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Report Highlights:

On September 16, 2021 China applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Although faced with institutional obstacles for joining the CPTPP, China-based experts have noted that accession to the CPTPP could quicken economic development and trade liberalization by meeting the agreement's high-standards and progressive requirements. The immediate impact of CPTPP membership for China's agricultural trade is expected to be minimal. China has already reached free trade agreements (FTA) or regional trade agreements with 9 of the 11 CPTPP members. China would be required to negotiate with each of the member countries and obtain consent to join the CPTPP. Mexico and Canada are the only CPTPP with which China does not have an existing regional or bilateral free trade agreement. This report includes perspectives of China-based subject matter experts on the CPTPP and looks at existing agricultural trade flows.

Disclaimer

This report references analysis and observations by academics, industry members, and media sources based out of the People's Republic of China (PRC). At present, there has been modest international commentary in public fora on the PRC's application to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

Background

The CPTPP also known as TPP11, is a trade agreement among Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam. The CPTPP took effect on December 30, 2018, after six signatories ratified the agreement. So far Chile, Malaysia, and Brunei have not ratified the agreement. Currently, the 11 signatories of the CPTPP represent 13.4 percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 15 percent of global trade.

Xi Jinping, President of the PRC, said at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in November 2020 that China would "actively consider" joining the CPTPP. On September 16, 2021, the PRC Minister of Commerce filed an application for China to join the CPTPP.

This report looks at the PRC's stated interest in the CPTPP in the context of existing agricultural trade between China and the eleven signatories and some of the structural issues facing China's interest in joining the Agreement. Too, the report assumes that no new market access protocols are agreed to as part of China's bilateral negotiations with existing members and takes account of current bilateral agricultural, fishery, and forestry product (i.e., agricultural and related products) trade flows. Note: As of January 1, 2022, China will have bilateral and/or regional free trade agreements (FTAs) with nine of the eleven CPTPP members. The only countries that China does not have existing trade agreements with out of the TPP11 are Canada and Mexico.

China's Road to Accession

The CPTPP is considered "progressive" because the agreement goes beyond reducing tariffs on goods, but also sets higher standards in areas such as labor, environment, services, investment, intellectual property, digital trade, and the role of state-owned enterprises. Commitments by members in the CPTPP require very high levels of trade liberalization, inhibition of government interference and protection of business interests.

The PRC's road to accession may be lengthy and difficult. To join the CPTPP China must obtain the consent of member states to the agreement. According to a [Chinese media report dated November 12, 2021](#), several countries support China's application and possible accession to the Free Trade Agreement while others have expressed reservation. FAS China is not aware of any official statements from respective spokespersons from the TPP11 member countries.

According to industry and academic experts, there is a large gap between China's current economic system (including domestic industry rules) and the provisions of the CPTPP. The CPTPP market access requirements for most commodities, the updates to technical trade barriers, and the trade facilitation measures do not appear to constitute an obstacle for China's accession. However, provisions including those on environmental protection, labor rights, and data flow – under China's current system and regulations – cannot be met at this stage. Experts note that these provisions are consistent with the direction of economic reforms that China aims to implement.

Furthermore, certain provisions are even more difficult to square with China's current policies and industry standards, especially those related to state-owned enterprises and government procurement. For example, China's continued subsidies to state-owned enterprises have caused some member countries to have strong reservations. Additionally, the opening of China's service sectors under provisions of the CPTPP would require massive domestic changes. In China, the restrictions on market access are high for certain sectors, such as telecommunications, radio, and television while other sectors or sub-sectors, including those in agriculture, are prohibited. As such, according to subject matter experts, addressing these sector restrictions and prohibitions would be some of the largest and most sensitive negotiations China would need to undertake to join the CPTPP.

