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China - Peoples Republic of

Grain and Feed Annual 2012

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Report Highlights:
For MY 2012/13, corn production is forecast at 190 MMT assuming an above average yield and good temperatures. In MY 2011/2012 corn production is estimated at 191.7 MMT due to expanded acreage and record yields. For MY 2011/12 and 2012/13, wheat production is projected at 118 MMT. The current winter crop conditions are rated above normal. MY 2011/12 and 2012/13 rice production is forecast at 200 MMT.

In MY 2011/12 and 2012/13 China corn imports are projected at 4 MMT due to continued strong feed and industrial demand. For MY 2011/12 and 2012/13, China's wheat imports are forecast at 1.5 MMT and 1 MMT on continued demand for high quality wheat for processed flour products.

Executive Summary:

For MY 2012/13, corn production is forecast at 190 MMT assuming an above average yield and good temperatures. In MY 2011/2012 corn production is estimated at 191.7 MMT due to expanded acreage and record yields. For MY 2011/12 and 2012/13, wheat production is projected at 118 MMT. The current winter crop conditions are rated above normal. MY 2011/12 and 2012/13 rice production is forecast at 200 MMT.

In MY 2011/12 and 2012/13 China corn imports are projected at 4 MMT due to continued strong feed and industrial demand. For MY 2011/12 and 2012/13, China's wheat imports are forecast at 1.5 MMT and 1 MMT on continued demand for high quality wheat for processed flour products.

**This report supplements the oilseeds (CH12020), poultry (CH12017), livestock (CH1143), and seed (CH12009) reports, which all can be found on the FAS Gain system.

Wheat

Production

For MY 2011/12, wheat production is estimated at 118 MMT, up 3 MMT from last year due to favorable weather. For MY 2012/13, total planted area is stable, and production is projected to be unchanged on expectations of continued good weather conditions and an above average yield. Winter wheat acreage accounts for 93 percent of China's total wheat area, or 24.3 million Ha.

For MY 2012/13, weather reports stated that the north China Plain experienced less snow coverage than in previous years, but it is currently unclear what impact this may have for the upcoming crop. Generally, on an annual basis, dry northerly winds and less rainfall commonly occurs during the winter, often causing dryness. Although drought can potentially be a concern, irrigation is readily available in major wheat production provinces. The current winter crop conditions are rated above normal.

A recent MOA survey noted that more farmers were using better farm management practices, such as deep plowing and better fertilizer application, although it is unknown on what scale this might be occurring. In the last few years, Post's field survey found that some farmers have begun planting higher quality seeds that allow for more populations per hectare, which would potentially raise yields. For more information on wheat varieties, production practices, and other aspects, please see Gain report CH11014. For more information on wheat seed production, please see Gain report CH12009.

In order to encourage wheat production, since 2004 the government has raised the floor purchase price for winter wheat (see Policy section). This guaranteed floor price reportedly has provided a strong incentive for farmers to raise planted acreage. In MY2012/13, relatively higher profit potential for other competing crops, such as winter rapeseed, may affect further increases in wheat acreage.

Consumption

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, feed consumption is expected to rise due to higher corn prices. During the summer of CY 2011, the price spread between wheat and corn reached more than RMB 400 per ton, and since October 2011 the average spread has been around RMB 100 per ton. Depending on prices, some feed mills use higher quality milling wheat in their feed formulas. Chinese feed mills have replaced 100 percent of corn for some poultry feed, such as duck feed, as well as approximately 20 to 40 percent of corn for hog feed (primarily for grower and finisher pigs). That being said, some larger feed mills attest that they can utilize 100 percent of wheat in their hog feed formulas. For feed safety concerns, mills may also prefer wheat because of high toxin levels (such as mycotoxin) that can be found in Chinese domestic corn (reportedly due to excessive rainfall during harvest). For more information on the livestock sector, please see Gain report CH12017 and CH1143.

In MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, industrial use is projected to rise approximately 1 percent to 98.5 MMT and 99.5 MMT, respectively. Starch and ethanol producers, and other industrial users, are expected to substitute more wheat for corn because of rising corn prices.

Consumer demand continues to grow for convenience foods, including instant noodles, biscuits, and bakery products. Unlike traditional homemade or home-style Chinese food products, convenience foods require wheat flour with specific gluten and protein content. Domestic flour millers meet these requirements by utilizing imported wheat and blending it with domestic varieties.

Trade

For MY 2011/12, Chinese wheat imports are estimated at 1.5 MMT, 50 percent higher than the previous year. Total wheat imports are projected to exceed the private Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) of 960,000 tons, as reports indicate that 500,000 tons were recently purchased using the state TRQ. Industry contacts said that a state owned enterprise utilized the state TRQ to buy less expensive Australian wheat, and sold the wheat to the feed market in Guangdong to take advantage of rising corn prices. This transaction may be market arbitrage, and not an indication of low wheat stocks.

In MY 2012/13 wheat imports are forecast at 1 MMT. The state TRQ is not projected to be used for wheat imports. The private TRQ is primarily utilized to import high quality wheat (See wheat consumption section). For MY 2012/13, China's wheat exports are estimated at 1 MMT, unchanged from the previous year. The government of China controls exports by providing export licenses only to state trading companies, such as COFCO. Since 2008, the Chinese government also has actively discouraged exports by removing the VAT export rebate (13 percent), which makes the wheat less price competitive in the international market. China primarily exports flour or processed products to neighboring countries, including North Korea, Hong Kong, and South Korea. In CY 2011, China provided some food aid (wheat and rice) to Ethiopia.

Marketing

A private company or state owned enterprise must attain a license from the government to purchase and distribute grain. Special low interest loans to purchase wheat are available only for state grain companies.

In order to mitigate price increases, in January 2011 the government stipulated a temporary policy that only large flour mills could attend wheat auctions (See Gain report CH11014). However, during MY 2011/12 most purchases have been made outside government auctions (many mills and businesses contracted directly with farmers or distributors). That being said, if flour prices significantly rise, the government could instruct state owned grain reserve companies to supply wheat to large-scale flour mills. These mills would then be required to increase their production, and sell the product at a government-set price.

Stocks

There are no official statistics available for wheat stocks. For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, Post estimates ending stocks at 61.7MMT and 58.2 MM. Most of China's wheat stocks are held in northern China by state owned enterprises such as Sinograin.

