



# China's Agricultural Trade in 2000-2021

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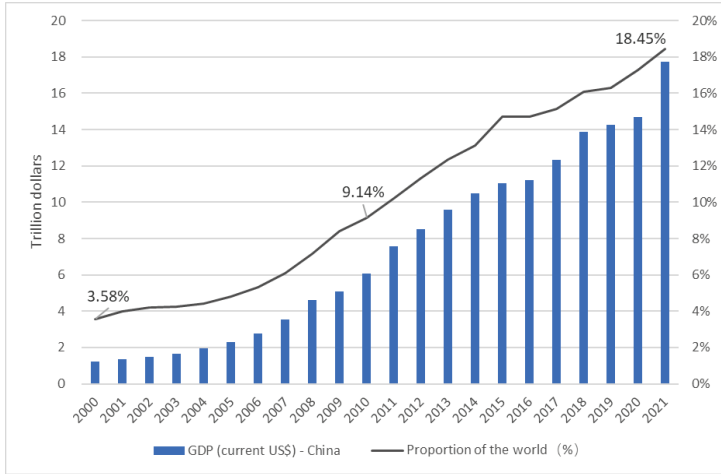


## Three Topics will be Discussed

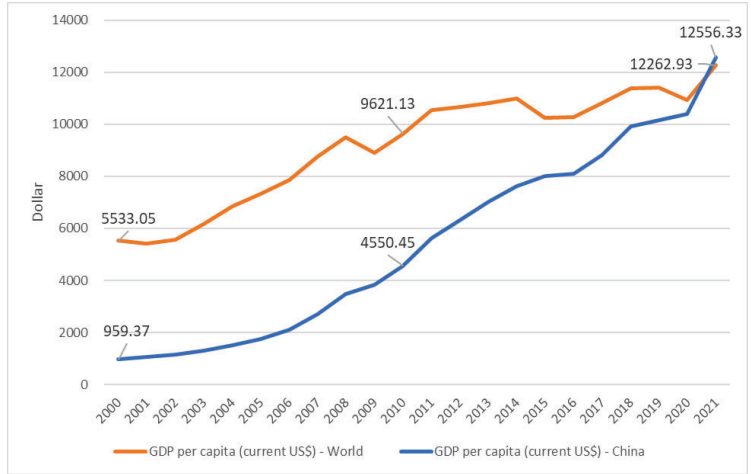
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- The development of economic and trade in China
- The sustainable development of China's agricultural trade and domestic food demand
- The irrationality of trade rules

# Economic Development of China in 2000-2021



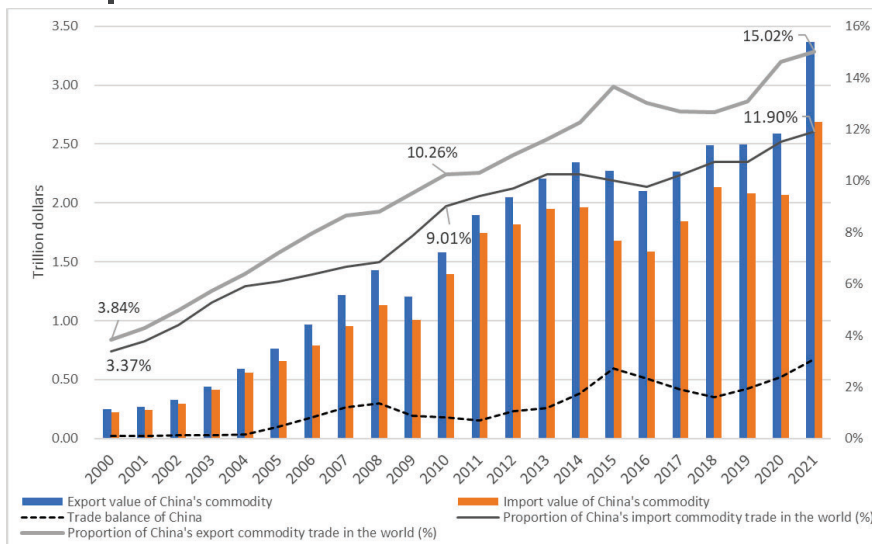
GDP value of China and the proportion of the world