Benefits to China with Accession to CPTPP

According to PRC officials and media accounts, the recent pronouncements of building a new economic system based on state-led capitalism would be supported by the high liberalization standards embodied in the CPTPP. Some experts opine that the application to join the CPTPP could force China to reform domestic systems to integrate with international rules. According to China-based analysts, reforming domestic policies would enable the PRC to actively participate in a high-level free trade network that represents future global trade patterns. These analysts also added that the CPTPP will become increasingly important as more countries join.

Some local experts note that China's accession to the WTO drove substantial reforms and opening, leading to the establishment of systematic and comprehensive market economy. China's subsequent economic progress is largely linked to its accession to the WTO. Therefore, accession to the CPTPP, considered by many analysts as an upgraded version of the WTO commitments, could increase China's influence in the global economy, politics, and culture by taking advantage of participation in the regional agreement.

Impact of China's Accession on Agricultural Trade

According to subject matter experts, the CPTPP agreement embodies stringent requirements be enforced against member countries use of trade-distorting practices such as the imposition of taxes or tariffs and subsidies on agricultural exports, the application of special safeguard

measures for agricultural products, implementation of tariff rate quotas (TRQs), and setting of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical barriers to trade (TBT).

At this time, China already has bilateral or regional FTAs with 8 CPTPP members. In those agreements, most tariffs on agricultural products having been eliminated or are close to elimination. China joined the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in 2020, which was the first regional trade agreement between China and Japan. The RCEP will reduce certain agricultural tariffs between China and Japan beginning on January 1, 2022. For this reason, the accession to the CPTPP will predominantly benefit China's agricultural trade with Canada and Mexico as both of these partners do not yet have an FTA or take part in a regional trade agreement with China.

China is a net agricultural importer by volume across a diverse array of agricultural and related products. Still, China has strengths in agricultural exports in processed products (e.g., processed seafood, meat/poultry, vegetables, and wood products). The short-term impact on agricultural trade stemming from China's accession to the CPTPP would be the elimination and/or reduction of certain tariffs with members like Canada and Mexico that do not currently have existing preferential tariff agreements with China.

According to the CPTPP provisions, the number of tariff lines and trade volume where signatories eventually achieve zero tariffs will reach almost 100 percent, with the portion of immediate zero tariffs accounting for more than 85 percent. Member states may maintain different tariff schedules and implementation periods and a very limited number of agricultural products are excluded from the zero-tariff requirement.

NOTE: The following analysis considers only existing trade and no new market concessions or protocols that result in expanded or improved access for China and its trading partners. The trade data information for all of the following tables is the General Administration of Customs for the People’s Republic of China (i.e., GACC or China Customs).

Canada

If China was to join the CPTPP, Canada – a major agricultural exporter – could benefit from the elimination or reduction in agricultural tariffs related exports to China. As the 6th largest supplier of agricultural products to China, Canada exported mainly rapeseed, rapeseed oil, and rapeseed meal to China. Other major export products included coarse grains and pork (see Table 1). China’s accession could also help agricultural exports to Canada, currently the 14th largest buyer of agricultural products, mainly processed wood and fishery products, from China (see Table 2).

Mexico

Currently, Mexico is not a major supplier of agricultural products to China. However, if China eliminates or reduces agricultural tariffs and related products – those agricultural products that would be most impacted could be Mexico’s exports of pork, fish products, pecans, and avocados (see Table 3). Meanwhile, China’s agricultural exports to Mexico, the 19th largest buyer of agricultural products such as processed fish and wood products, will be improved (see Table 4).

Japan

China’s agricultural exports to Japan will benefit the most from its accession to the CPTPP as elimination and reduction of tariffs will boost China’s agricultural exports to Japan, the largest buyer of Chinese agricultural and related products in 2020. Although RCEP to which China and Japan are both signatories will enter force on January 1, 2022 with tariffs beginning to lower among member states, the eventual tariff elimination will only be achieved over a span of 10 to 15 years (see GAIN report [CH2020-0168](#)). CPTPP will offer a much broader and quicker tariff elimination process than RCEP. China currently exports processed poultry and fish, as well as vegetables to Japan (see Table 5). Japan is not a major supplier of agricultural products, but China’s accession could assist Japanese exports of infant formula food, seafood, logs, vegetable seeds, and beverages, to China (see Table 6).