Corn

Production

For MY 2011/12 corn acreage and production is estimated to rise 2 and 8 percent to 33.4 million Ha and 191.75 MMT. Many farmers shifted from soybeans to corn in expectations of a higher profit margin. Favorable weather conditions contributed to record yield. In MY 2012/13, acreage is estimated to rise slightly to 33.7 million Ha, and production is to remain steady at 190 MMT, which assumes a better than average yield and good temperatures. For more information on corn seed production, please see Gain report CH12009. For more information on oilseeds, please see Gain report CH12020.

For MY 2011/2012, in northeast China, there was sufficient rainfall for the major producing provinces, and little to no flooding. Fall temperatures were relatively favorable as the corn matured. According to feed mill reports, in the north China plain, such parts of Henan and Hebei province, excessive rain lowered the corn quality and elevated toxin levels, causing some of the corn to be unusable for feed.

Although biotechnology is viewed as one tool to improve production, no biotech corn varieties have been fully approved for commercial use (See Gain report CH11050).

Consumption

Corn is used for: 1) feed; 2) the industrial production of sugar, starch and biofuels; and 3) food.

Feed Consumption

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, feed corn consumption is estimated to increase on rising livestock inventories and meat production, as well as continued farm consolidation. From July 2011, hog inventories rose after surviving a major disease outbreak from the previous year, which included a

diarrhea and food and mouth disease epidemic. Due to high consumer demand, within the last few years, pork and poultry (broilers and layers) production has generally risen approximately 3 to 4 percent every year. Hogs and poultry make up approximately 63 and 22 percent of total meat production. For information on livestock, please see Gain report CH12017 and CH1143.

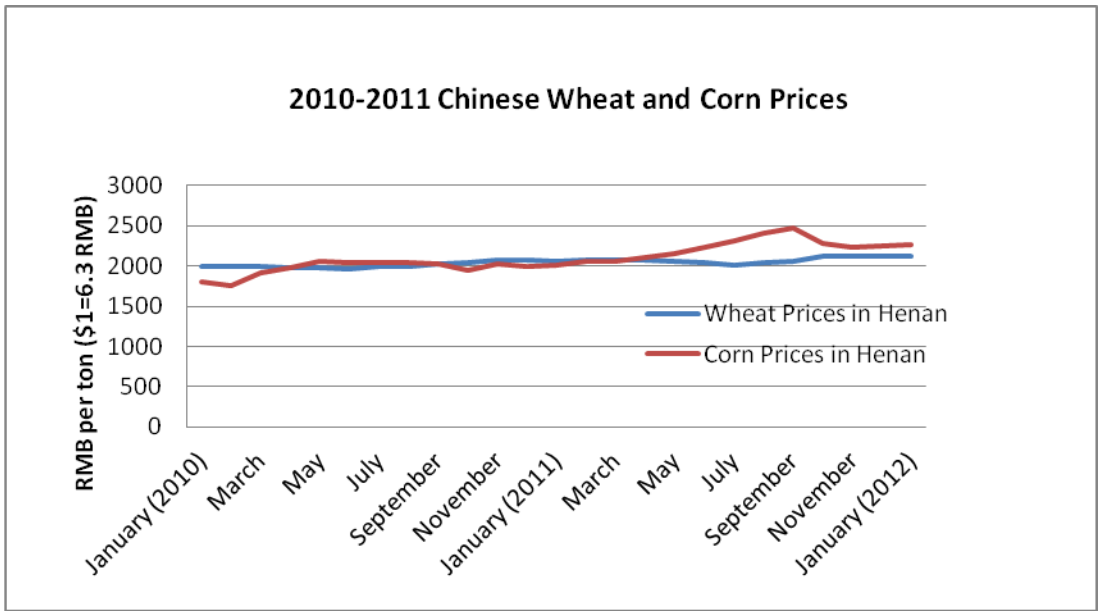
As the livestock sector consolidates, more small backyard farmers continue to exit the business and move to urban cities for work, while larger scaled operations continue to grow. Larger farms use more industrial feeds that are comprised of a higher proportion of corn (or wheat). Small backyard farms purchase concentrate and premix (includes vitamins, minerals, and other microingredients), and blend these products with raw feed (ratios are often a lot lower than industrial feed products) to reduce cost.

MOA's China Industrial Feed Association tracks national industrial feed production, but there are no official numbers for overall feed usage. MOA's industrial feed production table (below) illustrates this relative shift within the livestock industry through the higher use of compound feed in lieu of concentrate and premix. This trend is expected to continue into the future.

China: Feed Production by Type (1,000 tons)				
	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix
2009	148,132	115,350	26,863	5,925
2010	162,000	130,000	26,480	5,790
2011	169,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Growth in 2010	9.36%	12.7%	-1.4%	-2.2%
Growth in 2011	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Source: China Feed Industry Office; N/A = not available				

According to MOA's 12th 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Plantation Industry in China, the government plans to promote other substitute feed ingredients that can be used instead of corn, such as crop stover and other byproducts from the food processing industry, as well as early season indica rice, wheat, and barley.

In MY 2011/2012, because of relatively high corn prices, which have risen due to high demand from the livestock sector, many feed mills have begun substituting some corn with wheat (See wheat consumption section). This trend is expected to continue into MY 2012/13.



Industrial Use

Industrial use includes the production of starch sweetener, other industrial (papermaking and textile production), food-grade (e.g. monosodium glutamate), and ethanol. However, starch sweeteners and ethanol comprise the majority of production. For MY 2011/2012, industrial use is estimated at 48 MMT, up 10 percent from the previous year due to increased starch sugar and food-grade ethanol production.

For CY 2011 and CY 2012, ethanol production is estimated to grow more than 10 percent annually, primarily due to high demand for hard alcohol, such as bai jiu. The ethanol sector primarily uses corn, but also can utilize other feedstocks such as wheat, rice, sweet potatoes, sorghum, and cassava. For CY 2011, the China Brewery Association published data illustrating hard alcohol production rising 30.7 percent to 10 billion liters.

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, sugar prices are expected to remain high on less supply and strong demand from the food processing industry. As a result, demand for less expensive corn starch sugar is expected to grow (see Gain report CH11047). Unlike last year, international sugar prices are expected to be lower (due to larger exportable supplies by major suppliers such as Brazil and India), which may cause Chinese starch sugar to be less price competitive in foreign markets.