Comparison of GDP per capita between world and China

Data source: World Bank

# Trade Development of China in 2000-2021



Trade value of China's commodity and the proportion of the world

Data source: World Bank

Year	Total commodity trade value of China	Total commodity trade value of world	Proportion
2000	0.47	13.16	3.60%
2005	1.42	21.39	6.65%
2010	2.97	30.88	9.63%
2015	3.95	33.43	11.83%
2020	4.66	35.66	13.06%
2021	6.05	44.99	13.45%

(Trillion dollars)

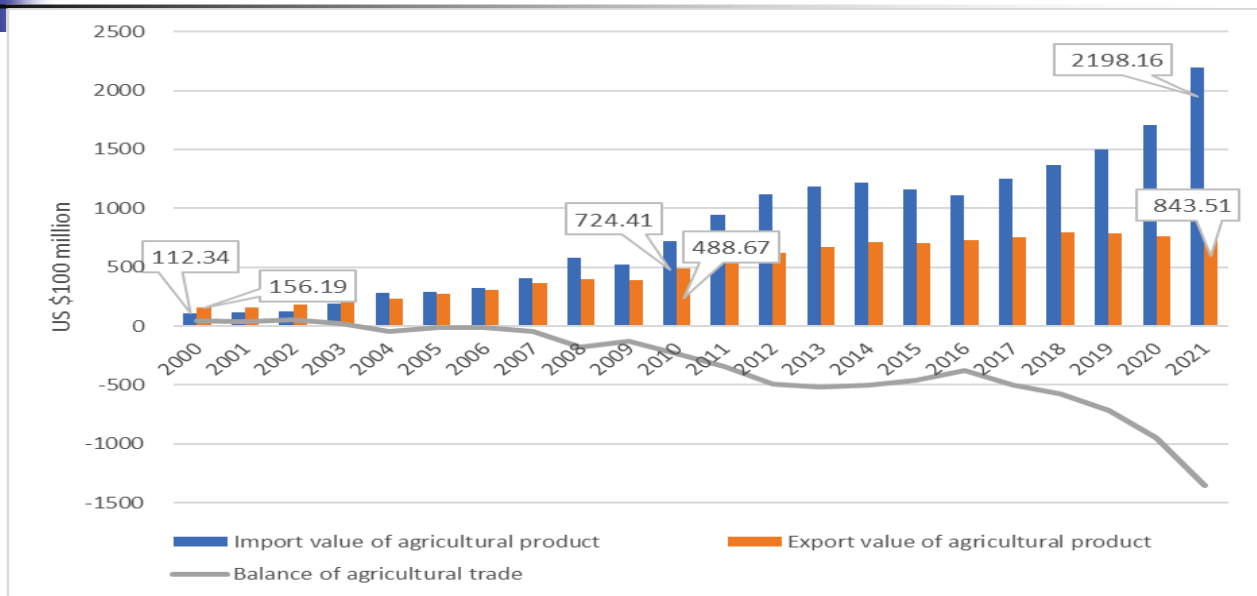
# China is the biggest Agriculture market in the World

Top 10 agricultural trading countries				Top 10 agricultural importing countries			Top 10 agricultural exporting countries		
Rank	Country	Value of Trade	Proportion	Country	Import Value	Proportion	Country	Export Value	Proportion
1	United States	3813.1	6	China	2,198.20	7	United States	1,862.40	5.7
2	China	3041.7	4.8	United States	1,950.80	6.2	Netherlands	1,277.50	3.9
3	Germany	2195.3	3.4	Germany	1,226.20	3.9	Brazil	1,041.00	3.2
4	Netherlands	2156.6	3.4	Netherlands	879.1	2.8	Germany	962.6	3
5	France	1615.5	2.5	Japan	773	2.5	French	860.4	2.6
6	Spain	1245.9	1.9	French	755.1	2.4	China	843.5	2.6
7	Italy	1205.1	1.9	Britain	685	2.2	Spain	734.1	2.3
8	Brazil	1169.9	1.8	Italy	579.7	1.9	Canada	668.6	2.1
9	Canada	1123.9	1.8	Spain	511.8	1.6	Italy	625.4	1.9
10	Belgium	1020.1	1.6	Belgium	478.2	1.5	Belgium	541.9	1.7