Australia

Australia was China’s 4th largest supplier of agricultural products in 2020. China’s accession could improve Australia’s agricultural exports to China, but not by much, because the two countries signed a bilateral FTA in 2015 and tariffs on most agricultural products, including Australia’s top export products such as meat of bovine and sheep have been eliminated or reduced to very low levels (refer to Table 7). Meanwhile, China’s agricultural exports to Australia could improve marginally, including wood products (see Table 8).

New Zealand

China and New Zealand reached a bilateral FTA in 2008 and almost all agricultural products enjoy zero tariffs. So, China's accession will have little impact on agricultural trade between China and New Zealand. China relies heavily on New Zealand for dairy products, woods, and bovine and sheep meat (see Tables 11 and 12 for mostly traded products).

Chile

China and Chile signed a bilateral FTA in 2005, updated in 2019. Similar to New Zealand, import tariffs on nearly all agricultural commodities have been eliminated. China's membership in the CPTPP will not impact the bilateral trade on agricultural products. Chile remains China's single largest supplier of fresh fruit, notably cherries and grapes, and China exports mainly processed fish products to Chile (see Tables 11 and 12).

Peru

Most tariffs have been eliminated between China and Peru following the bilateral FTA, which was signed in 2010. The bilateral trade on agriculture will remain basically unchanged after China's accession to CPTPP. Peru is not one of China's top suppliers of agricultural products (by volume or value), but its fruit exports, including grapes, cranberries, and avocados, are increasing (see Tables 13 and 14).

Vietnam and Malaysia

Vietnam (see Tables 15 and 16) and Malaysia (see Tables 17 and 18) are two important trading partners with China in southeast Asia. After China signed an FTA with ASEAN which consists of 10 southeast Asian countries including Vietnam and Malaysia in 2010, almost all agricultural products, except for grains that are subject to TRQ arrangement, enjoy zero tariffs. So, China's accession to CPTPP has no major impact on agricultural trade. Vietnam is a major supplier of wood by-products, as well as tropical fruit, to China. And Malaysia remains the single largest supplier of palm oil to China. Meanwhile, Vietnam and Malaysia are two important buyers of Chinese fruit and vegetables.

Singapore and Brunei

Singapore and Brunei are not typical suppliers of agricultural products and their agricultural exports to China are quite limited. China's agricultural exports to these two nations are also quite small, especially to Brunei. Singapore and Brunei are both ASEAN members, so they also enjoy generally tariff-free trade with China. The inclusion of China to the CPTPP appears to have no impact on agricultural trade between China and the two nations.

Table 1. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Canada (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		8262	9405	8615	8032	6427	7978	24
120510	Low erucic acid rape or colza seed, whether broken	2076	2106	1070	997	760	1098	44
151411	Rapeseed or colza oil and their fractions, low erucic acid, crude, not chemically modified	544	911	770	827	691	938	36
071310	Peas, dried shelled, including seed	396	590	567	759	566	608	7
100119	Durum wheat, other than seed	156	412	495	652	545	797	46
020329	Meat of swine, frozen	130	126	190	549	451	307	-32
100390	Barley, other than seed	331	441	406	489	332	764	130
230641	Rape or colza seed oilcake and other solid residues, low erucic acid, resulting from the extraction of rape or colza seed oil, whether ground	286	411	442	462	371	506	36
020322	Meat of swine, hams, shoulders, and cuts thereof with bone in, frozen	143	124	128	406	318	262	-18
030632	Lavagantes (homarus spp.), live, fresh or chilled	176	320	463	344	289	456	58
230910	Dog and cat food, put up for retail sale	16	71	141	322	259	217	-16