Some Chinese policy-makers may believe that growing demand in the starch and ethanol sector has escalated food prices. A recently published draft Grain Law (see Policy section) states that the food processing sector should develop in "an appropriate way," or suggests that companies should not grow rapidly, which might adversely affect China's grain supply and food security.

Trade

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, imports of corn are estimated at 4 MMT and 4 MMT due to rising feed and industrial demand. For MY 2011/12, imports have primarily been purchased by the Chinese government using a state quota, which includes a VAT exemption. To date, U.S. exports to China are approximately 2.5 MMT, with remaining contracts estimated at 1 MMT. Industry sources believe this corn has been used to replenish the strategic reserves, and that the government may continue stock the reserves with either imported or domestic corn.

During MY 2011/12, because of relatively lower domestic corn prices, imported corn prices generally have not been price competitive, although recently there has been a price shift. Currently, the U.S. No. 2 yellow corn CIF price (including VAT and in-quota tariff) for March to June delivery to Guangdong is about USD $20 lower than domestic corn. The private sector might purchase imported corn if international prices are competitive as domestic supplies tighten.

According to the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the United States, Thailand, and Peru are the only countries that have corn market access, although reportedly some neighboring SE Asian countries trade small quantities of gray market corn through Yunnan and Guangxi provinces. In February 2012, Chinese state media reported that China granted a quarantine protocol for Argentine corn, but this has not been officially confirmed by AQSIQ.

Depending on relative pricing, Chinese feed mills substitute corn with DDGS and feed quality wheat, but imported DDGS has become more popular due to its higher quality (protein and lipid content) and price advantages (no VAT or TRQ). For CY 2010, China became the largest importer of US DDGS, purchasing 3.1 MMT. In December 2010, China initiated an anti-dumping (AD) case against US DDGS, which in CY 2011 caused imports to drop 46 percent to 1.68 MMT. The AD investigation has been extended until June 2012.

For MY 2010/11 and MY 2011/12, China's corn exports are unchanged and estimated at 200,000 MT. The government manages corn exports with tax incentives and export quotas, and within the last few years has not encouraged corn exports with policy incentives. As in previous years, the majority of China's corn exports are expected to be destined for North Korea as food aid.

Countries Allowed to Export Grains to China	
Wheat	Australia, Canada, France, Kazakhstan, Hungary, United Kingdom, United States, Serbia and Mongolia
Corn	Thailand, United States, Peru
Barely	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France and Argentina.
AQSIQ Official Notice (Updated in January 2011)	

Stocks

While official stock data is not available, from MY 2011/12 to MY 2012/13 Post estimates corn ending stocks to fall from 57 to 55 MMT. With rising meat production and continued consolidation in the

livestock industry, Post expects China's feed demand to continue to put pressure on domestic grain production and supplies.

Unlike last year, to date the Chinese government has not required state owned corn processing companies to stop purchasing corn (See Gain report Ch11014 for more information).

Rice

Production

In MY 2011/12, total (rough) rice production is estimated at 200.7 MMT, up 2 percent from last year. Total estimated planted area is 29.9 million Ha, unchanged from the previous year. Early-season Indica rice production is estimated at 32.76 MMT, up 4.5 percent due to favorable weather in major producing provinces. Japonica rice experienced high yields due to sufficient rainfall and good temperatures in northern China, particularly in Heilongjiang province. For MY 2012/13, total (rough) rice production is forecast at 200 MMT, which assumes average yields. Acreage is forecast to rise slightly, as the government may encourage more planting by raising the floor price (see Policy section). For more information on rice seed production, please see Gain report CH12009.

Consumption

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, overall rice consumption is projected to rise to 138.5 and 141 MMT. Traditionally, southern Chinese prefer Indica rice while northern Chinese favor Japonica rice. That being said, although more expensive than Indica, on a national level Japonica rice has slowly become more popular due to its perceived superior flavor. Some sources estimate that 60 percent of China's population eats rice on a daily basis.

Although overall household rice consumption has declined slightly due to shifts in rural household purchases (see General Economic Trends section), in MY 2011/12 industry contacts noted that high corn prices have caused some feed mills or livestock producers to substitute more feed quality rice for corn, particularly in household or small commercial farms in southern China. Moreover, anecdotal evidence suggests there has been a shift towards producing more processed convenient foods (using rice as a main ingredient) for middle class consumers. While there is no reliable data for both of these factors, for MY 2011/12 and 2012/13, Post estimates that feed and industrial (more processed rice products) demand, as well as a population increase (which is less than 1 percent a year) has caused overall rice consumption to rise.

Trade

In MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, rice imports are estimated at 500,000 MT and 600,000 MT. Most imports are Thai fragrant rice varieties, which are consumed at high-end hotels or restaurants located in affluent coastal cities.

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, rice exports are estimated at 500,000 MT and 600,000 MT, rising on continued strong demand from South Korea and Japan. Only two state trading companies are licensed to export rice. In MY 2011/12, some rice was exported to North Korea as food aid.

Stocks

Official national reserve data is not available**.** Japonica rice is mainly stored in Heilongjiang, while Indica is stocked in some southern provinces. For MY 2011/12, ending stocks are estimated at 44.5 MMT (milled), and are projected down to 43.5 MMT due to growing feed and industrial consumption, and population growth.

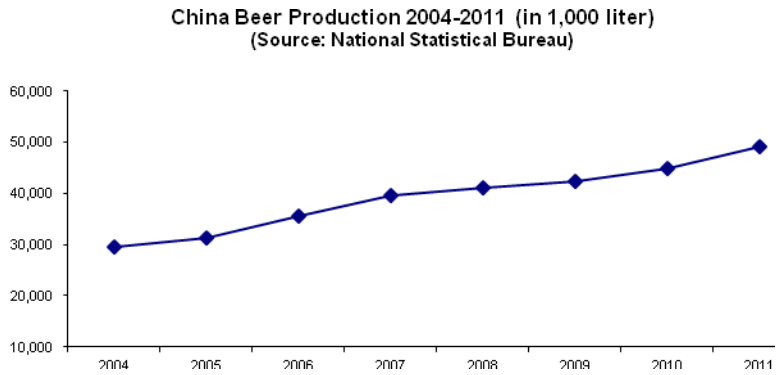
Barley

Production

In MY 2011/12 barley production is estimated at 2.5 MMT, 26 percent higher than last year due to high yields and increased acreage. Planted area is estimated at 650,000 Ha, up more than 10 percent. Increased brewery demand has pushed up prices, and influenced farmers to expand planted area in Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, and Gansu provinces. MY 2012/13 production is forecast to rise slightly to 2.6 MMT, assuming average yields and continued planted area expansion on strong demand. China does not consider barley to be an important feed grain, and the crop receives no financial or other assistance.