Data Year: 2021  
Data source: Global Trade Flow

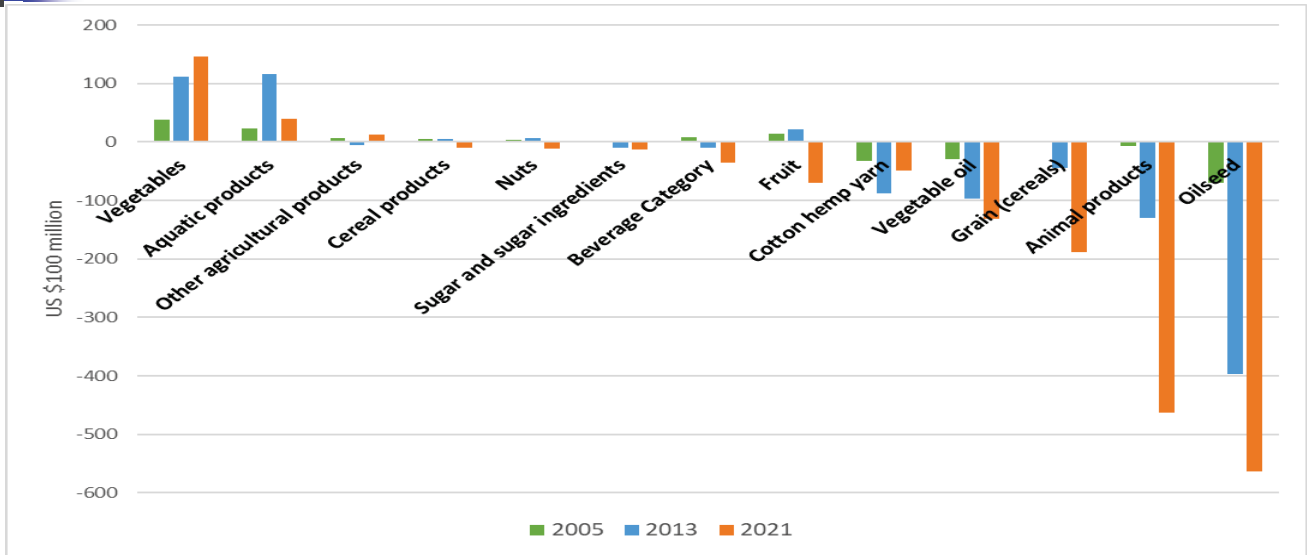
(US \$100 million; %)

# Trade Value Changes of Agricultural Products



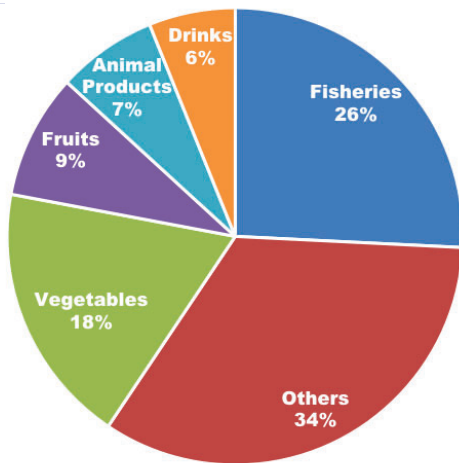
Data source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China

