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Poultry and Products

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Report Highlights:
Despite low poultry prices, production is increasing in 2000 due to lower feed prices. Good domestic demand should support growth for the next couple of years. Exports and imports are both growing more quickly in 2000 than 1999. Trade should continue to increase in coming years.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Summary

Chinese poultry production grew modestly in 1999, for the third straight year. Despite falling prices of most poultry products in the first half of 2000, poultry margins remained stable due to lower feed prices. Broiler production increased slightly. Production growth of domestic-breed chickens and other locally raised poultry such as pigeons, ducks, and geese is increasing faster than broiler growth due to stronger domestic demand. In early 2000 egg farmers suffered from low egg prices, however prices have recovered since July. Low poultry prices forced many small scale poultry operations to close. Remaining operations are trying to expand production, reduce costs and develop new products. In the next few years, poultry production will grow slightly faster than in 1999 as demand remains good.

Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook broiler products is becoming increasingly popular. Rising incomes will cause poultry consumption to increase more quickly than other meats because most Chinese think that poultry is low-fat and nutritious. The establishment of fast food chain restaurants and supermarkets is benefitting consumption of broiler products. However, broiler consumption is threatened by consumer concerns about pesticide residue and hormones in feeds. Per capita consumption of shelled eggs approximates the world average, however processed egg consumption in China is lower than the world average.

Imports and exports of poultry meats and broiler meats increased compared with the same period in 1999. China's accession to the WTO will increase imports of lower priced feed ingredients and may open the EU market to Chinese exporters, while at the same time lowering China's poultry import tariffs. This should lead to increased poultry trade. China's anti-smuggling campaign helped reduce the share of Hong Kong re-exports in poultry imports in early 2000.

I: Situation and Outlook

Poultry Meat

Chinese poultry production grew modestly in 1999, for the third straight year. The average growth rate from 1997-1999 was 2 percent. However, from 1985 to1995, poultry production grew 10 percent per year. Slower growth was caused by the Asian financial crises and reforms that ended government subsidies on housing, education and insurance, resulting in sluggish consumer markets. In addition exports slowed and grey channel imports increased. Low prices for imported poultry products pulled down domestic prices and caused many small-scale poultry operations to close. The remaining large-scale, efficient operations with advanced management developed well.

During the first half of 2000, China's economy grew more rapidly. GDP grew 8.2 percent, an increase of 0.6 percent over the same period last year. Retail sales of consumer goods reached RMB1.6 trillion (US$195.8 million), an increase of 10.1 percent over the same period last year. As a result demand for poultry meat is increasing.

Still, poultry prices have been stable or slightly down, except in February when Chinese New Year's celebrations caused a temporary increase in consumption and prices. From January to June, the prices of breeding layers, breeding broilers, live chickens and broiler meat dropped 7, 4, 11 and 9 percent, respectively, due to falling feed prices and adequate meat supplies. Due to low feed prices, both breeding companies and ordinary poultry farmers still showed good profits despite low prices for poultry. These profits should lead to a 2 percent increase in poultry production in 2000 and 2001.

China is the world's second largest producer of poultry and the world's largest poultry market. Although China's poultry industry probably will not repeat the rapid growth of the mid 1980s to mid 1990s, it will still likely grow 2 or 3 percent per year in the future. Contract poultry farming between poultry companies and farmers is economical given China's low labor costs and scarce land resources. Companies supply breeding birds, feed and services to farmers and handle processing and marketing, while farmers raise poultry exclusively for companies. Farmers benefit from this relationship through reduced costs and market risk. Companies are moving to expand production scale and develop high value added products which can help them to earn profit under competitive conditions.

During the past few years production of domestic-breed chickens such as yellow chickens rose sharply. If in the future the low feed conversion ratio for these birds does not improve, and production costs do not fall, domestic-breed poultry production will only increase marginally. However, foreign breeding companies are helping to develop breeding technology and breeding systems that will improve varieties of domestic-breed chickens, and could boost production growth in the next 3-5 years.

