



## Síntesis mensual de Informaciones del Sector Agrícola en China

Beijing, Agosto, 2012  
No.8/2012

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### 2. RESUMEN DE NOTICIAS

#### Visita Indap

Fecha: 31 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: OFICINA AGRICOLA

En el marco de las actividades de la Oficina Agrícola para investigar temas de innovación tecnológica, hemos generado relaciones con actores del sector público y privado. Durante el mes de agosto, recibimos la visita de una delegación de Indap, liderada por el Director Nacional, Sr. Ricardo Ariztía de Castro, quien fue acompañado por su Asesor, Sr. Germán Villegas Bozzo. Durante la visita a Beijing, coordinamos diversas actividades de interés de Indap, entre las que destacan: visita al Mercado Mayorista de Beijing, Xinfadi Market; visita a la Granja Demostrativa Chileno China; asistencia a la empresa de tecnología y equipamiento agrícola, Kingpeng; y nos reunimos con la empresa de maquinaria agrícola, CAMCO. Tanto CAMCO como Kingpeng son grandes actores en la industria China de equipamiento y maquinaria agrícola.



### Misión SAG-Asprocer

Fecha: 31 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: OFICINA AGRICOLA

En la medida que nuevos productos Chilenos se están abriendo al mercado Chino y las exportaciones aumentan, hemos ido enfrentando desafíos en el acceso al mercado. Dichos desafíos no sólo tienen que ver con las barreras de idioma y geográficas entre ambos países, sino que también con las características propias del proceso de exportación/importación entre China y Chile. China es un país que está en constante cambio, en un proceso de modernización en línea con su rápido crecimiento económico. Existe un gran número de puertos que deben coordinarse con una autoridad central en lo respectivo a las políticas y normativas de importación, lo que provoca, en ocasiones, diferencias de información. Al mismo tiempo, la coyuntura política y comercial afecta fuertemente la aplicación de criterios en los puertos, lo que se ve reflejado en las falsificaciones de productos y problemas de documentación.

En el marco del proceso de exportación a este destino, parte importante de las funciones de la Oficina Agrícola es su trabajo para solucionar controversias con las autoridades Chinas, lo que se realiza en conjunto con SAG, Sernapesca y el sector privado. Una de estas controversias es la retención de contenedores en los puertos por diferentes motivos, tales como la aplicación de normativas dudas sobre la documentación presentada y diferencias en las informaciones entregadas, entre otras. Durante lo que va de 2012, hemos colaborado para liberar contenedores de distintos sectores con productos acuáticos, frutas, y carnes. En este último, se iniciaron las exportaciones de carne de cerdo en junio del 2011, presentando un gran potencial para el sector. Según datos entregados por la asociación, se registran exportaciones (aviar y porcino) por un total de 16 millones de dólares y 15.000 toneladas, sólo entre el periodo marzo 2011 y marzo 2012.



En lo que va del año, se han emitido 953 certificados por productos de cerdo y ave, generado 121 retenciones por un monto equivalente a US\$6.500.000, aproximadamente. En vista de las controversias presentadas al ingreso de las carnes en los puertos de China, SAG, la Asociación de Productores de carne de cerdo (Asprocer), la Asociación de Productores de Ave (APA) y la Oficina Agrícola, realizaron una misión publico - privada a la ciudad de Beijing y a los puertos de Shanghai y Shenzhen. Los objetivos de la visita fueron conocer en detalle el proceso de inspección e internación de los envíos de productos pecuarios que realizan en este mercado, junto con discutir acerca de los problemas asociados al proceso de importación en China, comentar los avances realizado en Chile en materia de certificaciones y avanzar en el logro de un sistema de certificación electrónica con China.

## WEEKEND FARMERS

Fecha: 2 de septiembre, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

Sitio web : [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/sunday/2012-09/02/content\\_15726794.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/sunday/2012-09/02/content_15726794.htm)



**Zhang Hongwei, newly retired, has found new purpose cultivating his plot in a southern suburb of Beijing. Zhang Wei / China Daily**

Online gardening games such as Farmville gave the IT generation the instant gratification of harvesting fruits and vegetables. Now, many are escaping to the great outdoors on weekends, exchanging keyboards and styluses for hoes and hoses. Liu Zhihua finds out why they've gone back to the land for comfort.

The farm on the outskirts of Beijing is large, spread over more than 9,000 square meters and divided into 1,360 allotments. All the plots have been rented out to weekend farmers, and there are still 100 more applicants on the waiting list.

Yifendi Farm, a cooperative run by Nanyuan Village in Beijing's Fengtai district, is one of the largest allotment farms in the Chinese capital, and it claims to be the first.

"Farming in the real world is more engaging than playing online," says Chen Jiansheng, head of the village, and the main motivator.

"People from the city love farming. We had tenants as soon as we started offering the plots, without any promotion or advertisement."

