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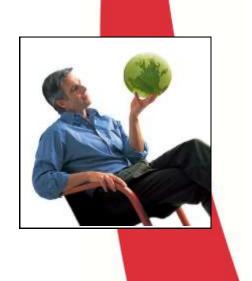
International Markets Bureau

MARKET INDICATOR REPORT | JANUARY 2013

I nside China The Beef Trade







Canada







SCOPE

The Chinese market was re-opened to selected Canadian beef products in 2011. The purpose of this report is to outline the size of the Chinese beef market, as well as the country's growth as a global importer. This report also provides some analysis of the main suppliers to China by outlining the main beef products provided by each competing country. Finally this report includes regional analysis on the Chinese districts of entry for beef products.

TRADE SUMMARY

From a global perspective, China is the 33rd-largest importer of beef and veal products, importing over C\$111.3 million in 2011, an increase of 4.1% from 2010. The country mainly imports its beef and veal products from Australia, with 52.6% of total imports, followed by Uruguay (29.7%), and New Zealand (9.8%).

China's main imports of beef and veal product from the world in 2011 included boneless, frozen beef (C\$80.5 million), frozen beef offal (C\$17 million), and fresh or chilled boneless beef (C\$8.2 million).

In 2011, China exported just over C\$205.3 million in beef products worldwide, an increase of 16.0% from the previous year. Most of these exports were of boneless, frozen beef (C\$90.8 million), processed beef (C\$87 million), and fresh or chilled boneless beef (C\$26.9 million). Top destinations included Hong Kong (29.2%), Japan (26.6.%) and Kyrgyzstan (12.5%).

SPENDING AND CONSUMPTION

Chinese consumer expenditure on meat was C\$179.3 billion in 2011. Year-on-year growth, however, has been slowing since 2007 (which was up 28% from 2006), registering at 9.3% from 2010 to 2011. Per capita spending on meat by Chinese consumers was C\$134 in 2011, up from C\$123 in 2010 and C\$72 in 2007, representing significant growth. Per capita beef and veal consumption also grew in 2011, reaching 4.9 kilograms, compared to 4.6 kilograms in the previous year.

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Of all imports into China,

the value of frozen, boneless

beef grew the most in 2011,

with 26.6%.

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012





China, Volume Sales of Fresh Beef and Veal, Historic/Forecast in '000 tonnes

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 5,502.2 | 5,840.6 | 6,204.5 | 6,579.2 | 6,906.8 | 7,349.9 | 7,748.3 | 8,160.5 |

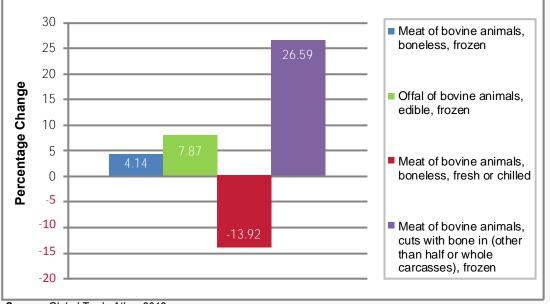
Source: Euromonitor, 2012

China, Imports of Beef and Veal Products, 2011

| | Imports from the World (C\$) | Top Supplier |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 111,333,582 | N/A |
| Meat of bovine animals, boneless, frozen | 38,890,615 | Australia |
| Offal of bovine animals, edible, frozen | 8,644,571 | Australia |
| Meat of bovine animals, boneless, fresh or chilled | 8,166,213 | Australia |
| Meat of bovine animals, cuts with bone in (other than half or whole carcasses), frozen | 2,033,036 | Australia |

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

China, Top Beef and Veal Product Imports, Value Sales Percentage (%) Change, 2010-2011



Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

► CONSUMER FOODSERVICE IN CHINA*



- With one-fifth of the world's population, China is the largest global market for fresh meat.
- Euromonitor reports that one-third of the meat consumed in China in 2011 was through foodservice establishments.
- The Asia-Pacific region dominates global consumer foodservice, representing 40% of the world's total foodservice market value in 2011. This is up from 39% in 2010. China is one of the Asia-Pacific's largest foodservice markets.
- In East Asia, full-service restaurants are becoming increasingly central to social life, as smaller living spaces are leading consumers to entertain outside the home. China's full-service restaurants saw value growth of 17% in 2011, with sales of US\$310.3 billion. That same year, value sales from full-service restaurants in China accounted for 75% of the total foodservice sales for the year.

