

Developing a global agenda of action for responsible livestock sector development

Multi-Stakeholder Platform meeting

Towards Sustainable Livestock Development

# The Case of China

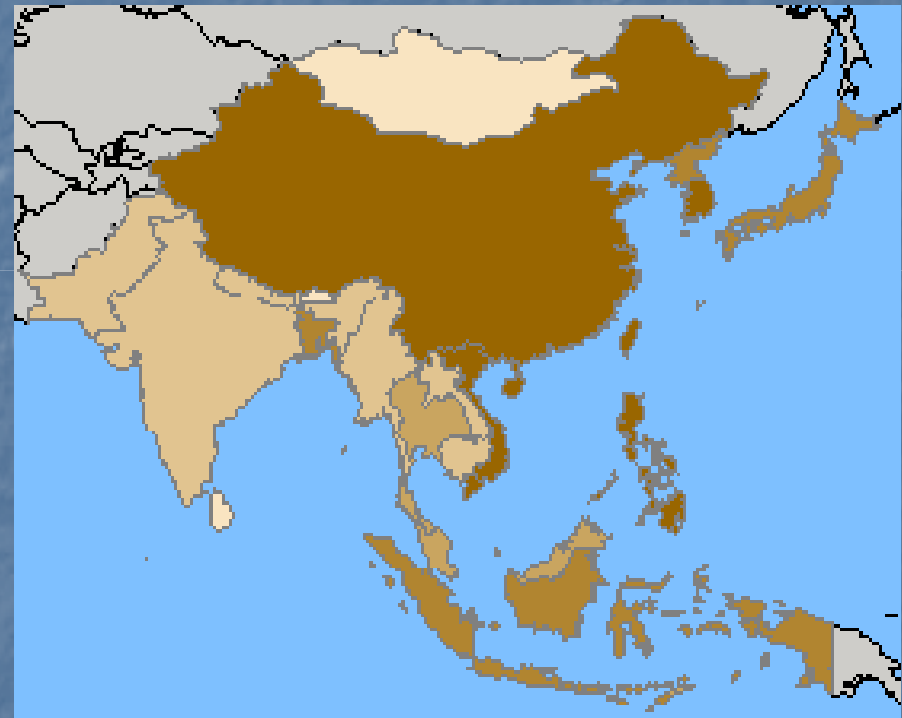
Yang Hongjie

National Animal Husbandry Services  