Domestic-breed chickens and other poultry such as pigeon, quail, duck and goose continue to be popular for China's consumers. At the beginning of 2000, there were 1.5 billion head of domestic-breed chickens in China, half of them in Guangdong province. Slaughtered domestic-breed chickens in 1999 were approximately one-fourth the number of slaughtered broilers, and are expected to increase in 2000. More and more companies are concentrating on developing locally raised poultry, which have become popular in restaurants and urban households.
Total poultry meat consumption is forecast to increase with rising incomes. In1999 per capita poultry meat

consumption in rural households was 2.48 kg and in urban households it was 4.92 kg, both of which are much lower than average world consumption levels.

Poultry consumption will increase more quickly than consumption of other meats because Chinese consumers believe that poultry is less fattening and more nutritious. Consumers are also becoming more inclined to buy processed or preserved products because they can be eaten easily. Some companies are attempting to develop new processed products to meet growing demand, but lack of technology and capital is hindering their efforts. Many consumers are afraid of hormone and pesticide residue in feed. They have been led to believe these can damage meat quality. Producers will increasingly need to assure consumers that their products are not harmful to health.

Trade

Poultry meat imports in the first half of 2000 increased 29 percent by volume and 33 percent by value due to the whole Chinese economic growth. The average poultry meat import price increased 4 percent to US$540 per MT. The United States remained the China's largest poultry supplier, accounting for 78 percent of the import market. Canada became the second largest supplier by capturing 4 percent of the import market, followed by Thailand, the United Kingdom and Argentina. Brazil, which was the second largest supplier two years ago, has almost withdrawn from the Chinese market and become a vigorous competitor in Japan and other Asian markets.

In the first half of 2000, total live poultry imports, most of which were breeding birds, increased 41 percent due to strong demand, but value and price per bird dropped 7 percent and 33 percent, respectively, compared with the same period in 1999. The price drop was caused by competition for market share between Germany, the Netherlands and the U.S. Imports from the U.S. accounted for 93 percent of the total. However, some Chinese producers are changing to suppliers from the Netherlands and Germany to diversify their breeding stocks.

Poultry meat exports increased 14 percent by volume and 2.4 percent by value. Japan remains China's largest export market, having received 72 percent of China's exports during the first six months of 2000. The smaller increase in export value was caused by lower export prices and competition from Brazil and Thailand. China is still a net importer on a volume basis and a net exporter on a value basis. China's accession to the WTO will open export markets such as the EU and assure the import of low priced feed which will also stimulate exports.

China exported more live poultry to neighboring Asian countries because their consumers have similar taste preference to Chinese and higher live poultry prices generated greater profit. The volume and value of live poultry exports increased 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively, compared with the same period last year. The price per bird rose 4 percent over the first half of 1999.

China's anti-smuggling campaign has been somewhat effective. A comparison of Hong Kong Re-Export (to China) data and China Customs import data showed that through May of 2000, direct imports of poultry meat and broiler meat exceeded re-exports from Hong Kong by 4 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Nineteen Ninety-Nine was the first year that direct imports and Hong Kong re-exports were nearly equal in volume. Before 1999, direct imports were much less than Hong Kong re-exports.

Broiler

In 1999, broiler meat production increased 3 percent to 5.5 million MT, accounting for more than 50 percent of total poultry meat production. Although the price of broiler meat fluctuated in the first half of 2000, low feed prices stimulated production. In the biggest broiler production province of China, Shandong, broiler inventory and slaughtered broilers both increased sharply, 11 percent, over the same period in 1999. Nationwide, however, the growth was less. Post estimates that in 2000 broiler production growth will be the same or only slightly higher than in 1999.

China's broiler feed conversion ratio is 1.95:1, which is close to the current world level of 1.7-1.8:1. China's broiler breeding industry benefitted from genetics and training abroad that resulted in improved broiler breeds, high quality feeds, advanced technology and efficient management. However, farmers are contracted by large companies to raise broilers which makes it difficult to cut production costs further due to farmers' small raising scale. Production companies still have not enough capital to establish modern facilities. The conversion ratio for eggs is 2.30-2.35:1, below the world level of 2.1:1. This is due to a high death rate among layers of approximately 12 percent. This means many young birds die before they can produce eggs.

Development of local fast food establishments has encouraged consumption of broiler meat. KFC, McDonald's and other local fast food chains utilize 100,000 million MT of broiler meat annually. Value added, ready-to-cook, ready-to-eat and preserved/prepared broiler products are becoming increasingly popular in the domestic market. Prices of processed broiler products are at least 50 percent higher than for fresh broiler meat.

