



Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Scheduled Report - public distribution

Date: 2/1/2000

GAIN Report #CH0806

China, Peoples Republic of

Poultry and Products

Semi-Annual

2000

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Report Highlights:

China, the world's largest poultry market, and the world's second largest poultry producer, is no longer experiencing the double-digit annual growth of 1985 to 1995. Poultry production for 1999 is estimated at 11 million MT, and egg production at 20.85 million MT. We expect both poultry and egg production to expand by between 3-5% in 2000.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Unscheduled Report
Shanghai ATO [CH2], CH

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	Page 2 of 18
POULTRY MEAT	Page 3 of 18
Consumption	Page 5 of 18
Trade	Page 6 of 18
Price	Page 9 of 18
Government Policy	Page 9 of 18
BROILER MEAT	Page 9 of 18
Production	Page 9 of 18
Consumption	Page 10 of 18
Trade	Page 11 of 18
Price	Page 12 of 18
EGGS	Page 12 of 18
Production	Page 12 of 18
Consumption	Page 13 of 18
Trade	Page 13 of 18
Price	Page 14 of 18
Government Policy	Page 14 of 18
APPENDIX A	Page 16 of 18
APPENDIX B	Page 18 of 18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

China is the world's largest market for poultry, and the world's second largest producer of poultry, after the United States. The Chinese poultry market is no longer experiencing the double-digit annual growth of 1985 to 1995. According to Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), total poultry production for 1999 is estimated at 11 million metric tons, and egg production at 20.85 million metric tons. These reflect a 3 percent increase over 1998, based on MOA/FAO poultry and egg production data. We expect poultry production increases between 3 percent to 5 percent and eggs will be 5 percent in 2000.

China's economic growth slowed to 7.1 percent in 1999, the lowest since 1990. Increased government spending on infrastructure projects failed to compensate for rising unemployment caused by accelerated restructuring of state-owned enterprises. Despite a sluggish consumer market, the trade surplus reached US\$30 billion, down from last year's US\$43.6 billion. Imports rose 18 percent to US\$165 billion and exports grew by 6 percent to US\$195 billion. The benchmark retail price index fell 2.9 percent for the whole of 1999, but not as steeply as in the first half of the year when the price index slumped 3.2 percent. Perhaps an indication of a deflationary spiral that plagued China's economy for the last two years may be easing.

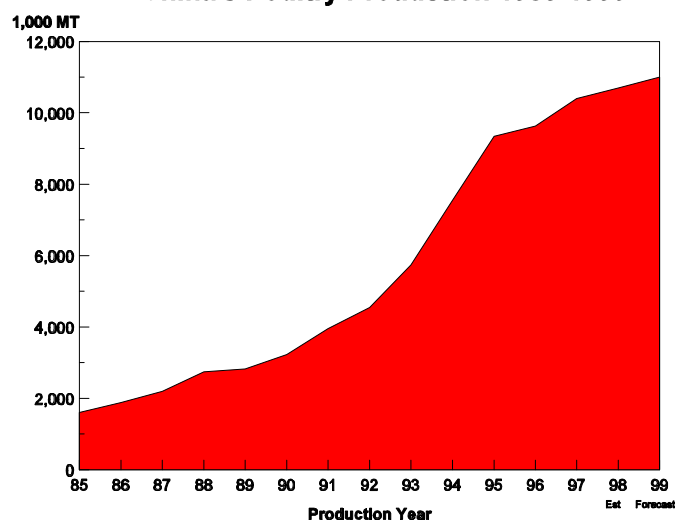
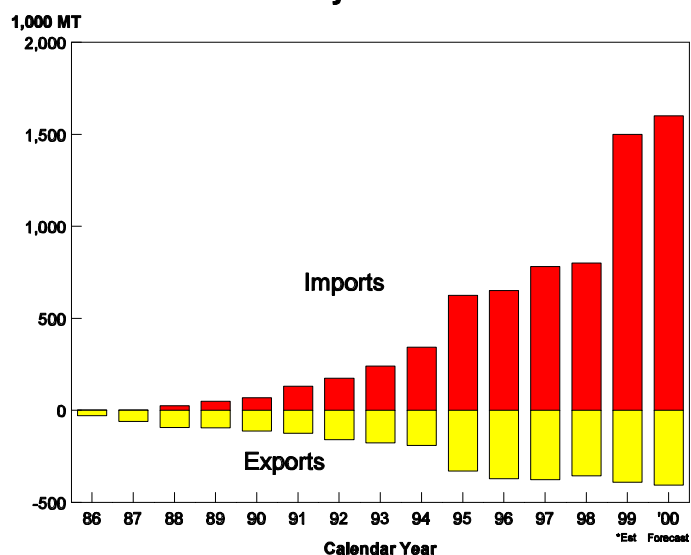
Recently implemented reforms to Chinese state-owned enterprises, and reductions in previously provided-housing and education benefits, have resulted in considerable economic uncertainty. Reallocation of spending has slowed consumer demand for poultry and other products.