Ministry of Agriculture

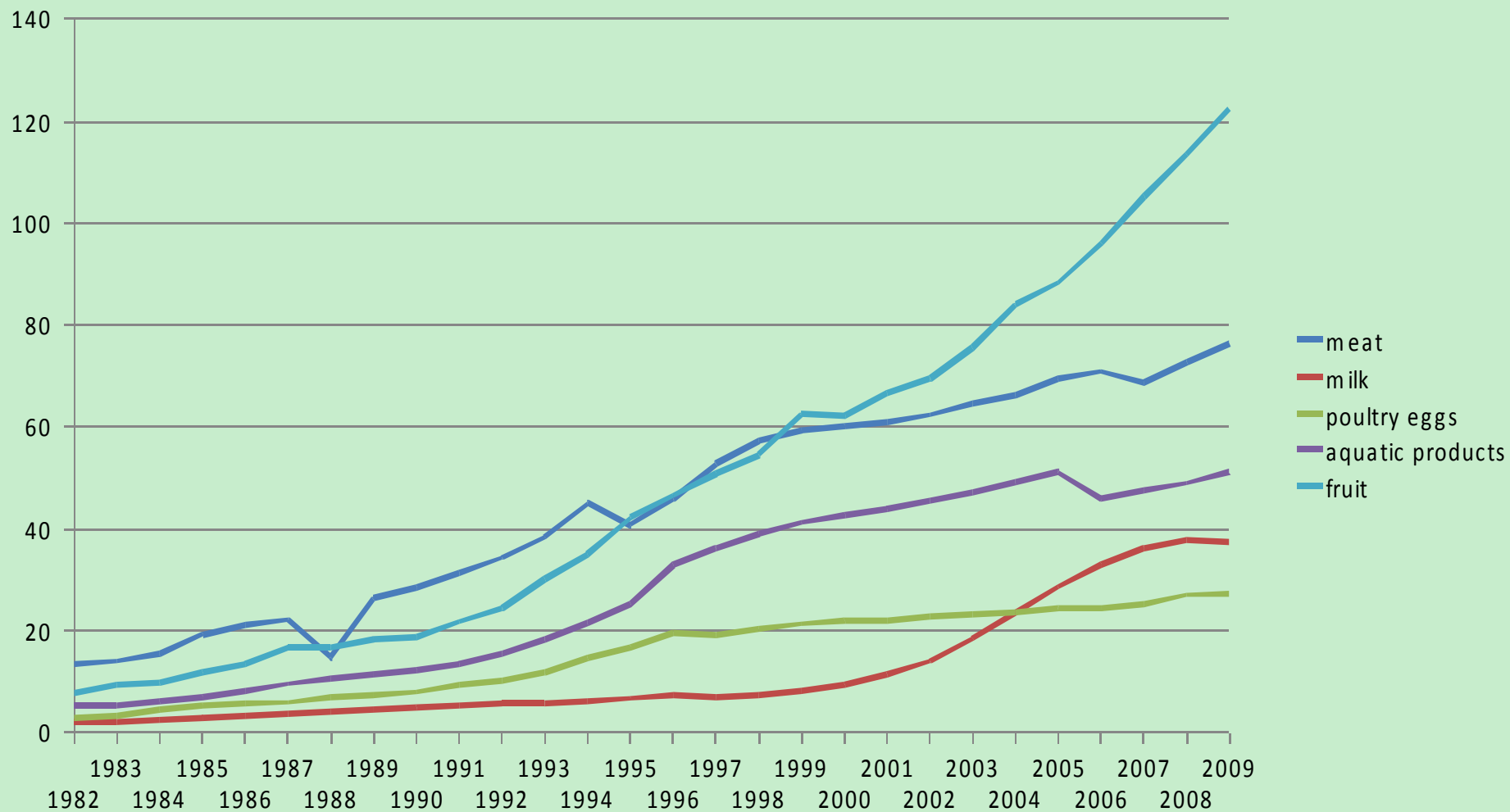
18 May, 2011 Brasilia

# China-one of the largest countries in the world

- Located in the east of Asia
- The largest country in Asia
- 1.3 b. population
- The largest in the world