Trade

In the first six months of 2000, broiler imports increased 27 percent by volume and 30 percent by value. Among broiler, imports of the volumes of broiler cuts excluding wings and chicken offal excluding paws decreased. The U.S. remains China's largest supplier of broiler meat. U.S.-origin exports to China of frozen chicken feet, frozen chicken wings and frozen chicken cuts all held majority shares of the market. U.S. chicken feet enjoyed a 70 percent market share and chicken wings a 50 percent market share. Processed and preserved chicken products also have strong market potential because of their increasing popularity in domestic market .

Broiler exports increased 14 percent by volume and 1 percent by value compared with the same period last year. Japan is still China's largest export market, accounting for 72 percent of broiler exports. Due to competition from Brazil, Thailand and the United States, export prices of chicken legs to Japan fell from USD1830 per MT in1999 to USD1700 per MT in the first half of 2000. By exporting chicken breasts to the EU, Brazil and Thailand are able to export leg quarters to Japan at a lower price. The United States of course has a great domestic demand for breasts. China's chicken breasts can not be exported to the EU because of restrictions on diseases and pesticide residue in feedstuffs which puts them at a disadvantage to other exports. Traders hope that China's accession to the WTO may allow it to begin exporting to the EU, if the EU accepts China's quarantine system and China resolves its sanitary problems. China has also requested that their poultry meat be allowed into the United States. The United States is reviewing request to see if Chinese poultry meat can meet the U.S. safety standards.

Many large broiler operations are encouraged by China's likely accession to the WTO. Though imports may increase due to lower tariff rates, domestic operations will benefit from a greater availability of low priced feeds. Chinese exporters continue to develop processed broiler products to capture greater market share. Processed broiler products accounted for 20 percent of total broiler exports in 1999.

China broiler export industry is highly consolidated, as the ten largest broiler producers exported 70 percent of total broiler exports in 1999. These companies all produce approximately one third of their broilers for export, one third for fast food chains such as KFC and one third for supermarket chains. They possess integrated production structures, which include breeding and processing operations, and maintain reputable brand names. This helps them to expand their shares both in domestic and foreign markets. However, in the domestic market these companies typically monopolize the market in an individual province or region and do not compete much with each other. In exports markets, these companies have free range to negotiate and sell directly to importers. This has led to price wars between the companies.

Eggs

Chicken egg production in 1999 was18 million MT, accounting for 85 percent of total poultry egg production. Since the end of 1999 egg prices have been falling. In the first six months of 2000, egg prices dropped 18 percent due to surplus production. Consequently, many farmers stopped breeding layers and layer inventory has decreased compared with the same period last year.

Beginning in July egg prices have started to rebound. This is due to rising corn prices, falling breeding rates under high temperatures and rising consumption. In July egg prices increased 20 percent from June. In August, a low egg production month, prices should increase. However, during the second half of year prices are forecast to fall again or remain stable because of adequate supply and feed price. Therefore, in 2000 eggs production will remain the same or rise slightly.

Per capita egg consumption in China exceeds the world average, especially in rural areas where meat is scarce. Therefore, shelled egg consumption should not increase significantly during the next few years. In China the processed-egg industry has developed very slowly. Processed egg products are still not widespread. Layer breeding operations remain small scale (5,000 to 20,000 thousand birds per farmer household) making it difficult to reduce production costs, control the spread of diseases and protect the environment. Small scale, lack of technology and capital hinders the development of new egg processing products.

Trade

In the first six months of 2000, hatching egg imports which made up 50 percent of total shell egg imports decreased 1 percent in volume. According to official statistics, hatching egg imports value was only 11 percent of last year. Traders can not explain this low value. It could be due to error in government numbers. Preserved egg (referring to salted, lime-preserved and other preserved shell eggs) imports dropped sharply. The volume and value were only 9 percent and11 percent of last year respectively. Low egg prices and surplus production in domestic market restricted imports. Even if prices improve, in the long term breeding-bird and hatching-egg imports will remain stable or decrease. Many breeding farms which imported breeding birds have mastered breeding technique and have the ability to breed their own breeder chickens. However, they still lack modern facilities and technology.

