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China - Peoples Republic of

Grain and Feed Annual

China Grain and Feed Annual - 2015

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Report Highlights:
Corn and rice production are forecast to reach record levels at 226 and 209 million tons in MY 2015/16 respectively. MY 2015/16 wheat production is forecast at a near record 125 million tons. If realized, this will boost China's combined output of these grains to a massive 560 million tons, making it once again the world's largest combined producer of these grains. The record production is the result of high government set prices and subsidies, and has resulted in excess stocks and large fiscal and environmental costs. Imports of corn, wheat and rice are forecast to stay low due to ample domestic production and excess stocks, while imports of lower cost alternative feed imports, such as sorghum, barley, and distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) are expected to continue to expand. Sorghum imports are estimated to have more than doubled in MY 2014/15, with the United States as the largest supplier.

Executive Summary:

Corn and rice production are forecast to reach record levels at 226 and 209 million tons in MY 2015/16 respectively. MY 2015/16 wheat production is forecast at a near record 125 million tons. If realized, this will boost China's combined output of these grains to a massive 560 million tons, making it once again the world's largest combined producer of these grains. The record production is the result of high government set prices and subsidies, and has resulted in excess stocks and large fiscal and environmental costs.

The largest production increase is expected to happen in corn, which is forecast to increase by10.5 million tons in MY 2015/16. Corn area is forecast to grow by two percent as farmers exit soybeans and cotton, both undergoing trial subsidy reform, and instead plant corn to take advantage of high support prices (see GAIN report CH15008 and CH15011). In contrast, production of sorghum and barley, which receive much less government support, are expected to decline slightly.

Growth in corn feed and residual is expected to slow along with slowing animal production and as feed mills search for lower cost alternatives. Historical wheat consumption statistics are revised based on official statistics and industry reports which suggest a large drop off in wheat feed use in MY 2014/15, although this is balanced by higher food and industrial consumption. Barley and sorghum consumption are forecast to rise in MY 2015/16 on strong demand for lower cost feed ingredients.

Imports of corn, wheat and rice are forecast to stay low due to ample domestic production and excess stocks. Imports of these grains are further weighed down by a change in China's tariff rate quota (TRQ) policy. For the first time, the government is requiring importers purchase these grains from state reserves before they can receive an import quota this year (see GAIN report CH15012). TRQ fill rates have generally remained below 50 percent (see Policy Section). Imports of lower cost alternative feed imports such as sorghum, barley, and DDGS are expected to continue to expand due to demand for lower cost feed ingredients. Sorghum imports are estimated to have more than doubled in MY 2014/15, with the United States as the largest supplier.

Corn and rice ending stocks are both forecast to increase in MY 2015/16, with corn stocks forecast to reach nearly 89 million tons. The government has tried to auction off excess corn stocks, but there have been few buyers due to high prices and inconsistent quality. The temporary reserve price for corn in China is currently around $9.20 per bushel, compared to a season average farm price of $3.55 to $3.85 per bushel for corn in the United States in MY 2014/15. Corn purchased by the state reserves in MY 2014/15 is reported to have higher than average mold content, and there have been media reports of mismanagement of state grain reserves. The government is looking into ways to draw down excessive state reserves, including subsidies to end users and increased supervision of imports.

Wheat

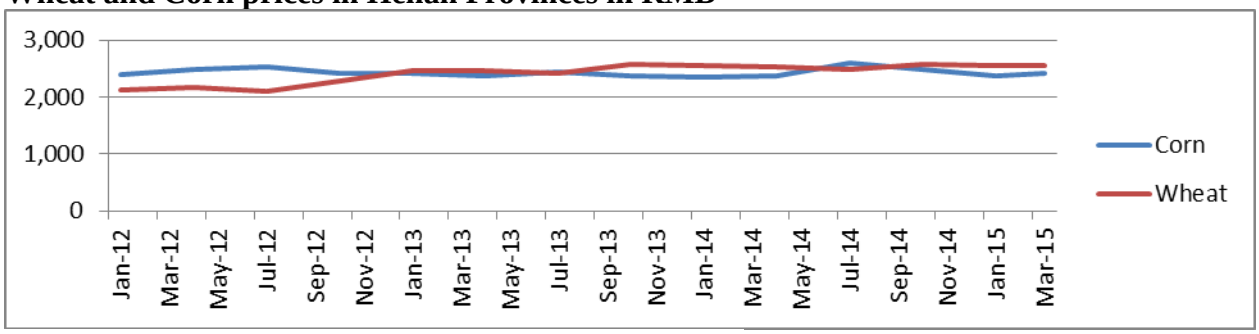
Production
MY 2015/16 wheat production is forecast to decline slightly to a near record 125 million tons on flat acreage and average yields. The government continues to provide large subsidies to this key crop, including a minimum purchase price (2,360 RMB per ton in 2015) as well as seed and machinery subsidies. However, margins for some alternative crops still exceed those for wheat in parts of the country and wheat acreage is not expected to expand.

