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## China Agricultural Newsletter

November 2008

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### **Export duty on some grain and steel products to be removed from Dec 1<sup>st</sup>**

China will remove the export duty on some grain and steel products beginning Dec 1<sup>st</sup>, with the policy change affecting some 102 export items, the Ministry of Finance said.

Grain products affected by the decision include corn and corn flour, the ministry said in a statement.

Steel products for which duties have been removed include cold-rolled and hot-rolled steel plate, steel wire, alloy steel products and welded steel pipes.

Export duty on some chemical products like ammonium nitrate will also be cancelled.

China will also cut export duties on some fertilizer, aluminum products as well as wheat, rice and their flour, it said.

Export duty on both wheat and rice will be reduced to 3 percent, from the current duty of 20 percent on wheat and 5 percent on rice. Duty on wheat flour and rice flour will be lowered to 8 percent, from the current 25 percent on wheat flour and 10 percent on rice flour.

The announcement came after China published trade figures for October, showing a slowdown in export growth to 19.2 percent from 21.5 percent in September.

### **The first multi-year grain security plan outlined<sup>2</sup>**

China's top economic planning agency National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) released the country's first mid- and long-term grain security plan on Nov. 13.

The plan targets grain production of at least 500 billion kg in 2010 and more than 540 billion kg in 2020. Output was 501.6 billion kg in 2007.

The plan called for ensuring at least 105.3 million hectares of land under grain cultivation and a grain self-sufficiency rate above 95 percent over the next 12 years.

The cultivated area last year was 105.7 million ha, up 6.4 million ha from 2003, and the self-sufficiency rate was 98 percent.

The rise in grain area came after China scrapped agriculture taxes, raised subsidies and introduced minimum grain purchase prices to stimulate production.

<sup>1</sup> Xinhua Financial Network News Nov. 14, 2008

<sup>2</sup> Xinhua News Nov. 13, 2008

China, with a population of 1.3 billion, faces with severe challenges in safeguarding grain security due to rising living standards, decreasing arable land, water shortages and climate change, according to Zhang Xiaoqiang, deputy director of the NDRC.

The government will work to ensure that there is at least 120 million ha of arable land, compared with 121.7 million ha last year, according to the plan. However, there is limited room to increase arable land because of industrialization and urbanization, the plan said.

### **Domestic grain prices to meet international levels in 2009<sup>3</sup>**

China will increase domestic grain prices to international standards, said Zhang Xiaoqiang, deputy director of the NDRC on Nov. 13.

From next year when new grains hit the market, the minimum purchasing price for white wheat will be RMB 0.87 yuan (USD 12.7 cents) per 500 grams, 13 percent higher than 2008 price, and prices for red and mixed wheat will be RMB 0.83 yuan per 500 grams, up 15.3 percent, said Zhang.

The NDRC also plans to raise the minimum purchasing price for rice next year, but Zhang did not give further details. Since 2005, international grain prices have soared, and hit the highest point this past summer, although important commercial commodities have now dropped due to global harvests and the financial crisis. Figures show the cost and freight prices of red wheat, corn and soybean from the United States on November 5 were in line with domestic market. "But It is still an important project for China to come closer to overseas grain prices," said Zhang.

Although international market grain prices have climbed high, grain production provinces in China are currently having a hard time. For example, as an important grain producer, Henan Province produces 10 percent of Chinese grains using 6 percent of farmland. The harvest feeds nearly 100 million people, as well as providing 30 billion jin (1 jin equals 500 grams) of raw and processed grains per year to ensure domestic food safety. However, figures show in 2007, the fiscal income for 70 counties, which produce 81 percent of the province's grain output, only accounted for 19.1 percent of the whole province fiscal income. 52 domestic counties or cities that can produce 1 billion jin of grain each saw their fiscal expenditure per head was less than one-third the average domestic standard. Domestic grain prices have lagged behind international prices, but the prices of agricultural productive materials are close to international prices, especially those for fertilizers.

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<sup>3</sup> China Daily Nov. 14, 2008

By hiking grain purchasing prices, the NDRC hopes to motivate farmers to increase agricultural production, and the agency also pledged to further increase subsidies for agricultural production materials, such as machinery and crop seeds.