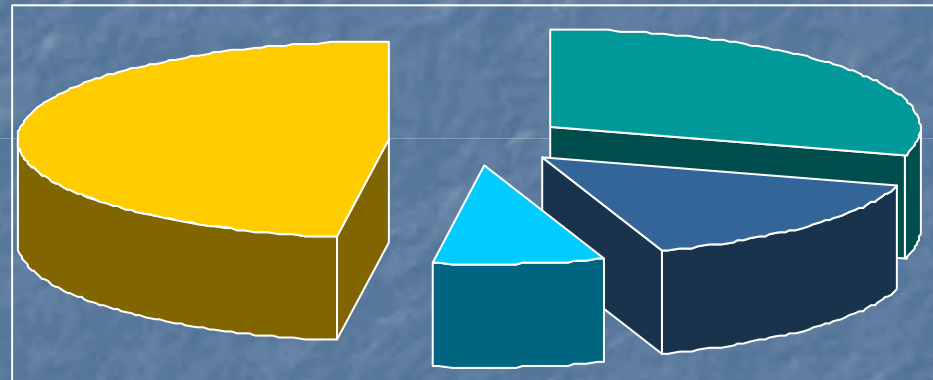


# China's Livestock: Rapid Growing



## The Largest Meat Producer

- Total Meat Output in 2010
  - 79.25 m. t.
  - Annual growth rate: 7.4%

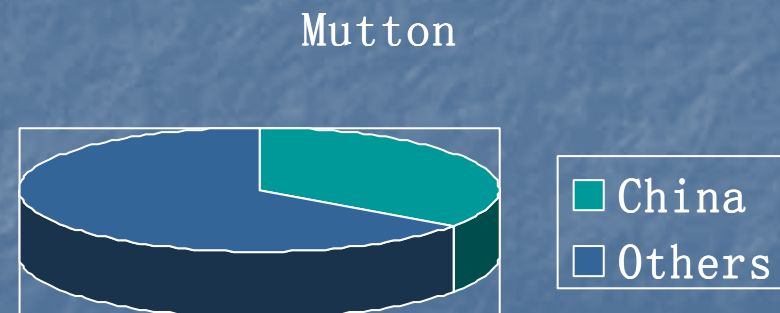
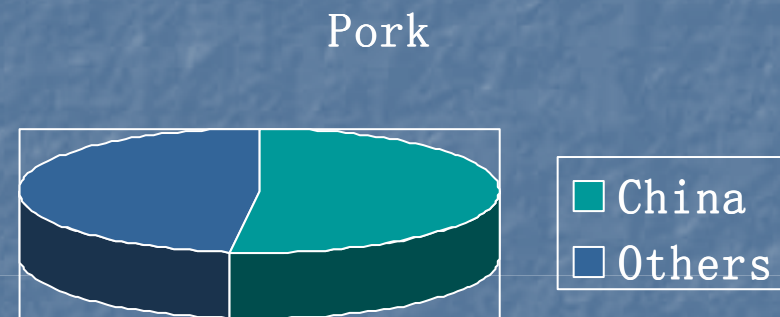


■ China   ■ USA   ■ Brazil   ■ Others

# China Animal Production in the World -The Largest Meat Producer

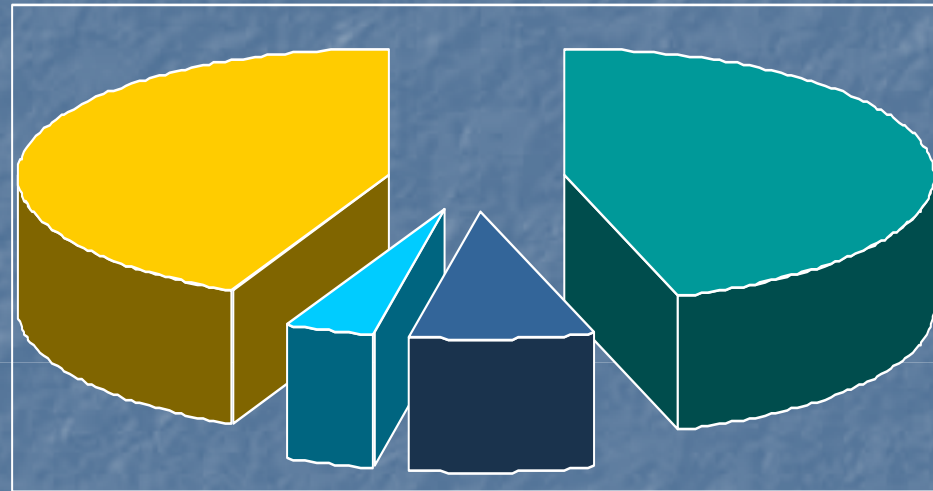
## ■ The Largest Producer on:

