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Report Highlights:
Poultry production is expected to increase moderately in 2001 and in 2002. Due to trade disputes with Japan and Korea, domestic companies have begun to pay more attention to the domestic market and to explore different international markets. Chicken imports will stay flat, but exports of poultry products, including broiler meat, will increase in 2001 and in 2002. Egg production will remain flat in 2001 and increase slightly in 2002. Egg imports will not grow, but exports are expected to increase in the near term.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
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Summary

Official data show an increase of 8 percent for poultry production in 2000. Production gains in 2001 and 2002 are expected to be smaller. The main challenges facing China's poultry industry are breeding and disease management. In spite of uncertainty caused by trade disputes with Japan and South Korea, broiler production is expected to remain stable in 2001 and to increase in 2002 because the domestic broiler industry is sophisticated and is expected to successfully cope with the challenge. Due to low profits, some farmers abandoned layer production, which will lead to flat growth in egg output in 2001. The price of feed is the key factor for 2002 egg production. If, as expected, feed prices remain high,egg production will not grow in 2002.

A recent temporary Japanese ban on Chinese poultry products has affected the domestic broiler industry. The industry is considering diversifying sales. Huge domestic markets are attracting more attention, especially rural markets. At the same time, the industry is trying to enter new international markets such as the EU and Africa.

The consumption of poultry products is increasing quickly and is expected to maintain this strong growth in the future. Although the consumption of domestic poultry varieties is growing more quickly, the consumption of western-style chickens still accounts for over half of the market and is itself increasingly at a good pace. Egg consumption is still focused on table eggs.

Customs data through the first six months of 2001 clearly show the influence of a temporary ban on exports to Japan, but total poultry meat exports still increased as compared with the same period in 2000 and is expected to continue increasing in the future. Exports of poultry varieties, other than chickens, increased more quickly than chickens. Preserved poultry exports are also significant and growing.

Chicken meat and offal imports decreased sharply due to higher US prices and stricter inspection of chicken-product imports in frozen storage facilities in south China. However, imports of other poultry meat products increased.

Due to depressed domestic markets, both exports and imports of poultry eggs fell compared to the same period in 2000. However, the industry expects China's accession to the WTO to promote egg exports, particularly exports of processed eggs.

I: Situation and Outlook

Poultry Meat

Production

Information from the Ministry of Agriculture indicates that poultry meat production in 2000 increased by 8.2 percent to 12 million metric tons as compared with 1999, higher than estimates contained in previous reports. This sharp growth resulted from low feed prices and strong exports in 2000. Total chicken meat and offal production reached 8.44 million metric tons. In China, chicken is classified into 4 categories: broilers (which which mature in 6 to 8 weeks), spent hens, yellow chickens (which mature in 11to 14 weeks) and native chickens (which mature in 12 to 17 weeks). The broilers and spent-hens are primarily western-breeds, the yellow and native chickens are domestic breeds. In 2000, broiler production reached about 6 million metric tons. Even though they represent a smaller percentage of the total, the production of domestic-breed chickens are increasing more quickly than broilers. Duck and goose production is also increasing more quickly than broilers. Because no official poultry production data are published, it is hard to estimate what percentage of total poultry production each the various types of poultry raised in China accounts for. Due to the uncertainty about export markets, it is expected that China's poultry meat production in 2001 will increase by only 2 or 3 percent. This growth rate will likely remain about the same in 2002.

The poultry industry is becoming more commercial. News reports indicated that in 2000, the volume of poultry meat sold through domestic retail and wholesale market channels increased by 25.2 percent as compared with 1999, accounting for 49.5 percent of total poultry-meat production. However, on-farm use is still the main form of consumption in many rural areas and the transition away from this kind of consumption profile will be a slow process.

Two challenges confront China's poultry industry. The first is breeding. Most of broiler and layer breeds are western varieties introduced from the US, Germany and other countries. China needs further improvements in its domestic flock to maintain and improve its position in the world market. The second, probably more serious challenge, is disease prevention. It is estimated that on most chicken farms, the costs related to diseases (including the cost of drugs and losses from dead chickens) accounts for 10 percent of total production costs. Such high expenses have caused some farmers to quit raising chickens. This problem is also attracting more attention from the government.