Domestic household consumption remains sluggish in spite of the government's lowering of interest rates seven times during the past three years. However, China promises to be an important growth market for poultry exports given an expanding middle class, and relatively low per capita poultry consumption. Per capita poultry consumption in China is still low at 8.8 kg with per capita egg production at 18 kg in 1999.

China is the largest poultry importer, and second largest poultry exporter in the world. Current local policies have encouraged the export of high-value poultry exports (deboned leg quarters, breast meat), and the import of lower-value imports (feet, wings, offal). China is a net importer on a volume basis and a net exporter on a value basis. We foresee imports continuing to increase in volume as well as value (quality), with poultry exports likely slowing over the next decade.

China has emerged as a major player on the world poultry meat market, both as an importer and exporter. Recent trade data shows that direct imports of poultry reached 559,938 MT valued at US\$288 million through the third quarter of 1999. This is an increase of 534.83 percent and 404.21 percent respectively compared with the same period in 1998. Hong Kong re-exports reached 570,004 metric tons valued at US\$406 million through the third quarter of 1999, with an increase of 126 percent and 109 percent, respectively, compared with the same period 1998.

China also dominates the poultry meat export scene. Since 1992, China's poultry exports more than tripled, reaching an estimated 292,466 metric tons valued at US\$532 million, through the third quarter of 1999 increasing 14.15 percent and 9.59 percent respectively.

China's Poultry Production 1985-1999**China's Poultry Trade 1986-2000**

With China's accession to the WTO anticipated in 2000, poultry tariffs are expected to fall from the current 20 percent to 10 percent by 2004, resulting in increased poultry imports. We expect that both imports and exports of poultry will continue to increase over the next several years.

POULTRY MEAT

Production

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					

Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	10920	10700	11500	11000	11120	11350
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	800	804	820	1200	870	1250
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	800	804	820	1200	870	1250
TOTAL SUPPLY	11720	11504	12320	12200	11990	12600
Whole, Exports	40	35	50	40	50	60
Parts, Exports	314	320	290	350	360	380
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	354	355	340	390	410	440
Human Consumption	11366	11149	11980	11810	11580	12160
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	11366	11149	11980	11810	11580	12160
TOTAL Use	11720	11504	12320	12200	11990	12600
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	11720	11504	12320	12200	11990	12600
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	496	0	750	0	800

China is the world's second largest producer of poultry, after the United States. 1999 Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) figures indicate annual poultry production was estimated at 11.00 million metric tons, reflecting a 3 percent increase over 1998. There has been no official poultry production data released by China's Statistics Bureau since 1997.

North China average wholesale prices were US\$101.51/MT in January, 2000, down US\$0.03/MT over the previous month. Prices appear to look stable in the near term. Chicago 2003 futures prices were also stable at US\$87/MT, about US\$14/MT cheaper than China.

Low corn prices and feed efficiency improvements as well as improved local economic conditions encourage increases in poultry production. Poultry production should increase by between 3 percent to 5 percent in 2000.