Consumption

Chinese barley is mostly used for brewing. For CY 2011, beer production is estimated at 48.9 million kilolitres, up 10 percent from last year. Barley production can only meet approximately half of domestic malting barley demand, which is estimated at 4 MMT for MY 2011/2012. According to industry sources, the protein level for domestic barley is relatively higher than imported barley, and is not very suitable for malting.



Trade

For MY 2011/12, imports are estimated at 2 MMT, up 20% from the previous year on more competitively priced exportable supplies from Australia and Argentina. For MY 2012/13, imports are

forecast at 2.2MT, a 10 percent increase on expectations of continued expansion in the brewery sector. Australia, Canada, France, Denmark, and Argentina are currently the only countries that have market access to China.

Sorghum

Production

For MY 2011/12, production is estimated up 6 percent to 2.6 MMT due to higher than average yields. Sorghum planted area is 580,000 Ha. In MY 2012/13 planted area and production is forecast to increase 3 and 2 percent on growing demand from ethanol producers (e.g. hard liquor or bai jiu) and assumed favorable weather. Most sorghum is planted on marginal land with no irrigation facilities, and producers receive no government support. Some ethanol plants reportedly have developed contracts with farms to maintain a stable supply.

Consumption

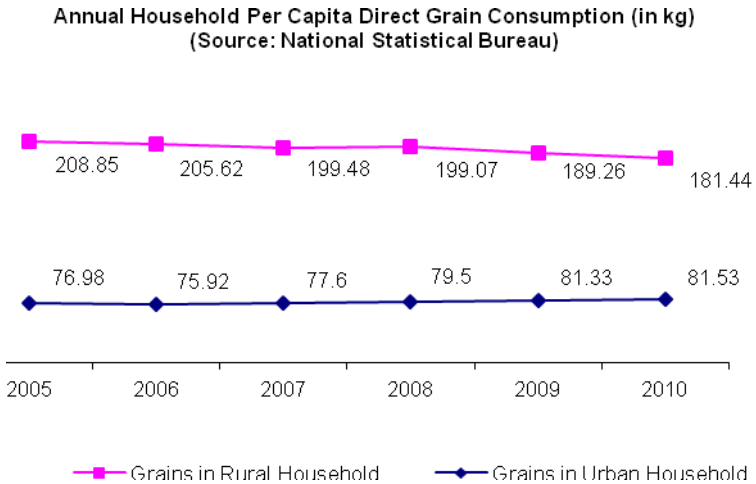
The majority of China's sorghum is used to produce hard liquor or bai jiu. In CY 2011, hard liquor production is estimated at 11.5 MMT, up 30 percent from the previous year. As the middle class continues to grow, hard liquor consumption is forecast to rise. Local governments support hard liquor production facilities since their product generates sales tax revenues.

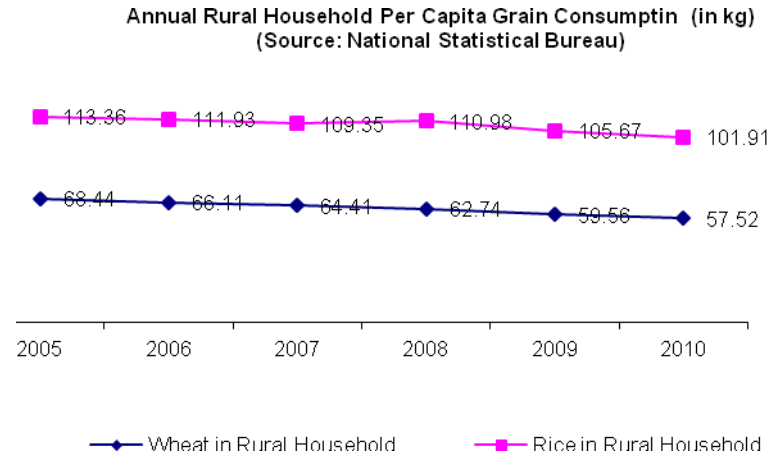
General Macroeconomic Trends

Rural Household Grain Consumption Projected to Decline

For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, overall household consumption of grains is projected to continue to fall, as more middle class consumers increase purchases of animal proteins. Currently, China's population is around 52 percent urban and 48 percent rural, annually increasing less than 1 percent per year. Rural households have shown the strongest shift in grain consumption. According to National Statistics Bureau (NSB) data, from CY 2005 to CY 2010, rural per capita consumption of grains dropped from 208.56 kg to 181.44 kg, while per capita consumption of meat, poultry and dairy products

rose steadily. Per capita grain consumption for urban households has remained relatively stable in recent years.





Policy

Extension Services

According to MOA, more local authorities have been engaging in extension activities to help farmers improve crop management. For example, MOA states that 50 counties and 500 towns had demonstration projects, or agricultural parks, that focus on improving grain yield. The Ministry believes these efforts have influenced some farmers to use new techniques, including placing plastic film over seedlings, and more efficient/effective fertilizer application.

12th Five-Year Plans

According to the State Council's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) for Modern Agriculture Development, which is one of the more important planning documents for agricultural development, the government of China will strive to stabilize grain acreage, improve grain yield and quality, and give more support to major grain producing regions. More specifically, the Plan mentions that in southern China the government should encourage rice farmers to double crop in order to produce rice two times a year, and promote expanded acreage for Japonica rice in the Yangtze and Huai river region (northeast China). For wheat, the Plan focuses on stabilizing acreage and promoting higher quality (low or high gluten) wheat for flour processing, while stipulating for corn that increased acreage is the priority. The Plan's production goals are below.