#### **Insurance for 80% farmers in 7 years<sup>4</sup>**

The government expects the pension network to cover 60 percent of the country's farmers by 2010 and 80 percent by 2015, Zhao Dianguo, director of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security's rural insurance department said on Nov. 16.

Releasing the rural pension plan till 2020, Zhao said the central government plans to set up a pension network for China's 730 million farmers, for which a detailed timetable has already been prepared.

An amount equal to about 2 percent of the central treasury can help set up a basic pension system for rural areas. The pension system will be based on the experiences gathered from pilot projects in more than 300 counties. "A pension system would not only solve the social insecurity problem, but also act as a stimulus for higher consumption," Zhao said, "The more secure rural people feel, the more money they will spend.

#### **Industrial plan announced on quake reconstruction<sup>5</sup>**

China's top economic planning agency NDRC announced on Nov.4 a quake reconstruction plan that aims to raise industrial development above pre-quake levels.

It would take three years to restore agricultural, industrial, tourism and cultural production and optimize local industrial structures, the NDRC said.

It said reconstruction should carry out the scientific concept of development, be people-oriented and eco-friendly and support the growth of local competitive industries.

It directed planners to consider the bearing capacity of the environment and resources and the gap between reconstruction goals and the pre-quake industrial foundation.

The plan was composed of eight parts including pre-quake descriptions and damage, guiding ideology, basic principles and reconstruction goals, productivity distribution and orientation, key points of structural adjustment, financing issues and relevant policies.

It was worked out jointly by the NDRC, the ministries of industry and information technology, agriculture, and culture and the National Tourism Administration. The provincial governments of quake-stricken Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi also took part in the drafting of the plan.

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<sup>4</sup> China Finance Net Nov. 17, 2008

<sup>5</sup> China Daily Nov. 4, 2008

### **WB: China's stimulus policies key for growth in 2009<sup>6</sup>**

As the impact of the international financial and economic turmoil on China's economy is expected to intensify, China's domestic economy and the government's stimulus policies are key, according to the World Bank's latest China Quarterly Update released on Nov. 25.

Domestic factors have already made China's economy slow down in 2008. Weakness in the real estate market, due in large part to an earlier tightening in macroeconomic policies, have fed through to several "upstream" industries. Looking ahead, private sector investment is likely to be weighed down by the unfavorable external prospects and continued weakness in real estate. Private consumption growth is likely to soften in 2009, but will receive some support from fiscal policy.

In the mean time, inflation is coming down steadily. After absorbing higher food prices, headline inflation has receded and, with sharply lower raw commodity prices, inflation is not an issue of concern at this point.

Against this background, the authorities have adopted a more expansionary macro economic stance, and higher government-influenced spending is going to play a key role in 2009. Since the summer of 2008, the authorities have taken several steps to support growth.

“This culminated in November with a ten point plan to stimulate domestic demand and growth,” says David Dollar, World Bank Country Director for China, who welcomed the plan. “The emphasis will be on accelerating and increasing infrastructure and other investment, but of a different nature than in the wake of the Asian crisis, with many projects focusing on broad long term development and improving living standards.”

The report's main author, senior economist Louis Kuijs added that most of the ten elements mean higher direct government-influenced spending - in the form of investment or consumption - and should thus have a measurable impact on output in the short term. “Our forecast for 2009, which sees GDP growth of around 7.5 percent, has more than half of that coming from government-influenced spending.”

The update finds the stimulus policies provide China with a good opportunity to rebalance its economy in line with the objectives of the 11th five-year plan. The stimulus package contains many elements that support China's overall long term development and improve people's living standards. Some of the stimulus measures give some support to the rebalancing of the pattern of growth from investment, exports, and industry to consumption and services. The government can use the opportunity of the fiscal stimulus

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<sup>6</sup> China Development Gateway Nov. 25, 2008

package to take more rebalancing measures, including on energy and resource pricing; health, education, and the social safety net; financial sector reform; institutional reforms.

### **Warm winter “major threat” to crops<sup>7</sup>**

Prolonged periods of drought resulting from China's 23rd consecutive "warm winter" will pose a serious threat to the country's crop yields, the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) said in a report published on Nov. 25.

Some regions could experience droughts until the spring, the report said, adding that the warm weather might even continue until summer.

In contrast, extreme falls in temperature are forecast for the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, where “natural disasters such as snowstorms and freezing rains are likely to hit Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces”, the report said.

