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China, Peoples Republic of

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Report Highlights:
Poultry meat production increased 3 to 5 percent in 2000 and is expected to increase 2 percent in 2001. Poultry egg production increased about 4 percent as compared to 1999 and is expected to increase 3 percent in 2001. Exports and imports of poultry meat increased in 2000. Egg exports also increased sharply. Trade growth rates in 2001 should be similar to 2000. The government issued several regulations on chicken imports in 2000 which aroused concerns among traders and trading partners.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Summary

Poultry meat production increased steadily in 2000, by 3 to 5 percent as compared to 1999. This more than met demand and the average price of poultry meat decreased. The growth rate of broiler meat production probably remained the same as 1999, but in 2001 it is expected to be slightly higher. Broiler producers can still earn profits in spite of low broiler meat price.

Egg producers are experiencing hard times due to low prices. The estimated growth rate of poultry egg production in 2000 was 4 percent and chicken egg production is estimated to have increased comparatively slowly at about 2 percent. It is estimated that in 2001 the growth rate of poultry egg production will be slightly lower at 3 percent due to low egg price and increasing feed costs.

Poultry meat consumption also increased due to development of fast food chains and supermarkets. Yet per capita poultry meat consumption is still well below that of western countries. Egg consumption increased slightly.

China's government issued several regulations on chicken imports in 2000. Though these policies to attack smuggling and to standardize markets have gained some success, they have also aroused concerns from traders and trading partners.

Both exports and imports of poultry meat increased in 2000. Export prices decreased as compared to 1999 due to lower domestic prices, while import prices of poultry meat increased. It is estimated that total frozen chicken products entering into China only increased slightly as compared to 1999 due to the price gap between domestic and foreign markets and more strict Customs inspection which hindered entry through grey channels. However, official data showed a longer increase as more of the grey channel trade was forced into the legitimate process. Chicken egg exports increased sharply. Low domestic egg price promoted exports and hindered imports at the same time. Poultry meat and egg exports and imports will grow at roughly the same rate in 2001 as 2000 as the situation remains fundamentally the same.

I: Situation and Outlook

Poultry Meat

production
Poultry meat production continued to increase in 2000. Though some sources estimated a growth rate of poultry production as high as 7.8 percent as compared to 1999, post thinks that the estimates from the National Poultry Association that poultry meat production increased 3 to5 percent as compared to 1999 sound more reasonable.

Domestic-breed chicken production has developed quickly in recent years due to Chinese consumers' special tastes and the traditional opinion that domestic-breed chickens contain more nutrition. However, overexpansion has led to falling market prices and loss of profits. It is estimated that domestic-breed chicken raisers lost USD0.12 per bird. In October of 2000 in Guangdong Province, the largest domestic-breed producing province, the wholesale price of live native chicken fell to USD1.03 per kg, down 13 percent compared with October of 1999.

Compared with western-breed chickens, prices of domestic-breed chickens are higher, but profit margins are better for western-breed chicken. However, local governments encourage farmers to raise domestic-breed chickens as an agricultural restructuring measure because domestic-breed chicken raising returns investment more quickly and it is easier for individual farmers to raise domestic-breed chickens. Domestic-breed poultry varieties have their own characteristic such as consumers' acceptance, strong disease resistance and environmental adaptability. In the future they will still be taken as one method to improve farmers' incomes. More attention will be paid to expanding domestic markets and improving processing technology, preserving freshness and storage technology. However, uncontrolled expansion could threaten quality and profits.

How to face the challenges afer the accession to the WTO is currently a hot topic. The most popular opinion is that this will be a good chance for China to develop its poultry industry. It will introduce cheaper feed, and advance technology and management. Further the decreasing tariff rate will not influence domestic markets much if, as seems likely, it only means the large amount of importation through grey channels will switch to normal imports. Chinese consumers' preference for domestic-breed chickens and fresh poultry meat must be satisfied by domestic producers. Yet at the same time more intensive competition from imports will threaten the status of domestic producers in supplying processing and fast food restaurants. Higher production costs, pesticide residue and lack of processing technology are still the main problems faced by domestic producers as they enter the WTO.