When Zhang Hongwei chanced upon the Yifendi Farm project in early March, he immediately decided to rent an allotment of 66 square meters, at a cost of 1,200 yuan (\$189) a year.

The 63-year-old had been bored since his retirement at that time, and was looking for productive recreation.

Now he is in his allotment every other day, and very happy. He is pleasantly surprised by his rewards: His family doesn't need to buy vegetables from the market any more, because since April, he has been taking home all kinds of produce.

He even has extra for friends and neighbors.

"I didn't expect such a good harvest," Zhang says. "Working at the farm is a kind of exercise for me in the first place. It is more interesting than just working out at sports facilities."

The farm provides not just seeds, organic fertilizers and gardening tools, but also technical support from 15 technicians, with whom Zhang has already made friends.



"Farming brings color to my life," Zhang says. "It feels great when families and relatives thank me for the vegetables I bring them."

Yifendi Farm says most of their allotment tenants are not retirees like Zhang, but young, busy white-collar workers in their 30s and 40s.

Zhang Jie, 40, says he wants to continue farming as long as the farm operates. The telecommunications engineer with a major State-owned enterprise drives 30 minutes every weekend to cultivate the family's two allotments in Yifendi Farm.

"My job requires time and energy. But no matter how madly busy I am, I manage to spend at least one day during the weekends on the plants," Zhang says.

"It is all for my daughter. I want to let her eat safe and delicious vegetables."

When his daughter, now nearly 6, started eating solid food, Zhang became very concerned. He felt that the vegetables sold in supermarkets were no longer of the same quality as those he ate as a child. There were also too many food safety scares.

It occurred to him that he could start an organic vegetable patch so his child could eat healthily, and safely. He put his theory into practice when he found Yifendi Farm.

Zhang is totally involved in the growing process - from applying organic fertilizers, turning over the soil, sowing, weeding, harvesting. His efforts are paying off.

"When I'm in the field, I'm a farmer. I have done everything a farmer will do," Zhang says. "The vegetables taste better and better. Now they have the same mouth-feel and aroma like those I ate as a child."

In addition, his daughter, is getting a slightly different childhood from her city-bred friends.

Every time Zhang goes to his allotments, he takes his daughter along, and she delights in playing in the mud, watching the plants grow and chasing butterflies, observing insects.

When cucumbers ripen on the vine, the little girl will pluck them, wash them and eat them without hesitation.

"She grew up in the field, and never gets sick because she's eating healthy, raw, uncooked vegetables," Zhang says.

"I'm glad she is so close to life on the ground. I think it is good for her."

Another weekend farmer, Jiang Huiping, feels the same. The mother of a 4-year-old girl, who works in a real estate agency, shares a large plot of land with several friends.

The plot is about 800 square meters, in a village in Haidian district, the northwestern suburb of downtown Beijing.

Jiang's family and their friends pay about 30,000 yuan per year for the lease, and hires villagers to look after the plot. The rental also includes utility fees and labor.

Jiang explains that they are too busy to work on the land themselves, and they do not have the skills to do a good job. But during the weekends, they will go down to the farm and take part in the harvesting.

"We avoid using chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and make sure the vegetables are safe to eat," Jiang says.

"Harvesting the vegetables is a great way to relax, and it's a chance to educate our child. We have always hoped that she can learn from nature."

When the girl was 3 months old, the family went mountain climbing. At 9 months, she was taught how to swim in the sea, Jiang says.

And since a year ago, when the family leased the land, the farm has been a weekend playground for her.

She also lends a hand at the farm, washing the mud off the freshly harvested vegetables, and packing them away neatly to bring home.



"She's very young and we don't expect her to be very helpful," Jiang says. "But it is great that she is willing to help, and learning to work."

For designer Wang Liang, farming in the countryside provides both relaxation and a sense of achievement. She has been renting a 40-square-meter piece of land for about half a year at Kafu Farm in Daxing district, south of the city.

In the last few months, she has spent most of her weekends hoeing her plot and carefully tending the eggplants, corns, cucumbers and green peppers she has been growing. Sometimes her mother goes down to help, and points out the wild amaranth and shepherd's purse growing nearby. These wild vegetables are carefully harvested and brought home.

"It is exciting to eat food I planted myself," Wang says. "Besides, the fresh air in countryside is very bracing."

Wang has brought back carloads of eggplants, cucumbers, pumpkins and watermelons to share with her family, including her 90-year-old grandmother.

Wang Xing, the manager of Kafu Farm, says the farm was not planned for allotments, but they decided to adjust to market trends.

It is an experiment that seemed to have worked well, and the farm plans to continue their allotment rental.

They provide facilities for barbecues, and there is a petting zoo on the premises as well.

As for Yifendi Farm, Chen says the village is already planning to extend the allotment sizes next year.

"Farming in countryside will be a lasting trend among city dwellers," Chen says confidently.

"As long as we provide them with help so they can get a good harvest, they will come to farm."