In its report, the CMA urged the Ministry of Agriculture to take steps to avoid agricultural losses caused by the warmer weather.

Experts have said the effects of global warming are becoming increasingly clear to see, and the threat to crop yields should not be understated.

Xiong Wei, an expert on the correlation between climate change and agriculture with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, said: “Warm winters create an environment in which plant diseases and pests thrive, and these pose a serious threat to crops.”

After decades of warm winters, some wheat varieties grown in the north of China have become less resistant to cold. So if a spring freeze does occur, the crop is at risk and harvests are hit, Xiong said.

The CMA report also said that from next month until February, rainfall in western Liaoning, northeastern Hebei and northeastern Shandong provinces is forecast to be down by 20 to 50 percent on the seasonal average. It also said some areas of the country, including the Northeast, the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, and south of the Yangtze could experience droughts throughout the whole of the winter and into next spring.

### **US FDA opened first overseas offices in China<sup>8</sup>**

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) officially opened offices in the cities of Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of November.

Von Eschenbach said that U.S. officials would work with Chinese regulatory agencies to establish better safety checks. He also said that when the new system is up and running, all U.S. imports - from China and elsewhere - will require testing and certification by independent laboratories.

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<sup>7</sup> China Daily Nov. 26, 2008

<sup>8</sup> MEATPOULTRY.com Nov. 19, 2008

The third-party certifiers will include private labs or Chinese government agencies working under the supervision and oversight of the FDA, Von Eschenbach said.

The FDA is working to develop a presence in five geographic regions: China, India, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. In an Oct. 17 announcement, the agency said it planned to have offices open in China, India, Europe and Latin America before the end of 2008.

### **First high-level EU-US-China product safety summit held<sup>9</sup>**

Representatives of the European Union, U.S. and China met in Brussels on Nov. 17 for the first high-level trilateral summit on product safety, intended to step up cooperation among the three parties.

The meeting intends to send a strong political signal of the determination of all sides to keep product safety at the top of the international political agenda, recognizing that open markets can only be built on strong and secure management of global product supply chains.

First, a revised memorandum of understanding strengthening bilateral cooperation between the EU and China to enforce product safety standards and strengthen cooperation and exchange of information on food safety was signed prior to the high-level meeting.

Then, trilateral priority areas for action were agreed upon and set out in a joint press statement. Action areas include product traceability, cooperation by all three parties on toy safety standards, expertise exchange and joint enforcement actions.

Finally, discussions focused on action to strengthen information exchange among the partners on alerts and recalls - in particular using new U.S. product safety legislation, which will allow more open information exchange on product recalls and dangerous products.

### **Food safety procedures tightened<sup>10</sup>**

The government unveiled on Nov. 18 major initiatives to ensure that imports, exports and domestic consumption of food conform to the highest standards.

To keep a stringent check on imports from the United States, China will send food and drug quality control officials to the country - following the US FDA opening its offices in China, senior officials said. The officials headed to the US will come from the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) and the State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA).

To ensure the safety of domestic consumption, the government plans to set up three

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<sup>9</sup> HIS Nov. 18, 2008

<sup>10</sup> China Daily Nov. 19, 2008

state-level food safety committees for risk analysis, setting standards, food science studies. Similarly, a national monitoring network on food production, distribution and consumption, as well as another at the county level to oversee food-borne diseases nationwide, will be set up, the Ministry of Health said in a statement released.

### **Agricultural Development Bank to add RMB 55 bln loans**<sup>11</sup>

Agricultural Development Bank of China will add RMB 55 billion worth of loans by the end of this year in a bid to boost the domestic demand, sources reported.

RMB 35 billion worth of loans will be used to ensure the country's procurement of grain and cooking oil; RMB 14 billion will be used for the infrastructure projects in rural areas, such as methane fuel, drinking water, road construction, power grid and reservoir consolidation, etc. The remaining RMB 6 billion will be used as loans for leading industrial enterprises and state-level fertilizer reserve.

### **Grain harvest hits all time high**<sup>12</sup>

China's grain yield this year will "definitely" hit a record high despite shortages in the world, a senior agricultural official from Ministry of Agriculture said.

It will be the fifth consecutive year of high grain yield. The output this year is likely to break the record of 512 million tons established in 1998. Last year, the yield was 501.5 million tons. The State Grain Information Center estimates that this year's grain output should be 511.5 million tons.