Consumption
A big harvest of aquatic products in 2000, an increase of 3.4 percent in production, supplied more options for consumers. Adequate aquatic product in the market is one of the reasons that the prices of poultry products did not recover for the whole year. Although chicken consumption has grown for some years, per capita poultry consumption is still small compared to other countries, which is why many traders and producers still regard China as a huge potential market though they thought the business in 2000 was not as good as they expected. However, it is not likely that poultry meat consumption will soon be as much as in western countries. Probably in the next ten years per capita poultry meat consumption can increase gradually to about 15 kg, double the current level. Among those, the growth rate of domestic-breed chicken is expected to be a little faster than that of western-breed chicken due to Chinese customers' taste.

Some farmers raise domestic-breed chickens and ducks for special use such as medicines. Many consumers admit that at home they rarely buy western-breed chickens. Domestic-breed chickens, which are conveniently available in any wet markets, are their first choice. At restaurants, ducks and other poultry products are becoming more welcomed. Different from western countries, Chinese consumers like pork more than chicken because pork is easier to cook according to Chinese recipes. This tradition limits the consumption of poultry meats to an extent.

Trade

China Customs data show that in 2000 both importation and exportation of poultry meat increased as compared to 1999. Poultry meat imports increased 6 percent by volume and 17 percent by value. Poultry meat exports increased 19 percent by volume and 9 percent by value. Low domestic prices of poultry products led to falling exports prices. For live poultry, the volume of breeder chicks imports increased 28 percent, which should mean that broiler meat production will increase much in 2001. Though breeder chicks exports deceased sharply by 48 percent, total live poultry exports increased 6 percent by volume and 6 percent by value. This indicates that China is continuing to expand markets of domestic-breed poultry in neighboring countries.

Broiler

Production

Broiler production (consisting exclusively of western-breed chickens) increased moderately by about 3 percent in 2000, as estimated from the quantity of parent stock. In 2000, the quantity of parent generation breeds increased by about 7 percent as compared to 1999, which means that in 2001, broiler production may grow faster than in 2000. However, in the next several years annual growth rate of broiler production will remain stable and no longer repeat the double-digit growth rate in the beginning of the 1990s.

In spite of slumping broiler prices in 2000(decreasing 6 percent from January to November), most broiler producers survived with profits due to low feed costs. However, the increasing feed price through the end of 2000 will influence the broiler producers' profits.

Up to now, about 30 broiler producing groups cover most of the broiler production and involve more than 90 percent of contact farmers who are raising commercial chickens. The production capacity of each group is at least 10 million birds and such scale can ensure profits. Many small-scale producers have closed down. Large producing groups have not entered remote rural regions, where farmers are still in the state of self-sufficiency. Different from research on native chicken breeds which is focused on improving special tastes, the research on the broiler pays more attention to more effective production.

Some experts pointed out that in the future ten years, chicken production will be regarded as a point of focus as a way to improve farmers' incomes. It is expected that in the next 10 years, the percentage of chicken production in total meat production will steadily grow 1 percent per year. In the world, broiler production captured 23 percent of total meat production, but in China this percentage is only 12 percent. The per capita meat consumption in China is far lower than the average world level and the percentage of processed chicken is also very low. Yet now supplies are to some extent beyond demand. The quality of domestic chicken products has improved and the prices of these goods are almost the same or sometimes slightly lower than the imported chicken products except offal. So besides reducing production cost, improving meat quality and strengthening management, the government feels that processing technology should be emphasized to produce more kinds of products and attract more consumers.

Consumption
Fast food chain restaurants are developing quickly, which promotes broiler consumption. For example, in 2000, the chains of KFC reached 400 all around the country, up about 20 percent as compared to 1999. Consumers are becoming less likely to buy the whole chicken. Instead, the chicken parts, ready-to-cook or ready-to-eat products with suitable packages are more welcomed with increasing income. Chinese like some chicken parts such as chicken paws and wingtips which are often regarded as waste in western countries. It is expected that Chinese will maintain this taste for a long time. As for chicken breast meat, it is be mostly consumed at fast food restaurants rather than at home.

Broiler meat are often consumed at factories, company and school canteens, preserved food shops and fast food restaurants. So we can imagine that with economic growth, more farmers will come into the city to find jobs and more people will have to eat out, which will add to demand for broiler meat.

Policy
China's government issued several regulations on chicken imports in 2000, which aroused concerns among traders and trading partners. These policies, whose purpose is to standardize markets and safeguard normal trades, have worked to some extent. Yet at the same time traders also complain about these policies' uncertainty which sometimes may lead to unfair competition.