MY 2014/15 wheat production is estimated at 126,164 million tons based on official statistics. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in March 2015 found yields to be 3.4 percent higher than the previous year due to favorable weather.

Consumption
Wheat consumption in MY 2015/16 is forecast to contract slightly to 129.5 million tons on weakening industrial and feed demand as a result of the economic slowdown. The China National Grain and Oils Information Center (CNGOIC) estimates that industrial wheat consumption, which includes liquor, ethanol, maltose, and soy sauce production among other products, will drop 1.3 million tons in MY 2014/15. The slight dip in consumption is likely to be temporary, and wheat demand is expected to grow as China continues to develop and urbanize. Approximately 250 million rural residents are expected to move to cities over the next several decades as this trend continues and as the government carries out planned reforms to the Hukou residence system. In particular, demand for premium quality and specialty wheat is expected to remain strong in 2015/16 MY and to continue to grow as consumers demand more high end and specialty products.

MY 2015/16 wheat feed consumption is forecast at 14.5 million tons, down 500,000 tons from MY 2014/15. Industry sources report the use of wheat in feed has been limited over the past two years as wheat has become more expensive than corn. Other feed ingredients, such as imported DDGS and sorghum are even cheaper. High levels of corn stocks are expected to keep driving corn prices further below wheat prices, limiting wheat feed use in the near future.

Wheat and Corn prices in Henan Provinces in RMB



Source: China National Grain and Oil Information Center

Estimated MY 2013/14 and 2014/15 food, seed and industrial consumption are revised upwards substantially to 116.7 and 115.6 million tons respectively based on CNGOIC consumption estimates. MY 2014/15 feed and residual consumption is revised down 8 million tons, also on official statistics. The lower feed and residual statistic is consistent with reports from industry sources that suggest a substantial drop off in wheat feed use in MY 2014/15. These historical revisions increase estimated overall wheat consumption and lower stocks. The stocks to use ratio, while lowered, is still forecast to

remain above the world average.

Trade

MY 2015/16 wheat imports are forecast at 1.2 million tons, up 100,000 tons from 2014/15 on higher demand for premium quality wheat. The Chinese government still pays a flat price for all average quality wheat regardless of protein level and the wheat is generally mixed together, resulting in inconsistent quality. Therefore, imports play an important role in servicing demand for premium quality and specialty wheat. The government is expected to tightly restrict overall wheat imports in MY 2014/15 and 2015/16 as production and stocks remain high. Wheat imports are still limited by a 9.64 million ton TRQ, of which only 10 percent are allocated to the private sector. In some years the government has used public sector quotas to import wheat for feed use, but it is not expected to do so in 2015 or 2016 due to high corn stocks. The new policy of making private sector quota allocations predicated on purchases of grain from state reserves is also making it more difficult and expensive to import wheat.

Estimated MY 2014/15 wheat imports are revised down 400,000 tons to 1.1 million tons on import trends, government restrictions on the issuance of public and private sector TRQs, and lower feed use. Domestic wheat production and stocks are ample for food use, and the government is prioritizing the use of corn for feed.

The United States is the largest supplier of wheat to China, followed by Australia and Canada. However, trade contacts report that strict inspection and quarantine measures for *Tilletia controversa* (TCK) and Karnal bunt (KB) continue to discourage imports of U.S. winter wheat varieties from affected areas. In 2004 the Ministry of Health implemented a requirement limiting mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) levels in wheat to 1.0 part per million (ppm). This is one of the strictest standards in the world and the tightest requirement among Asian markets.

Exports are forecast to remain stable at one million tons in MY 2015/16. Traditional export destinations include North Korea, South Korea, and Hong Kong.

