. United States	174,321.7	20,492.0	119,896.9	8,160.0	45.4	151.1
Corn: Total	15,287.6	567.5	8,774.7	287.0	74.2	97.7
1. United States	4,401.3	257.7	1,837.9	68.8	139.5	274.8
2. Burma	10,511.0	122.6	0	0	0	0
2. India	30.8	67.7	35.7	87.7	-13.6	-22.9
Mix Animal Feed: Total	91,350.6	14,226.3	59,206.3	8,380.7	54.3	69.8
1. United States	50,183.1	5,739.1	23,699.2	2,625.6	111.7	118.6
2. France	4,900.9	1,134.6	2,550.5	632.8	92.2	79.3
3. Holland	11,529.9	1,055.3	8,199.6	653.7	40.6	61.4
Broilers: Total	538,341.2	69,533.3	532,524.4	59,116.6	1.1	17.6
1. United States	386,356.4	50,608.3	336,034.1	35,381.6	15.0	43.0
2. Argentina	139,680.3	17,301.7	33,439.2	4,331.2	317.7	299.5
3. Chile	6,451.6	836.3	0	0	0	0
Fishmeal: Total	993,092.9	99,351.8	678,821.3	74,519.6	46.3	33.3
1. Peru	634,356.7	60,370.3	347,086.1	37,901.3	82.8	59.3
2. Chile	200,881.0	21,741.5	140,733.5	16,852.8	42.7	29.0
3. United States	44,286.1	5,437.8	38,971.1	5,103.8	13.6	6.5

Source: China Chamber of Commerce of Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-Products.