# Trade Balance of Agricultural Products

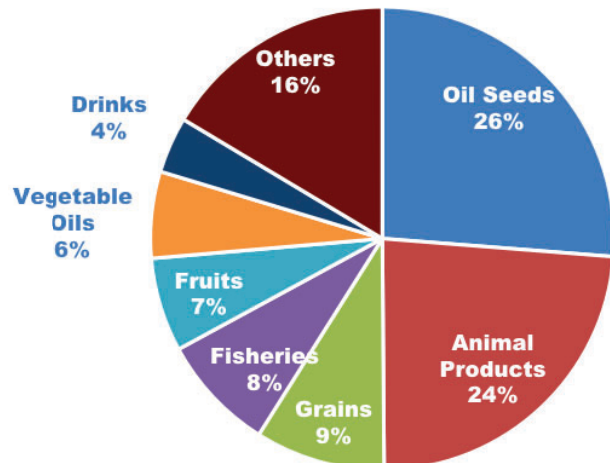


Data source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China

# Agricultural Trade Structure of China



Major export products, 2021



Major import products, 2021

Data source: China Custom Database

# Major Agricultural Trading Partners of China

2000				2010			2021		
Rank	Country	Import value	Proportion	Country	Import value	Proportion	Country	Import value	Proportion
1	US	25.90	23.06	US	186.27	25.71	Brazil	453.35	20.62
2	Australia	13.70	12.19	Brazil	107.28	14.81	US	389.71	17.73
3	Argentina	7.75	6.89	Argentina	57.05	7.88	Thailand	118.78	5.4
4	Canada	7.67	6.83	Australia	39.29	5.42	New Zealand	113.13	5.15
5	Brazil	5.85	5.21	Malaysia	34.58	4.77	Indonesia	93.89	4.27

2000				2010			2021		
Rank	Country	Export value	Proportion	Country	Export value	Proportion	Country	Export value	Proportion
1	Japan	54.13	34.65	Japan	91.37	18.7	China, Hong Kong	105.57	12.52
2	China, Hong Kong	19.12	12.24	US	57.80	11.83	Japan	102.69	12.17
3	South Korea	16.74	10.72	China, Hong Kong	42.75	8.75	US	74.40	8.82
4	US	11.64	7.45	South Korea	35.28	7.22	Vietnam	54.40	6.45
5	Malaysia	4.48	2.87	Indonesia	17.76	3.64	South Korea	53.02	6.29

Data source: China Custom Database

(US \$100 million; %)

## China-US, 2021 (US \$100 million)

	Import	Export
Grain products	0.38	2.47
Vegetables	1.28	10.05
Fruit	2.53	6.65
Nuts	10.48	1.90
Flowers	0.01	0.48
Herbs	0.14	0.36
Animal products	57.96	2.88
Aquatic products	11.80	24.93
Meal of cake	0.09	0.06
Spices	0.00	0.11
Beverage Category	4.94	2.10
Grain (cereal)	85.53	0.05
Other agricultural products	25.11	19.29
Dried beans (without soy)	0.37	0.28
Oilseed	170.41	0.16
Vegetable oil	0.44	0.32
Essential oil	1.19	0.77
Cotton, hemp, yarn	16.09	0.01
Sugar	1.40	2.41
Grain (potato)	0.02	0.00

## China-Japan, 2021 (US \$100 million)

	Import	Export
Grain products	1.58	2.00
Vegetables	0.55	22.42
Fruit	0.03	5.28
Nuts	0.08	1.47
Flowers	0.32	1.04
Herbs	0.00	2.04
Animal products	0.06	12.78
Aquatic products	4.78	36.70
Meal of cake	0.00	3.69
Spices	0.00	0.20
Beverage Category	3.84	1.28
Grain (cereal)	0.24	1.00
Other agricultural products	4.64	9.73
Dried beans (without soy)	0.00	0.94
Oilseed	0.10	1.73
Vegetable oil	0.04	0.18
Essential oil	0.04	0.03
Cotton, hemp, yarn	0.01	0.13
Sugar	0.54	0.23
Grain (potato)	0.00	0.01

Data source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China

# Demand Grows Faster than Production (1)

Chinese Domestic Consumption (kg/capita/year)