Egg exports increased 78 percent by volume and only 13 by value. Prices dropped 36 percent from USD0.03 to USD0.02 per egg. The drop in prices and good demand accounted for the big volume increase. Shelled egg exports were the dominant product. Lack of modern facilities and technology excluded China from processed-egg markets. Hong Kong was China’s largest egg export market.

II: Tables

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total	(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)				
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Inventory (Reference)	0	5000	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	7000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	11000	11150	11350	11350	0	11600
Whole, Imports	0	19	0	20	0	22
Parts, Imports	1200	1340	1250	1380	0	1428
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	1200	1359	1250	1400	0	1450
TOTAL SUPPLY	12200	12509	12600	12750	0	13050
Whole, Exports	40	25	60	35	0	45
Parts, Exports	350	320	380	360	0	390
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	390	345	440	395	0	435
Human Consumption	11810	12164	12160	12355	0	12615
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	11810	12164	12160	12355	0	12615
TOTAL Use	12200	12509	12600	12750	0	13050
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12200	12509	12600	12750	0	13050
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	750	940	800	950	0	965

Import Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Poultry Meat (Metric Ton)					
Origin	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
United States	87,184	497,333	165,064	180,463	345,527
others					
Canada	1,258	16,603	7,328	9,052	16,379
United Kingdom	2,251	36,089	5,182	6,465	11,682
Thailand	5,694	23,079	5,392	6,289	11,647
Argentina	5,377	19,348	5,693	5,594	11,287
Netherlands	909	3,465	2,474	4,814	7,288
Chile	383	6,026	3,229	2,882	6,110
Australia	300	1,784	5,519	441	5,960
Turkey	1,252	6,659	2,549	2,352	4,901
Germany	574	4,796	886	1,665	2,552
France	7,757	8,532	22	871	893
Brazil	65,157	144,401	0	188	188
Belgium	3,750	4,858	0	176	176
Total Others	94,661	275,640	38,273	40,790	79,063
Others Not Listed	12,643	26,366	9,935	6,239	16,174
Grand Total	194,489	799,339	213,272	227,492	440,764
Source: China Customs HS Codes: 2071100,2071200,2071300,2071400,2073210,2073220,2073310,2073320 2073400,2073510,2073520,2073610,2073620,2073630 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulim.wk4)					

Export Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Poultry Meat (Metric Ton)					
Destination	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
United States	1,521	2,698	0	100	100
Others					
Japan	259,036	236,937	56,134	73,776	129,909
Hongkong	45,855	29,077	6,678	8,110	14,788
Saudi Arabia	7,236	12,354	3,179	4,361	7,540
U.A.E	4,743	8,379	2,436	3,888	6,324
South Africa	7,901	10,598	2,504	3,316	5,820
Singapore	6,345	9,820	3,066	2,734	5,786
Switzerland	7,557	9,444	2,093	2,720	4,827
Malaysia	1,496	6,772	999	1,995	2,994
Netherlands	4,907	4,042	717	1,158	1,875
Total for others	345,076	327,424	77,807	102,058	179,864
Others not Listed	7,440	14,995	2,824	4,025	6,849
Grand Total	354,037	345,117	80,631	106,182	186,812

Sources: China Customs
HS Code: 2071100,2071200,2071300,2071400,2073210,2073220,2073310,2073320
2073400,2073510,2073520,2073610,2073620,2073630
(f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Plty, Meat, Chicken -16 wks		(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)			
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	270	270	273	273	0	280
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	5500	5500	5675	5610	0	5650
Whole, Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	1140	1280	1185	1335	0	1390
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	1140	1281	1185	1335	0	1390
TOTAL SUPPLY	6640	6781	6860	6945	0	7040
Whole, Exports	35	20	40	30	0	35
Parts, Exports	345	310	390	350	0	380
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	380	330	430	380	0	415
Human Consumption	6260	6451	6430	6565	0	6625
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	6260	6451	6430	6565	0	6625
TOTAL Use	6640	6781	6860	6945	0	7040
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6640	6781	6860	6945	0	7040
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	735	925	785	935	0	950