Table 1. China's Meat Production by Type: 1996-2000
(Million Metric Tons)

	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
Pork	31.58	35.96	38.84	37.60	38.20
Beef	3.55	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.80
Mutton	1.80	2.13	2.36	2.60	3.00
Poultry	9.02	10.20	10.70	11.00	11.60
Total	45.95	52.69	56.70	57.40	58.60

Table 2. Rate of Increase Over Preceding Year (Percentage)

Pork	8.2	13.9	8.0	-3.3	1.6
Beef	9.5	23.9	9.1	8.3	11.5
Mutton	1.0	18.3	10.8	10.2	15.4
Poultry	13.9	13.1	4.9	2.8	5.5
Total	7.0	14.7	1.2	1.2	2.1

Table 3. Share of Total Meat Production (Percentage)

Pork	68.7	68.2	68.5	65.5	65.2
Beef	7.7	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.9
Mutton	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.1
Poultry	19.6	19.4	18.9	19.2	19.8

Table 4. China's Per Capita Meat Production by Type: 1995-1999
(Kgs/person)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
Pork	24.6	26.9	28.1	28.4	28.8
Beef	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1
Mutton	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Poultry	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.0
Total	36.2	40.2	42.2	43.1	43.5

Note: Derived from population and production data; *ATO Shanghai estimates.

Source: China Statistical Yearbooks, China Meat Association

Consumption

China is the world's largest market for poultry. Recently implemented reforms to Chinese state-owned enterprises, and reductions in previously provided-housing and education benefits, have resulted in considerable economic uncertainty. Reallocation of spending has slowed consumer demand for poultry products.

Domestic household consumption remains sluggish in spite of the government's lowering of interest rates seven times during the past three years. Consumer expectations of slower economic growth has dampened demand for both domestic and imported poultry. However, China promises to be an important growth market for poultry exports given an expanding middle class, and relatively low per capita consumption. According to USDA, total poultry meat consumption in China reached 12.90 million metric tons in 1998, the first time ever that it was greater than the US. Per capita poultry consumption in China is still relatively low at 8.8 kg which means the consumption of poultry should continue to grow while domestic production is likely to be constrained by limited availability of grain and protein meal.

Local consumers continue to prefer traditional locally raised chicken, such as Three-Yellow chicken, Pudong chicken, Qingyuan Chicken and Gongting Yellow chicken rather than "white" chicken ("AA" chicken). Yet, poultry such as pigeon, quail and ostrich are gaining popularity in Chinese restaurants, and low fat poultry like goose and duck are also becoming more popular with Chinese consumers. However, it is difficult to estimate growth, as there is a lack of data to support these trends.

Table 1 Per Capita Annual Purchases of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Poultry

Unit: kg

Item	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
Pork	16.68	18.46	17.24	17.07	15.34	15.88
Beef & Mutton	2.04	3.28	2.44	3.29	3.70	3.34
Poultry	3.24	3.42	3.97	3.97	4.94	4.65

Table 2 Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Poultry in Rural Households

Unit: kg

Item	1978	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998
Pork, Beef & Mutton	5.76	7.75	10.97	11.34	11.29	12.72	13.20
Poultry	0.25	0.66	1.03	1.26	1.83	2.36	2.33

Source: China's Statistical Year Book , 1999

Trade

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total		
Time period		Units:	Metric Ton
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	1,521	U.S.	2622
Others		Others	
Japan	259,036		254,657
Hong Kong	45,855		38,308
Saudi Arabia	7,236		11,218
Singapore	6,345		9,903
South Africa	7,901		9,090
Switzerland	7,557		8,161
U.A.E.	4,743		7,356
Malaysia	1,496		6,201
Netherlands	4,907		3,632
Bahrain	820		935
Total for Others	345896		323176
Others not Listed	6,620		34,616

Grand Total	354037		360414
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Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total		
Time period		Units:	Metric Ton
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	87,022	U.S.	436,283
Others		Others	
Brazil	65,203		144,401
United Kingdom	2,251		32,349
Thailand	5,690		21,149
Argentina	5,378		17,215
Canada	1,258		13,886
France	7,757		7,623
Turkey	1,244		5,954
Chile	387		5,402
Germany, FR	574		4,175
Total for Others	89742		252154
Others not Listed	17,602		30,159
Grand Total	194366		718596