Hotels and lodging

- Many consumer foodservice outlets in China's hotel and lodging sector are located in hotels, which generally charge higher prices than other locations, such as motels or bed-and-breakfasts.
- In 2011, hotels and lodgings represented the third-largest consumer foodservice location in terms of outlet numbers, behind standalone and retail locations. In fact, China's hotel and lodging sector saw dynamic growth in the number of outlets in 2011, rising 14% over 2010 to a total of 269,529 outlets.
- Consumer foodservice through hotels and lodgings had double digit sales growth (23%) in 2011.
- Hotels and lodgings also saw the highest average value per transaction in the foodservice sector in 2011. These higher values are attributed to this sector's premium-positioned, full-service restaurants, cafés and bars, with high unit prices for menu items.

Catering

- Total Chinese consumer expenditure on catering was C\$207.8 billion in 2011, up from C\$179 billion in the previous year.
- Per capita, Chinese consumer expenditure on catering has also increased significantly since the C\$78 recorded in 2007, reaching C\$155 in 2011.
- China is seeing the emergence of group buying in consumer foodservice catering. Group buying occurs when a company offers products and services at significantly reduced prices, on the condition that a minimum number of buyers are willing to purchase the same item. This trend began towards the end of 2010. Euromonitor credited the growing popularity of group buying in China to the rapid development of e-commerce. Foodservice catering operators launched a combination of dishes with discounted prices that can be purchased through group buying, e-commerce platforms. Currently, there are many group buying websites in China, similar to the popular North American services Groupon and Dealfind.

*This report was originally prepared for participants in the FHC China show in November 2012 and so, while the main focus of the report is on trade, a short section describing trends in the Chinese foodservice industry has also been included.

CONSUMER FOODSERVICE IN CHINA (continued)



| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Yum! Brands Inc. | 17.5 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.7 |
| McDonald's Corp. | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6 | 6 | 6.4 |
| Ting Hsin International Group | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Hua Lai Shi Catering Management and Service Co., Ltd. | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Little Sheep Group Ltd. | 2.3 | 2 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.7 |
| UBC Coffee Food Co., Ltd. | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Inner Mongolia Xiao Wei Yang Chained Food Service Co., Ltd. | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Shigemitsu Industry Co., Ltd. | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Chongqin Dezhuang Group | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Chongging Taoranju Catering Culture Co., Ltd. | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |

China's Leading Chained Consumer Foodservice Companies by % Value Share, 2011

► TOP BEEF IMPORTS BY VOLUME

China, Top Imported Beef Products by Volume (kg)

| Beef Product | Total Impo | orts from the | World (kg) | Top 3 Suppliers by Share (%), 2011 | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | #1 | #2 | #3 | |
| Frozen boneless bovine meat (02023000) | 13,090,766 | 21,229,962 | 17,572,562 | Australia (40.2%) | Uruguay (35.4%) | New Zealand (12.52%) | |
| Frozen edible bovine offal, excluding tongues and livers (02062900) | 3,354,760 | 9,074,109 | 6,581,737 | Australia (47.6%) | Uruguay (40.4%) | New Zealand (8.1%) | |
| Frozen unboned bovine meat, excluding carcasses (02022000) | 508,748 | 2,092,236 | 2,128,564 | Uruguay (53.5%) | New Zealand (28.3%) | Australia (18.14%) | |
| Fresh or chilled boneless bovine meat (02013000) | 505,037 | 341,071 | 382,897 | Australia (100%) | | | |
| Fresh or chilled unboned bovine meat, excluding carcasses (02012000) | 53,891 | 38,698 | 50,763 | Australia (100%) | | | |
| Meat or meat offal of bovine, animals, prepared or preserved (160250) | 116,348 | 56,923 | 9,160 | Taiwan (58.91) | Uruguay (39.02) | United States (1.84) | |
| Preparations of bovine animal meat and offal, in airtight container (16025010) | 109,943 | 39,596 | 4,046 | Taiwan (96.1%) | United States (3.4%) | Japan (0.5%) | |
| Preparations of bovine animal meat and offal (16025090) | 6,405 | 17,327 | 5,114 | Uruguay (69.9%) | Taiwan (29.5%) | United States (0.6%) | |
| Meat of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked (02102000) | 0 | 0 | 200 | Australia (100%) | | | |
| Fresh or chilled edible bovine offal (020610) | 894 | 1 | | | | | |
| Frozen bovine tongues (02062100) | 133,100 | 24,567 | | | | | |