- Pork 58 mt. 52%
- Mutton 4.7mt. 35%



## The Largest Egg Producer

- Egg output:
  - China: 27.65mt.  
45%
- With annual growth rate:  
10.3%



■ China   ■ USA   ■ India   ■ Others

## The Largest Meat Producer(2006)

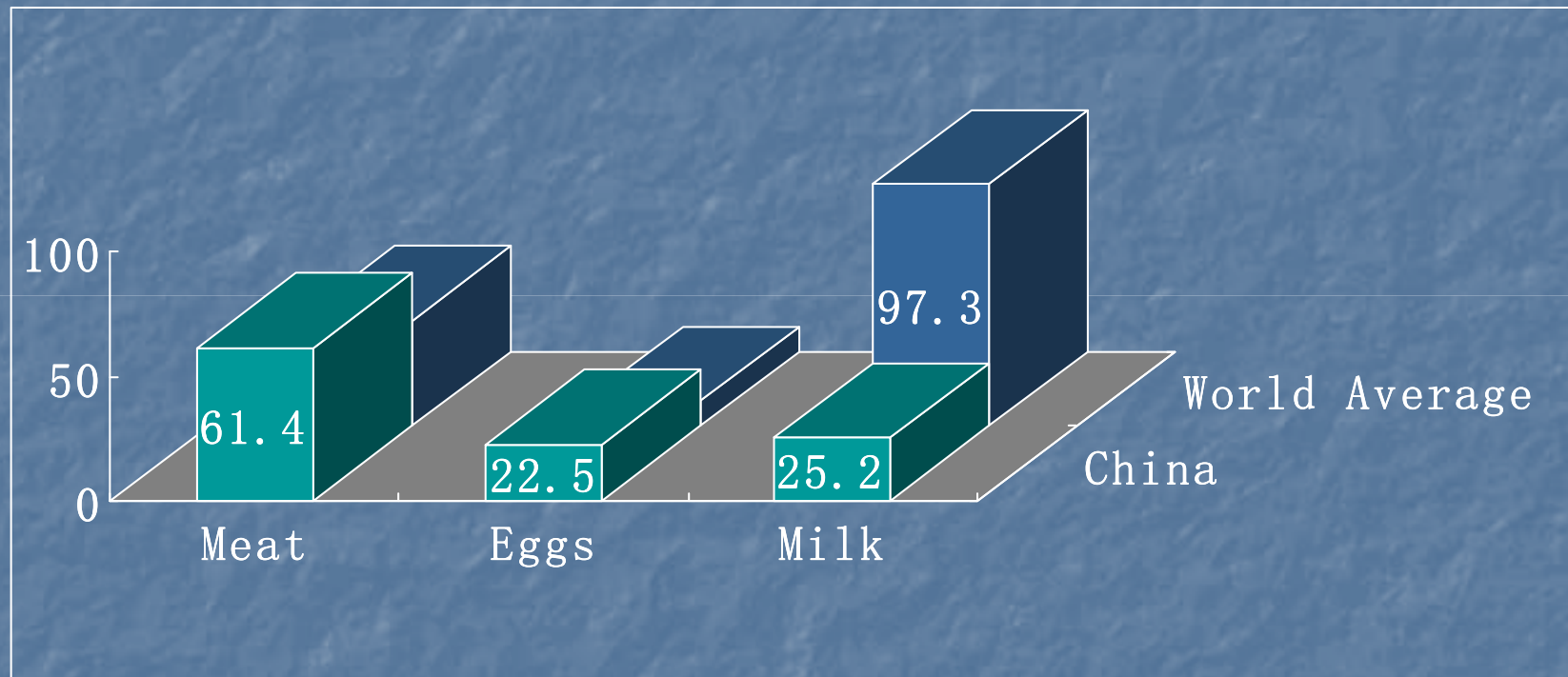
### ■ The 2nd Largest in Chicken Meat Output