Anti-Smuggling
The majority of imported frozen chicken products are chicken feet/paws, chicken wingtips and chicken leg quarters. These products from abroad are competitive in China's markets because they have low value in other countries, such as in the US, but they can enjoy better prices in China. Because of huge profits, some take risks smuggling through southern ports. In 2000, the government strengthened anti-smuggling campaigns with some success.

Traders report that "transportation costs"(the total costs importers pay to agents to bring product in by whatever means) rose much in 2000. Transportation costs can be taken as a good indicator of policy implementation. Usually transportation costs include freight, tariff and VAT. Stricter inspection and strengthened anti-smuggling measures will result in importers declaring higher volumes, so transportation costs will rise. In 2000, from Hongkong to Guangdong ports the average transportation costs for chicken paws increased 31 percent, for chicken wingtips it increased 35 percent and for chicken leg quarters it increased 51percent.

At the same time, imports directly through northern ports such as Shanghai increased sharply. Now for some products, importing directly through northern ports may be cheaper than using southern grey channel and then transporting to northern coastal regions. Though some traders in Shanghai have been engaged in chicken importation for many years, they said from 2000 they really began importing chicken products directly from abroad, especially from the US. Now in Shanghai some 20 percent of chicken importation still came from the south, however in the past almost all came through southern ports. Northwest or south-west inland provinces probably still consume the products from southern ports because the transportation costs are reasonable. It seems that anti-smuggling measures help to standardize the market and create one impartial competitive market which can give traders in northern ports an impetus to import directly.

New tariff calculation method
In April of 2000 China Customs issued a regulation on minimum importation price. This said at the beginning

of every month the port Customs would formulate evaluated prices of different chicken products for that month whether these prices turned out to be higher than the real prices or not. These fluctuating evaluated prices increased the uncertainty of costs of these products. A new tariff calculation method implemented from Oct. 25,2000, switched the tariff from a basis of value to a basis of weight. This partly solved this problem. The good thing about this new calculation is that the Customs has at least fixed the tariffs so traders can calculate their exact tariffs in advance. However, VAT calculation is still based on the monthly evaluation.

Ports restriction
A Regulation on Strengthening Administration of Frozen Chicken Importation formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) and China Customs was promulgated on December 1, 2000. The regulation limits importation of frozen chicken to four designated ports, all of which are located in Guangdong Province. It also regulates the requirements of a frozen chicken importer, limiting access to new entrants. According to MOFTEC officials, the purpose of this regulation are to attack smuggling, strengthen supervision, gather accurate importation data and further standardize the domestic market. Yet up to now this regulation has not been fully implemented due to pressure from trading partners and domestic traders. At the end of December,2000, China Customs “temporarily” postponed the implementation of the regulation on restricting ports.

Since the beginning of December, no traders in Shanghai port have signed new contracts. They are afraid that if this new regulation is fully implemented, they will have to give up importing frozen chicken products. They think this regulation will lead to unfair competition. Traders in Guangdong Province did not welcome this regulation either.

Trade
According to official statistics, broiler meat imports increased steadily. In 2000, direct broiler meat importation increased 5 percent by volume and 16 percent by value as compared to 1999. However, stricter government inspection may well be inflating import growth. In fact high international prices of chicken products resulting from strong US domestic consumption and a recovering Russian market, low domestic prices, and rising transportation costs made traders feel it was a bearish market. According to traders’ words importing broilers just earned marginal profits and the volume was the same as that of the previous year. So we estimate that total chicken products importation including direct and re-export importation increased slightly in 2000, not reaching that high growth rate indicated from official data. The costs of imported high-value products such as chicken thighs or chicken wings are too high to compete with domestic chicken products, so almost no traders do this business.

The U.S. is still the largest supplier, capturing more than 80 percent of imported market share. However, most traders say that they are increasingly looking at other countries such as Brazil and Asia countries. The goods from these countries are competitive with those from the US. Some express concerns that the US suppliers do not pay more attention to the complaints from customers concerning quality, packaging and other problems.

Although the export price decreased only slightly, broiler meat exports increased 18 percent by volume and 8 percent by value in 2000 as compared to 1999. Exportation accounted for 8 percent of total production. Japan is still China’s largest export market and it is expected that in the next several years, broiler production in Japan will continue to shrink, which means that competition between exporters including China, U.S. and Brazil in the Japan market will be more intensive. Pesticide residue is still the main problem limiting China’s exports to EU markets. The Chinese have applied but still have not received permission to ship to the United States.