Consumption

Recently, poultry meat consumption has increased quickly and is expected to continue growing in the next several years, making China a large potential poultry market. Poultry consumption increases faster in urban areas than in rural areas due to the greater availability of poultry products and the changing health concerns of urban consumers. Although all are increasing, poultry and fish consumption are growing more quickly than consumption of other meats, particularly pork.

With the development of chain supermarkets and improving living standards, Chinese consumers are beginning to accept western poultry varieties, such as turkey. Chilled or prepared turkey products can be found at some large supermarkets and sell well. About 80 percent of all turkey products consumed in China are imported, and others are produced by joint ventures in China. Consumers in China like to try new foods. The growing population of foreigners in China's urban areas will also result in an increase in the consumption on these products.

The Avian Flu in Hongkong and Macau has reduced live chicken exports from China. News of the Flu has also discourages domestic consumption in China, especially in Guangdong province. Live chicken exports account for 5 percent of total live chicken production in Guangdong province. It is estimated that the loss to Guangdong province, resulting from lost live poultry sales, both export and domestic, will reach around USD100 million.

The consumption of domestic-breed chickens, ducks and geese is increasing quickly. In urban areas, chilled domestic-breed poultry products, such as whole body, or cuts, are available at supermarkets and accepted by more and more consumers. They are replacing live poultry consumption due to stricter sanitation controls on wet markets and more concerns about food safety. Duck and goose consumption is more popular in south China than in north China.

Trade

Through the first six months of 2001, both imports and exports of poultry products other than chicken meat and offal has increased compared with the same period in 2000 and is expected to continue increasing next year. This is a result of the development of other poultry production such as duck and geese, and Chinese consumers' increased affinity for a diverse diet. This year's sharply reduced chicken breeder imports mainly resulted from decreasing layer breeder imports. This indicates a stable layer inventory in the near future and comparatively flat growth in egg production.

Broiler

Production

So far, 2001 has not been a calm year for the Chinese broiler industry. The good news of the EU lifting its ban on some Chinese chicken products was offset by bans imposed by South Korea and Japan in early Jne June (See *Trade Policy Section*). Because producers are still implementing procedures necessary to comply with strict EU approval requirements, no products have yet been exported to the EU. Korea substantially lifted the ban on July 5 as did Japan on August 7. However, domestic plants are still facing uncertainties with regard to exports of some products and Japan will implement strict inspections of a certain percentage of China's poultry product exports for 3 months.

In the first half of 2001, both production and exports increased compared to the same period in 2000. However, uncertainties about China's EU and Japanese markets, and current high feed prices mean production will be flat in 2001 and 2002. However, in general the industry is confident that its future is bright. It is optimistic that exports will grow in the future, particularly exports to the EU. It is also confident that domestic consumption will continue to rise. The broiler industry is becoming increasingly sophisticated and market-oriented. In the early 1990s, keen competition in both international and domestic markets and low product prices resulted in the closure of small, uncompetitive plant. The operations that survived feel they are capable of facing market challenges, such as the temporary Japanese and Korean bans, by adjusting their own production and market strategies in a timely fashion.

In spite of drought in corn producing regions, and newly issued biotech regulations which could influence feed imports, the industry does not think high feed prices will affect broiler production too much this year. However, some farmers have abandoned the production of broilers and layers due to high feed prices and stagnant chicken meat and egg market prices.

Reducing costs of production is one of the main objectives of the broiler industry. Some plants reduced the usage of fish meal due to its high price and are substituting soybean meal, rapeseed meal, and cotton meal. They are also using less high priced corn and more distiller's grain and wheat. Some integrated enterprises are also changing their production mode– increasing the average size of the poultyr farmers they contract with to take advantage of economies of scale.

The temporary bans imposed by South Korea and Japan and the expectation of a resumption of exports to the EU have not noticeably influenced domestic prices. Some integrated companies have stored up low-priced feed, which is helping to stabilize production costs and market prices. Also exporters, faced with the interruptions caused by bans, were able to store product in cold storage facilities in expectation of the removal of the bans. Exporting companies have also temporarily reduced slaughtering. It is estimated that losses in Shandong province have reached USD 6 million due to these bans. However, it is estimated that when exports to the EU resume, the increased earnings of Shandong's 10 plants could exceed USD 80 million.

Industry Strategy

Although producers have been able to adjust in the short run, the temporary Japanese ban has been a lesson to the China's broiler industry. Many say that the industry has been too dependant on Japan's market . It has accounted for about 70 percent of total chicken exports. Exports to Japan are mainly deboned chicken leg meat, grilled chicken, and other processed, labor-intensive products. Although some producers expect the disputes to be resolved when China joins WTO, most are not so optimistic and are devising new export strategies.