Experts felt concerned grain prices may go down due to the rising supply, and urged governments at various levels to strictly implement minimum pricing protection for farmers. In order to protect the interests of farmers, maintain their enthusiasm in planting crops, and therefore ensure the country's grain security, they believe if market prices fall below the minimum purchasing price set by the government, the government should start to buy.

### **NDRC: No plans for high volume grain export**<sup>13</sup>

China has no plan for high volume grain export in the coming period, said Zhang Xiaoqiang, vice minister of the National Development and Reform Commission.

Zhang said that the Chinese government is working hard to promote exports so as to boost the domestic economy, but at same time it will not relax its grain export for the purpose of ensuring domestic supply.

The Chinese government is aware that the level of balance between grain supply and demand in the country will have to be further enhanced, and the tense situation of supply

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<sup>11</sup> China Knowledge Newswire Nov. 17, 2008

<sup>12</sup> China Daily Nov. 25, 2008

<sup>13</sup> Asia Pulse Nov. 13, 2008

and demand will continue to exist for a long time to come, he noted.

Zhang said that the current international financial crisis has negative influences and pressures on China, but will not affect China's stable grain production next year.

He also pointed out that China has no plan to grow crops overseas. Chinese farmers and enterprises will not go overseas to buy or lease other countries' land to grow grain crops in order to guarantee domestic food security.

#### **Wheat demand to decline in 2008-2009<sup>14</sup>**

China will see a decrease in wheat demand in the 2008-2009 harvest year due to the corn price drop and decrease in industry demand, according to an analysis on the wheat market.

By the end of October, the wheat planting areas are estimated at 326 million mu (about 21.73 hectares), a slight increase from a year earlier.

As China has attached great importance to grain production through fund investment in technology innovation and the promotion of improved seed varieties, it is expected to see an increase of per unit wheat output per mu in 2009.

#### **SGIC sees 08 soybean output dropping by 1 mln tons<sup>15</sup>**

The State Grain Information Center (SGIC) has adjusted down its forecast of China's soybean output this year but maintained the soybean planting area, according to November forecast report of SGIC on grain output.

GIC predicted China's soybean output to reach 16.5 million tons in 2008, 1 million tons less than last month's forecast, mainly due to the falling yield and quality.

#### **Government to buy soybeans to prop up local prices<sup>16</sup>**

China plans to buy at least 3 million tons of domestic soybeans as slumping prices reduce farming incomes and discourage planting, according to two industry executives.

The plan will double the amount the government buys from growers in northeast China, said the executives, who declined to be identified. The amount represents about 18 percent of the country's total crop, and about a third of the output from the main growing region.

Local prices have slumped 25 percent since September. The government's plan may spur Chinese crushers to buy beans from abroad. Non-genetically modified domestic soybeans for May delivery gained 1.4 percent to 3,262 yuan (US\$477) a ton in Dalian.

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<sup>14</sup> Asia Pulse Nov. 12, 2008

<sup>15</sup> Asia Pulse Nov. 17, 2008

<sup>16</sup> Shanghai Daily Nov. 25, 2008

The futures have tumbled 38 percent from the July 3 record of 5,241 yuan. Prices for imported soybeans at Dalian have fallen below 3,000 yuan a ton.

Prices of the government purchases haven't been decided, the executives said. The National Development and Reform Commission said on October 20 that the government would pay 3,700 yuan a ton for soybeans. That would make the total purchase worth 11.1 billion yuan.

### **Oilseed and oil consumption growth likely to slow down<sup>17</sup>**

According to the recent data released by China Customs, China's import volume of soybean oil in September decreased 40 percent year on year to reach 205,870 tons, and that of palm oil fell 31 percent to 439,571 tons.

“The current declining trend of China's oilseed and oil market is not greatly related with the supply,” said an official with China Vegetable Oil Company, “but has close relations with financial situation, bio-fuel, and futures market of CBOT.”

The international financial situation will directly influence the market price, noted Yan Bo, Deputy Director General of Policy division of State Administration of Grain. China's macro economic control policies will exert obvious impact on oil price, he added. American bio-fuel policies also influence international oilseed and oil price. Currently, America is mulling on soybean oil as the material to produce bio diesel oil, which will intensify the turbulence of the edible oil price, said Zhang Xiaoping, chief representative of American Soybean Association.