■ USA:	15.9mt.	21.7%
■ China:	10.7mt.	14.6%
■ Brazil:	8.5mt.	11.6%

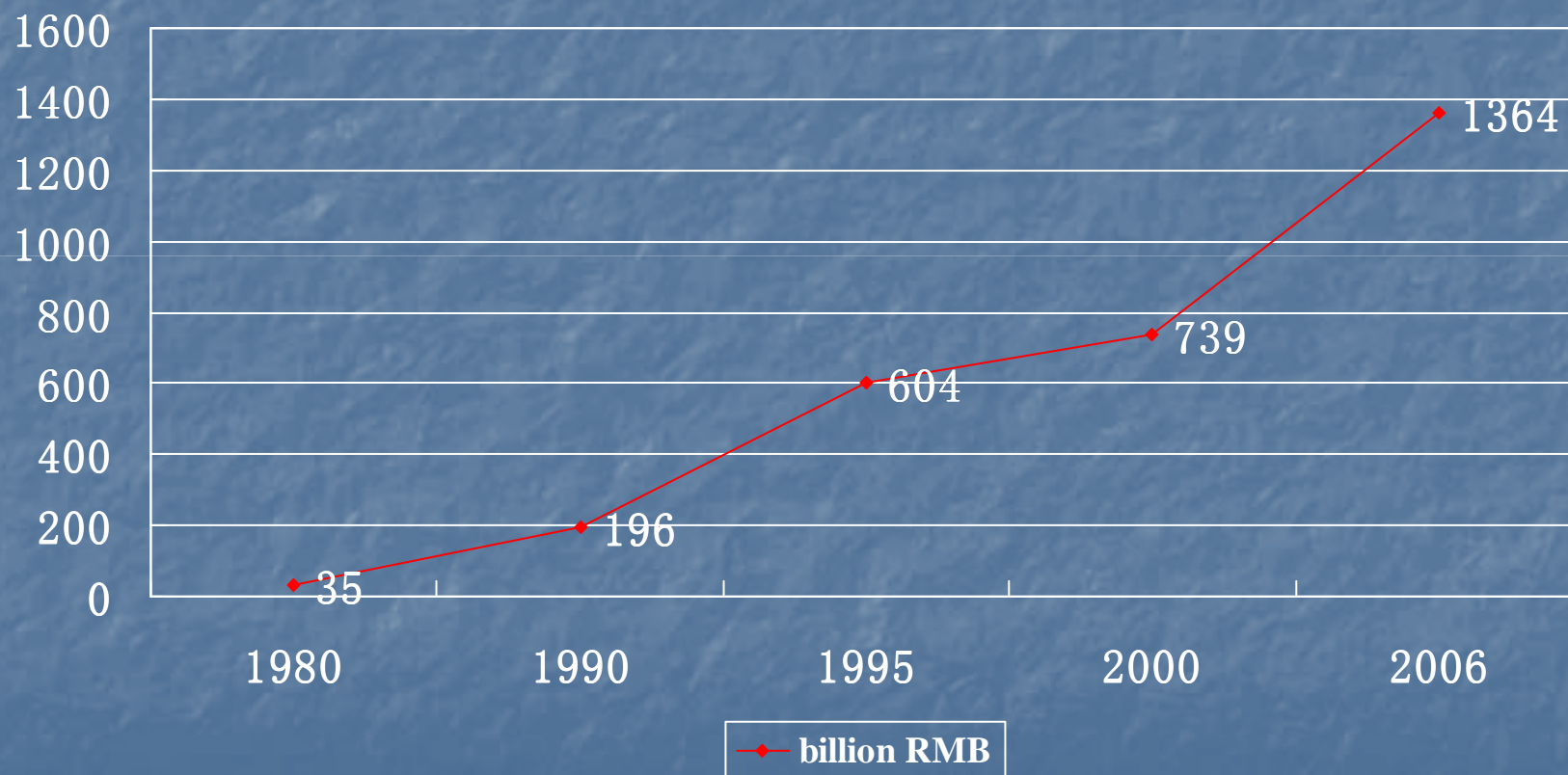
### ■ The 3rd Largest in Beef Output

■ USA:	11.9mt.	19.5%
■ Brazil:	7.8mt.	12.8%
■ China:	7.2mt.	11.6%

# China Animal Production in the World - kg, Per Capita

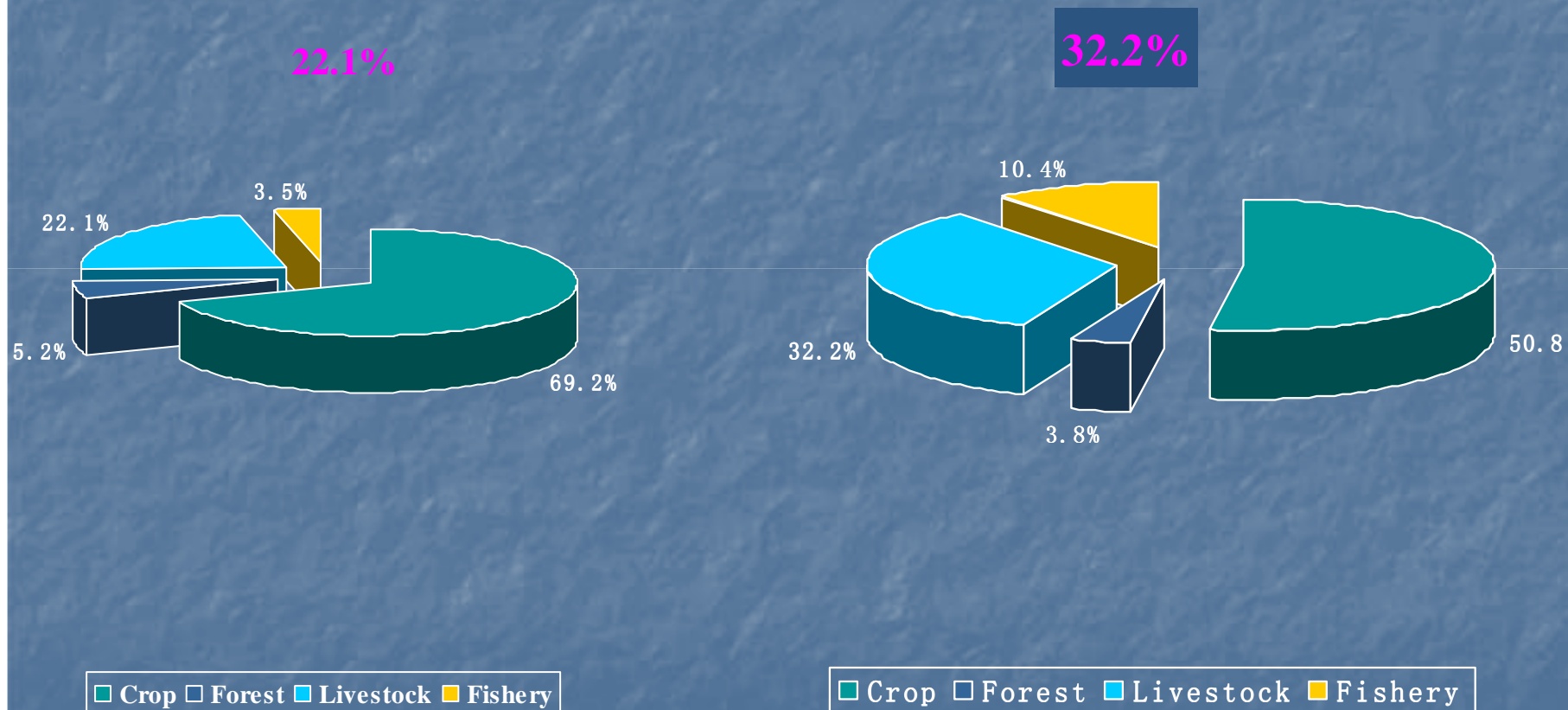


## Livestock output in value terms (1980-2006)



# Animal Husbandry Development

- proportion to agricultural output in value terms



# In summary:

- Livestock is growing faster than any other agricultural sub-sector
- Livestock produce 1/3 of the total agri. output in value terms.
- China has become the biggest countries in animal production in the world.
- Average 40% of farmers' cash income comes from their animal production.
- The livestock sector has made an important contribution to the development of rural economy, increasing of people's livelihood, and boosting of farmers' income.
- **“Finally, there is meat on my plate ”** Quoted from Henning Steinfeld