Modern Agricultural Development Plan Production Goals from 2010-2015			
	2010	2015	Annual Growth Rate (in%)
Grain Production Capacity (in MMT)	above 500	above 540	
Grain Acreage (in million Mu*)	1,648	above 1,600	
Meat Production (in 1,000 tons)	79,260	85,000	1.41
Egg Production (in 1,000 tons)	27,630	29,000	0.97
Dairy Production (in 1,000 tons)	37,480	50,000	5.93
*1 ha= 15 Mu			
Source: State Council			

MOA's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) for the Development of the Plantation Industry specifies a goal to maintain at least a 95 percent self-sufficiency in grains (including soybeans), but to strive for 100 percent self-sufficiency in rice, wheat, and corn. However, it may be difficult for MOA to achieve this goal, as increased demand for more expensive meat proteins from China's growing middle class will pressure China's domestic grain supplies. Limited arable land, water, and other resource constraints are expected to challenge further grain production increases.

New FDI Catalogue

On December 29, 2012, the Ministry of Trade and Commerce (MOFCOM) announced a new Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) catalogue, which took effect on January 30, 2012. In comparison to the previous 2007 catalogue, the processing of rice, flour and corn is restricted, as well as the processing of edible oil, which includes peanuts, cottonseed, camellia seed, sunflower seed, and palm oil. Restricted

could be interpreted to mean that a Chinese company must have a controlling stake in the joint venture, although other terms could also apply.

Government Subsidies

Since 2004, China implemented a series of policies to promote further agricultural production, including providing direct payments to grain farmers, subsidies for the purchase of farm machinery, and price support programs. In 2006, China added a direct subsidy for fuel and fertilizers (See Gain report CH8012). For MY 2011/12 and MY 2012/13, the government of China is expected to continue expanding these support programs.

Grain Production Support Program

Government Support Programs in 2005-2011 (in RMB)					
	Direct Payment	**Seed Subsidy**	**Machinery Subsidy**	**Fuel/fertilizer Subsidy**	**Total**
2011	15.1 billion	22 bilion	17.5 billion	83.5 billion	138.1 billion
2010	15.1 billion	20.4 billion	15.5 billion	78.6 billion	129.6 Billion
2009	15.1 billion	19.85 billion	13 billion	75.6 billion	123.55 billion
2008	15.1 billion	12.07 billion	4 billion	63.8 billion	95 billion
2007	15.1 billion	6.66 billion	2 billion	27.6 billion	51.36 billion
2006	14.2 billion	4.1 billion	600 million	12.5 billion	31.4 billion
2005	13.2 billion	3.9 billion	300 million	0	17.4 billion

Note: In 2007 and 2008 seed subsidy covered soy bean, rice, wheat, corn, rapeseed and cotton. In 2009 and 2010, the seed subsidy was extended to potatoes, hulless barley, and peanuts.
(Exchange rate:1$=6.3 RMB (2011)). Source: government websites and state media

Draft Grain Law

In February 2012, the State Council issued the first ever Grain Law (currently a draft). The purpose of the law is to promote grain production, maintain and improve logistics for grain distribution, and safeguard national grain security. It covers grain and oilseed production, distribution, and processing, and defines the government's role and responsibility in managing production, trade, and stock reserves, as well as market information dissemination. Although not very clear, market information dissemination may include providing more detailed production, supply, and distribution data. Of note is that the draft Grain Law stresses the importance of rationally utilizing grains for food and industrial use, including the prevention of waste, and supports establishing or improving agricultural subsidies

and awards for grain production, which are distributed to the provincial level. For CY 2011, the award fund for major grain and oilseed producing counties rose 21.6 percent to RMB 22.5 billion.

The Chinese government is currently soliciting comments, which are due on March 31, 2012. No implementation date is specified in the current draft (Post will publish the draft Grain Law in a separate report).

Price Support Programs

Grain Procurement Prices Increase

Since 2004, the Chinese government has gradually raised the floor price for corn, rice, and wheat in order to encourage production. If domestic grain market prices fall below the floor price, state grain companies will purchase the grain at the floor price from farmers (See more details in Gain report CH11014). In MY 2012/13, the indica rice and wheat floor price rose by 17.6 percent and 9 percent from the previous year. The floor price is forecast to continue to rise for all grains.

Government Floor Price for Grains in 2009-2012 (RMB per ton)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Growth in 2012	Growth in 2011	Purchase Period
Rice							
Early Indica (unmilled)	1,800	1,860	2,040	2,400	17.6%	9.68%	July-Sept
Japonica (unmilled)	1,900	2,100	2,560	2,800	9%	21.90%	Nov-Feb
Wheat							
White Wheat	1,740	1,800	1,900	2,040	7%	5.56%	May- Sept
Red Wheat	1,660	1,720	1,960	2,040	9%	13.95%	May- Sept
Wheat Average Floor Price	1,700	1,760	1,960	2,040	9%	9.66%	May- Sept
Corn							
Corn Average Floor Price	1,500	1,800	1,980			10%	Dec 2011-April, 2012

Grain Tariff Rate Quota

After accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), China established Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for wheat, corn, rice, and several other commodities. Since 2004, the quotas have not changed.

Grain Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ): Allocation (Metric Tons)

Commodity	TRQ	Private Share	State Enterprise Share	Tariff rate within TRQ	Tariff rate out of TRQ
Wheat	9,636,000	10%	90%	1%	65%
Corn	7,200,000	40%	60%	1%	65%
Rice (short and long grain)	5,320,000	50%	50%	1%	65%

PSD Tables

Table 1. Wheat PSD Table

Wheat	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
1000 MT	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 Ha)	24,320	24,257	24,200	24,200		24,300
Beginning Stocks	54,425	54,425	60,091	59,272		61,772
Production	115,180	115,180	117,920	118,000		118,000
MY Imports	927	927	1,500	1,500		1,000
TY Imports	927	927	1,500	1,500		1,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	156	156	0	500		400
Total Supply	170,532	170,532	179,511	178,772		180,772
MY Exports	941	760	1,000	1,000		1,000
TY Exports	941	760	1,000	1,000		1,000
Feed and Residual	13,000	13,000	17,500	17,500		22,000
FSI Consumption	96,500	97,500	96,000	98,500		99,500
Total Consumption	109,500	110,500	113,500	116,000		121,500
Ending Stocks	60,091	59,272	65,011	61,772		58,272
Total Distribution	170,532	170,532	179,511	178,772		180,772

Table 2. Corn PSD Table

Corn	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
1000 MT	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 Ha)	32,500	32,500	33,400	33,400		33,700
Beginning Stocks	51,302	51,302	53,415	49,415		56,965

