

05.04.18

gLAWcal
Comment #209

**THE FUTURE OF CONSUMPTION
OF ANIMAL AND AQUA PROD-
UCTS IN CHINA**

Based on

**James R. Simpson “Projections of Chi-
na’s Food Security to 2030: Obligations
as an Agricultural superpower”**



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Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

A gLAWcal comment on James R. Simpson "Projections of China's Food Security to 2030: Obligations as an Agricultural superpower" in Paolo Davide Farah and Elena Cima (Eds.) China's Influence on Non-Trade Concerns in International Economic Law

"According to Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser: "Global meat production has increased rapidly over the past 50 years - as seen below, total production has grown 4-5 fold since 1961. The chart below shows global meat production by region, measured in tonnes. Regionally, Asia is the largest meat producer, accounting for around 40-45 percent of total meat production. This regional distribution has changed significantly in recent decades." With regards to the aquaculture industry, it has been stated by experts that: "The global market is driven by many factors such as growth in Aquaculture industry, increased consumption of fish and sea food, flexibility in use of secondary raw materials, and increasing income of expanding middle class in developing nations. The main obstacles in the growth of global market are the rising cost of raw materials and strict regulatory structure. Other reason, which is restricting the farmers from switching to the Aqua feeds, is the high cost." In this context, one would wonder about the types of food that China would have to further provide as a result of the growing consumption of the Chinese citizens. For instance, with regards to the consumption of animal and aqua products, it is expected that per capita consumption (and production) of beef will double by 2030. The same outcomes could be perceived when it comes to poultry. In contrast, pork, is expected to grow very little. In general, the consumption of animal and aqua products will grow by 2030 when compared to the current numbers. Moreover, the Chinese government stated that an-

imal productivity will continue to improve in the near future on the basis of a multitude of technical aspects that were assessed with regards to the modeling to project animal numbers and feedstuffs requirements. Not only that but the country will also benefit from the constant increase in productivity in the coming years in other countries. In particular, the adoption of nationally developed technology and structural changes in China would help increase such productivity in the coming decades. An example of such increased animal productivity could be seen in the cattle industry where productivity is increasing rapidly. In fact, the recent studies that have been conducted clearly show the impact of technological developments on animal products as China shift its methods of production to take into consideration the new technologies. Indeed, these technologies are expected to play an important role not only in China but also all over the world in particular in the countries that would witness similar development patterns to China when it comes to the consumption of animal and aqua products. In the chapter Projections of China's Food Security to 2030: Obligations as an Agricultural superpower" of the book "China's Influence on Non-Trade Concerns in International Economic Law", the author James R. Simpson examined the above expected developments in this sector. Hence, through the chapter, the author provided data with regards to the current of state of affairs concerning the consumption of animal and aqua products where he carefully analysed this data.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Cite as: gLAWcal Comment #209 "The future of Consumption of Animal and Aqua Products in China" (2018) based on James R. Simpson "Projections of China's Food Security to 2030: Obligations as an Agricultural superpower", in Paolo Davide Farah & Elena Cima (Editors), *China's Influence on Non-Trade Concerns in International Economic Law*, gLAWcal Book Series, Routledge Publishing (New-York/London), 2016

The gLAWcal comments are insight and short analytical pieces written by the gLAWcal team. The gLAWcal comments are based on, and inspired by, the books and chapters published within one of the [gLAWcal book series](#) published by Routledge Publishing (New York/London).

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To collaborate with Government, Civil society and business community to balance the excess of globalization with Non Trade Concerns.

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To influence policymakers, to raise awareness over Non Trade Concerns, to encourage stakeholder participation, and to disseminate gLAWcal's publication results.



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