Marketing

Since 2004, domestic wheat production has been purchased and stored by state grain companies under the government's minimum purchase price program. The minimum procurement price for non-durum wheat increased to 2,360 RMB in 2014, up 120 RMB/ton from 2013. This equals roughly $10.35 per bushel at current exchange rates, compared to an average season farm price of $6 to $6.10 per bushel in the United States in MY 2014/15. For the first time in recent years, the government chose not to raise the wheat procurement price in 2015. Farmers are not expected to increase wheat planting given flat prices and rising production costs.

China committed to a 9.64 million TRQ, with an in-quota tariff of one percent. However, Only 10 percent of the TRQ is allocated to non-state trading enterprise (STE) participants. The public sector portion of the TRQ is tightly controlled by the government and large portions of it often go unfilled.

Stocks

Wheat stocks are forecast to decline by 3.3 million tons in MY2015/16 to 35.7 million tons as the

government restricts imports in order to draw down large state reserves. MY 2014/15 and MY 2013/14 ending stocks are revised downward due to historical revisions to consumption based on CNGOIC estimates.

Corn

Production

MY 2015/16 corn production is forecast to reach a record 226 million tons based on average yields and a two percent expansion in acreage. Trial subsidy reforms in cotton and soybeans have resulted large numbers of farmers cutting acreage in these crops in favor of high government guaranteed prices for corn. The forecast expansion in acreage is supported by the latest government conducted survey of planting intentions, which also showed a roughly two percent increase in acreage.

While there is some continued dryness in Northeast corn production areas, yields are still forecast to return to average in MY 2015/16. MY 2014/15 production is estimated unchanged at 215.5 million tons, down three million tons from MY 2013/14 due to a moderate drought in the Northeast. Continued planting of corn after corn with limited crop rotation has resulted in degraded soil and increased pest pressure in parts of China, although farmers have so far been able to compensate for this by heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

The government has announced it will continue its temporary reserve program for corn, which has boosted domestic prices above international levels and led to excess government reserves. There has been discussion in China of dropping the temporary reserve program for corn in favor of the target price system currently being tested on cotton and soybeans. However, government sources report that the target price pilot program has been very expensive and difficult to administer, and that it will be difficult to apply this system to corn. The current subsidy system for corn is not likely to change within the next two to three years.

Feed and Residual

MY 2015/16 feed and residual is forecast at 160 million tons, up two million tons from MY 2014/15, as feed demand slows. High feed costs and a slowing economy have hurt meat production and demand. Meat demand is not expected to undergo a strong recovery until 2016. Industry experts report that the market slowdown is driving smaller inefficient meat producers out of business, reinforcing the trend in the meat industry towards large integrated producers. See GAIN report CH15009 for more information on China's livestock production and demand.

The Ministry of Agriculture reported CY 2014 industrial feed production at 191.5 million tons, down one percent from the previous year due to lower compound and concentrate feed production. Swine and poultry producers have responded to rising production costs by turning to lower cost feed premixes in recent years. Institutional producers normally use compound feed, while smaller household operations typically utilize concentrate.

Feed Production in China by Type (million tons)				
	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix

2009	148	115	26.9	5.9
2010	162	130	26.5	5.8
2011	181	149	25.4	6.1
2012	194	164	24.7	6.2
2013	193	163	24	6.3
2014	192	161	24	6.3
Growth % in 2011	11.5%	15.0%	-4.0%	4.5%
Growth % in 2012	7.7%	9.7%	-3.0%	2.4%
Growth % in 2013	-1.8%	-1.2%	-6.8%	1.7%
Growth % in 2014	-1.0%	-1.2%	0.1%	-0.6%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture				

Food, Seed and Industrial Use

MY 2015/16 food, seed and industrial (FSI) use is forecast at 60 million tons, up roughly two percent from the previous year on higher industrial use. After two years of depression in the corn industrial market, business margins are starting to improve. Corn prices have started to fall and the central and local governments have introduced new subsidies for industrial corn use to address excess corn stocks. According to industry reports, corn processors with a capacity of more than 100,000 tons per year will be offered a 200 yuan ($32) per ton subsidy. Policy makers are discussing promoting industrial corn use as a way to address excess government stocks, particularly those stocks that have mold damage or that are otherwise unfit for food or feed consumption.

Estimated MY 2014/15 FSI consumption is unchanged at 58 million tons. High corn prices and weak profits for industrial corn users have suppressed FSI consumption, although as discussed above this dynamic is beginning to change.