First, chicken enterprises are paying more attention to potential growth in the domestic market. With the rapid development of fast food restaurants, supermarkets and chain restaurants, it is believed that domestic broiler meat consumption will increase steadily in the coming years. In urban areas, the consumption of legs and wings accounts for more than 70 percent of total broiler consumption. The consumption in large cities is probably growing relatively slowly. Therefore, producers are hoping to expand sales of legs and wings to medium and small city markets. In rural areas, the whole chicken dominates the consumption market, and price is still the key factor for choosing meats. Broiler meat, because it is cheaper than beef and pork, should capture more and more market share in rural markets.

Second, companies are also looking for new export opportunities. Low prices for value-added products are China's advantage. Hongkong is expected to import more chilled chicken meat and processed products to substitute for live poultry consumption. Mainland China will benefit from this change because of convenient transportation and increasing product quality. Russia's slowly improving economy is leading to increased poultry consumption. According to the China's Customs data, Chinese broiler exports to Russia in the first half of 2001 exceeded total exports in 2000 by 81 percent.

Most importantly, however, China's broiler industry has been eagerly awaiting the reopening of the EU market. Exporting high-price chicken breasts to the EU market will greatly supplement income from sales of other chicken parts to domestic and other export markets. Southeast Asia markets are potential new markets for these non-breast sales. Chinese producers are also looking to the Middle East and Africa as potential export markets.

Opportunities and Challenges to U.S. Imports

For most US broiler meat and offal , domestic products are more attractive to consumers, regarding packaging, grading and price. However, for chicken paws and wingtips, US products are still very competitive, in large part because these products are so cheap in the US market. Chinese consumers' predilection for these products is not expected to change anytime soon. However, US exporters need to be cautious of the regulatory environment. China has recently published new "Standards for Fresh and Frozen Poultry Products" (See Trade Policy Section) which includes requirements related to wingtips and feet. The implementation of this regulation needs to be monitored closely to avoid disruptions to trade.

Most imported US products flow to processed plants or directly to wet markets. Domestic plants increasingly choose supermarkets, fast food chains, and processing plants to market their product. Integrated broiler enterprises concentrate both production and marketing in eastern and northeastern China. Due to low purchasing power in the southwest, the market there is not given much attention so far. However, in the near term, low-price products should be able to make some headway there.

Consumption

Fast food chains and supermarkets are quickly expanding their business to the suburbs and small cities. Government agencies have increased their attention to food-safety issues. Stricter inspection and monitoring measures should promote consumption of processed foods, especially in urban areas. Consumers eating more meals outside the home will expand broiler consumption because broilers are easy to prepare. Convenient ready-to-cook and ready-to-eat (i.e. products purchased fully cooked but consumed at home) products are attractive to young consumers. The consumption of ready-to-eat products accounts for about 13 percent of total broiler production and this percentage is expected to grow steadily. Consumption in rural areas, including towns and small cities, will increase a little more quickly than in urban areas due to current low consumption levels and the lower prices for chicken meat as compared with prices for pork and beef. How to capture these huge rural markets are topics of concern for both domestic and foreign producers. Demand in rural areas for offal products such as feet and wingtips will remain strong for at least the next 2 or 3 years, due to their low prices. Also, demand for chicken feet should remain strong in south China. Not only families buy chicken feet for home consumption. Chicken feet are an indispensable input to numerous dishes popular in restaurants.

Trade policy

The news that the EU had lifted its ban on some Chinese poultry products was announced in June (see CH1027). However, as of this date, no products have entered the EU market. The EU requires a lengthy and strict pre-approval proccess. Product must come from areas declared free of Newcastle disease by EU inspectors. The EU must also inspect and approve individual plants and requires strict ongoing inspection of Chinese products bound for China. EU Officials will come to China in September to investigate plants and China's inspection system. In the meantime, the Chinese industry is preparing itself to resume and sustain exports to the EU market. Potential exporters are coordinating the export price to avoid a price war as in the past. They are also trying to form a self-discipline mechanism to regulate exporting orders and guarantee the quality. Some other plants are actively looking for opportunities in a second round of registrations.