Egg

Production

Layer raisers experienced hard times in 2000. In spite of low domestic prices, chicken egg production still increased slightly as compared to 1999. Egg production is gradually concentrating. Shandong and Hebei provinces share one third of total egg production. Besides these two provinces, there are five other provinces where annual shelled egg production reaches more than one million tons, Henan, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Hubei and Anhui. Within these regions, adequate feed sources, lower transaction costs and rational economic scale make them competitive. In addition, better service and distribution systems in such regions are other advantages.

Egg prices increased in the summer of 2000 as high temperature negatively influenced the hatching rate which reduced egg supply and helped raise the price. Chinese traditional festivals in those months also helped increase prices. However, the price fell again in October. In main production regions, the price fell even more sharply. Increasing feed prices in the last several months of 2000 did not lead to increasing egg prices, and it is estimated that the low price ratio between egg and feed will remain in the first half of 2001. Generally the egg price in November decreased 7 percent compared with January. Prices decreased because farmers have over-expanded.

Although farmers did not like egg prices, information from MOA indicated that layer raisers still showed profits in early 2000 due to low feed prices. The average egg price in the first nine months of 2000 was RMB5.27 per kg, down 19.9 percent over the same time of last year. However, the price ratio of egg to grain increased from 5.24 to 5.58 in the first nine months. However, higher feed prices particularly from corn and flat egg prices have put pressure on profits in late 2000 and early 2001.

Only 5 percent of total egg production is used for processing. This is why some experts point out that China should improve its egg processing technology.

Trade

In contrast to the sluggish domestic chicken egg market, exportation of shelled chicken eggs increased greatly in 2000, 66 percent by volume and 40 percent by value as compared to 1999. Preserved shelled eggs exports decreased 1 percent by volume and increased 22 percent by value. Shelled eggs imports decreased 44 percent by volume and 43 percent by value. No shelled chicken eggs were imported to China. In 2001, poultry egg exports and imports will grow at roughly the same rate as 2000 as the situation remains fundamentally the same.

II: Tables

PSD Table	
Country	China, Peoples Republic of

Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Total	(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)				
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Inventory (Reference)	5000	5000	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	7000	7400	7150	7600	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	11150	11150	11350	11590	11600	11821
Whole, Imports	19	19	20	26	20	30
Parts, Imports	1164	1350	1190	1400	1230	1420
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	1183	1369	1210	1426	1250	1450
TOTAL SUPPLY	12333	12519	12560	13016	12850	13271
Whole, Exports	25	25	35	25	35	30
Parts, Exports	320	320	360	385	385	395
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	345	345	395	410	420	425
Human Consumption	11988	12174	12165	12606	12430	12846
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	11988	12174	12165	12606	12430	12846
TOTAL Use	12333	12519	12560	13016	12850	13271
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12333	12519	12560	13016	12850	13271
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	940	940	950	950	965	960

Note: Include duck, geese, Chinese and western breed chicken.

Import Trade Matrix
Country: China, Peoples Republic of

Commodity: Poultry Meat (Metric Ton)						
Origin	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
United States	497,333	165,064	180,463	179,253	139,795	664,575
others						
Canada	16,603	7,328	9,052	6,385	7,189	29,953
United Kingdom	36,089	5,182	6,465	4,602	5,636	21,886
Thailand	23,079	5,392	6,289	4,737	4,761	21,180
Argentina	19,348	5,693	5,594	4,539	3,348	19,174
Netherlands	3,465	2,474	4,814	4,653	4,442	16,383
Chile	6,026	3,229	2,882	2,946	1,934	10,990
Turkey	6,659	2,549	2,352	2,612	3,109	10,622
Australia	1,784	5,519	441	1,138	2,685	9,782
Germany	4,796	886	1,665	1,453	1,143	5,148
Iran	4,333	1,044	410	1,628	1,845	4,928
Denmark	1,709	1,155	689	1,854	1,168	4,865
France	8,532	22	871	799	1,897	3,588
Belgium	4,858	0	176	1,241	1,549	2,967
Brazil	144,401	0	188	0	0	188
Total for Others	281,682	40,472	41,889	38,587	40,707	161,654
Others not List	20,324	7,736	5,141	6,292	4,724	23,892
Grand Total	799,339	213,272	227,492	224,132	185,226	850,122