	2000		2010		2020	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Pork	16.73	13.28	20.73	14.40	19	17.1
Beef and mutton	3.33	1.13	3.78	1.43	4.5	2.3
Poultry	5.44	2.81	10.21	4.17	13	12.4
Egg	11.21	4.77	10.00	5.12	13.5	11.8
Aquatic products	11.74	3.92	15.21	5.15	16.6	10.3
Dairy	9.94	1.06	13.98	3.55	17.3	7.4
Fresh fruit	57.48	18.31	54.23	19.64	60.1	39.9
Fresh vegetable	114.74	106.74	116.11	93.28	120.2	93.5
Grain	82.31	250.23	81.53	181.44	120.2	168.4
Vegetable oil	8.16	5.45	8.84	5.52	9.5	11

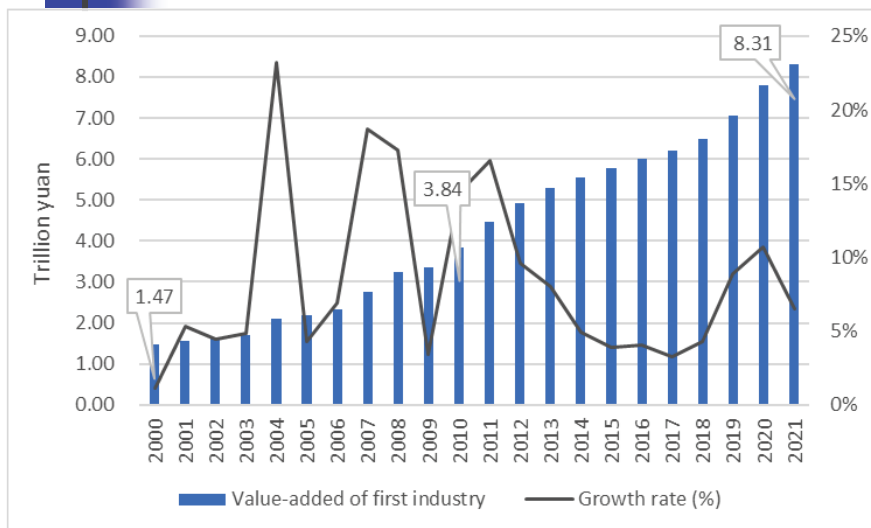
Data source: National Bureau of Statistics in China

Food Consumption in Major Countries 2019 (kg/per capita/year)

	Grain	Egg	Aquatic products	Vegetable	Fruit	Meat	Dairy
China, mainland	203.42	20.81	38.49	386.87	102.38	63.67	23.3
EU	137.2	12.99	21.44	108.29	81.24	76.12	178.4
Japan	140.32	19.93	46.06	96.73	33.35	51.11	47.46
South Korea	150.59	12.23	57.05	201.52	52.2	79.32	8.66
US	109.88	16.43	22.13	107.47	106.67	128.44	230.9
The least developed countries	174.22	1.68	12.32	46.08	51.43	14.35	22.11
Low-income food deficit countries	180.43	2.44	9.08	78.05	62.56	10.27	53.86
Developing countries that are net food importers	173.87	2.71	11.79	54.29	59.43	18.36	40.81