Table 2. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Canada (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		1574	1658	1632	1610	1290	1627	26
441299	Plywood, veneered panels, and similar laminated wood	90	105	105	102	79	141	78
442199	Other wood products	48	59	61	74	58	118	101
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	66	80	69	73	59	101	71
190230	Pasta, prepared	30	34	37	47	38	31	-17
030472	Haddock fillets, frozen	37	44	55	44	39	42	7
210690	Food preparations	22	36	36	44	36	44	23
160529	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved in airtight containers	17	57	57	37	29	35	19
441114	Medium density fiberboard, of a thickness exceeding 9 mm	43	39	32	37	27	44	61
170490	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	21	23	26	34	27	38	42
030481	Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon and danube salmon fillets, frozen	36	34	40	33	28	32	15

Table 3. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Mexico (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		332	681	792	791	597	671	12
020329	Meat of swine, frozen	1	2	28	202	162	107	-34
030631	Lobsters, live, fresh or chilled	15	97	100	107	58	73	27
080290	Nuts, fresh or dried, whether shelled	1	19	150	84	48	23	-51
220300	Beer made from malt	111	251	160	78	65	69	5
020322	Meat of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof with bone in, frozen	1	1	10	77	62	65	5
230120	Flours, meals, and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	56	105	74	71	68	98	45
030617	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, other than cold-water	6	3	43	25	20	9	-58
030791	Molluscs, live, fresh or chilled	17	26	28	24	20	31	56
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	18	36	69	16	10	22	113
130220	Pectic substances, pectinates, and pectates	11	11	12	12	11	7	-36

Table 4. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Mexico (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		867	1011	905	975	749	1118	49
160419	Fish, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	141	244	256	303	209	328	57
160529	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved in airtight containers	97	112	75	88	64	134	109
130219	Vegetable saps and extracts	52	46	58	82	72	62	-14
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	45	62	60	70	56	91	63
160414	Tunas, skipjack and bonito, prepared or preserved, whole or pieces, not minced	51	44	24	45	39	34	-11
090421	Peppers or genus pimenta (e.g., allspice), dried, not crushed or ground	13	47	51	35	30	43	43
121299	Vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots) of a kind used primarily for human consumption	8	11	17	29	21	29	38
230990	Animal feed preparations (mixed feeds, etc.), other than dog or cat food put up for retail sale	26	27	18	20	18	17	-9
350400	Peptones and derivatives; other proteins and derivatives/hide powder, chromed or not	10	13	15	17	14	22	50
170490	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	16	18	18	14	11	19	65

Table 5. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Japan (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		976	1369	1491	1492	1190	1560	31
210690	Food preparations	78	179	213	256	215	261	22
030722	Scallops, including the north American one, and other mollusks of the genres pecten, chlamys or placopecten, frozen	170	196	190	114	84	188	123
440325	Other wood in the rough, whether peeled, or roughly squared, coniferous, with a cross-sectional dimension equal or greater than 15 cm	67	89	89	111	91	121	33
190410	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products	20	50	59	78	64	48	-25
220600	Fermented beverages, (incl cider, perry & mead); mixtures of fermented beverages & mixtures of fermented beverages & non-alcohol beverage	22	35	47	56	39	72	85
060290	Live plants (including their roots), cutting and slips, mushroom spawn	48	56	42	55	45	17	-63
220299	Other non-alcoholic beverages (except water, non-alcoholic beer, and items of heading 20.09)	17	26	53	55	47	51	9
120991	Vegetable seeds for sowing	56	51	54	48	41	44	6
170490	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	14	20	35	35	27	39	47
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	50	67	78	34	32	22	-30

Table 6. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Japan (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		11464	11985	11577	10742	8777	9566	9
160232	Prepared or preserved chicken meat, meat offal or blood	824	892	820	679	565	606	7
160417	Eels, prepared or preserved whole or in pieces, but not minced	410	469	441	402	335	463	38
030489	Fish fillets, frozen	468	463	442	362	302	290	-4
160554	Cuttle fish and squid, prepared or preserved	282	311	317	332	271	275	1
200599	Vegetables and mixtures of vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, acetic acid, or sugar, not frozen	366	374	350	331	269	275	2
071080	Vegetables, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	288	310	325	325	266	293	10
230400	Soybean oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soybean oil, whether ground or in the form of pellets	236	282	206	305	234	346	48
160419	Fish, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	263	303	310	294	244	261	7
442199	Other wood products	245	258	259	263	214	252	18
200899	Fruit and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether containing added sweetening or spirit	266	277	252	227	189	207	10