Trade Matrix

Live Poultry		Unit: thousand birds	
Exports 1999* to:		Imports 1999* from:	
-U.S.....		-U.S.....	585
-Other		-Other	
Hong Kong	38,373	United Kingdom	47
Macau	3,011	Netherlands	30
Malaysia	363	France	29
Mongolia	49	Israel	7
Thailand	42	Germany, FR	6
-----		Finland	5
Total of Others	88	-----	
-----		Total of Others	1
Total	41,926	-----	
		Total	710

Source: PRC Customs Statistics,

Note: *January through November, 1999

China has emerged as a major player on the world poultry market, both as an importer and exporter. Recent trade data shows that direct imports of poultry reached 559,938 metric tons valued at US\$288 million through the third quarter 1999. This is an increase of 534.38 percent and 404.21 percent respectively compared with the same period in 1998. Hong Kong re-exports reached 570,004 metric tons valued at US\$406 million through the third quarter 1999, with an increase of 126 percent and 109 percent, respectively, compared with the same period in 1998. This is the first time ever that the direct imports and Hong Kong re-exports were of near equal volume. In the past, direct imports were only about 30 percent while indirect imports were about 70 percent. The increase in direct imports is a significant indication of the Chinese central government's ongoing anti-smuggling campaign, and its impact on grey channel trade. In addition, the direct imports appear to be given greater long term trade confidence based on China's imminent WTO accession.

China also dominates the poultry meat export scene. Since 1992, China's poultry exports more than tripled, reaching an estimated 360,414 metric tons valued at US\$649 million, January through November, 1999. Japan is still the largest chicken meat market for China, especially deboned leg quarters. More than 70 percent of China's poultry meat exports went to Japan. Hong Kong, however still remains the largest live poultry market for China.

China is the largest poultry importer, and second largest poultry exporter in the world. Current local policies have encouraged the export of high-value poultry exports (deboned leg quarters, breast meat), and the import of lower-value imports (feet, wings, offal). China is a net importer on a volume basis, and a net exporter on a value basis. We foresee imports continuing to increase in volume as well as value (quality), with poultry exports likely slowing over the next decade.

Price

Imported poultry prices are often unstable in China. In general, US poultry export prices to China were down 22.5 percent from an average of \$649/MT in 1998 to \$530/MT in 1999. The significant and double-digit drop in per unit export values reflect that the Chinese market switched to lower-valued poultry meat, such as US leg-quarters. Prices were also driven down by abundant domestic supply of pork products. Domestic pork prices have declined by an unbelievable 50 percent, the lowest in history.

Poultry meat prices bottomed, and strengthen a bit in late 1999. This is mainly due to the strengthening of pork prices and local economic recovery. On the other hand, the average price of domestic corn was RMB1,200 per metric ton, almost 20 percent lower than in 1998.

Government Policy

The central government continues to encourage the development of the local poultry industry in order to raise rural and farm income.

MOFTEC issued a circular in 1999 eliminating export quotas and licensing requirements on animal and poultry. They include live sheep, mutton, goose meat, pigeon meat, rabbit meat and swimming crab meat. Ordinary export license controls on commodities like hog bristles have also been eliminated. Export licenses on fresh, chilled and frozen animal meat products exported to Hong Kong remain valid for one month and for three months on other export commodities.

Although import tariffs for poultry meat was reduced significantly from 45 to 20 percent on October 1, 1997, importers say that the reduction has meant little real change, as tariffs remain fairly high when the average 13-17 percent VAT is added. Grey channel importing, especially from south China, continues to be the most economical option for imported chicken products.

The bilateral agreement on agriculture between the United States and China, reached on April 10, 1999, brought some welcome news as normal trade (wholesale and retail sectors) for imported poultry in China has now been officially granted by the Chinese government. Import tariffs are to be reduced incrementally beginning in 2000 from the current 20 percent to 10 percent by 2004, resulting in increased poultry imports. Currently tariffs are still high in the short term, and most importers are likely to continue to use their existing channel from south China. However, the trade appears to be actively exploring future direct import options.