Production	177,245	177,245	191,750	191,750		190,000
MY Imports	979	979	4,000	4,000		4,000
TY Imports	979	979	4,000	4,000		3,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	1,028		0			
Total Supply	229,526	229,526	249,165	245,165		250,965
MY Exports	111	111	200	200		200
TY Exports	111	111	200	200		200
Feed and Residual	124,000	128,000	134,000	131,000		135,000
FSI Consumption	52,000	52,000	57,000	57,000		61,000
Total Consumption	176,000	180,000	191,000	188,000		196,000
Ending Stocks	53,415	49,415	57,965	56,965		54,765
Total Distribution	229,526	229,526	249,165	245,165		250,965

Table 3. Rice PSD Table

Rice, Milled	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
1000 MT	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 Ha)	29,820	29,873	29,940	29,996		30,150
Beginning Stocks	40,534	40,534	42,572	42,558		44,558
Milled Production	137,000	137,000	140,500	140,500		140,000
Rough Production	195,714	195,714	200,714	200,714		200,000
Milling Rate (.9999)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		7,000
MY Imports	540	544	475	500		600
TY Imports	600		400			
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0			
Total Supply	178,074	178,078	183,547	183,558		185,158
MY Exports	502	520	600	500		600
TY Exports	500		600			600
Consumption and Residual	135,000	135,000	138,500	138,500		141,000
Ending Stocks	42,572	42,558	44,447	44,558		43,558
Total Distribution	178,074	178,078	183,547	183,558		185,158

Table 4. Barley PSD Table

Barley	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
1000 MT	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 Ha)	650	580	675	650		680
Beginning Stocks	699	699	546	169		359
Production	2,500	1,972	2,600	2,500		2,600

MY Imports	1,656	1,657	1,800	2,000		2,200
TY Imports	1,656	1,657	1,800	2,000		2,200
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	4,855	4,328	4,946	4,669		5,159
MY Exports	9	9	15	10		10
TY Exports	9	9	15	10		10
Feed and Residual	100	50	100	100		100
FSI Consumption	4,200	4,100	4,400	4,200		4,400
Total Consumption	4,300	4,150	4,500	4,300		4,500
Ending Stocks	546	169	431	359		649
Total Distribution	4,855	4,328	4,946	4,669		5,159

Table 5. Sorghum PSD Table

Sorghum	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
1000 MT	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 Ha)	580	548	600	580		600
Beginning Stocks	275	275	250	467		557
Production	1,800	2,456	1,850	2,600		2,650
MY Imports	25	4	75	10		10
TY Imports	25	4	75	10		10
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	2,100	2,735	2,175	3,077		3,217
MY Exports	50	68	50	70		70
TY Exports	50	68	50	70		70
Feed and Residual	50	200	100	250		250
FSI Consumption	1,750	2,000	1,800	2,200		2,500
Total Consumption	1,800	2,200	1,900	2,450		2,750
Ending Stocks	250	467	225	557		397
Total Distribution	2,100	2,735	2,175	3,077		3,217

Price Tables

Table 6. Corn Price Table

China's Average Corn Wholesale Prices		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.3)		
	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
January (2010)	1,670	1,920
February	1,650	1,890
March	1,760	2,000
April	1,840	2,000
May	1,860	2,070
June	1,800	2,020
July	1,840	2,070
August	1,860	2,100
September	1,860	2,140
October	1,830	2,100
November	1,924	2,188
December	1,911	2,158
January (2011)	1,910	2,156
February	1,937	2,216
March	2,040	2,261
April	2,081	2,257
May	2,110	2,330
June	2,174	2,392
July	2,201	2,377
August	2,220	2,451
September	2,288	2,574
October	2,274	2,508

November	2,145	2,399
December	2,108	2,395
/1 Jilin Province/2 Guangdong Province		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

Table 7. Wheat Price Table

China Average Wheat(Grade2) Wholesale Price		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.3)		
	Henan Province	Jiangsu Province
January (2010)	2,000	1,956
February	2,000	1,943
March	1,992	1,937
April	1,980	1,930
May	1,980	1,930
June	1,970	1,925
July	1,990	1,975
August	2,000	1,970
September	2,020	2,005
October	2,045	2,025
November	2,071	2,070
December	2,078	2,110
January (2011)	2,066	2,110
February	2,070	2,126
March	2,080	2,200
April	2,072	2,160
May	2,060	2,126
June	2,042	2,091
July	2,015	2,051
August	2,036	2,050
September	2,064	2,063
October	2,120	2,115
November	2,123	2,125
December	2,130	2,111

Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center

Table 8. Rice Price Table

China's Average Wholesale Japonica Rice (milled) Price		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.3)		
	Jiangsu Province	Heilongjiang Province
January (2010)	3,214	3,342
February	3,321	3,309
March	3,442	3,365
April	3,685	3,473
May	3,821	3,574
June	3,761	3,568
July	3,743	3,532
August	3,669	3,558
September	3,695	3,589
October	3,706	3,620
November	3,965	3,870
December	4,068	4,040
January (2011)	4,059	4,053
February	4,031	4,050
March	4,009	4,092
April	4,004	4,079
May	4,019	4,070
June	4,083	4,100
July	4,156	4,120
August	4,193	4,106
September	4,213	4,074
October	4,200	4,040
November	4,133	4,040
December	3,970	4,040
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

Trade Tables

Table 9. Corn Trade Table

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2010/2011 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
World	19,911	10,160	46,947	33,497	110,515
Korea North	19,851	10,120	46,854	33,497	110,322
Pakistan	0	40	0	0	40
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	35	0	35
Korea South	60	0	9	0	69
Laos	0	0	50	0	50
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
World	45,392				45,392
Korea North	45,279				45,279
Pakistan	91				91
Vietnam	20				20
Russia	1				1
Bangladesh	0				0
Chile	0				0

Japan	0				0
Korea South	0				0
Laos	0				0
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2010/2011 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
World	345,575	5,216	30,458	598,219	979,468
United States	310,369	4,674	12,463	597,963	925,469
Laos	21,710	0	1,583	0	23,293
Myanmar	13,333	0	14,516	0	27,849
India	0	28	1,795	236	2,059
Peru	125	75	0	0	200
Argentina	0	18	8	0	26
Austria	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	1	0	1
China	0	0	60	0	60
Others	38	421	32	20	511
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2011/2012 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
World	1,118,844				1,118,844
United States	1,070,379				1,070,379
Laos	33,584				33,584
Myanmar	13,887				13,887
India	968				968
Peru	25				25
Argentina	0				0
Austria	0				0
Brazil	0				0
Chile	0				0
China	0				0
others	1				
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