## CONSUMERS TURN TOWARD IMPORTED FOOD

Fecha:

22 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

Sitio web : [http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/22/content\\_15694709.htm](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/22/content_15694709.htm)



**Imported foods on display in a supermarket in Qingdao, Shandong province. A survey has found that more Chinese consumers have turned to imported food and brands because of rising concern over domestic food safety in recent years. Huang Jiexian / For China Daily**

**Successive safety scandals tarnish reputation of domestic products**

More Chinese consumers have turned to imported food and brands due to rising concerns over food safety in recent years, according a survey by international research company Ipsos.

According to the survey, based on interviews with 2,100 respondents, 61 percent of Chinese consumers said their confidence in domestic foods has declined in the past year, and 28 percent said they will buy more imported foods or brands to replace domestic products.



Dairy products are the most purchased imported foods, at 77 percent, followed by grains and oil, at 57 percent, and children's food, at 56 percent.

The report said consumers' preferred imported foods or brands because of stricter safety controls during packaging and processing, the absence of unhealthy additives and rigorous product testing.

In 2011, the total output of China's food industry amounted to 7.8 trillion yuan (\$1.2 trillion), up from 47.3 billion yuan in 1978, according to the Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology.

"The challenges have also increased amid the food industry's robust growth. 'Lean meat powder', melamine-tainted milk, gutter oil and chemical dyed steamed buns ... all of these have drawn much attention from Chinese consumers," said Jennifer Tsai, managing director of innovation and forecasting of Ipsos Marketing in China.

Successive food safety crises have become a significant factor in influencing consumer habits and behavior, with 76 percent of respondents saying that this would make them seek an alternative product.

Meanwhile, the report said consumers tend to choose major, international and imported brands.

Gloria Gao, a 29-year-old office worker, said she stopped buying domestic milk brands two years ago.

"Due to safety concerns, I would prefer to buy imported milk, although it's much more expensive than domestic milk," said Gao, who recently purchased a box of German milk online.

"In recent years, we have seen endless scandals. Government supervision of food safety doesn't seem to work," she said.

The survey found that raw and fresh meat and seafood, grains and oil, and dairy products are the areas of greatest concern.

Online supermarket Yihaodian.com said sales of its imported products in June had increased fivefold year-on-year.

Imported dairy products, biscuits and confectionery, drinks and coffee are very popular among its customers, said a statement from Yihaodian's marketing department.

An employee at a branch of high-end supermarket chain City Shop in Shanghai said: "In the past, foreigners accounted for the majority of our customers. But now we see more and more local residents coming here."

She said that meat and vegetables were popular with local residents shopping at the supermarket, where more than 80 percent of the goods on sale are imported.

"You can buy cheaper vegetables in markets, but I really worry about safety. So I'd prefer to buy them at this supermarket at a higher cost," said a shopper.

Tim Wang, general manager of Ecolab in China, sees the issue from a positive angle.

"If Chinese companies recognize the problem and strengthen their social responsibility and improve product quality, Chinese consumers buying imported products will not be an inevitable trend."

In addition, overseas shopping is also becoming more popular, especially among China's emerging middle class, according to another survey by Beijing-based research company HorizonKey.

The survey questioned 1,059 middle-class families from the country's five biggest cities, and found that 36.6 percent of the respondents had overseas shopping experience. And more than half of the respondents said they planned to shop overseas in the near future. A total of 63 percent of respondents said they go shopping when they traveling overseas.



## **FISHERIES RETURN TO NORMAL AFTER SPILL**

Fecha: 8 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

[http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/hkedition/2012-08/08/content\\_15650967.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/hkedition/2012-08/08/content_15650967.htm)

Sea fishermen not likely to be affected, while farms to lose up to 30% of sales

The fishing industry says the significance of 150 tons of plastic pellets that spilled in the wake of typhoon Vicente two weeks ago, is rapidly waning, now that the fishing ban is just over. And an industry spokesman noted that most retailers prefer selling fish caught in the wild than those from local fish farms.

Lee Choi-wah, president of the Hong Kong Chamber of Seafood Merchants, told China Daily that the plastic pellets floating on the sea surface could hardly be consumed by fish caught in the deep seas.

The fish most affected, however, would be at local fish farms, some of which are reported as having accumulation of pellets. Lee admitted the business of local fish farmers is likely to drop 20 to 30 percent until the fish are given a clean bill of health.

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department said on Tuesday that they found 1 gram and 0.4 gram of the plastic pellets in the stomachs of a red drum and a cobia respectively, from the five live fish samples they collected at Cheung Sha Wan fish culture zone.

The government urged the public to wash fish thoroughly and remove the internal organs before cooking.

Both shoppers and fish vendors in Tin Wan said they are not concerned much about potential danger of plastic pellets, because local freshwater fish are mostly sold on the market. "I'm not worried at all," said Wong, a local shopper, who just bought one.