Table 7. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Australia (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		10337	11946	12548	10538	9141	8034	-12
510111	Wool, not carded or combed, greasy (including fleece-washed), shorn	2022	2268	1770	1214	1015	1599	57
020230	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, frozen	529	784	1360	1077	974	573	-41
210690	Food preparations	392	644	693	875	758	564	-25
220421	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grape must with fermentation prevented, etc. by adding alcohol, containers of not over 2 liters	682	717	812	672	594	45	-92
020442	meat of sheep, cuts with bone in, frozen	298	440	681	592	486	524	7
440122	Wood in chips or particles, nonconiferous	692	832	784	515	423	451	6
100390	Barley, other than seed	1283	1019	662	362	362	0	-100
440321	Wood in the rough, even peeled, or roughly squared, pine, the largest cross-sectional dimension is equal or greater than 15 cm	365	387	364	332	297	5	-98
030631	Lobsters, live, fresh or chilled	153	466	517	309	308	0	-100
020130	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, fresh, or chilled	59	107	212	279	229	197	-14

Table 8. China's top 10 ag. and related export to Australia (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		1443	1518	1492	1542	1246	1493	20
442199	Other wood products	92	112	91	100	78	134	72
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	40	66	77	81	65	102	58
210690	Food preparations	40	56	64	52	43	44	2
441299	Plywood, veneered panels, and similar laminated wood	38	41	42	48	39	40	4
030743	Lulas and sépias, frozen	45	51	61	47	34	42	23
170490	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	41	42	49	44	36	48	35
441899	Other joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes	4	2	16	29	23	40	75
441810	Windows, French-windows, and their frames, of wood	35	37	30	29	23	27	16
210390	Sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	17	20	23	27	22	21	-6
220890	Spirituos beverages, including cordials, liqueurs, kirshwasser, ratafia and vodka	13	20	25	26	25	21	-15

Table 9. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from New Zealand (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		8068	9710	11278	10950	9043	12392	37
040221	Milk and cream, concentrated, not sweetened, in powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5%	1365	1501	1908	1880	1616	2329	44
440321	Wood in the rough, even peeled, or roughly squared, pine, the largest cross-sectional dimension is equal or greater than 15 cm	1820	2366	2185	1831	1422	2619	84
190110	Food preparations for infant use, put up for retail sale	689	872	1214	1310	1031	996	-3
020442	Meat of sheep, cuts with bone in, frozen	475	704	879	841	729	981	34
020230	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, frozen	314	410	832	645	570	695	22
081050	Kiwi fruit, fresh	296	358	392	407	375	453	21
040150	Milk and cream of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	261	216	277	348	283	383	36
040210	Milk and cream, concentrated, whether sweetened, in powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5%	279	273	344	348	307	404	31
040510	Butter	276	444	244	298	250	306	22
030631	Lobsters, live, fresh or chilled	205	217	198	208	131	215	64

Table 10. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to New Zealand (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		233	265	271	277	226	265	17
210690	Food preparations	16	21	25	28	23	18	-25
160521	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved, not in airtight containers	15	14	13	13	10	7	-27
442199	Other wood products	6	10	9	11	8	16	102
030743	Lulas and sépias, frozen	6	7	8	9	7	7	3
170490	Sugar confectionary (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	9	9	10	8	7	11	55
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	5	10	9	8	6	14	127
121190	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), used primarily in perfumery, pharmacy or for insecticides, etc., fresh, or dried, etc.	3	7	11	6	6	2	-62
180690	Cocoa preparations, not in bulk form	5	5	5	6	5	6	13
190410	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products	6	6	7	6	5	6	15
160529	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved in airtight containers	4	9	9	6	4	5	16