Source: China Customs
HS Code: 2071100, 2071200, 2071300, 2071400, 2073210, 2073220, 2073310, 2073320, 2073400, 2073510, 2073520, 2073610, 2073620, 2073630
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Export Trade Matrix
Country: China, Peoples Republic of

Commodity: Poultry Meat (Metric Ton)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
United States	2,698	0	100	113	469	681
Others						
Japan	236,937	56,134	73,776	66,647	74,310	270,866
Hongkong	29,077	6,678	8,110	8,648	11,561	34,996
Saudi Arabia	12,354	3,179	4,361	6,253	4,260	18,052
U.A.E	8,379	2,436	3,888	3,550	2,744	12,618
Switzerland	9,444	2,093	2,720	3,720	3,447	11,979
Singapore	9,820	3,066	2,734	3,078	2,613	11,492
South Africa	10,598	2,504	3,316	1,497	2,279	9,595
Malaysia	6,772	999	1,995	2,166	2,764	7,925
Netherlands	4,042	717	1,158	1,095	1,311	4,281
Total for others	327,424	77,807	102,058	96,653	105,288	381,805
Others not Listed	14,995	2,824	4,025	6,203	9,033	22,084
Grand Total	345,117	80,631	106,182	102,968	114,790	404,570

Source: China Customs
HS Code: 2071100, 2071200, 2071300, 2071400, 2073210, 2073220, 2073310, 2073320, 2073400, 2073510, 2073520, 2073610, 2073620, 2073630
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PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					

Commodity	Plty, Meat, Chicken -16 wks		(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)			
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	270	270	273	273	280	280
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	5500	5500	5610	5620	5650	5780
Whole, Imports	1	1	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	1100	1310	1150	1335	1200	1345
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	1101	1311	1150	1335	1200	1345
TOTAL SUPPLY	6601	6811	6760	6955	6850	7125
Whole, Exports	20	20	30	15	30	20
Parts, Exports	310	310	350	365	370	390
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	330	330	380	380	400	410
Human Consumption	6271	6481	6380	6575	6450	6715
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	6271	6481	6380	6575	6450	6715
TOTAL Use	6601	6811	6760	6955	6850	7125
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6601	6811	6760	6955	6850	7125
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	925	925	935	935	950	950

Note: Include only western-breed chicken.

Import Trade Matrix
Country: China, Peoples Republic of

Commodity: Broiler Meat (Metric Ton)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
U.S.	473,627	160,928	174,315	167,641	134,012	636,896
Others						
Canada	14,244	6,968	8,689	5,996	6,589	28,243
Thailand	22,351	5,054	5,942	4,189	4,453	19,638
United Kingdom	33,437	4,881	5,861	3,659	4,927	19,329
Argentina	19,264	5,667	5,593	4,289	3,249	18,798
Netherlands	3,349	2,376	4,217	3,747	4,072	14,413
Turkey	6,604	2,510	2,308	2,407	2,885	10,110
Chile	5,878	3,166	2,845	2,362	1,703	10,076
Australia	1,721	5,436	406	910	2,454	9,206
Iran	4,333	1,044	374	1,605	1,845	4,869
Denmark	1,541	1,127	614	1,485	1,147	4,373
Germany	4,043	724	1,322	664	813	3,523
Japan	4,323	907	1,473	757	50	3,186
Belgium	4,858	0	176	1,090	1,458	2,724
France	5,904	0	354	0	356	710
Brazil	143,057	0	188	0	0	188
Total for Others	274,907	39,861	40,363	33,160	36,002	149,386
Others not listed	11,576	5,173	2,875	3,490	1,922	13,461
Grand Total	760,110	205,963	217,553	204,290	171,937	799,743

Source: China Customs
HS Code: 2071100, 2071200, 2071300, 2071400
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HONGKONG RE-EXPORT CHICKEN PRODUCTS TO MAINLAND OF CHINA (Metric Ton)				
	99-9-YTD	99-12-YTD	00--6-YTD	00--9-YTD

