Overview of CASDE

- In early 2002, proposed by Ministry of Agriculture, Market and Economic Information Department lead and organize the relevant institutes within MOA to start the construction of agricultural market monitoring and early warning systems in order to adapt to WTO’s requirements.
- It intends to dynamically monitor agricultural production, demand, imports and exports, market conditions and production costs.

Monitoring Changes in Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Monitoring of Agricultural Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Since June 2002</td>
<td>5 commodities: Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Soybean, Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Since Jan 2003</td>
<td>7 commodities: Corn, Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Soybean, Sugar, Oilseeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Since June 2005</td>
<td>Livestock, Poultry, Dairy and Aquatic are also included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Since Jan 2009</td>
<td>18 commodities: grain, oilseeds, cotton, sugar, vegetables, fruits, Livestock, Poultry, Dairy, Aquatic, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Recently, some institutes affiliated MOA of China have also carried out agricultural market monitoring and early warning, including monthly market price monitoring, production, costs and gains survey, imports, exports and international market. Puts forward suggestions for leaders policy decision-making.

- In 2010, MOA of China began to study the system of agricultural supply and demand balance. The initial consideration of agricultural products includes rice, wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, oilseeds, sugar, etc.
- Until now, NCBS of China really belong to governments is still on-going and maybe need 3-5 years to be accomplished.
- Some institutes and universities also have carried out similar studies, but has not yet been officially recognized by Ministry of Agriculture of China. We hope to get help and cooperate to do it.
Relevant Research Institute

• Governments
  ✓ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
  ✓ Ministry of Agricultural (MOA)
  ✓ National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
  ✓ Ministry of Commerce (MOC)
  ✓ China General Administration of Customs (CGAC)
  ✓ State Administration for Grain (SAG)

• Institutes and Universities
  ✓ Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, National Grain and Oils Information Center, Center for Forecasting Science of CAS, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy of CAS, etc.
  ✓ China Agricultural University, Nanjing Agricultural University, Huazhong Agricultural University, etc.

Methodologies and Practices

1. Commodity Balance Sheet

• Total Supply = Beginning Stocks + Production + Imports
• Total use = Domestic Use + Exports + Ending Stocks
  ✓ Domestic Use = Food + Feed + Industry + Seeds + Disappearance
  ✓ Ending stocks = governments + Enterprise + farmers
  ✓ Stock Consumption Ratio = (ending stocks/domestic use) *100%

2. Definition of Some Monitoring Index

• Production and Area
  ✓ The data of wheat, rice, corn and soybean are calculated by calendar year and annually published in China Statistical Yearbook. But the data is often lag behind one year.
  ✓ Some surveys will be also carried out in planting and harvest season each year. However, the data can not represent the whole country.
  ✓ Milled rice production is calculated according to the 70% rate conversion of rice.

• Food use: the household consumption data of urban and rural residents can be found in China Statistical Yearbook annually published by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). However, there is no statistic data of dining out.

• Feed use:
  ✓ Feed production can be calculated according to China Feed Industry Yearbook which is published annually. Feed production consists of 70% energy feed, 25% protein feed, 5% Additive premix feed.
  ✓ Feed rate of return of pork, beef, mutton, poultry, milk and aquatic.

• Industrial use
  ✓ wheat: mainly used for wheat starch, monosodium glutamate, soy sauce, wine and beer, etc.
  ✓ rice: mainly used for wine, rice flour and monosodium glutamate, etc.
  ✓ corn: mainly used for corn starch and ethanol, etc.
  ✓ soybean: oil extraction.
• Seed use
  ✓ Yearbook of National Agricultural Production Costs and Benefits is published annually. Specially, seed use of rice is calculated according to Conventional rice and hybrid rice.
• Disappearance
  ✓ no statistic data, estimated mainly according to experts.
• Stocks
  ✓ no statistic data, estimated mainly according to experts.
  ✓ Farmers is dispersed and difficulty to statistic survey. Furthermore, the input is also not enough.
  ✓ the enterprise stocks often belong to commercial secret.

3. Relevant existing policies
• National subsidies: direct subsidies, comprehensive subsidies, seed subsidies, farm machinery subsidies;
• Crops’ minimum purchase price;
• Temporary storage policy.

4. Data Sources
• National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): production, consumption, trade, price
• Ministry of Agricultural (MOA): production, price
• National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC): price
• Ministry of Commerce (MOC): price
• China General Administration of Customs (CGAC): imports and exports
• State Administration for Grain (SAG): production, consumption, trade

Main Difficulties
• Consumption Data
  ✓ Dining out
  ✓ Feed use
  ✓ Industrial use
• Stocks data
  ✓ government
  ✓ enterprise
  ✓ farmers

Thank You!