Import Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Broiler Meat (Metric Ton)					
Origin	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
U.S.	85,851	473,627	160,928	174,315	335,243
Others					
Canada	1,059	14,244	6,968	8,689	15,658
Argentina	5,376	19,264	5,667	5,593	11,260
United Kingdom	1,911	33,437	4,881	5,861	10,743
Thailand	5,651	22,351	5,054	5,942	10,996
Netherlands	907	3,349	2,376	4,217	6,594
Chile	373	5,878	3,166	2,845	6,010
Australia	300	1,721	5,436	406	5,842
Turkey	1,252	6,604	2,510	2,308	4,818
Japan	1,696	4,323	907	1,473	2,380
Germany	329	4,043	724	1,322	2,046
Brazil	65,088	143,057	0	188	188
France	7,601	5,904	0	354	354
Belgium	3,750	4,858	0	176	176
Others Total	95,294	269,033	37,690	39,375	77,065
Others not listed	10,809	17,450	7,345	3,863	11,208
Grand Total	191,954	760,110	205,963	217,553	423,516
Source: China Customs HS Codes: 2071100,2071200,2071300,2071400 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulim.wk4)					

HONGKONG RE-EXPORT CHICKEN PRODUCTS (Kilogram)				
	1999		Jan-Feb,2000	
	U.S.	TOTAL	U.S.	TOTAL
chicken feet, frozen	213,736	293,577	64,742	80,833
chicken wings, frozen	74,005	155,273	18,221	37,119
chicken cuts except wings, frozen	224,204	251,697	69,154	76,267
chicken offal except feet, frozen	19,371	27,668	2,639	4,313
Source: Hongkong Customs (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\reexport.wk4)				

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: China, Peoples Republic of				
Commodity: Broiler Meat (Metric Ton)				
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
United States	2,698	0	100	100
Others				
Japan	227,294	54,181	71,192	125,373
Hongkong	15,310	4,649	3,644	8,292
Saudi Arabia	12,310	3,178	4,361	7,539
U.A.E	8,338	2,425	3,842	6,266
South Africa	10,576	2,504	3,304	5,808
Switzerland	9,286	3,046	2,640	5,686
Singapore	9,198	2,008	2,573	4,580
Malaysia	6,692	999	1,985	2,985
Netherlands	4,038	716	1,112	1,828
Others	303,044	73,705	94,652	168,357
Others not list	23,290	2,711	3,213	5,924
Total	329,032	76,416	97,964	174,381
Sources: China Customs HS Codes: 2071100,2071200,2071300,2071400 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)				

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs		(MIL HEAD)(MIL PCS)			
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Layers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	375300	333309	394000	339900	0	348300
Hatch Eggs, Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Shell Eggs, Imports	3	3	3	2	0	2
Other Imports	2	2	2	3	0	3
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	6	6	6	6	0	6
TOTAL SUPPLY	375306	333315	394006	339906	0	348306
Hatch Eggs, Exports	70	1	90	1	0	1
Shell Eggs, Exports	650	707	700	750	0	770
Other Exports	50	40	60	45	0	55
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	770	748	850	796	0	826
Hatch Eggs,Consumption	6700	5500	6800	5600	0	5900
Shell Eggs, Human	355336	315567	373556	321910	0	329880
Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss	12500	11500	12800	11600	0	11700
Other Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	374536	332567	393156	339110	0	347480
TOTAL Use	375306	333315	394006	339906	0	348306
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	375306	333315	394006	339906	0	348306
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	3	2	3	2	0	2

Import Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Chicken Eggs (Metric Tons)					
Origin	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
Taiwan	23.26	0	0	0.59	0.59
United States	8.33	0.51	0.05	0	0.05
China	12.55	8.48	0	0.63	0.63
Vietnam	183.76	190.30	0	0	0
Japan	9.86	15.03	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.34	0.19	0	0	0
Others	0	0.30	0	0	0
Total:	238.10	214.82	0.05	1.22	1.27
Source: China Customs HS Code: 4070010,4070021,4070091,4070092,4070099 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulim.wk4)					

Export Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Chicken Eggs (Metric Ton)					
Destination	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
United States	1,886	2,239	623	787	1,410
Others					
Hongkong	43,673	27,648	12,706	14,768	27,474
Japan	2,816	1,143	1,124	964	2,088
Macau	3,656	2,727	783	756	1,539
Canada	706	1,029	162	379	541
Singapore	926	1,144	283	322	605
South Korea	150	299	104	115	219
Malaysia	254	270	84	89	173
Germany	82	105	0	68	68
Philippines	174	149	28	41	69
Vietnam	1,658	4,513	0	0	0
Total for Others	54,095	39,027	15,273	17,503	32,776
Others not Listed	745	393	62	68	130
Grand Total	56,726	41,659	15,958	18,358	34,316
Source: China Customs HS Codes: 4070010,4070021,4070091,4070092,4070099 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)					