	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total
chicken, whole	2	55	2	411	673	683	972	982
chicken cuts&offal, fresh or chilled	0	0	0	0	400	447	652	759
chicken feet, frozen	157,655	218,401	213,736	293,577	138,390	174,626	214,856	269,115
chicken wings, frozen	54,729	109,721	74,005	155,273	41,489	89,012	69,565	144,851
chicken cuts except wings, frozen	175,571	19,486	224,024	251,697	117,014	128,661	173,259	188,826
chicken offal except feet, frozen	13,975	190,914	19,371	27,668	5,646	8,579	10,877	16,876
Total	401,932	538,577	531,138	728,625	303,612	402,008	470,181	621,408

Source: Hongkong Customs
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Export Trade Matrix
Country: China, Peoples Republic of
Commodity: Broiler Meat
(Metric Ton)

Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
United States	2,698	0	100	103	469	671
Others						
Japan	227,294	54,181	71,192	63,903	69,262	258,538
Hongkong	15,310	4,649	3,644	4,720	6,279	19,292
Saudi Arabia	12,310	3,178	4,361	6,253	4,204	17,995
Switzerland	9,286	3,046	2,640	3,706	3,361	12,752
U.A.E	8,338	2,425	3,842	3,538	2,726	12,530
Singapore	9,198	2,008	2,573	2,957	2,549	10,086
South Africa	10,576	2,504	3,304	1,485	2,243	9,536
Malaysia	6,692	999	1,985	2,138	2,764	7,886
Netherlands	4,038	716	1,112	1,095	1,286	4,209
Total for Others	303,044	73,705	94,652	89,795	94,673	352,825
Others not List	23,290	2,711	3,213	5,158	8,200	19,282
Grand Total	329,032	76,416	97,964	95,055	103,342	372,778

Source: China Customs
HS Code: 2071100, 2071200, 2071300, 2071400
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PSD Table							

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Poultry, Eggs		(MIL HEAD)(MIL PCS)			
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Layers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	365300	365300	371880	377420	390110	389000
Hatch Eggs, Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shell Eggs, Imports	4	4	2	2	2	2
Other Imports	2	2	3	2	3	3
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	7	7	6	5	6	6
TOTAL SUPPLY	365307	365307	371886	377425	390116	389006
Hatch Eggs, Exports	1	1	2	1	1	1
Shell Eggs, Exports	733	733	750	938	770	980
Other Exports	40	40	45	45	55	55
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	774	774	797	984	826	1036
Hatch Eggs,Consumption	6800	6800	6800	7010	6850	7200
Shell Eggs, Human	346233	346233	352689	357431	370740	368570
Shell Eggs,OT.Use/Loss	11500	11500	11600	12000	11700	12200
Other Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	364533	364533	371089	376441	389290	387970
TOTAL Use	365307	365307	371886	377425	390116	389006
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	365307	365307	371886	377425	390116	389006
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	3	3	3	3	3	3

Import Trade Matrix						
Country: China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity: Poultry, Eggs (Metric Tons)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
Vietnam	190.30	0	0	128.56	0.00	128.56
Caina	8.48	0	0.63	0	0	0.63
Taiwan	0	0	0.59	0	0	0.59
United States	0.51	0.05	0	0	0.43	0.48
Japan	15.03	0	0	0	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.19	0	0	0	0	0.00
Others	0.30	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	214.82	0.05	1.22	128.56	0.43	130.26
Source: China Customs HS Code: 4070010, 4070021, 4070022, 4070029, 4070091, 4070092, 4070099 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulim.wk4)						

Export Trade Matrix						
Country: China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity: Poultry, Eggs (Metric Ton)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
United States	2,239	623	787	425	484	2,318
Others						
Hongkong	29,058	13,076	15,095	8,642	8,621	45,434
Japan	1,143	1,074	965	990	1,534	4,565
Macau	2,768	786	760	858	1,379	3,783
Singapore	1,144	283	322	419	279	1,303
Canada	1,029	162	379	207	168	916
South Korea	299	104	115	70	147	436
Malaysia	270	84	89	73	104	350
Germany	105	0	68	28	121	217
North Korea	124	12	12	53	139	215
Philippines	149	28	41	45	37	151
France	99	20	21	24	38	103
Vietnam	4,520	0	0	26	54	80
Total for Others	40,706	15,629	17,868	11,435	12,620	57,552
Others not Listed	172	30	36	64	61	191
Grand Total	43,116	16,282	18,690	11,924	13,166	60,062
Source: China Customs HS Code: 4070010, 4070021, 4070022, 4070029, 4070091, 4070092, 4070099 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)						