# Challenges

- Population growth, income growth, urbanization
- Widespread presence of production-limiting and trade-preventing diseases
- Public concerns on food safety

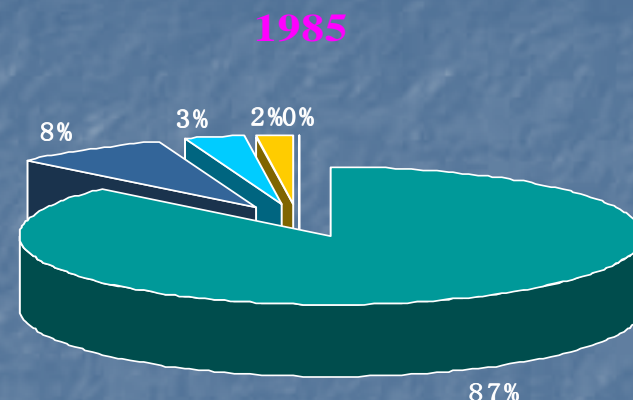


# Constrains/ Dilemma

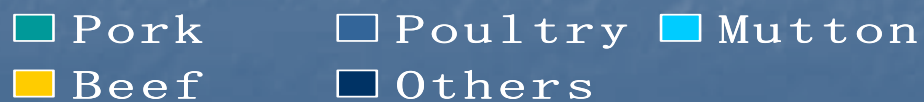
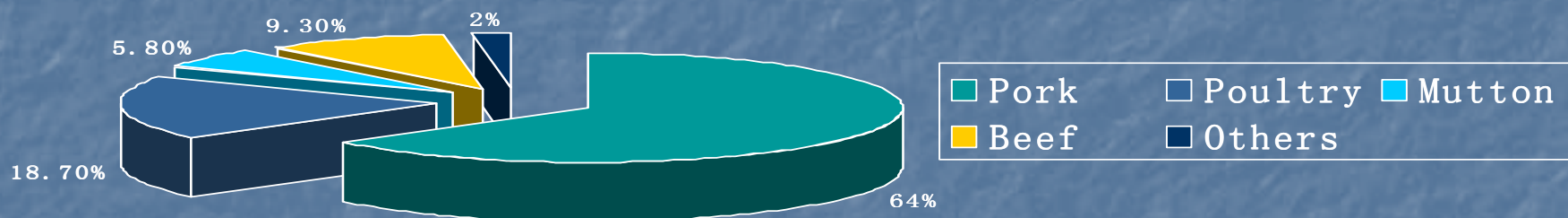
- No comparative advantage in livestock production
  - Lack of land, no feed surpluses
    - 7% farmland to feed 20% of world population
    - Soy: 50 m.t. in 2010, of which 80% imported, mainly from US and Brazil.
  - Lack of water
  - International Trade: net importer on dairy, net importer on most breeding stock,
    - 2010: 90,000 Holstein young cows from Oceania