CHINA CORN IMPORTS BY MONTH							
(Metric Tons)							
	2005	2006	2,007	2,008	2009	2010	2011
January	20	2,433	611	167	41	12,022	1,878
February	113	77	2,243	145	279	1,113	1,035
March	138	6	3,515	587	626	2,069	2,303
April	154	232	12	978	591	3,588	7,215
May	37	184	227	4,832	682	4,882	12,010
June	0	274	129	1,832	1,111	64,520	11,233
July	69	94	279	3,365	1,188	193,777	172,623
August	321	52,150	1,733	2,964	2,335	432,070	244,502
September	483	4,097	1,329	1,274	7,179	512,778	181,094
October	339	2,025	3,073	5,693	18,815	251,934	304,325
November	217	2,767	10,055	18,649	16,919	78,555	244,756
December	2,083	877	11,991	8,686	33,817	15,085	569,763
JAN-DEC TOTAL	3,975	65,216	35,198	49,173	83,582	1,572,393	1,752,737
	(05/06)	(06/07)	(07/08)	(08/09)	(09/10)	(10/11)	*(11/12)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	62,186	15,748	41,264	47,059	1,296,370	979,467	1,118,844
* year to date							
HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000							
Source: PRC Customs							

CHINA'S CORN EXPORTS BY MONTH

(Metric Tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	413,848	937,538	15,857	26	41,981	640
February	1,005,517	770,248	29,261	2,670	324	470
March	771,717	1,127,187	18,148	7,777	5,931	9,050
April	40,086	578,553	26,235	1,874	6,611	9,912
May	16,658	28,041	0	15,966	16,122	27,491
June	3,923	160,399	37,131	30,884	9,421	9,544
July	5,508	251,308	14,259	11,136	12,203	10,012
August	5,487	227,792	25,093	11,862	9,047	13,286
September	6,798	384,063	0	3,436	5,764	10,200
October	73,467	213,226	25,007	2,746	4,830	41,422
November	261,589	125,454	23,506	4,417	8,546	1,947
December	469,401	43,943	38,039	36,242	6,535	2,023
JAN-DEC TOTAL	3,073,999	4,847,753	252,537	129,036	127,315	135,997
	(06/07)	(07/08)	(08/09)	(09/10)	(10/11)	*(11/12)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	5,269,587	548,608	172,183	150,810	110,516	45,392

* year to date

HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000

Source: PRC Customs

Table 10. Wheat Trade Table

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2010/2011 (in Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	319,078	31,531	257,892	307,248	915,749
United States	2,657	3,409	2,405	114,441	122,912
Australia	169,318	11,930	249,590	129,950	560,788
Canada	115,502	3	0	57,750	173,255
Kazakhstan	26,076	9,660	0	0	35,736
Italy	1,207	1,128	1,273	1,495	5,103
Korea South	866	1,027	1,019	1,400	4,312
Taiwan	556	543	528	540	2,167
Thailand	551	1,225	1,289	539	3,604
Russia	62	132	0	84	278
Hong Kong	293	311	307	302	1,213
Others	1,990	2,163	1,481	747	6,381
Source: China Customs					
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240					

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2011/2012 (in Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	419,275	294,252			713,527
United States	188,380	131,531			319,911
Australia	168,245	93,961			262,206
Canada	57,860	56,750			114,610
Kazakhstan	0	4,640			4,640
Italy	1,371	2,296			3,667
Korea South	1,105	1,301			2,406
Taiwan	625	1,138			1,763
Thailand	402	414			816
Russia	193	412			605
Hong Kong	296	402			698
Others	798	1,407			2,205
Source: China Customs					

HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240

CHINA'S WHEAT IMPORTS BY MONTH						
(1,000 Metric Tons)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	48	20	3	4	88	62
February	4	48	2	93	97	118
March	98	2	2	29	194	78
April	72	6	2	37	133	13
May	62	6	2	72	193	12
June	51	4	2	194	193	282
July	50	3	3	87	135	110
August	49	6	2	9	92	130
September	67	5	2	76	93	179
October	76	3	2	14	14	62
November	33	7	2	96	9	11
December	15	3	34	205	8	221
JAN-DEC TOTAL	625	113	58	917	1,248	1,278
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	(06/07)	(07/08)	(08/09)	(09/10)	(10/11)	*(11/12)
	376	40	474	1,385	915	713
* year to date Source: PRC Customs						
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240 final						

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2010/2011 (in Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	114,116	164,365	113,297	138,467	530,245
Hong Kong	41,559	45,443	44,651	44,202	175,855
Korea North	21,685	51,170	17,388	42,924	133,167
Ethiopia	0	0	2	3	5
Zimbabwe	0	5	0	0	5
Korea South	6,714	9,657	7,639	7,609	31,619
Canada	3,590	4,864	3,830	3,556	15,840
Kenya	7	0	7	30	44
United States	5,021	5,006	4,932	4,359	19,318
United Kingdom	4,741	4,614	4,233	4,198	17,786
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0

Others	30,799	43,606	30,615	31,586	136,606
Source: China Customs					
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240 final					

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (1,000 Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	151,082	167,726			318,808
Hong Kong	42,793	45,162			87,955
Korea North	42,600	32,397			74,997
Ethiopia	9,591	14,947			24,538
Zimbabwe	0	9,731			9,731
Korea South	8,049	8,906			16,955
Canada	4,213	5,641			9,854
Kenya	21	5,549			5,570
United States	4,304	4,606			8,910
United Kingdom	4,750	4,287			9,037
Djibouti	801	4,111			4,912
Others	33,960	32,389			66,349
Source: China Customs					
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240 final					

CHINA'S WHEAT EXPORTS BY MONTH						
(1,000 Metric Tons)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	61	221	132	28	26	38
February	52	76	69	23	24	25
March	45	108	43	31	37	50
April	203	179	31	35	45	50
May	143	306	32	36	44	49
June	63	347	31	29	47	39
July	118	345	36	38	34	40
August	125	305	36	41	33	51
September	180	358	33	46	47	60
October	67	238	29	41	50	61
November	351	357	29	43	56	52
December	273	411	34	57	59	55
JAN-DEC TOTAL	1,681	3,252	535	449	501	570
	(06/07)	(07/08)	(08/09)	(09/10)	(10/11)	*(11/12)
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	2,351	2,353	379	490	529	319
* year to date						