Import Trade Matrix
Country: China, Peoples Republic of

Commodity: Live Chicken (Thousand Birds)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
United States	643	312	178	256	163	909
Others				0		
France	51	0	6	34	13	53
Netherland	30	8	3	17	14	42
Germany	7	13	2	0	26	41
United Kingdom	53	0	0	13	0	13
Israel	7	0	4	0	0	4
Hungry	0	2	0	0	0	2
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	153	23	16	64	53	156
Grand Total	796	335	194	320	216	1,065
Source: China Customs HS code:1051110, 1051190, 1051990, 1059390, 1059910, 1059991, 1059993 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulim.wk4)						

Export Trade Matrix						
Country: China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity: Live poultry (Thousand Birds)						
Destination	1999	Jan-Mar,2000	Apr-Jun,2000	Jul-Sep,2000	Oct-Dec,2000	2000 YTD
HongKong	41,190	11,596	11,111	12,540	9,642	44,890
Macau	3,228	959	907	925	943	3,735
Malaysia	403	99	27	12	16	155
Russia	0	33	0	6	18	58
Burma	25	5	15	12	0	32
Vietnam	10	0	16	5	5	26
Mongolia	52	0	5	0	0	5
Thailand	42	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45,003	12,693	12,081	13,501	10,626	48,901
Source: China Customs HS code:1051110, 1051190, 1051990, 1059390, 1059910, 1059991, 1059993 (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\poulex.wk4)						

CHINA RETAIL PRICES OF BROILER MEAT AND CHICKEN EGG(RMB/KG)								
	chicken egg				broiler meat			
Province	Dec,1999	Sep,2000	Dec,2000	Chg% 99/00 Dec-Dec	Dec,1999	Sep,2000	Dec,2000	Chg%99/00 Dec-Dec
Beijing	4.17	4.55	4.15	-0.48%	10.13	10.05	10.4	2.67%
Tianjin	3.95	4.40	3.95	0.00%	10.50	9.50	9.3	-11.43%
Hebei	3.97	4.43	3.92	-1.26%	8.80	8.71	8.51	-3.30%
Shanxi	4.05	4.21	3.98	-1.73%	8.48	7.70	7.8	-8.02%
Inner Mongolia	4.66	4.75	4.34	-6.87%	9.07	8.89	8.72	-3.86%
Liaoning	4.04	4.07	4.01	-0.74%	7.58	7.52	7.61	0.40%
Jilin	4.43	4.23	4.23	-4.51%	7.86	7.57	7.51	-4.45%
Heilongjiang	4.20	n/a	4	-4.76%	7.00	n/a	10	42.86%
Shanghai	4.65	4.85	4.4	-5.38%	9.50	10.50	10.5	10.53%
Jiangsu	4.20	4.54	3.94	-6.19%	6.10	8.17	7.66	25.57%
Zhejiang	4.93	4.80	4.4	-10.75%	9.55	9.64	9.42	-1.36%
Anhui	5.65	5.16	5.33	-5.66%	9.05	8.02	7.53	-16.80%
Fujian	5.55	5.66	4.98	-10.27%	14.40	13.78	13.75	-4.51%
Jiangxi	6.92	6.30	5.87	-15.17%	9.65	8.72	8.7	-9.84%
Shandong	3.91	4.30	3.68	-5.88%	8.58	8.66	8.72	1.63%
Henan	4.57	4.64	4.37	-4.38%	8.92	7.37	6.8	-23.77%
Hubei	7.24	6.14	5.45	-24.72%	10.85	9.78	11.21	3.32%
Hunan	6.65	6.45	6.21	-6.62%	10.22	10.50	9.63	-5.77%
Guangdong	6.13	6.00	5.71	-6.85%	13.50	13.33	n/a	n/a
Guangxi	6.49	5.93	5.94	-8.47%	11.50	10.91	10.81	-6.00%
Hainan	8.50	8.50	8.08	-4.94%	12.15	12.50	11.85	-2.47%
Sichuan	13.19	6.98	6.65	-49.58%	12.75	12.32	8	-37.25%
Guizhou	9.24	7.32	8.13	-12.01%	n/a	11.75	11	n/a
Yunnan	14.31	7.02	6.94	-51.50%	14.75	13.25	13.19	-10.58%
Shannxi	8.00	5.32	4.73	-40.88%	12.00	9.00	10.25	-14.58%
Gansu	4.69	5.11	4.56	-2.77%	9.78	9.37	9.43	-3.58%
Qinghai	12.00	5.20	4.83	-59.75%	11.57	9.27	9.88	-14.61%
Ningxia	7.70	5.00	4.5	-41.56%	13.00	13.00	11	-15.38%
Xinjiang	6.00	5.30	n/a	n/a	10.50	10.00	n/a	n/a
Chongqing	7.43	6.30	6.51	-12.38%	13.00	12.00	12	-7.69%
Average	5.93	5.63	5.08	-14.33%	10.33	10.29	9.56	-7.45%
Source: MOA published on “China Husbandry Bulletin Magazine” (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\price.wk4)								