The sale of US poultry products continues in wholesale and wet markets in China, despite retail sales of imported poultry being allowed. It may take some time for these products to establish themselves in the retail sector. Some value-added local poultry products, such as pre-fried chicken meat cuts, and prepared/preserved chicken meats are now being sold in local supermarkets where there is a lot of potential for the sale of high value US poultry products as well.

BROILER MEAT

Production

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Plty, Meat, Chicken -16 wks				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	

	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	5460	5350	5750	5500	0	5675
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	755	765	780	1140	0	1185
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	755	765	780	1140	0	1185
TOTAL SUPPLY	6215	6115	6530	6640	0	6860
Whole, Exports	35	30	30	35	0	40
Parts, Exports	300	315	290	345	0	390
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	335	345	320	380	0	430
Human Consumption	5880	5770	6210	6260	0	6430
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	5880	5770	6210	6260	0	6430
TOTAL Use	6215	6115	6530	6640	0	6860
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6215	6115	6530	6640	0	6860
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	485	0	735	0	785

The main breeders for broilers in China are “AA” and Avian. In general, both broiler and layer producers were profitable in China in 1999, due to the lower domestic corn prices at less than RMB1,000 per metric ton (RMB 200/mt lower than last year). Total broiler meat production is expected to reach 5.50 million metric tons in 1999, a 3 percent over 1998. We expect the total production of broiler meat should increase between 3 percent to 5 percent in 2000.

Consumption

The booming development of local fast food establishments has encouraged consumption of broiler meat, especially frozen cuts. KFC and McDonald’s restaurants are everywhere in each of the main cities in China. To take KFC as an example, there are more than 320 KFC restaurants in China’s major cities right now. Annual consumption of frozen chicken cuts is more than 100,000 metric tons, with local fast food chains and chain restaurants also utilizing large amounts of broiler meat every day. Local raised yellow chicken has become more popular, although retail prices are roughly 30 percent higher than ordinary chicken (“white chicken” or Bai Ji) by Chinese consumers.

On the other hand, the fast growth of domestic supermarket chains is providing more opportunities for frozen chicken meat, and even some value-added ready-to-cook or ready-to-eat chicken cuts and prepared/preserved chicken meats.

Locally raised yellow birds and wild poultry are getting popular, mainly due to local taste preferences. Different kinds of chicken products are served in Chinese restaurants every day. There is a Chinese idiom: “There is no banquet without chicken,” which means chicken meat is one of the most popular food items in Chinese cuisine.

Trade

According to local trade sources, the Japanese export market is extremely weak. In 1996, the export price for chicken leg quarters to Japan was US\$2,580 per metric ton but in 1999 it was only US\$1,830 per metric ton. Some local traders are focusing on the domestic market rather than the export market, which they believe was a promising and challenging market just a few years ago.

China’s recently lifted its regulatory export price of domestic chicken leg quarters. Domestic chicken processors previously were regulated by the China Poultry Industry Association to maintain the export price of chicken meat at a minimum level at US\$1,800/MT, in order to protect local poultry export companies.

The United States continues to be the largest chicken supplier to China, capturing a 57 percent import market share in 1999, although 12 percent lower than in 1998. Other competitors behind the U.S. are Brazil, the EU, Thailand and Argentina.

The lion share of the total US broiler exports to China are the less expensive parts and the most popular items in China are the feet/paws and wings, which occupy about 70 percent of the total volume. The other 30 percent products are believed to be leg-quarters, offal, gizzards and mid-joint wings.

The United States overwhelmingly surpassed other competitors with a 74 percent market share and is the largest chicken feet/paws’ supplier, followed by Brazil and the EU with a 7 to 8 percent share. China took approximately 1,000 containers of chicken feet/paws per month in 1999.

In the chicken wings market, the United States is not as strong as in chicken feet/paws but it is still the market leader with roughly 50 percent of a market share. The US faces strong competition from EU countries such as the U.K. and the Netherlands. China took approximately 600 containers of imported chicken wings per month in 1999.

In signing the final U.S. - China bilateral agreement on China’s accession to the WTO, China officially allowed U.S. poultry in all retail and food service (HRI) sectors in China. The challenge for both the U.S. poultry industry and exporters is to aggressively take advantage of this opportunity, and to meet the challenge of our top competitors in this market.