An official with the National Development and Reform Commission pointed out that, unlike farm products, oilseed and oil production was less affected by weather condition, but had high dependence on foreign conditions.

### **Corn production forecast up slightly from 2007<sup>18</sup>**

China's corn production in 2008-09 was forecast at 154 million tons, up 1.7 million tons from the National Statistical Bureau's revised estimate of 152.3 million tons for 2007-08, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) recently said.

In October, the Chinese government announced a series of policies to support the agricultural sector, including raising floor prices for corn, rice and wheat for 2008-09, the FAS noted. Chinese grain farmers expect higher market prices than last year, though major surges in prices of agricultural inputs, labor and land will likely strip away most of the sector's gains.

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<sup>17</sup> Xinhua News Nov. 3, 2008

<sup>18</sup> World-Grain.com Nov. 19, 2008

The average corn yield for 2008-09 in northeastern China was estimated at 5.8 tons/hectare, a 9% increase over 2007. Most of the farmers interviewed during the crop tour attributed this near-record-yield to sufficient rainfall in the summer months and favorable climate conditions during the crop's pollination stages.

Production gains due to favorable weather in the northeast more than offset reduced production in the North China Plain.

A recent crop survey conducted by AgBeijing and the U.S. Grains Council revealed that some of the planted area in Jilin province was impacted by excessive rainfall and wind damage in the June-August period.

### **Less pork exported at higher rates<sup>19</sup>**

China has seen a decline in pork exports during the first eight months, the major causes being high pig-raising costs, numerous raisers quitting and lingering impact from the May 12 earthquake in Sichuan province, a major pork producing region.

Between January and August, China sold abroad 50,000 tons of pork for USD 170 million, a decrease of 52.4 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively, from the same period of last year, sources with the General Administration of Customs said.

But the average price of pork soared 77.4 percent to USD 3,400 per ton.

Of the total exports, 78 percent, or 39,000 tons, went to Hong Kong, down 33 percent, 4,868 tons to Kirghizia, down 20 percent, and 2,220 tons to Macao, down 31.3 percent.

Approximately 72 percent of the total, or 36,000 tons were sold by private businesses, down 53.7 percent, 7,172 tons by foreign-funded companies, down 15.7 percent, and 4,141 tons by state-owned enterprises, down 76.7 percent.

### **New way to test milk announced<sup>20</sup>**

The Ministry of Agriculture announced a new testing method on Nov. 21 to determine the actual protein in milk products. The method will eliminate the protein content of added products and thus help find if toxic chemicals such as melamine have been mixed with the milk products.

The method will separate melamine and other crude compounds that contain nitrogen from the real protein before analyzing the content, Hou Caiyun, a food testing expert who led the research team, said. The new method uses a chemical to distinguish real protein from other nitrogen-containing compounds and can be conducted through common laboratory equipment, Hou said.

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<sup>19</sup> ThePigSite News Desk Nov. 17, 2008

<sup>20</sup> China Daily Nov. 24, 2008

Moreover, the test costs far less than the exorbitant high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method, used till now to detect melamine in milk.

“Though this method is not compulsory, it will enhance the standard of food additives, too. I hope it can raise the bar and stop some manufacturers from cutting corners to raise their profit,” Hou said.

### **130 producers closed in melamine milk scandal<sup>21</sup>**

As of Nov. 2, around 130 Chinese milk producers remained closed as a result of the melamine-tainted dairy scandal, said the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT).

That means about 20 percent of dairy producers in China are inoperable compared to October 2. According to Zhang Li, director general of the consumer goods industry department of MIIT, of the 638 dairy producers in China, 128 remain closed.

Zhang said the task to better regulate the milk industry still remains arduous as some dairy manufacturers lack adequate testing equipment partly because of its cost.

Figures revealed that raw milk purchases, production of milk and milk powder increased by 28 percent, 58 percent and 37 percent respectively from October 2 to November 2.

Despite rising production, restoring market confidence is still slow, said Zhang. For instance, liquid milk inventories of Mengniu and Yili, China's two leading dairy producers, are 1.4 times and 3.6 times the levels seen in October.

### **Contaminated feed destroyed<sup>22</sup>**

Chinese regulators said on Nov. 1 that they had confiscated and destroyed more than 3,600 tons of animal feed tainted with melamine and closed 238 illegal feed mills in a series of nationwide sweeps that involved more than 369,000 government inspectors.