On June 4, 2001, South Korea's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issued its ban on Chinese poultry after a shipment of Chinese duck meat was tested positive for highly pathogenic avian influenza. The South Korea veterinary service then ordered more than 2,600 MT of Chinese chicken and duck meat to be returned or destroyed, and recalled nearly 2,000 MT of products already sold. South Korean veterinarians confirmed that the virus was the same strain of H5NJ found in Hongkong in May that led to the destruction of Hong Kong's entire poultry flock. The Japanese government followed Korea's lead, announcing a similar ban which took effect on June 8. Preserved-product exports continued. On July 5, South Korea partialy lifted the ban. On August 7, Japan also lifted the ban on chicken and turkey products, but other poultry products, including duck, goose, and live poultry are still under the ban. Also, Japan is requiring additional strict inspection of a certain percentage of product for 3 months in order to guarantee quality.

The Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China and the State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision (now combined with the former Exit-Entry Inspection and Quarantine Administration, to form the Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, AQSIQ) jointly issued a new National Standards (GB 16869-2000) for "Fresh and Frozen Poultry Products" on December 29, 2000 effecive from June 1, 2001. This announcement sets technical standards for residues, packaging, storage and labeling for all poultry products, both imported and domestic.

The standards add some restrictions on extravasated blood areas, hard feathers, pesticide residues, , and for microorganisms, the Chinese, ulikes the United States, sets a 0 tolerance on salmonella. However for food safety concerns, an agreement between the United States and China establishes the FSIS Certificate of Wholesomeness as sufficient for US meat imports.

The new Chineses regulations also stipulate that products must be labeled in Chinese and indicate country of origin. AQSIQ is currently preparing the specific implementation rules for labels on imported poultry products. So far the new regulations have not hindered trade, and the situation is being monitored closely and communication between the US and PRC governments continues in order to avoid interruptions to trade.

Beginning in 2001, China Customs specified new tariff codes for poultry products such as chicken cuts (with and without bones), offal (wings and other) and gizzards. In the past, the China Customs tariff code divided chicken products into just two categories, *whole chicken* and *chicken parts*.

The government is cracking down on smuggling of chicken meat into China. Anecdotal information indicates that in 2001 smuggled chicken products will decrease about 70 percent compared to this year, and that smuggled product will be increasingly difficult to find on the market.

Trade

The Customs data clearly show the influence of Japan's ban on exports. Although broiler exports in the first half of 2001 increased 13 percent by volume and 12 percent by value as compared with the same period last year, June exports fell 38 percent by volume and 35 percent by value from May. Japan's share of total Chinese exports decreased from about 70 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2001. The increase to other countries indicates the flexibility and strategy changes mentioned above. Exports to EU countries are expected to continue increasing for the rest of 2001 and into 2002. Broiler exports are expected to grow steadily in 2001 due to lifting of Japan's ban, and due to new exports to the EU. In 2002, China should export more product to more countries.

Unlike in the past, broiler meat and offal imports for the first half of 2001 fell, 28 percent by volume and 23 percent by value. Imports from the US decreased 28 percent compared to the same period of 2000. Two reasons caused this decrease. Firstly, strong demand for broiler products in international markets resulted from the spread of BSE and FMD. This caused international prices for broiler products to rise to levels at which Chinese importers were unwilling to import. Secondly, the government carried out a crackdown on frozen storage facilities in southern China in the early part of this year in order to crack down on smuggling. Almost 90 percent of chicken imports are transshipped through Hongkong through *grey channels*. During this crackdown smuggled goods or goods without appropriate certificates were all detained. Due to losses sustained during this crackdown some importers had no capital to continue importing chickens in the first half of the year. Imports from the traditional large scale suppliers fell; however,the market share of some EU countries increased. Imports in 2001 will stay the same as in 2000 and less product will come through *grey channels.* In the near future, broiler imports will remain flat because domestic suppliers will supply a greater share of the market and official will more strictly limit smuggling and grey channel products.

Poultry Eggs

Poultry egg production grew at a steady rate in 2000--about 5 percent per year. Duck and goose egg production increased slightly faster than chicken egg production. Poultry egg production in 2001 and 2002 is expected to increase at only 2 percent per year, due to a reduced layer inventory and low egg prices.

Poultry egg production in China is concentrated in 4 provinces, Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Jiangsu. More and more eggs sold in southern markets come from northern China. Cool weather conditions, extensive rural areas for layer raising, and convenient access to feed in north China account for the concentration in the North.