Data source: FAO

# Demand Grows Faster than Production (2)



Value-added and growth rate of first industry in China

Data source: National Bureau of Statistics in China

Domestic output of major agricultural products

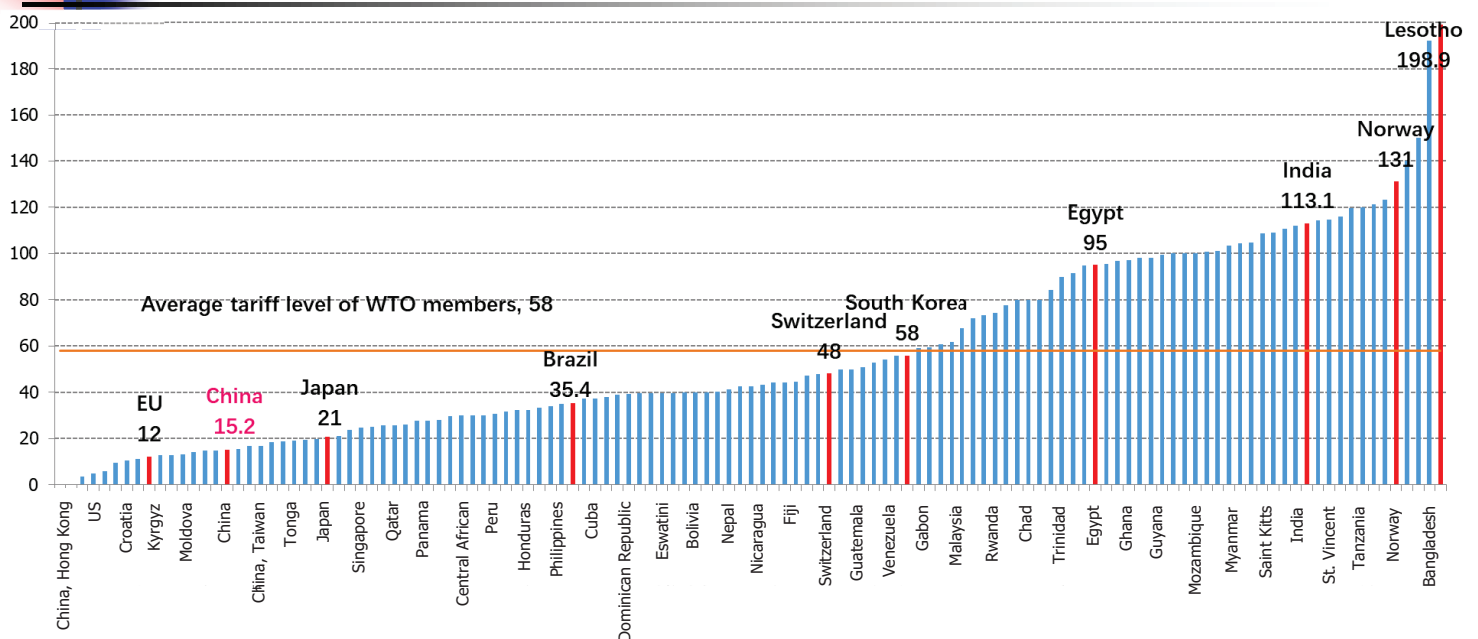
	2000	2010	2021
Grain	46217.52	55911.31	68284.75
Cotton	441.73	577.04	573.09
Oil seed crop	2954.83	3156.77	3613.17
Vegetables	44467.94	57264.86	77548.78
Pork	3965.99	5138.44	5295.93
Beef	513.12	629.07	697.51
Mutton	264.13	406.02	514.08
Aquatic products	3706.23	5373	6463.67
Tea	68.33	146.25	316.4

(10,000 tons)

# The Irrationality of Trade Rules

- The starting point of trade rules is unfair, especially to developing countries
- In terms of product prices, it is unfair to countries with fewer resources per capita (eg US and Australia vs China and Japan)
- The amount of agricultural resources in terms of consumption population is small (eg Asian Countries)

## Trade Rules - Tariff levels



# Trade Rules - Tariff levels

	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND	JAPAN	US	EU	CHINA
<b>Sugar</b>	148%	100%	346%	185%	218%	Within quota: 15%, Out of quota: 50%
<b>Beef</b>	604%	523%	50%	26%	146%	12%-25%
<b>Poultry</b>	665%	1019%	12%	20%	94%	10%-20%
<b>Pork</b>	500%	369%	252%	1%	66%	12%-20%
<b>Soybean oil</b>	126%	260%	21%	19%	10%	9%
<b>Rice</b>	85%	126%	778%	11%	97%	Within quota: 1%, Out of quota: 65%
<b>Dairy</b>	528%	900%	661%	139%	264%	10%-20%

Data source: According to WTO data collation, complex tariff such as volume tax is converted according to WTO formula.

# Mismatch between Global Supply and Demand for Agricultural Products

- Concentration of production





## Cultivate Large Trading Companies



## Conclusion

- China will continue to be the biggest market of agricultural products in the world because of the rising domestic consumption
- China needs more big international companies to secure her import of agricultural products
- The big countries relation is the key influencing factor of the future international agricultural trade order



Thank you