The aggressive moves come amid growing worries that the Chinese animal feed industry could be contaminated by melamine, endangering the national food supply and posing a health threat to consumers.

Regulators in the southern province of Guangdong, which is heavily populated with about 80 million people and is also a major manufacturing center near Hong Kong, said they had discovered six tons of melamine-tainted animal feed.

Wang Zhicai, director of the animal husbandry and livestock bureau at the Agriculture

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<sup>21</sup> TheDairySite Latest News Nov. 6, 2008

<sup>22</sup> International Herald Tribune Nov. 3, 2008

Ministry, said that the government would mete out harsh punishments to those who were deliberately adding melamine to animal feed.

### **China Clean Energy resumes bio-diesel production<sup>23</sup>**

China Clean Energy Inc. announced it has resumed bio-diesel production, as of Nov. 10.

The company said it decided to resume bio-diesel production at its existing plant in light of a recent drop in raw material prices, thus allowing it to enjoy sufficient margins to make this business segment profitable again.

"We are very excited that we have moved back into producing bio-diesel. We are also hopeful that the continued growth in the demand for fuel in China will allow us to operate our bio-diesel plant at close to full capacity and help us improve our revenue and profit growth in the quarters ahead," said Tai-Ming Ou, chief executive officer and chairman of China Clean Energy Inc.

China Clean Energy expects to source its feedstock domestically this quarter and expects to produce up to 800 tons of bio-diesel per month from its existing plant, which has annual capacity of 10,000 tons.

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<sup>23</sup> Biofuelsbusiness.com Nov. 11, 2008

## Statistics

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

Quantity: Tonnes Amount: USD 10,000

Top 3 Markets	Jan. – Sep. 2008		Jan. – Sep. 2007		Var. % Jan. – Sep. 2008/2007	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
<b>Soybean: Total</b>	28,694,002.3	1,747,345.7	21,694,104.7	735,806.5	32.3	137.5
1. Brazil	10,384,123.1	656,375.6	8,429,894.2	295,186.7	23.2	122.4
2. United States	10,374,763.6	613,644.3	8,218,474.9	268,327.3	26.2	128.7
3. Argentina	7,471,709.8	449,094.2	4,847,644.2	165,231.0	54.1	171.8
<b>Soybean Oil: Total</b>	1,843,044.2	228,942.8	1,938,103.5	137,997.7	-4.9	65.9
1. Argentina	1,147,331.0	139,932.3	1,552,649.0	110,471.9	-26.1	26.7
2. Brazil	520,826.9	68,465.5	250,349.6	18,096.7	108.0	278.3
3. United States	174,321.7	20,492.0	126,896.7	8,760.1	37.4	133.9
<b>Corn: Total</b>	16,727.4	612.4	10,167.2	314.7	64.5	94.6
1. United States	4,707.0	277.6	2,073.3	83.1	127.0	234.1
2. Burma	11,066.7	135.6	0	0	0	0
2. India	30.8	67.7	35.7	87.8	-13.7	-22.9
<b>Mix Animal Feed: Total</b>	103,312.9	16,420.7	68,725.7	9,588.3	50.3	71.3
1. United States	57,713.5	6,746.8	30,032.4	3,202.6	92.2	110.7
2. France	6,188.3	1,367.5	2,864.5	695.8	116.0	96.5
3. Holland	12,138.6	1,131.3	8,404.6	671.1	44.4	68.6
<b>Broilers: Total</b>	605,618.5	79,073.3	595,913.7	67,700.1	1.6	16.8
1. United States	435,911.0	57,770.0	382,527.8	41,527.0	14.0	39.1
2. Argentina	153,114.9	19,101.2	50,099.3	6,726.3	205.6	184.0
3. Chile	8,594.0	1,110.6	0	0	0	0
<b>Fishmeal: Total</b>	1,164,226.7	118,820.1	770,742.7	83,121	751.1	42.9
1. Peru	757,946.4	74,019.1	405,966.0	42,990.6	86.7	72.2
2. Chile	225,006.5	24,568.4	153,977.3	18,371.6	46.1	33.7
3. United States	55,330.4	6,901.4	49,545.1	6,325.5	11.7	9.1

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