Recent higher chicken egg prices did not bring more profits to farmers. The higher price mostly resulted from higher feed prices. The feed price is the key factor to egg production in 2001 and 2002. It is expected that egg prices will continue rising at least until the third quarter of this year and not fall through most if not all of next year.

China egg export prices are lower than in most other countries. China’s accession to the WTO should be good news for the China egg industry. The industry does not worry about imports because locally produced eggs are cheaper and because Chinese consumers demand very fresh eggs. Hongkong is still the main market for China’s fresh egg exports. Other markets of importance are in Southeast Asia where hot weather is not suitable for egg production. Middle Asia, Middle Eastern countries, and Russia are markets that could be targeted because of convenient transportation links to those markets and the competitive price of Chinese eggs. The industry is introducing and improving technology to expand the exports of processed and preserved eggs products, which is also the most effective method for entering international markets further away.

Sharply reduced egg imports in the first half of 2001 reflected the depressed domestic egg market, but low domestic prices did not lead to increased egg exports. Fewer exports to Hongkong resulted in an overall decrease in shell egg exports. The exports of processed egg products increased 5 percent compared to the same period in 2000. It is estimated that in 2001 the exports of egg products will remain the same or fall slightly as compared with the same period in 2000. In 2002, exports will increase slightly because opportunities presented by China’s accession to the WTO.

II: Tables

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	7600	7850	0	8060	0	8230
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	11590	11960	11821	12285	0	12545
Whole, Imports	26	0	30	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	840	870	890	715	0	720
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	866	870	920	715	0	720
TOTAL SUPPLY	12456	12830	12741	13000	0	13265
Whole, Exports	25	28	30	32	0	35
Parts, Exports	385	477	395	490	0	498
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	410	505	425	522	0	533
Human Consumption	12046	12325	12316	12478	0	12732
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	12046	12325	12316	12478	0	12732
TOTAL Use	12456	12830	12741	13000	0	13265
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12456	12830	12741	13000	0	13265
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	950	680	960	535	0	545

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Plty, Meat, Chicken -16 wks				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	273	275	280	280	0	287
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	5620	5950	5780	6100	0	6245
Whole, Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	800	810	850	670	0	675
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	800	811	850	670	0	675
TOTAL SUPPLY	6420	6761	6630	6770	0	6920
Whole, Exports	15	12	20	13	0	16
Parts, Exports	315	455	315	458	0	472
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	330	467	335	471	0	488
Human Consumption	6090	6294	6295	6299	0	6432
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	6090	6294	6295	6299	0	6432
TOTAL Use	6420	6761	6630	6770	0	6920
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6420	6761	6630	6770	0	6920
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	935	646	950	505	0	510

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs				(MIL HEAD)	(MIL PCS)
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Layers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	377420	381340	389000	387500	0	395200
Hatch Eggs, Imports	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shell Eggs, Imports	2	2	2	1	0	1
Other Imports	2	3	3	1	0	2
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	5	5	6	2	0	3
TOTAL SUPPLY	377425	381345	389006	387502	0	395203
Hatch Eggs, Exports	1	0	1	0	0	1
Shell Eggs, Exports	938	1020	980	890	0	940
Other Exports	45	40	55	43	0	48
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	984	1060	1036	933	0	989
Hatch Eggs,Consumption	7010	7010	7200	7150	0	7250
Shell Eggs, Human	357431	361275	368570	367019	0	373934
Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss	12000	12000	12200	12400	0	13030
Other Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	376441	380285	387970	386569	0	394214
TOTAL Use	377425	381345	389006	387502	0	395203
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	377425	381345	389006	387502	0	395203
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	3	3	3	3	0	0

Per Capita Annual Purchases of Pork,Beef, Mutton and Poultry in Urban Houses Unit: kg						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Pork	17.24	17.07	15.34	15.88	16.91	16.7
Beef&Mutton	2.44	3.29	3.7	3.34	3.09	3.3
Poultry	3.97	3.97	4.94	4.65	4.92	7.4
Poultry eggs	9.74	9.64	11.13	10.76	11.53	11.9

Per Capita Annual Consumption of Meats and Poultry in Rural Households Unit: kg						
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000
Pork, Beef&Mutton	7.75	11.29	12.72	13.2	13.87	14.41
Poultry	0.66	1.83	2.36	2.33	2.48	2.81
Poultry Eggs	2.41	3.22	4.08	4.11	4.28	4.77