Price

The average price of chicken meat in 1999 was RMB9.87/kg, the same as 1998. Due to the low domestic price of corn, the ratio between chicken meat and corn was 1:8.15. Farmers remained profitable for raising chickens.

EGGS**Production**

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs				(MIL HEAD)	(MIL PCS)
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Layers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	363508	363330	380000	375300	0	394000
Hatch Eggs, Imports	2	2	2	1	0	1
Shell Eggs, Imports	3	4	3	3	0	3
Other Imports	0	2	0	2	0	2
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	5	8	5	6	0	6
TOTAL SUPPLY	363513	363338	380005	375306	0	394006
Hatch Eggs, Exports	100	90	110	70	0	90
Shell Eggs, Exports	740	720	820	650	0	700
Other Exports	60	60	70	50	0	60
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	900	870	1000	770	0	850
Hatch Eggs, Consumption	6620	6620	6700	6700	0	6800
Shell Eggs, Human	343993	343848	359805	355336	0	386356
Shell Eggs, OT Use/Loss	12000	12000	12500	12500	0	0
Other Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	362613	362468	379005	374536	0	393156
TOTAL Use	363513	363338	380005	375306	0	394006
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	363513	363338	380005	375306	0	394006
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	3	0	3	0	3

China is the world's largest egg producer with total inventory of layers exceeding 1.2 billion birds in 1999. Per capita egg production was 17 kg in 1998 and estimated 18 kg in 1999. According to China's Statistical Year Book 1999, total Chinese egg production was forecast at 20.85 million metric tons in 1999, a 3.3 percent increase compared with 20.19 million metric tons in 1998. Since the SSB revised total egg production from 21.25 million metric tons in 1997 down to 18.95 million metric tons, and post report data was based on the old numbers. It is clear that the SSB will re-adjust the old figures every year, same as for the total meat production data in 1998.

Consumption

Per capita fresh egg consumption in urban households was 4.65 kg in 1998 while in rural households it was 4.11 kg in 1998, down slightly compared in 1997. We estimate the consumption of eggs and egg products will likely continue increasing at about 3 percent in 1999 and 2000.

Trade

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs		
Time period		Units:	Metric Ton
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	1,886	U.S.	2,071
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	43,673		27,630
Vietnam	1,658		4,804
Macau	3,656		2,617
Japan	2,816		1,440
Singapore	926		1,056
Canada	706		1,016
Korea Republic	276		277
Malaysia	254		261
Philippines	174		136
Total for Others	54139		39101
Others not Listed	701		148
Grand Total	56726		41320

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs		
Time period		Units:	Metric Ton
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	47	U.S.	6

Others		Others	
Vietnam	315		202
Japan	15		24
Hong Kong	1		1
Total for Others	331		227
Others not Listed	65		11
Grand Total	443		244

Price

The average price of eggs was RMB6.09/kg in 1999 and the ratio between egg and corn was 1:5.03 which is good for layer production. Profitability of egg products in China has been declining since 1997 due to supply surpassing demand. However, specialized private households and individual farmers realized profits while most large/medium farms, especially stated-owned, lost money.

Government Policy

Eggs are among a special class of non-staple foods for which prices are protected by the government. The local government still encourages egg producers to produce more eggs in order to stabilize domestic retail prices and discourage inflation.

The central government focuses much attention to the further processing of eggs, and encourages foreign investment, in order to export more value-added egg products rather than shell eggs.

Due to oversupply in the domestic market, Chinese producers are increasingly trying to sell to the international market.