Two owners of different seafood shops, surnamed Fung and Lau, also said the business was as usual at their shops, claiming the quality of fish they sold were good.

Meanwhile, Director Paul Lam Kwan-sing of the State Key Laboratory in Marine Pollution at the City University said the polypropylene pellets in the sea won't cause an ecological disaster and should only be considered "massive garbage" in the sea.

The pellets were in six containers that fell off a ship at the height of the typhoon last month.

Lam explained that pollutants that pellets absorbed would be higher than pollutants found in seawater, thus the pollutants might remain in marine species if they swallowed the pellets. But this is unlikely to affect the food chain or pose a threat to human health.

He said some fish and water birds may mistake the pellets for fish eggs, and he called on the government to work against time to retrieve the remaining sacks of pellets. If the sacks break, the ocean will have much more garbage which will be more difficult to recover, he said.

Secretary for Food and Health Ko Wing-man said the government has deployed more manpower from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and disciplined services to clean up the pellets on beaches, especially remote ones.

Ko pledged a large-scale cleanup operation when more staff are able to help, once the job of cleaning tons of toppled trees in the wake of the typhoon is complete.



"I do not want to see the fishing industry affected by the pellets, so we will help the fish farms clean up the pellets and continue to monitor the situation," Ko said on a RTHK program on Tuesday.

He said the government would invite recycling companies to reprocess the recovered plastic pellets, to avoid creating waste.

A recycling company said it would pay HK\$4,000 for a ton of pellets and could sell them at double the price after cleaning them.

Environmentalist Gary Stokes of Sea Shepherd Hong Kong said the government was prompt at cleaning the spills, and the producer Sinopec has also been actively involved in the cleanup.

Iris Feng contributed to the story.

### **CHINA TO RELEASE CORN, RICE FROM RESERVES**

Fecha: 13 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

Sitio web: [http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/13/content\\_15671993.htm](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/13/content_15671993.htm)

China will release corn and rice from state reserves to help tame inflation and reduce imports as the worst US drought in half a century pushes corn prices to global records, creating fears of a world food crisis.

Friday's announcement was the first release since September last year, when China said it would sell 3.7 million tons of state corn to keep inflation under control.

The release may prompt Chinese importers to cancel shipments in the near term and take some pressure off international corn prices, which set a new all-time high on Friday as the US government slashed its estimate of the size of the crop in the world's top grain exporter.

"Bottom line - rationing is in full force, and given the continually declining state of the US corn crop, more will be needed," said Christopher Narayanan, head of agricultural commodities research at Societe Generale.

China's State Administration of Grain did not specify the volume of corn or rice to be released from reserves. The Grain Reserves Corp will be responsible for selling the crops, but no details were given on the timing.

Some traders estimated the government might sell around 2 million tons to help stabilize prices ahead of the harvest, when supply is usually tight.

Beijing will probably need to replenish reserves towards the end of the year, and therefore the release will have only a limited impact on prices.

"It can help stabilize the market somewhat, but the volume is too small compared with the 10 million to 15 million tons of monthly consumption nationwide," said Xu Wenjie, an analyst with Zheshang Futures Co.

Domestic corn futures on the Dalian Commodity Exchange have risen 12 percent this year to around 2,400 yuan (\$380) on Friday, just off the year-high of 2,429 yuan touched on July 16.

A report by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) on Friday raised its forecast for China's corn crop this year by 2.5 percent to 200 million tons.

"With USDA raising its Chinese corn production estimate ... it certainly makes sense to release some corn from reserves," Narayanan said, noting that the USDA also cut its estimate of Chinese corn imports by 3 million tons to 2 million.





## WINE IMPORTS GIVE CHINESE FIRMS A HANGOVER

Fecha: 14 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

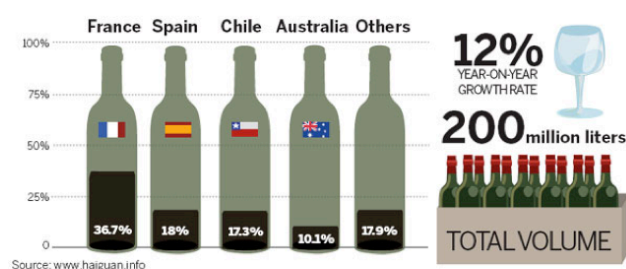
Sitio web: [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/14/content\\_15673957.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/14/content_15673957.htm)

**Chinese consumers' growing preference for imported wine is expected to pile further pressure on beleaguered domestic wine brands, according to industry analysts.**

**Imported wine currently accounts for around 25 percent of the Chinese market, industry analysts said.**

## CHINA'S WINE MARKET

WINE IMPORTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2012



### YEAR-ON-YEAR PROFIT GROWTH RATE OF DOMESTIC WINE PRODUCERS

Unit: percent



GUILLERMO MUNRO, FENG XIUXIA / CHINA DAILY

The nation imported 200 million liters of wine in the first half of the year, up 12 percent year-on-year, with a value of \$1.1 billion, up 24.1 percent, according to [www.haiguan.info](http://www.haiguan.info).