CHINA PRICES OF BREEDER (RMB/KG)								
	layer breeder				broiler breeder			
Province	Dec,1999	Sep,2000	Dec,2000	Chg% 99/00 Dec-Dec	Dec,1999	Sep,2000	Dec,2000	Chg% 99/00 Dec-Dec
Beijing	1.90	2.10	1.88	-1.05%	2.80	3.90	2.6	-7.14%
Tianjin	1.93	2.00	1.7	-11.92%	2.00	1.80	2.4	20.00%
Hebei	1.98	2.10	1.57	-20.71%	2.55	2.60	2.28	-10.59%
Shanxi	1.93	1.70	1.67	-13.47%	2.55	2.15	1.65	-35.29%
Inner Mongolia	2.80	2.63	2.1	-25.00%	3.63	2.78	2.3	-36.64%
Liaoning	1.81	1.79	1.64	-9.39%	2.72	2.36	1.54	-43.38%
Jilin	1.76	1.55	1.5	-14.77%	3.01	2.67	2.54	-15.61%
Heilongjiang	2.50	n/a	3	20.00%	2.40	n/a	2.5	4.17%
Shanghai	1.80	1.93	1.7	-5.56%	2.03	1.40	1.5	-26.11%
Jiangsu	1.60	1.80	1.35	-15.62%	3.12	1.90	1.38	-55.77%
Zhejiang	1.85	1.35	1.5	-18.92%	2.03	2.11	1.69	-16.75%
Anhui	1.83	1.66	1.63	-10.93%	2.25	1.87	1.66	-26.22%
Fujian	2.00	1.87	2.1	5.00%	2.28	1.78	1.53	-32.89%
Jiangxi	1.45	1.29	1.21	-16.55%	1.50	1.27	1.51	0.67%
Shandong	1.88	1.80	1.41	-25.00%	2.41	1.78	1	-58.51%
Henan	1.78	1.81	1.6	-10.11%	2.29	2.35	1.83	-20.09%
Hubei	2.53	2.17	2.8	10.67%	2.67	2.25	2.1	-21.35%
Hunan	1.80	1.73	1.78	-1.11%	2.41	2.01	1.8	-25.31%
Guangdong	1.40	2.38	1.1	-21.43%	1.83	1.72	1.62	-11.48%
Guangxi	2.43	2.41	2.24	-7.82%	2.00	1.93	1.66	-17.00%
Hainan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.75	2.10	0.75	-57.14%
Sichuan	2.38	1.93	1.92	-19.33%	2.38	2.21	2.02	-15.13%
Guizhou	2.40	2.66	2.48	3.33%	2.40	2.52	2.28	-5.00%
Yunnan	5.45	4.81	4.55	-16.51%	5.45	4.41	1.36	-75.05%
Shannxi	n/a	2.00	2.5	n/a	4.65	2.20	2.5	-46.24%
Gansu	2.57	2.20	2.6	1.17%	2.87	2.50	2.6	-9.41%
Qinghai	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ningxia	3.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Xinjiang	3.00	2.70	n/a	n/a	2.60	2.60	n/a	n/a
Chongqing	1.00	1.63	1.65	65.00%	1.50	1.57	1.75	16.67%
Average	2.24	2.19	2.08	-7.14%	2.49	2.25	2.01	-19.28%
Source: MOA published on “China Husbandry Bulletin Magazine” (f:\shared\lotus\poultry\price.wk4)								