Table 11. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Chile (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		2535	3555	3934	4169	3500	3831	9
080929	Cherries, fresh, other than sour	545	1127	1232	1526	1198	1731	45
020329	Meat of swine, frozen	27	28	137	355	286	235	-18
440122	Wood in chips or particles, nonconiferous	211	236	288	262	217	163	-25
080610	Grapes, fresh	222	268	248	260	260	182	-30
220421	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grape must with fermentation prevented, etc. by adding alcohol, containers of not over 2 liters	267	269	269	188	154	221	44
230120	Flours, meals, and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	99	148	97	171	156	106	-32
080940	Plums, prune plums and sloes, fresh	69	93	168	126	126	141	12
440711	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm of pine	170	185	147	119	99	115	17
020322	Meat of swine, hams, shoulders, and cuts thereof with bone in, frozen	36	31	41	117	89	113	27
020649	Offal of swine except livers, edible, frozen	37	39	58	88	64	81	27

Table 12. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Chile (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		355	420	336	403	316	545	73
160529	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved in airtight containers	23	49	24	46	30	103	241
160415	Mackerel, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	12	8	11	25	20	23	16
160521	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved, not in airtight containers	16	16	22	22	16	18	10
200870	Peaches, prepared or preserved, whether containing added sweetening or spirit	3	3	5	15	13	5	-61
150420	Fish fats and oils and their fractions (other than liver oils), whether refined, but not chemically modified	13	11	14	15	11	3	-72
160414	Tunas, skipjack and bonito, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	6	10	7	14	12	8	-34
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	15	33	16	14	10	36	253
030617	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, other than cold-water	25	8	10	14	10	20	95
230990	Animal feed preparations (mixed feeds, etc.), other than dog or cat food put up for retail sale	19	32	18	12	11	10	-8
160420	Fish, prepared or preserved, including products containing meat of crustaceans, molluscs, etc., and fish balls, cakes, and puddings	12	10	10	11	10	7	-36

Table 13. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Peru (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		1807	1791	1893	1502	1253	2148	71
230120	Flours, meals, and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	1286	1236	1141	906	805	1376	71
080610	Grapes, fresh	134	113	159	143	128	137	8
081040	Cranberries, blueberries, and other fruits of the genus vaccinium, fresh	47	43	91	103	49	75	53
030743	Lulas and sépias, frozen	24	32	142	54	37	104	177
160554	Cuttle fish and squid, prepared or preserved	74	116	114	53	34	70	104
150420	Fish fats and oils and their fractions (other than liver oils), whether refined, but not chemically modified	54	49	46	45	29	83	187
080440	Avocados, fresh or dried	22	49	36	38	37	64	73
440729	Other tropical wood specified in subheading note 2 to this chapter, wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled whether planed, sanded etc.	44	33	36	31	24	21	-12
121229	Seaweeds and other algae, not fit for human consumption	32	32	26	26	20	40	98
030617	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, other than cold-water	0	1	30	20	18	49	168

Table 14. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Peru (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		122	130	140	162	126	168	33
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	9	11	17	35	29	28	-3
130219	Vegetable saps and extracts	11	8	15	15	13	14	3
160414	Tunas, skipjack, and bonito, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	0	0	13	14	11	7	-35
160419	Fish, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces, but not minced	5	11	14	14	10	15	52
442199	Other wood products	1	1	2	6	3	10	230
350300	Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangular or square sheets) and gelatin derivatives; isinglass; other glue of animal origin (except casein glue)	1	1	2	6	4	3	-26
441012	Oriented strand board, of wood	0	1	2	5	4	5	20
230990	Animal feed preparations (mixed feeds, etc.), other than dog or cat food put up for retail sale	7	8	9	5	4	5	31
210210	Yeasts, active	3	4	3	4	4	3	-16
170290	Sugar, including invert sugar and syrup	6	6	5	4	3	5	43