Trade

MY 2015/16 corn imports are forecast to remain flat at three million tons. High domestic corn stocks have caused the government to promote the consumption of domestic corn and to restrict imports. Estimated MY 2014/15 corn imports are unchanged at three million tons. As part of its effort to promote domestic corn consumption, the government increased the subsidy for qualified end users in southern coastal provinces to purchase corn (and rice) from the northeast to 220 yuan in MY 2014/15 from 150 yuan in 2013/14. This program is currently set to expire in June 2015.

Although China granted import approval for Syngenta Agrisure Viptera (MIR 162) in December 2014, importers continue to worry about the risk of biotech-related trade disruptions. Currently very few exporters or imports are willing to accept the financial risk of a corn shipment being rejected due to unapproved biotech traits. As a result, most importers are currently sourcing corn from Ukraine despite higher costs and less consistent quality. U.S. corn exports to China are not likely to recover significantly in 2015/16 due to high domestic stocks and the perceived risk of importing U.S. corn. The move away from the United States as China's main supplier of imported corn is consistent with the government's strategy to "optimize import sources" by diversifying suppliers. Quarantine officials have reportedly made it a priority to complete import protocols with alternative suppliers of key products. Chile, Germany, and Myanmar were recently added as countries eligible to export corn to China (see below).

Countries Allowed to Export Grains to China (new additions in bold)	
Wheat	Australia, Canada, France, Kazakhstan, Hungary, United Kingdom, United States, Serbia, Mongolia, **Denmark, Mexico, Israel**
Corn	Thailand, United States, Peru, Laos, Argentina, Ukraine**,** Bulgaria and Brazil, **Chile, Germany, Myanmar**
Barley	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France and Argentina**,** Mongolia and Ukraine, **Finland**
Source: AQSIQ Official Notice updated in Apr 26, 2014	

Marketing

The government raised the temporary reserve program price for corn in September 2014 to 2,250 RMB per ton. Corn prices in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and Inner Mongolia are still high at around 2260 RMB per ton. MY 2014/15 temporary reserve purchases in northeast China have already reached 131 million tons according to CNGOIC, up 8.7 million tons from MY 2013/14.

Corn prices rose in early 2015, primarily as a result of large scale purchases by SinoGrain. This grain is then re-auctioned to the public, but sales have been low. While this drove up prices in production areas in the Northeast, prices in Southeast China remained flat due to competition from lower priced imported sorghum as an alternative feed. If the government is to successfully reduce excess stocks, it will likely need to either increase subsidies for end users or allow prices to fall.

Industry sources report higher than normal levels of mold damage and aflatoxin in corn purchased by the government in MY 2014/15. According to industry reports, corn with mold content between 5 and 20 percent will undergo further testing before being sold to feed mills, while corn with mold content exceeding 20 percent will be used for ethanol production. Provincial governments are looking at investing in equipment to separate out moldy kernels and are reportedly considering subsidizing the sale of moldy corn.

Stocks

Record forecast production in MY 2015/16 and slowing consumption growth are expected to drive MY 2015/16 ending stocks up to almost 89 million tons, equivalent to approximately forty percent of consumption. The continued growth in corn stocks is straining government storage facilities. The buildup in stocks is also making it difficult to rotate stocks, and inadequate and antiquated storage facilities are leading to deteriorating quality. Adding to these challenges, there have been reports of corruption and mismanagement at SinoGrain, a state owned company charged with managing government reserves.

The government has tried to auction off excess corn stocks, but there have been few buyers due to high prices and inconsistent quality. Recent auctions have had a closing rate of only seven percent despite the change in TRQ policy to require importers to first purchase from state reserves (see policy section and GAIN report CH15012).

Rice

Production
MY 2015/16 rough rice production is forecast at 209 million tons, up slightly from MY 2014/15 as the government continues to prioritize and support rice production as part of its food security strategy. Estimated MY 2014/15 rough rice production is unchanged at 206 million tons on average yields and stable area. While the rice crop in parts of Anhui province was damaged by rice blast, this is not expected to significantly impact overall rice production.

Consumption
MY 2015/16 consumption is forecast to rise two percent to reach 151 million tons due to population growth and increased industrial consumption. Estimated MY 2013/14 consumption is unchanged at 148 million tons.

Trade
Rice imports are forecast to remain stable in MY 2015/16. The government has increased enforcement efforts in southwest China to crackdown on smuggled rice. At the same time, affluent consumers are increasingly seeking high quality imported rice in response to reports of heavy metals and high pesticide residues in some locally produced rice. The government continues to closely regulate and monitor rice imports as part of its food security strategy to maintain self-sufficiency in this politically sensitive crop.