Source: PRC Customs						
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240 final						

Table 11. Rice Trade Table

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2010/2011 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	55,608	134,345	129,189	225,144	544,286
Thailand	22,820	123,656	104,601	92,757	343,834
Vietnam	31,507	4,740	21,545	127,231	185,023
Pakistan	70	141	2,419	16	2,646
Laos	64	3,964	0	4,044	8,072
Myanmar	1,040	1,100	0	1,000	3,140
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	18	0	7	0	25
Others	89	744	617	96	1,546
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2011/2012 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	134,520	89,531			224,051
Thailand	66,821	61,443			128,264
Vietnam	66,824	18,175			84,999
Pakistan	165	6,069			6,234
Laos	0	3,418			3,418
Myanmar	0	352			352
Uruguay	0	73			73
Taiwan	1	2			3
Others	709	0			709
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2010/2011(Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	103,594	167,955	104,118	145,309	520,976
Korea South	20,572	11,860	23,008	107,675	163,115
Korea North	22,884	33,742	12,243	12,950	81,819
Japan	5,120	216	14,672	1,580	21,588
Vietnam	0	7,736	0	854	8,590
Hong Kong	8,504	7,913	8,290	7,796	32,503
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2,474	2,890	750	3,128	9,242
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,123	1,544	433	935	4,035
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0
Others	42,917	102,054	44,722	10,391	200,084
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2011/2012(Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
World	60,849	205,221			266,070
Korea South	17,610	90,612			108,222
Korea North	20,101	46,947			67,048
Japan	0	11,207			11,207
Vietnam	0	9,748			9,748
Hong Kong	7,217	6,579			13,796
Kenya	4,000	5,548			9,548
Mongolia	3,984	5,111			9,095
Zimbabwe	0	4,921			4,921
Indonesia	2	3,473			3,475
Yemen	0	3,000			3,000
Others	7,935	18,075			26,010
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

CHINA'S MONTHLY RICE IMPORTS (Metric Tons, Milled Basis)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	106,306	81,658	100,810	27,316	63,124	55,512
February	52,320	37,824	34,306	12,797	10,086	21,818

March	77,026	28,230	36,947	24,217	17,766	51,859
April	61,766	33,538	26,472	24,224	26,495	82,873
May	31,455	23,829	10,568	14,706	30,737	86,908
June	44,157	32,466	4,818	17,699	28,032	55,362
July	41,202	18,382	2,231	14,226	19,596	53,180
August	31,025	17,350	2,805	13,515	13,395	56,549
September	78,904	47,900	5,028	33,882	22,616	24,791
October	52,811	40,742	3,544	23,319	6,369	16,391
November	45,570	40,404	17,317	40,976	30,379	12,832
December	96,468	69,219	50,724	90,655	97,597	60,308
TOTAL	719,010	767,111	295,570	337,532	366,192	578,383
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090,1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090						
Source: PRC Customs						

CHINA'S MONTHLY RICE EXPORTS (Metric Tons, Milled Basis)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	132,225	89,970	137,767	45,195	67,680	56,058
February	103,195	161,320	207,315	69,801	68,638	16,606
March	66,573	179,239	255,400	68,245	90,580	31,454
April	107,292	61,364	31,940	139,096	67,969	42,139
May	101,494	51,144	14,414	74,034	34,236	68,646
June	92,886	57,329	10,955	61,710	18,258	34,525
July	79,838	87,746	23,827	49,176	51,745	12,101
August	88,380	110,516	95,414	26,845	19,269	21,131
September	75,221	57,974	48,559	36,461	32,580	27,617
October	108,215	127,126	56,541	72,593	51,900	36,740
November	114,142	161,460	46,941	66,145	47,474	110,657
December	167,439	194,471	40,245	73,801	68,582	57,825
TOTAL	1,236,899	1,339,658	969,317	783,102	618,911	515,499
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090						
1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090						
Source: PRC Customs						

Table 12. Barley Trade Table

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2010/2011 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	357,979	234,597	695,434	368,992	1,657,002
Australia	170,800	178,753	466,858	278,946	1,095,357

France	155,719	27,363	117,084	38,873	339,039
Canada	31,460	26,481	28,151	86	86,178
Argentina	0	0	83,341	51,087	134,428
Denmark	0	2,002	0	0	2,002
Germany	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2011/12 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	476,540				476,540
Australia	330,390				330,390
France	55,946				55,946
Canada	48,928				48,928
Argentina	41,276				41,276
Denmark	0				0
Germany	0				0
Mexico	0				0
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2010/2011(Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	4044	2445	1626	1184	9,299
Korea South	4026	2357	1191	1170	8,744
United States	6	15	7	15	43
Hong Kong	1	0	0	0	1
Korea North	10	0	1	0	11
Philippines	0	0	1	0	1
Russia	0	72	0	0	72
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	0	0	5	0	5
Uzbekistan	0	0	420	0	420
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	1025				1025
Korea South	1022				1022
United States	3				3
Hong Kong	0				0

Korea North	0				0
Philippines	0				0
Russia	0				0
Sri Lanka	0				0
Taiwan	0				0
Uzbekistan	0				0
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

Table 13. Sorghum Trade Table

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2010/2011(Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	3983	0	50	0	4,033
Australia	3486	0	0	0	3,486
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	497	0	50	0	547
Source: China Customs					

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2011/2012(Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	0				
Australia	0				
Canada	0				
Japan	0				
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					

China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2010/2011(Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	13,306	18,616	14,929	20,940	67,791
Taiwan	10,978	16,484	13,984	20,544	61,990
Korea South	2,133	909	682	249	3,973
Korea North	0	0	3	15	18

Japan	48	55	119	100	322
Spain	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	13	9	12	0	34
Malaysia	39	21	20	20	100
United States	21	0	23	4	48
Germany	0	6	0	0	6
Others	74	1,132	86	8	1,300
Source: China Customs					

China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2011/2012(Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sept	Total
World	14,217				14,217
Taiwan	8,215				8,215
Korea South	3,369				3,369
Korea North	2,504				2,504
Japan	49				49
Spain	25				25
Sweden	24				24
Malaysia	20				20
United States	6				6
Germany	3				3
Others	2				2
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					