Table 15. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Vietnam (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		3951	4344	4505	5290	4348	4598	6
440122	Wood in chips or particles, nonconiferous	696	918	1044	1135	951	1149	21
081090	Fruit, fresh	584	608	469	610	518	533	3
110814	Starch, cassava (manioc)	219	158	311	389	323	229	-29
030462	Catfish fillets, frozen	93	268	449	347	267	156	-42
100640	Rice, broken	126	49	58	230	161	186	16
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	895	691	183	222	194	265	37
030617	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, other than cold-water	11	89	254	182	153	103	-33
030631	Lobsters, live, fresh or chilled	0	0	16	170	156	29	-81
230120	Flours, meals, and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption	155	165	133	151	121	159	31
080132	Cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled	46	90	158	148	105	133	27

Table 16. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Vietnam (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		4934	5720	5991	6152	4810	5231	9
080521	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	182	224	227	475	283	359	27
080810	Apples, fresh	175	148	207	322	239	244	2
080610	Grapes, fresh	206	154	199	305	240	127	-47
070320	Garlic, fresh or chilled	312	307	307	304	249	251	1
070310	Onions and shallots, fresh/chilled	235	244	284	240	181	149	-17
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	137	189	195	219	166	176	6
230990	Animal feed preparations (mixed feeds, etc.), other than dog or cat food put up for retail sale	129	158	159	202	158	162	3
080830	Pears, fresh	104	109	176	184	167	135	-19
070490	Edible brassicas (cabbages, kohlrabi, kale, etc.), fresh/chilled	81	92	174	173	143	178	25
440890	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, etc. whether planed, etc., not over 6 mm (.236 in.) thick, of nonconiferous wood	58	95	138	166	124	241	94

Table 17. China's top 10 ag. and related imports from Malaysia (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO - Ag. and Related Products		2975	2968	3128	3600	2898	3064	6
151190	Palm oil and its fractions, refined, not chemically modified	1286	1132	1237	1707	1400	1170	-16
041000	Edible products of animal origin	42	74	98	127	95	137	45
382319	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, acid oils from refining	51	49	72	115	87	127	45
382370	Industrial fatty alcohols	252	203	136	112	81	112	38
081190	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, whether containing added sweetening, frozen	19	41	67	99	87	153	75
151329	Palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions, refined but not chemically modified	149	58	64	88	58	112	94
030617	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, other than cold-water	8	23	72	69	63	63	1
151321	Palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions, crude, not chemically modified	56	83	45	67	54	33	-39
030389	Fish, frozen	5	13	26	62	50	44	-11
210690	Food preparations	34	42	57	60	49	45	-8

Table 18. China's top 10 ag. and related exports to Malaysia (in U.S. \$ Million, Source: China Customs)

HS Code	Description					January-October		
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2020/21
BICO – Ag. and Related Products		2675	2804	3353	3836	3123	3706	19
210390	Sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	48	79	159	225	204	238	17
200390	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	10	18	96	192	180	72	-60
071239	Mushrooms & truffles, dried, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	100	153	317	156	143	77	-46
151800	Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and their fractions, boiled, oxidized, etc.; inedible mixes or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils	14	62	81	115	99	62	-38
070320	Garlic, fresh or chilled	167	93	104	105	88	120	36
441233	Other plywood, with at least an outer layer of non-coniferous wood	35	58	78	100	82	75	-9
070490	Edible brassicas (cabbages, kohlrabi, kale, etc.), fresh or chilled	81	80	80	95	77	87	13
160554	Cuttle fish and squid, prepared or preserved	15	29	38	88	68	196	190
091091	Mixtures of two or more spices provided for separately in different headings of this chapter	0	0	33	85	81	26	-68
160417	Eels, prepared or preserved whole or in pieces, but not minced	7	9	12	79	54	159	192

Attachments:

No Attachments.