CHINA RETAIL PRICE OF BROILER MEAT AND CHICKEN EGG(RMB/KG)								
	chicken egg				broiler meat			
Province	Jun,2000	Mar,2001	Jun,2001	Chg% (Jun-Jun)	Jun,2000	Mar,2001	Jun,2001	Chg% (Jun-Jun)
Beijing	3.6	3.3	4.65	29.17%	8.7	11	9.7	11.49%
Tianjin	3.75	4.6	n/a	n/a	9.3	9.05	n/a	n/a
Hebei	3.74	3.74	4.1	9.63%	8.41	8.2	8	-4.88%
Shanxi	3.73	3.62	4.1	9.92%	6.93	9.2	8.4	21.21%
Inner Mongolia	3.1	4.03	4.53	46.13%	8.74	8.38	8.58	-1.83%
Liaoning	3.46	3.65	4.09	18.21%	7.14	7.42	7.66	7.28%
Jilin	3.57	3.99	4.38	22.69%	7.43	7.51	7.61	2.42%
Heilongjiang	3.4	3.75	4.4	29.41%	7	8.5	7.8	11.43%
Shanghai	4	4.25	4.55	13.75%	10.5	10.5	11.5	9.52%
Jiangsu	3.89	3.81	4.46	14.65%	7	7.57	7.08	1.14%
Zhejiang	4.19	5.24	4.83	15.27%	9.12	9.34	8.93	-2.08%
Anhui	4.84	4.76	5.08	4.96%	7.45	8.17	6.97	-6.44%
Fujian	4.72	4.78	4.98	5.51%	13.4	12.67	11	-17.91%
Jiangxi	5.39	5.85	5.81	7.79%	8.73	9.15	8.85	1.37%
Shandong	4.04	3.74	4.3	6.44%	8	8.93	8.86	10.75%
Henan	3.97	4.11	4.37	10.08%	6.77	7.25	7	3.40%
Hubei	5.28	5.7	5.5	4.17%	9.68	9.45	9.69	0.10%
Hunan	5.75	6.28	5.82	1.22%	9.3	10.23	9.1	-2.15%
Guangdong	5.2	5.53	5.47	5.19%	13.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guangxi	5.53	n/a	5.59	1.08%	10.64	n/a	10.67	0.28%
Hainan	7.5	7.5	7.38	-1.60%	10	10.83	10	0.00%
Sichuan	6.37	7.14	6.31	-0.94%	12.33	n/a	11.43	-7.30%
Guizhou	6.95	8.07	7	0.72%	10.25	10	14	36.59%
Yunnan	6.61	6.76	6.69	1.21%	11.74	11.82	11.69	-0.43%
Shannxi	4.49	4.7	4.77	6.24%	8.3	8.4	8.7	4.82%
Gansu	4.24	4.36	4.76	12.26%	9.1	9.14	9.31	2.31%
Qinghai	4.58	4.73	n/a	n/a	10.4	10.4	n/a	n/a
Ningxia	3.93	4.1	n/a	n/a	11	9	n/a	n/a
Xinjiang	4.3	5	n/a	n/a	10	10.21	n/a	n/a
Chongqing	6.07	7.16	6.47	6.59%	9	n/a	10	11.11%
Average	4.88	5.13	5.27	7.99%	9.72	9.38	9.38	-3.50%
Source: MOA published on "China Husbandry Bulletin"								