Wang Zuming, secretary-general of the wine branch of the China Alcoholic Drinks Association, said the rivalry between imported wine and domestic brands has never been so intense.

France, Spain, Chile, Australia and Italy are the major sources of China's wine imports, accounting for 82 percent of the total.

Between 2006 and 2010, wine imports grew from 114 million liters to 283 million liters, up 65 percent.

Zhang Zhigang, an analyst at Rising Securities, said domestic brands face challenges from foreign wine brands in terms of price and distribution.

Imported wines in China previously occupied the high end of the market but can now be found on the shelves of local supermarkets after their prices were lowered due to the global economic slowdown, posing a major challenge to domestic brands.

Given Chinese consumers' relative lack of awareness of foreign brands, their profit margins can be a lot higher than local brands, Zhang added. He predicted that imported brands will eventually account for around half of the Chinese market.



The impact of imported wines will be felt by the industry for at least three to five years, according to a report from China Merchants Securities. The report said China's wine imports have grown at an annual rate of 50 percent in recent years.

The domestic wine industry has recently been plagued by quality problems, the growing popularity of imported wine and a decline in consumption.

Media reports said that, following tests conducted by the National Food Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, residual volumes of germicides were found in some of the products of Changyu Group Co, a long-established wine producer in Yantai, Shandong province. Following the report, Changyu's shares on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange fell 9.83 percent on Friday to a two-year low.

Changyu said in a statement posted on its website on Saturday that the level of two germicides found in its wine during the tests was much lower than limits in the European Union.

Leading domestic wine brands such as Changyu, Dynasty Winery Co Ltd and China Great Wall Wine Co Ltd have performed poorly in the past year.

Changyu's revenue declined in the first half of this year for the first time in five years, falling 2.51 percent year-on-year to 3.01 billion yuan (\$470 million), according to the company's interim report.

China Great Wall Wine Co Ltd's sales declined 2.1 percent year-on-year in 2011, and the Sino-French joint venture Dynasty Winery saw a 10.5 percent year-on-year slump in its income in 2011.

But the country is regarded as having great potential in terms of wine consumption.

Per capita wine consumption was less than 0.5 liters in 2010, while the global average was 7 liters, according to the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15) for the Wine Industry published by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture.

By 2015, wine production in China is expected to reach 2.2 billion liters, an increase of 100 percent, at an annual growth rate of 15 percent, according to the plan.

#### **CHINESE WINE FIRMS' SALES DECREASE**

Fecha: 8 de agosto, 2012

Fuente: China Daily

Sitio web: [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/08/content\\_15652869.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/08/content_15652869.htm)

The income of Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co Ltd, which has a 120-year history, declined in the first half of 2012 for the first time in the last five years.

The company released its first-half financial report on Aug 8 showing that its total business income decreased 2.51 percent to 3.01 billion yuan (\$472.6 million) in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

For the last five years, Changyu's half-year income growth was over 20 percent, except in the first half of 2009, when it was 8.14 percent, according to the company's financial reports.

Changyu's net profit in the first half rose 5.04 percent, compared with the first half of 2011, while it was a double-digit figure in the last five years.



"Due to the decline of the economic development growth in China, the adverse effect on consumption demand and also the continuous flooding of imported wine, the competition is increasingly fierce in the domestic wine market," the company said in its report.

The company's sales declined 5.4 percent in the first half.

Other Chinese wine manufacturers also saw sales decline recently due to increasing wine imports and stiffer competition.

The sales of China Great Wall Wine Co Ltd declined 2.1 percent in 2011 compared with 2010, and Sino-French joint-venture Dynasty Winery Co also saw a 10.5 percent decline in income in 2011 from the previous year.