Import Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Live Poultry (Thousand Birds)					
Origin	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
United States	505	643	312	178	490
Others					
Germany	18	7	13	2	15
Netherlands	59	30	8	3	11
Hungry	6	0	2	0	6
Israel	36	7	0	4	4
France	45	51	0	6	2
United Kingdom	44	53	0	0	0
Austria	3	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	6	0	0	0
Total for Others	211	153	23	16	38
Grand Total	716	796	335	194	529

Source: China Customs
HS codes: 1051110,1051190,1051990,1059290,1059390,1059910,1059991,1059992
1059993
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Export Trade Matrix					
Country: China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity: Live poultry (Thousand Birds)					
Destination	1998	1999	Jan-Mar, 2000	Apr-Jun, 2000	2000 YTD
Hongkong	38373	41,190	11,596	11,111	22,707
Macau	3011	3,228	959	907	1,866
Malaysia	363	403	99	27	126
Russia	0	0	33	0	33
Burma		25	5	15	20
Vietnam		10	0	16	16
Mongolia	49	52	0	5	5
Thailand	42	42	0	0	0
Total	41926	45,003	12,693	12,081	24,774

Source: China Customs
HS codes:1051110,1051190,1051990,1059290,1059390,1059910,1059991,1059992
1059993
(f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)

Per Capita Annual Purchases of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Poultry in Urban Households (Kilograms)						
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Pork	18.46	17.24	17.07	15.34	15.88	16.91
Beef&Mutton	3.28	2.44	3.29	3.7	3.34	3.09
Poultry Meat	3.42	3.97	3.97	4.94	4.65	4.92
Poultry eggs	7.25	9.74	9.64	11.13	10.76	11.53
Source: China Statistics Abstract, 2000 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\consum.wk4)						

Per Capita Annual Consumption of Meats and Poultry in Rural Households (Kilograms)						
	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999
Pork, Beef&Mutton	10.97	7.75	11.29	12.72	13.2	13.87
Poultry Meat	1.03	0.66	1.83	2.36	2.33	2.48
Poultry Eggs	2.05	2.41	3.22	4.08	4.11	4.28
Source: China Statistics Abstract, 2000 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\consum.wk4)						

CHINA RETAIL PRICE OF BROILER MEAT AND CHICKEN EGG(RMB/KG)						
	chicken egg			broiler meat		
Province	Dec,1999	Mar,2000	June,2000	Dec,1999	Mar,2000	June,2000
Beijing	4.17	3.60	3.60	10.13	9.53	8.70
Tianjin	3.95	3.50	3.75	10.50	8.00	9.30
Hebei	3.97	3.46	3.74	8.80	7.60	8.41
Shanxi	4.05	3.64	3.73	8.48	8.20	6.93
Inner Mongolia	4.66	3.96	3.10	9.07	8.04	8.74
Liaoning	4.04	3.42	3.46	7.58	6.72	7.14
Jilin	4.43	3.60	3.57	7.86	7.28	7.43
Heilongjiang	4.20	3.60	3.40	7.00	8.40	7.00
Shanghai	4.65	4.10	4.00	9.50	10.25	10.50
Jiangsu	4.20	3.88	3.89	6.10	7.47	7.00
Zhejiang	4.93	4.31	4.19	9.55	9.49	9.12
Anhui	5.65	5.15	4.84	9.05	7.25	7.45
Fujian	5.55	4.89	4.72	14.40	14.40	13.40
Jiangxi	6.92	5.37	5.39	9.65	8.99	8.73
Shandong	3.91	3.47	4.04	8.58	8.87	8.00
Henan	4.57	4.04	3.97	8.92	6.89	6.77
Hubei	7.24	5.95	5.28	10.85	9.93	9.68
Hunan	6.65	6.34	5.75	10.22	9.94	9.30
Guangdong	6.13	5.98	5.20	13.50	11.40	13.50
Guangxi	6.49	5.98	5.53	11.50	10.99	10.64
Hainan	8.50	8.75	7.50	12.15	13.30	10.00
Sichuan	7.72	7.24	6.37	12.75	11.00	12.33
Guizhou	9.24	8.40	6.95	n/a	n/a	10.25
Tibet	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yunnan	7.66	7.19	6.61	14.75	14.73	11.74
Shannxi	8.00	4.25	4.49	12.00	9.06	8.30
Gansu	4.69	4.20	4.24	9.78	9.20	9.10
Qinghai	5.15	5.03	4.58	11.57	11.65	10.40
Ningxia	4.20	3.60	3.93	13.00	n/a	11.00
Xinjiang	6.00	3.50	4.30	10.50	8.50	10.00
Chongqing	7.43	7.27	6.07	13.00	16.00	9.00
Average	5.93	5.19	4.88	10.33	9.97	9.72
Source: MOA published on “China Husbandry Bulletin”						