Estimated MY 2014/15 rice imports are lowered 100,000 tons on import trends. High government support prices keep domestic rice prices above those of neighboring Thailand, Vietnam and Pakistan. However, the government has tightened TRQ controls in an attempt to protect domestic farmers from cheaper imports, including preventing the TRQ for japonica rice to be used to import less expensive indica rice.

Marketing
China is the world's largest producer and consumer of rice, and rice accounts for more than a third of China's total grain production. The government continued to provide a floor price for japonica and indica rice in major producing provinces in MY 2014/15 to encourage production. Rice purchased under the floor price will be auctioned later in the marketing year. Industry contacts report that japonica rice purchases under the program totaled 10.5 million tons in MY 2014/15, or 20.36 percent of total output. The government is offering end users in southern coastal provinces a 140 RMB per ton subsidy to purchase rice (and corn) from the northeast. However, according to industry reports this subsidy will be halted later this year due to the diminishing competitiveness of North-East indica rice.

Stocks
MY 2015/16 rice ending stocks are forecast at 46.3 million tons, down a half million tons from MY 2014/15 as consumption continues to expand and the government takes steps to control imports. MY 2014/15 ending stocks are unchanged at 47 million tons. Storage capacity in major rice producing provinces, such as Heilongjiang (for japonica) and Hunan (for indica), are reportedly near capacity with government purchases under the price support program.

Barley

Production

China's MY 2015/16 barley production is forecast to decline to 1.4 million tons on lower acreage. Estimated MY 2014/15 barley production is revised down slightly to 1.5 million tons based on official estimates showing lower acreage and production in Jiangsu province. Unlike corn, wheat and rice, barley does not receive significant government support or subsidies. As a result, farmers in some provinces, such as Jiangsu, are switching to alternative higher margin crops.

Trade

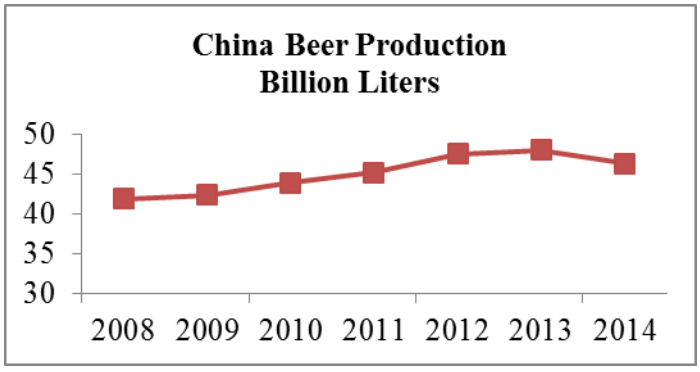
MY 2015/16 imports are forecast at a record seven million tons due to growing feed demand. Estimated MY 2014/15 imports are unchanged at six million tons, also a record. High domestic corn prices have pushed feed mills to search for cheaper alternatives, including imported barley. China is already the world largest malting barley importer. Beer production is expected to grow as China continues to develop and urbanize, further expanding the market for malting barley imports.

Australia is China's dominant supplier, providing 71 percent of imports in 2014, followed by France (14 percent) and Canada (11 percent). Ukraine gained market access in late 2013, and became China's fourth largest barley supplier in 2014. Feed mills report they will consider purchasing barley for feed use if it is price competitive compared with the other feed sources, such as corn, sorghum, and DDGs.

Consumption

Barley consumption is forecast to reach a record 8.4 million tons in MY 2015/16 due to continued rapid growth in feed use and as beer production returns to growth. For the first time, feed consumption is forecast to reach parity with food, seed and industrial consumption with both forecasts at 4.2 million tons.

Estimated MY 2013/14 barley consumption is revised down 100,000 tons to 7.5 million tons due to a slump in beer production. China has been the world's largest beer producer and consumer for 12 years. Beer consumption has reached 34 liters per capita, slightly over the world average of 33 liters. Beer production declined 3.9 percent in 2014 to 49 billion liters. Industry reports note that higher malting barley import prices have increased production costs and impacted production. However, beer consumption remains strong and production is expected to recover in MY 2015/16. Growing incomes will continue to support beer consumption, and the government anti-corruption campaign has accelerated the trend of consumers moving away from hard liquor and towards alternatives such as beer.