**PRECIOS A CONSUMIDOR DE PRODUCTOS AGROPECUARIOS  
BEIJING Agosto 2012**

PRODUCTO	UNIDAD	Precio en RMB	PRECIO en USD
Palta(méxico)	kg	107,60	16,99
Cerezas Nacional (provincia Shandong)	Kg	0,00	0,00
Cerezas (EEUU y Chile)	Kg	96,00	15,15
Uva roja (Nacional)	Kg	11,56	1,82
Manzana Royal Gala (EE.UU. Y Chile mezcaldo)	Kg	23,60	3,73
Manzana Red Delicious (EE.UU. )	Kg	25,60	4,04
Manzana Grany Smith (EE.UU. Y Chile mezcaldo)	Kg	25,60	4,04
Manzana (Fuji Nacional )	Kg	20,16	3,18
Ciruelas (EE.UU. Y Chile mezcaldo)	Kg	0,00	0,00
Ciruelas (Nacional)	Kg	11,96	1,89
Arándano (Nacional)	125 g	12,80	2,02
Kiwis (Nueva Zelanda)	kg	39,60	6,25
Kiwis (Nacional) selected	Kg	0,00	0,00
Naranjas (EE.UU. Y Suda África)	kg	13,96	2,20
Limonos (EE.UU.)	kg	27,60	4,36
Jugo de frutas (Nacional) 1 Lt.	1 Lt.	11,40	1,80
Jugo de frutas imp. 1 Lt. Austria	1 Lt.	25,90	4,09
Mermelada nac. Qiubi envase 340 gs/ botella	botella	9,90	1,56
Mermelada imp. envase 340 g/botella Alemania	botella	29,00	4,58
Arroz a granel Kg	Kg	3,80	0,60
Mantequilla 200 grs. Marca President (Francia)	200g	27,60	4,36
Mantequilla 250 grs. Westgold (Nueva Zelanda)	250g	21,00	3,31
Mantequilla 200 grs. (Dinamarca)	200g	25,00	3,95
Leche UHT Entera Marca President(Francia) Lt	1 Lt.	17,40	2,75
Leche UHT Semidescr. President (Francia) Lt	1 Lt.	17,40	2,75
Leche UHT Descr President (Francia) Lt	1 Lt.	15,00	2,37
Leche UHT (Nacional) Lt Marca Sanyuan Descr.	980ml	11,00	1,74
Pollo entero (Nacional)	Kg	13,80	2,18
Cordero Paleta (Nacional)	Kg	85,80	13,54
Pollo pechuga desh (Nacional)	Kg	29,60	4,67
Cerdo Lomo (Nacional)	Kg	47,60	7,51
Cerdo Pernil (Nacional)	kg	25,20	3,98
Cerdo Pulpa (Nacional)	Kg	41,60	6,57
Vacuno Filete a granel (Nacional)	Kg	78,00	12,31

Nota:

1. Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a precios recolectados en supermercados de cadenas internacionales de Beijing
2. Precios incluyen IVA
3. Tip de cambio: 6, 3349



**CHINA: PRECIO DE FERTILIZANTES. US\$/Ton.  
Año 2011 – Agosto 2012**

<b>PRODUCTO</b>	<b>Ago.</b>	<b>Sep.</b>	<b>Oct.</b>	<b>Nov.</b>	<b>Dic.</b>	<b>Ene.</b>	<b>Feb.</b>	<b>Mar.</b>	<b>Abr.</b>	<b>May.</b>	<b>Jun.</b>	<b>Jul.</b>	<b>Sep.</b>
1. UREA, incluso en disolución acuosa	334	358	343	334	346	324	333	341	379	386	348	352	320
2. Fosfato monoamónico (MAP) [Dihidrogenoortofosfato de amonio, incluso mezclado con el hidrogenoortofosfato de diamonio (fosfato diamónico)]	432	453	446	437	441	432	425	428	414	433	419	476	398
3. Fosfato diamónico (DAP)(Hidrogenoortofosfato de diamónico)	519	524	484	477	452	452	468	469	541	543	550	566	552
4. Nitrato de amonio, incluso en disolución acuosa	430	446	380	300	320	308	305	320	314	303	316	304	299
5. Sulfato de Amonio	165	164	191	191	183	183	188	201	196	200	213	204	197
6. Sulfato de Potasio	602	594	567	558	528	531	529	537	525	522	521	469	520
7. Cloruro de Potasio (Muriato)	538	525	496	484	485	452	426	428	501	504	471	468	470

Nota:

1. Fuentes: <http://www.fert.cn> ; <http://china.alibaba.com>

2. Tipo de cambio utilizado: 6,3349

<b>PRECIO DE PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS EN MERCADO MAYORISTA XINFADI DE BEIJING</b>		
<b>Agosto 2012</b>		
<b>PRODUCTOS</b>	<b>PRECIO</b>	<b>PRECIO</b>
<b>VERDURAS</b>	RMB / Kilo	USD / Kilo
Lechuga	1,3	0,20
Ajo (fresco)		0,00
Ajo (seco)	4,5	0,71
Maní	3,5	0,55
Tomate	3,4	0,54
<b>FRUTAS</b>		
Manzana fuji	7,8	1,23
Durazno	6	0,95
Ciruela plum	2	0,32
Uva verde sin semilla		0,00
Uva roja	10	1,58
Nuez (con piel verde)	5,1	0,80
Limón	8,9	1,40
kiwi	4	0,63
<b>CARNE</b>		
Lomo bovino	50	7,88
Lomo cerdo	19	2,99
Lomo cordero	49	7,72
Pollo entero	11,8	1,86
Pollo pechuga desh	15,6	2,46
<b>CEREALES Y ACEITE</b>		
Harina de trigo (marca Guchuan)	2,94	0,46
Aceite de soya (marca Guchuan)	21,12	3,33

Nota:

1. Fuente: precios por medio del último día del mes del mercado mayorista más grande de Beijing: Xinfadi
- 2.\*Precios incluyen IVA
3. Tip de cambio: 6,3349