CHINA RETAIL PRICE OF BREEDS (RMB/BIRD)								
	layer breeds				broiler breeds			
Province	Jun,2000	Mar,2001	Jun,2001	Chg% (Jun-Jun)	Jun,2000	Mar,2001	Jun,2001	Chg%(Jun-Jun)
Beijing	2	2	1.95	-2.50%	3.9	3.9	1.7	-56.41%
Tianjin	1.75	1.66	n/a	n/a	3	2.36	n/a	n/a
Hebei	1.8	1.66	1.7	-5.56%	2.13	2.73	n/a	n/a
Shanxi	1.9	1.9	2.07	8.95%	2.15	2.73	2.56	19.07%
Inner Mongolia	2.06	1.6	1.96	-4.85%	2.88	2.3	1.8	-37.50%
Liaoning	1.7	1.48	1.54	-9.41%	2.24	1.79	1.98	-11.61%
Jilin	1.52	1.65	1.6	5.26%	2.41	2.42	2.41	0.00%
Heilongjiang	2.5	3	2.5	0.00%	2.5	3	2.5	0.00%
Shanghai	1.93	1.8	2.27	17.62%	1.38	1.67	1.73	25.36%
Jiangsu	1.38	1.24	1.28	-7.25%	1.8	1.44	1.26	-30.00%
Zhejiang	1.35	2.53	1.26	-6.67%	1.55	2.66	1.5	-3.23%
Anhui	1.55	1.53	1.3	-16.13%	1.58	1.64	1.33	-15.82%
Fujian	2.2	1.81	1.78	-19.09%	2.08	1.66	1.68	-19.23%
Jiangxi	1.4	1.45	1.35	-3.57%	1.29	1.66	1.27	-1.55%
Shandong	1.38	1.38	1.43	3.62%	1.74	1.41	0.88	-49.43%
Henan	1.5	1.56	1.34	-10.67%	1.88	1.71	1.54	-18.09%
Hubei	1.82	1.57	1.92	5.49%	2.36	2.24	2.2	-6.78%
Hunan	1.62	1.95	1.49	-8.02%	1.67	1.88	1.67	0.00%
Guangdong	2.35	3.75	2.47	5.11%	1.56	1.82	1.38	-11.54%
Guangxi	2	n/a	2.36	18.00%	1.72	n/a	1.65	-4.07%
Hainan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.47	1.48	-7.50%
Sichuan	1.73	1.87	1.76	1.73%	2.92	1.74	1.9	-34.93%
Guizhou	2.27	2.6	2.77	22.03%	2.2	2.63	2.77	25.91%
Yunnan	5.14	4.18	4	-22.18%	4.28	3.93	3.96	-7.48%
Shannxi	1.88	2	1.73	-7.98%	2.17	2.17	2	-7.83%
Gansu	2.08	1.8	1.7	-18.27%	2.42	2.2	2.3	-4.96%
Qinghai	2.25	3	n/a	n/a	2.25	3	n/a	n/a
Ningxia	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.67	n/a	n/a	n/a
Xinjiang	2.6	2.45	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.47	n/a	n/a
Chongqing	1.57	1	1.77	12.74%	1.8	1.5	2.33	29.44%
Average	2.05	2.06	1.89	-7.80%	2.27	2.2	1.92	-15.42%
Source: MOA published on "China Husbandry Bulletin"								

CHINA RETAIL PRICE OF LIVE CHICKEN(RMB/KG)				
Province	Jun,2000	Mar,2001	Jun,2001	Chg%(Jun-Jun)
Beijing	5.7	8	6.9	21.05%
Tianjin	5.8	5.49	n/a	n/a
Hebei	5.79	5.97	5.69	-1.73%
Shanxi	5.93	5.32	5.53	-6.75%
Inner Mongolia	7	6.82	7.14	2.00%
Liaoning	6.67	6.49	6.69	0.30%
Jilin	6.6	6.7	6.88	4.24%
Heilongjiang	6	7.8	5.6	-6.67%
Shanghai	9.75	9.35	9.9	1.54%
Jiangsu	6.41	6.43	6.94	8.27%
Zhejiang	7.91	7.92	7.88	-0.38%
Anhui	8.55	8.56	8.14	-4.80%
Fujian	10.7	9.2	9.12	-14.77%
Jiangxi	13.49	14.73	8.48	-37.14%
Shandong	5.28	5.19	5.84	10.61%
Henan	6.27	6.8	7.25	15.63%
Hubei	8.77	8.82	8.9	1.48%
Hunan	10.21	11.63	11.9	16.55%
Guangdong	11.16	11.06	11.03	-1.16%
Guangxi	8.63	n/a	9.2	6.60%
Hainan	10.5	10.33	10.31	-1.81%
Sichuan	11.64	12.01	11.62	-0.17%
Guizhou	11.78	11	12.95	9.93%
Yunnan	11.44	11.99	12.13	6.03%
Shannxi	7.9	8.16	7.76	-1.77%
Gansu	7.64	8.83	8.36	9.42%
Qinghai	10.8	10	n/a	n/a
Ningxia	8.67	8	n/a	n/a
Xinjiang	8.7	7.96	n/a	n/a
Chongqing	11.69	12.06	10.81	-7.53%
Average	8.85	9.09	8.91	0.68%
Source: MOA published on "China Husbandry Bulletin"				