CHINA RETAIL PRICE OF BREEDER AND LIVE POULTRY (RMB/KG)									
	layer breeders			broiler breeders			live chickens		
Province	Dec,1999	Mar,2000	Jun,2000	Dec,1999	Mar,2000	Jun,2000	Dec,1999	Mar,2000	Jun,2000
Beijing	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.80	2.80	3.90	7.20	7.20	5.70
Tianjin	1.93	1.95	1.75	2.00	n/a	3.00	6.00	5.05	5.80
Hebei	1.98	2.00	1.80	2.55	2.32	2.13	6.48	5.06	5.79
Shanxi	1.93	1.92	1.90	2.55	2.00	2.15	6.35	5.95	5.93
Inner Mongolia	2.80	2.25	2.06	3.63	2.45	2.88	6.91	6.57	7.00
Liaoning	1.81	1.64	1.70	2.72	2.64	2.24	7.25	6.49	6.67
Jilin	1.76	1.83	1.52	3.01	2.82	2.41	6.49	8.15	6.60
Heilongjiang	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.50	6.40	8.00	6.00
Shanghai	1.80	2.13	1.93	2.03	2.13	1.38	10.65	10.65	9.75
Jiangsu	1.60	1.76	1.38	3.12	1.76	1.80	4.90	6.72	6.41
Zhejiang	1.85	1.86	1.35	2.03	1.86	1.55	8.29	8.28	7.91
Anhui	1.83	1.98	1.55	2.25	1.98	1.58	8.66	8.38	8.55
Fujian	2.00	1.74	2.20	2.28	1.74	2.08	11.50	10.71	10.70
Jiangxi	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.29	13.19	12.81	13.49
Shandong	1.88	1.94	1.38	2.41	1.94	1.74	5.33	5.13	5.28
Henan	1.78	2.03	1.50	2.29	2.03	1.88	7.66	6.20	6.27
Hubei	2.53	2.20	1.82	2.67	2.20	2.36	9.18	8.59	8.77
Hunan	1.80	1.87	1.62	2.41	1.87	1.67	12.54	11.44	10.21
Guangdong	1.40	1.65	2.35	1.83	1.65	1.56	12.24	11.09	11.16
Guangxi	2.43	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.02	1.72	9.54	9.06	8.63
Hainan	n/a	1.80	n/a	1.75	1.80	1.60	11.45	11.75	10.50
Sichuan	2.38	2.11	1.73	2.38	2.11	2.92	13.19	12.67	11.64
Guizhou	2.40	1.80	2.27	2.40	1.80	2.20	12.57	12.00	11.78
Yunnan	5.45	5.27	5.14	5.45	5.27	4.28	14.31	13.66	11.44
Tibet	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shannxi	n/a	2.64	1.88	4.65	2.64	2.17	8.00	8.26	7.90
Gansu	2.57	2.10	2.08	2.87	2.10	2.42	9.08	7.67	7.64
Qinghai	n/a	5.50	2.25	n/a	5.50	2.25	12.00	12.60	10.80
Ningxia	3.00	2.70	3.00	3.00	2.70	3.67	7.70	5.00	8.67
Xinjiang	3.00	2.80	2.60	2.60	2.80	2.60	8.60	7.00	8.70
Chongqing	1.00	2.20	1.57	1.50	2.20	1.80	12.44	11.66	11.69
Average	2.24	2.37	2.05	2.49	2.37	2.27	9.91	9.26	8.85
Source: MOA, published on “China Husbandry Bulletin”									