► TOP FIVE BEEF SUPPLIERS TO CHINA, 2011



Top Beef Suppliers to China and Top Provided Commodities by Value in C\$, 2011

| Rank | Supplier | Top Commodities | Sales Value (C\$) |
|------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Boneless beef, frozen | 38,890,615 |
| | | Beef offal, frozen | 8,644,571 |
| 1 | 1 Australia | Boneless beef, fresh or chilled | 8,166,213 |
| | | Beef cuts, bone-in, frozen | 2,033,036 |
| | | Beef cuts, bone-in, fresh or chilled | 770,959 |
| | | Boneless beef, frozen | 24,739,733 |
| 2 | 2 Uruguay | Beef offal, frozen | 6,428,382 |
| | | Beef cuts, bone-in, frozen | 1,818,683 |
| | | Boneless beef, frozen | 8,815,639 |
| 3 | New Zealand | Beef offal, frozen | 1,254,802 |
| | | Beef cuts, bone-in, frozen | 884,114 |
| 4 | Brazil | Boneless beef, frozen | 8,006,771 |
| 4 | DIdZII | Beef offal, frozen | 696,474 |
| 5 | Taiwan | Processed beef | 36,518 |

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012



► TOP CHINESE BEEF IMPORTS BY DISTRICT OF ENTRY



China, Imports of Beef and Veal Products from the World by Top 10 Districts of Entry, C\$

| | | • • | • | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| District | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Tianjin | 3,910,879 | 4,792,336 | 21,647,776 | 23,989,297 | 36,261,826 |
| Shanghai | 8,178,929 | 9,542,182 | 12,613,932 | 24,184,661 | 33,061,840 |
| Dalian | 4,448,969 | 3,261,054 | 8,274,781 | 10,949,192 | 20,936,680 |
| Shenzhen | 4,274,761 | 5,607,230 | 12,352,100 | 11,433,101 | 11,520,043 |
| Qingdao | 4,488,789 | 3,682,813 | 998,210 | 858,034 | 3,034,674 |
| Shijiazhuang | 169,866 | 782,186 | 1,509,673 | 1,594,171 | 1,887,309 |
| Huangpu | 3,934,114 | 147,407 | 474,141 | 575,894 | 1,665,766 |
| Nanjing | 42,346 | 0 | 238,865 | 671,974 | 1,367,114 |
| Beijing | 711,332 | 843,425 | 672,679 | 944,493 | 716,416 |
| Gongbei | 461,665 | 540,685 | 183,355 | 204,024 | 350,932 |

Source: Global Trade Atlas, 2012

China, Top Five Beef and Veal Imports by Commodity and District of Entry

| Commodity 02 | 201: Meat of bovi | ne animals, fres | h or chilled | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| D : () (| | | Volume | | | | |
| District | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Change % 2010-2011 |
| Shanghai | 534,005 | 316,633 | 421,619 | 95.54 | 83.38 | 97.22 | 33.16 |
| Beijing | 13,720 | 22,441 | 12,041 | 2.45 | 5.91 | 2.78 | -46.34 |
| Huangpu | 8,537 | 0 | 0 | 1.53 | 0 | 0 | n/a |
| Kunming | 2,666 | 0 | 0 | 0.48 | 0 | 0 | n/a |
| Shenzhen | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Tianjin | 0 | 40,470 | 0 | 0 | 10.66 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Commodity 02 | 202: Meat of bovi | ne animals, froz | en | | | | |
| Distant | Quantity (kg) | | | % Share | | | Volume |
| District | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Change % 2010-2011 |
| Tianjin | 6,307,410 | 5,846,093 | 7,844,129 | 46.38 | 25.07 | 39.82 | 34.18 |
| Dalian | 1,263,012 | 2,496,605 | 4,085,443 | 9.29 | 10.7 | 20.74 | 63.64 |
| Shenzhen | 4,462,040 | 3,966,995 | 3,187,676 | 32.81 | 17.01 | 16.18 | -19.65 |
| Shanghai | 748,565 | 2,835,600 | 2,779,627 | 5.50 | 12.16 | 14.11 | -1.97 |
| Qingdao | 376,887 | 238,600 | 865,875 | 2.77 | 1.02 | 4.40 | 262.90 |
| Nanjing | 65,384 | 148,662 | 362,794 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 1.84 | 144.04 |
| Shijiazhuang | 40,873 | 272 | 235,880 | 0.30 | 0 | 1.20 | n/a |
| Huangpu | 96,162 | 74,511 | 105,478 | 0.71 | 0.32 | 0.54 | 41.56 |
| Gongbei | 58,587 | 59,695 | 90,837 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.46 | 52.17 |
| Xiamen | 40,778 | 580,430 | 86,773 | 0.30 | 2.49 | 0.44 | -85.05 |

Continued on following page ...