CHINA: IMPORTACIONES DE PRODUCTOS AGROPECUARIOS AÑO 2012							
	CODIGO	PAIS	UNIDAD	JULIO		ENERO-JULIO	
				PESO	USD	PESO	USD
Meat of bovine animales, frozen	0202		KG	3.146.028	13.859.272	11.230.171	50.420.706
		601 Australia	KG	899.638	5.310.870	3.466.882	22.614.843
		410 Brazil	KG	474.142	1.942.835	1.423.272	5.311.800
		444 Uruguay	KG	956.776	3.423.534	4.004.937	13.351.023
		609 New Zealand	KG	626.526	2.497.230	2.017.099	7.805.522
		OTHERS	KG	188.946	684.803	317.981	1.337.518
Meat of swine, fresh, chillas o frozen	0203		KG	39.212.231	73.759.521	276.184.678	520.296.139
		502 United States	KG	12.444.089	20.683.745	129.439.509	229.058.762
		304 Germany	KG	7.378.677	14.679.723	36.654.277	74.256.726
		312 Spain	KG	5.694.815	9.481.138	35.127.297	65.616.812
		501 Canada	KG	5.117.620	10.309.946	25.817.617	50.914.451
		302 Denmark	KG	3.210.958	6.919.569	23.409.461	43.087.127
		306 Ireland	KG	1.776.175	3.843.734	9.267.419	20.711.572
		412 Chile	KG	600.363	1.026.479	4.550.793	8.539.237
		305 France	KG	2.221.699	5.358.958	8.717.621	19.732.438
		309 Netherlands	KG	431.990	552.362	1.223.868	1.698.970
		143 Taiwan, Prov.	KG			784.643	3.321.347
		410 Brazil	KG	335.845	903.867	1.192.173	3.358.697
Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	0204		KG	11.067.606	38.415.296	58.752.052	202.092.259
		609 New Zealand	KG	6.423.506	24.520.734	35.558.070	131.231.347
		601 Australia	KG	4.581.238	13.677.892	22.268.254	68.163.004
		444 Uruguay	KG	62.862	216.670	925.728	2.697.908
Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen	0207		KG	42.549.800	78.594.857	200.958.314	404.696.409
		410 Brazil	KG	22.229.371	49.015.563	116.148.970	272.038.647
		502 United States	KG	15.037.188	18.891.873	51.532.205	69.902.670
		402 Argentina	KG	3.276.045	5.829.751	22.651.763	37.372.559
		412 Chile	KG	1.786.696	4.325.583	9.227.066	22.630.789
		305 France	KG	124.500	281.527	970.600	2.050.019
		327 Poland	KG	96.000	250.560	192.000	461.760
133 Korea, Rep.	KG			235.710	239.965		
Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0402		KG	45.206.368	149.189.304	324.120.698	1.148.998.587
		609 New Zealand	KG	37.286.577	124.185.635	275.772.664	984.995.885
		502 United States	KG	2.875.168	8.769.303	11.693.811	37.467.194
		601 Australia	KG	1.928.303	6.463.432	8.915.672	31.527.036
		305 France	KG	614.433	2.044.066	7.260.650	24.774.131
		304 Germany	KG	1.001.626	3.092.996	7.604.636	25.334.429
		330 Sweden	KG			767.750	2.640.597
		122 Malaysia	KG	167.141	946.931	767.555	4.192.790
		306 Ireland	KG	22.000	78.713	1.040.005	3.578.726
		302 Denmark	KG	97.604	273.621	2.558.246	9.357.001
		412 Chile	KG	18.000	45.808	1.431.788	5.109.529
		OTHERS	KG	1.195.516	3.288.799	6.307.921	20.021.269

Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included.	0404		KG	32.765.293	64.095.853	187.609.158	378.874.305
		502 United States	KG	17.190.109	19.016.323	77.784.419	103.136.671
		305 France	KG	4.409.389	10.537.763	29.639.490	67.826.396
		304 Germany	KG	2.170.389	6.432.940	11.486.257	30.295.443
		309 Netherlands	KG	1.975.775	5.383.834	13.955.400	33.248.474
		402 Argentina	KG	1.200.000	2.838.800	10.717.750	26.437.592
		327 Poland	KG	42.000	53.550	8.293.450	11.926.752
		609 New Zealand	KG	538.420	4.449.793	2.544.947	21.514.672
		318 Finland	KG	1.650.000	5.405.000	8.130.000	24.595.000
		306 Ireland	KG	1.803.500	5.167.150	6.285.895	16.385.576
		601 Australia	KG	380.800	984.672	3.675.650	10.014.216
		301 Belgium	KG	500.000	1.290.125	3.048.000	7.858.545
		444 Uruguay	KG			2.875.000	4.386.274
		412 Chile	KG	100.000	150.450	500.000	681.750
OTHERS	KG	804.911	2.385.453	8.672.900	20.566.944		
Cheese and curd	0406		KG	3.767.127	17.928.862	19.097.440	90.914.354
		609 New Zealand	KG	1.478.944	6.672.368	8.819.679	39.193.537
		601 Australia	KG	931.177	4.361.235	4.074.973	19.674.597
		502 United States	KG	946.071	4.049.116	4.241.797	18.394.850
		305 France	KG	52.493	495.059	388.176	3.590.533
		444 Uruguay	KG			189.992	811.582
		307 Italy	KG	70.713	577.169	307.410	2.595.766
		309 Netherlands	KG	63.597	347.973	260.819	1.508.855
		306 Ireland	KG			39.632	291.375
		315 Austria	KG	27.628	123.255	85.470	385.299
		302 Denmark	KG	79.065	708.827	185.954	1.742.951
		OTHERS	KG	117.439	593.860	503.538	2.725.009
		Grapes, fresh	08061000		KG	1.167.842	2.883.466
502 United States	KG			146.287	429.587	4.367.129	13.260.684
434 Peru	KG					19.950.874	57.258.561
244 South Africa	KG					15.209.835	37.460.051
412 Chile	KG			947.935	2.282.899	71.162.044	173.260.853
OTHERS				73.620	170.980	2.023.644	6.324.910
Apples, fresh	08081000		KG	4.844.409	7.208.356	42.504.486	64.054.059
		502 United States	KG	375.416	609.722	17.625.550	28.452.154
		412 Chile	KG	3.967.785	5.655.087	22.964.422	32.205.347
		305 France	KG			731.781	1.105.531
		116 Japan	KG			33.702	222.013
OTHERS		501.208	943.547	1.149.031	2.069.014		
Other cherries	08092900		KG	2.063.290	18.767.677	31.988.766	226.152.706
		412 Chile	KG			29.551.237	202.789.768
		609 New Zealand	KG			30.566	348.622
		502 United States		2.063.290	18.767.677	2.406.963	23.014.316



Plums and soles, fresh	08094000		KG	79.334	355.857	24.619.620	65.587.395
		412 Chile	KG	13.774	35.812	24.554.060	65.267.350
Granberries, bilberries and other fruits of	08104000		KG			230.998	1.538.729
		412 Chile	KG			230.998	1.538.729
Kiwifruit, fresh	08105000		KG	4.794.852	15.029.208	24.062.622	57.218.958
		609 New Zealand	KG	3.872.338	13.656.388	13.390.644	38.727.838
		307 Italy	KG			1.082.438	2.606.484
		305 France	KG			1.036.140	2.390.296
		412 Chile	KG	922.514	1.372.820	8.008.568	12.619.071
		310 Greece	KG			544.832	875.269
Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol-in containers holding 2L or less	22042100		L	25.178.287	115.120.418	119.645.539	645.012.457
		305 France	L	12.488.454	56.592.197	58.012.082	364.261.140
		601 Australia	L	3.093.213	19.705.622	14.992.521	92.883.355
		412 Chile	L	1.841.950	7.374.864	9.317.853	37.706.235
		307 Italy	L	1.800.437	7.082.379	9.377.489	35.617.370
		312 Spain	L	2.805.943	8.604.733	11.544.397	35.373.972
		502 United States	L	1.308.236	5.751.291	6.373.869	28.929.346
		609 New Zealand	L	271.421	2.604.410	937.334	8.655.678
		402 Argentina	L	268.245	1.048.768	1.960.088	8.284.368
		244 South Africa	L	291.035	1.255.949	1.467.046	6.389.392
		311 Portugal	L	250.435	1.095.213	1.655.768	5.814.847
		304 Germany	L	198.701	1.237.770	1.211.818	6.107.299
		343 Moldova	L	48.214	131.093	528.029	1.910.126
		501 Canada	L	71.475	891.861	312.749	3.904.807
		315 Austria	L	10.909	95.907	109.751	865.487
Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol-other	22042900	OTHERS	L	429.619	1.648.361	1.844.745	8.309.035
			L	9.391.865	9.343.560	66.018.707	78.398.517
		412 Chile	L	936.000	1.288.943	24.052.463	37.329.687
		305 France	L	836.260	1.737.427	5.801.913	9.194.633
		312 Spain	L	5.163.543	3.794.553	22.865.875	15.867.963
		601 Australia	L	554.931	668.939	5.033.364	7.373.509
		502 United States	L	67.858	119.196	1.415.941	2.284.171
		304 Germany	L	12.005	16.401	70.829	151.459
		311 Portugal	L	257.409	227.252	1.104.158	759.184
		307 Italy	L	1.426.185	1.333.439	4.609.735	4.459.775
		402 Argentina	L	48.000	50.160	100.380	110.150
		501 Canada	L			5.072	10.204
		609 New Zealand	L			78	1.917
		OTHERS	L	89.674	107.250	958.899	855.865