# Policy options to sustainable development

- To Adjust and optimize structure
  - To increase Ruminants
  - To reduce swine



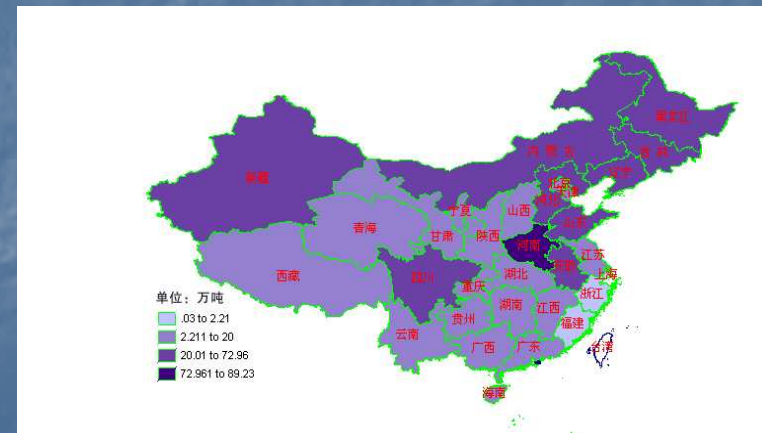
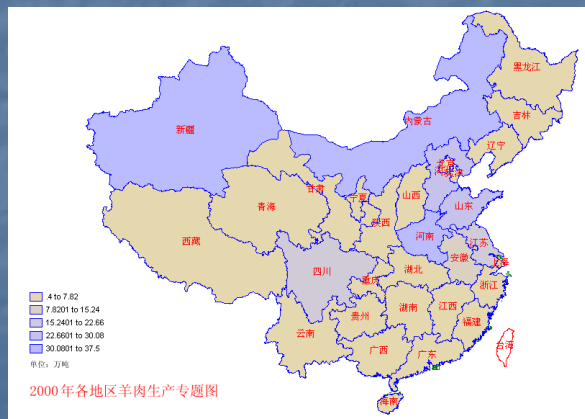
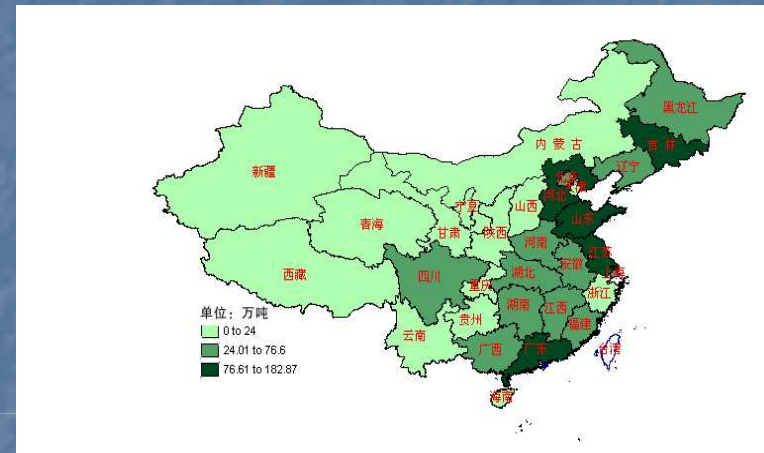
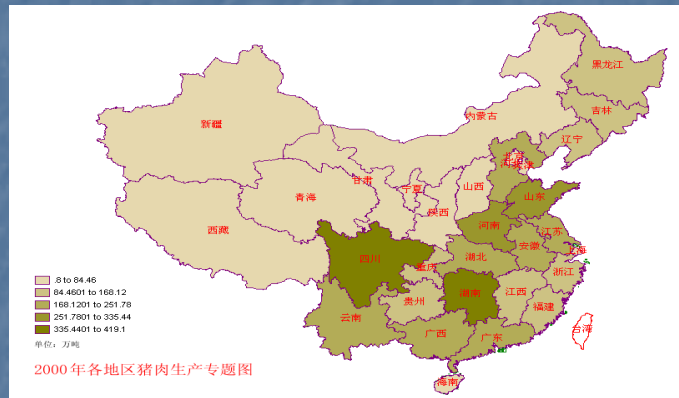
2006



# Policy options to sustainable development

- Structural change
  - Scaling up
    - To improve efficient use of resource
    - More water pollution
  - Vertical integration: commercialization and dominance of supermarkets
    - Good for east-costal developed areas
    - Poor areas
  - Technological change
    - High costs
  - Geographic shifts

# Geographic Distribution: Pork, Poultry Meet, Mutton, Beef,



# Conclusion

- Within China virtually every type of environment is presented – almost a global situation in one country!
- China is still developing country. Its livestock sector facing challenges and constrains
- Global Agenda of Action:
  - Good starting point
  - Looking forward to the next round meeting