► TOP CHINESE BEEF IMPORTS BY DISTRICT OF ENTRY (continued)



| | 206: Edible offal | | s, swille, slieep, | yoals, nors | % Share | sn, chilleu o | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| District | | Quantity (kg) | | | Volume Change % | | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010-2011 |
| Tianjin | 134,127,547 | 197,541,630 | 268,792,734 | 33.71 | 27.7 | 30.16 | 36.07 |
| Dalian | 25,754,288 | 47,511,588 | 135,153,183 | 6.47 | 6.66 | 15.16 | 184.46 |
| Guangzhou | 117,142,740 | 264,247,250 | 118,197,547 | 29.44 | 37.06 | 13.26 | -55.27 |
| Shanghai | 58,912,545 | 79,927,630 | 94,870,377 | 14.81 | 11.21 | 10.64 | 18.7 |
| Nanjing | 11,412,952 | 29,073,451 | 75,395,363 | 2.87 | 4.08 | 8.46 | 159.33 |
| Gongbei | 37,666,714 | 53,011,104 | 61,488,560 | 9.47 | 7.43 | 6.9 | 15.99 |
| Shantou | 247,592 | 12,649,835 | 45,265,611 | 0.06 | 1.77 | 5.08 | 257.84 |
| Shenzhen | 7,231,228 | 8,574,940 | 27,229,306 | 1.82 | 1.2 | 3.05 | 217.55 |
| Xiamen | 0 | 123,772 | 20,904,864 | 0 | 0.02 | 2.35 | n/a |
| Huangpu | 308,795 | 8,263,192 | 17,967,032 | 0.08 | 1.16 | 2.02 | 117.43 |
| Commodity 02 | 210: Meat and ed meat or mea | | alted in brine, d | ried or smo | ked; edible f | flours and n | neals of |
| | | Quantity (kg) | | | % Share | | Volume |
| District | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Change % 2010-2011 |
| Guangzhou | 229,572 | 217,882 | 305,868 | 94.47 | 49.41 | 63.29 | 40.38 |
| Nanjing | 4,672 | 26,834 | 87,989 | 1.92 | 6.09 | 18.21 | 227.9 |
| Tianjin | 0 | 98,387 | 78,421 | 0 | 22.31 | 16.23 | -20.29 |
| Gongbei | 0 | 0 | 2,563 | 0 | 0 | 0.53 | n/a |
| Shanghai | 633 | 1,105 | 2,481 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.51 | 124.52 |
| Harbin | 2,000 | 1,965 | 2,450 | 0.82 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 24.68 |
| Beijing | 1,583 | 5,289 | 2,146 | 0.65 | 1.20 | 0.44 | -59.43 |
| Hangzhou | 15 | 0 | 941 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.19 | n/a |
| Shenzhen | 4,261 | 0 | 400 | 1.75 | 0 | 0.08 | n/a |
| Changchun | 0 | 960 | 31 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.01 | -96.77 |
| - | 02: Prepared or | | meat offal or bl | bod | | | |
| | | Quantity (kg) | | | % Share | | Volume |
| District | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Change % 2010-2011 |
| Shanghai | 40,676 | 220,737 | 307,128 | 12.10 | 25.31 | 45.44 | 39.14 |
| Shenzhen | 86,545 | 253,106 | 117,343 | 25.75 | 29.02 | 17.36 | -53.64 |
| Xiamen | 53,199 | 77,680 | 103,753 | 15.83 | 8.91 | 15.35 | 33.56 |
| Dalian | 5,754 | 468 | 47,402 | 1.71 | 0.05 | 7.01 | n/a |
| Nanjing | 812 | 186,236 | 37,682 | 0.24 | 21.35 | 5.57 | -79.77 |
| Hangzhou | 26,718 | 22,056 | 26,323 | 7.95 | 2.53 | 3.89 | 19.35 |
| Beijing | 4,931 | 2,770 | 15,959 | 1.47 | 0.32 | 2.36 | 476.14 |
| Tianjin | 5,921 | 15,565 | 10,019 | 1.76 | 1.78 | 1.48 | -35.63 |
| - | 0 | 0 | 5,407 | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | n/a |
| Shenyang | | | - , | - | - | | |

China, Top Five Beef and Veal Imports by Commodity and District of Entry (continued)

The Government of Canada has prepared this report based on primary and secondary sources of information. Although every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada assumes no liability for any actions taken based on the information contained herein.

Inside China: The Beef Trade

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