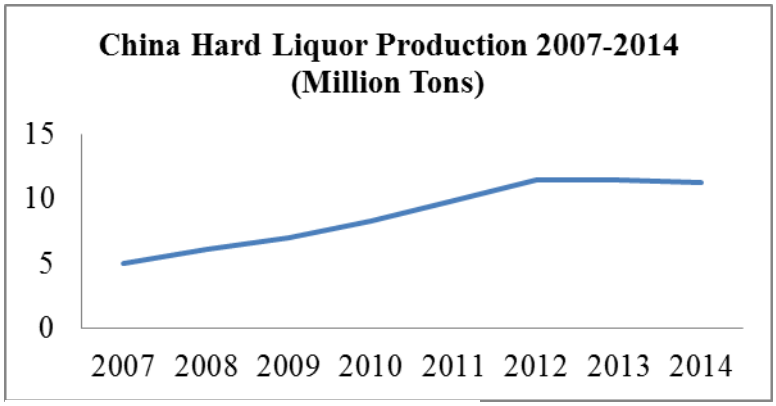
Source: China Statistical Yearbook

Sorghum

Production
MY 2015/16 sorghum production is forecast to remain stable at 2.6 million tons. Sorghum receives far less policy support and subsidies than do corn, wheat, and rice. Estimated MY 2014/15 sorghum production is revised down 100,000 tons to 2.6 million tons as farmers switch to more profitable alternative crops.

Consumption
MY 2015/16 sorghum consumption is forecast at a record 11.2 million tons based on strong feed demand. High corn prices have pushed feed mills to search for alternative ingredients such as sorghum, while changes in how the government administers TRQs for corn, wheat and rice has made importation of these grains more difficult. MY 2014/14 sorghum consumption is estimated at 11 million tons on strong feed demand.

Food, seed and industrial consumption is forecast to decline slightly in MY 2015/16 to 1.9 million tons. CY 2014 domestic hard liquor production decreased 2.2 percent from 2013, in part due to the anti-corruption campaign. This represents a large slowdown from 2012 when hard liquor production grew 18 percent. Industry experts believe the slowdown in liquor demand could last several years. Lower liquor production hurts demand for high quality domestic sorghum.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Trade
MY 2015/16 imports are forecast at 9 million tons as sorghum is expected to remain price competitive compared to domestic corn even as corn prices have dropped. Estimated MY 2014/15 sorghum imports are unchanged at 8.5 million tons on strong feed demand. Contacts report that importers have already signed contracts for large volumes of sorghum to be delivered later this year. More than 98 percent of sorghum imports currently come from the United States.

These estimates and forecasts are based on the current trading environment and are subject to change. The Chinese government has begun to pay close attention to the rapid increase in sorghum imports, and some policy makers reportedly believe these imports make it harder for the government to dispose of its large corn stocks. Import officials have recently begun to enhance inspections and traders are voicing concern that the government may be getting ready to take more concerted action to limit imports.

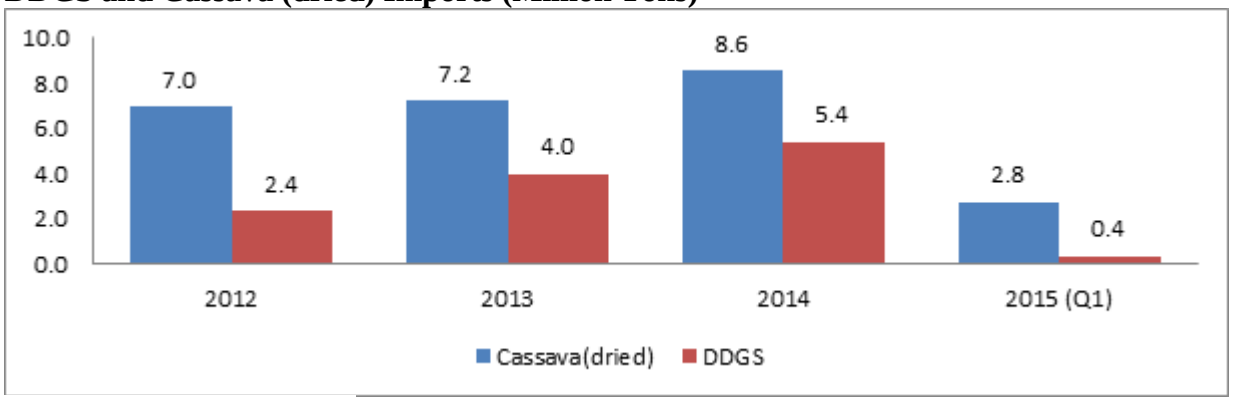
Farmers and traders may want to take measures to mitigate risk of trade disruptions and related price volatility in sorghum.