APPENDIX A

Price Information on China's Livestock Products at Wet Markets in December 1999

Province	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Beijing	15.33	9.33	1.90	2.80	4.17	7.20	10.13	13.47
Tianjin	13.38	9.78	1.93	2.00	3.95	6.00	10.50	12.15
Hebei	13.66	9.57	1.98	2.55	3.97	6.48	8.80	12.00
Shanxi	12.82	9.68	1.93	2.25	4.05	6.35	8.48	13.61
Inner Mongolia	11.59	9.30	2.80	3.63	4.66	6.91	9.07	12.41
Liaoning	15.18	9.28	1.81	2.72	4.04	7.25	7.58	13.27
Jilin	15.89	9.36	1.76	3.01	4.43	6.49	7.86	13.00
Heilongjiang	13.50	8.95	2.50	2.40	4.20	6.40	7.00	13.00
Shanghai	17.50	14.53	1.80	2.03	4.65	10.65	9.50	18.00
Jiangsu	16.00	12.50	1.60	3.12	4.20	4.90	6.10	14.00
Zhejiang	17.40	11.44	1.85	2.03	4.93	8.29	9.55	15.97
Anhui	13.40	11.31	1.83	2.25	5.65	8.66	9.05	12.51
Fujian	22.33	11.75	2.00	2.28	5.55	11.50	14.40	15.63
Jiangxi	16.38	11.41	1.45	1.50	6.92	13.19	9.65	12.77
Shandong	15.30	10.28	1.88	2.41	3.91	5.33	8.58	11.91
Henan	13.62	10.65	1.78	2.29	4.57	7.66	8.92	13.09
Hubei	11.84	11.69	2.53	2.67	7.24	9.18	10.85	11.91
Hunan	15.25	11.04	1.80	2.41	6.65	12.54	10.22	12.67
Guangdong	19.75	12.59	1.40	1.83	6.13	12.24	13.50	16.73
Guangxi	17.71	11.53	2.43	2.00	6.49	9.54	11.50	11.57
Hainan	24.92	12.80	----	1.75	8.50	11.45	12.15	13.90
Sichuan	12.14	9.70	2.05	2.38	7.72	13.19	12.75	10.57
Guizhou	14.67	9.34	2.40	2.10	9.24	12.57	----	11.54
Yunnan	13.38	10.74	5.45	5.45	7.66	14.31	14.75	13.84
Tibet								
Shaanxi	13.33	8.80	2.20	----	4.65	8.00	12.00	11.75
Gansu	11.79	10.23	2.57	2.87	4.69	9.08	9.78	11.69
Qinghai	10.00	11.40	----	----	5.15	12.00	11.57	11.10
Ningxia	10.60	9.50	2.40	3.00	4.20	7.70	13.00	12.30
Xinjiang	13.50	9.80	3.00	2.60	6.00	8.60	10.50	13.25
Chongqing	12.10	9.61	1.00	1.50	7.43	12.44	13.00	11.37
Average	14.69	10.54	2.24	2.49	5.93	9.91	10.33	12.76

Note:

A = Mutton Meat

B = Pork Meat

C = Day-old Layer

D = Day-old Broiler

E = Table Egg

F = Live Chicken

G = Broiler Meat

H = Beef Meat

Unit: RMB/kg, RMB/piece; US\$1=RMB8.27

*Source: MOA Statistics published on Shanghai Shangqing Magazine
(No.1, January 4, 2000)*

APPENDIX B

The Latest Retail Price of Poultry & Eggs in Shanghai

Table 1

THE LATEST RETAIL PRICE INFORMATION ON POULTRY MEAT IN SHANGHAI

1. Mid-Wings
RMB16,500 to RMB18,000 per metric ton
2. End-Wings
RMB11,800 to RMB13,500 per metric ton
3. Whole Wings
RMB12,000 to RMB13,500 per metric ton
4. Legs
RMB7,200 to RMB10,200 per metric ton
5. Gizzards
RMB16,000 to RMB18,500 per metric ton

Source: Shanghai Shangqing (Commercial Information), November 28, 1999

Table 2

LIVE POULTRY & FRESH EGGS ON THE WHOLESALE MARKET IN SHANGHAI

Local hen	RMB15.00--16.50/kg
Broiler	RMB11.00--12.00/kg
Good quality chicken	RMB7.00--8.00/kg
Ross chicken	RMB6.00--6.40/kg
Silky chicken	RMB11.00--12.50/kg
Two-yellow chicken	RMB10.00--14.00/kg
Duck	RMB12.00--13.00/kg
Duck with red head	RMB10.50/kg
Egg	RMB4.40/kg

Source: Shanghai Evening Newspaper, January 15, 2000
US\$1=RMB8.27