DDGS and Cassava Imports

DDGS imports have reached a record of 5.4 million tons in 2014, up 38 percent from the previous year. DDGS is a byproduct of ethanol production that can be used in animal feed. It has become popular in China as a price competitive and high protein alternative to corn, and is used primarily in swine and poultry feed. DDGS is not subject to quotas. However, DDGS imports dropped dramatically in the last quarter of 2014 as trade was disrupted due to detections of a biotech corn variety (MIR 162) that was not yet approved in China. This variety was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in December 2014 and imports have begun to recover.

Cassava imports reached a record 8.65 million tons in CY 2014, up 18 percent from the previous year. Industry sources estimate that 60 percent of imported cassava is used for ethanol production and the rest is used in animal feed. Cassava imports are expected to continue to expand in 2015.

DDGS and Cassava (dried) Imports (Million Tons)



Source: Global Trade Atlas

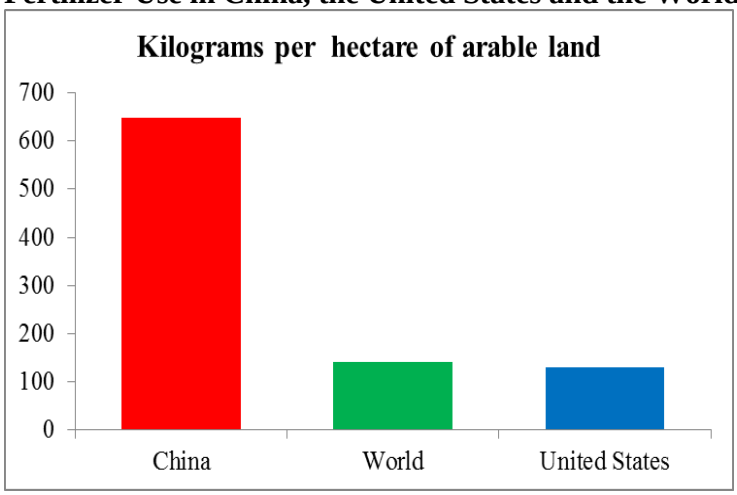
Policy

The government has begun to realize that current inefficient agricultural support policies have caused overproduction, elevated prices far above international levels, and resulted in excessive stockpiles and environmental degradation. Whereas past government rhetoric primarily emphasized increased production, official statements now note the need to give equal priority to quality and sustainability. Some policy makers have also begun to point out that China's limited land and water resources will make it difficult to increase feed production enough to meet the growing demand for animal products from its burgeoning urban middle class.

At the same time, policy makers fear, given rising production costs, farmers will switch to non-grain crops or let their land lie fallow if the government does not maintain high prices. Small inefficient farms and rising land and labor costs have caused the cost of production of many crops in China to rise above international price levels. The average farm size in China is only around 1.5 acres, compared to over 400 acres in the

United States. Farm labor costs are expected to rise further as workers continue to move to cities in search of higher wages and the rural labor pool tightens. Heavy use and dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides has also driven up production costs.

Fertilizer Use in China, the United States and the World



Source: World Bank Development Indicators

The central government is now exploring options for reform to address these problems. On February 1, 2015, the Chinese Communist Party issued a "No. 1 Document" outlining China's new agricultural strategy (see GAIN report CH15010). The 2015 No. 1 Document moved away from hard self-sufficiency targets, saying only that the self-sufficiency level for major grain varieties should be "scientifically defined." However, the government continues to see self-sufficiency in rice and wheat as essential to China's food security and it maintains the floor price system for these crops.

Government Subsidies

China provides a range of subsidies to promote grain production, including direct payments to farmers, subsidies for purchasing farm machinery, and price support programs. China's domestic agricultural support has in recent years focused on maintaining high internal prices through government purchases in order to boost farmer income and encourage production. This has created a widening gap between international and domestic prices and left the government with excess stocks in many commodities that it cannot sell without incurring large losses. These policies have also attracted imports even during times of record domestic production. The government has launched trial subsidy reforms for soybeans and cotton, but contacts report that these have had mixed results. The government is not expected to expand these subsidy reform trials to wheat, rice or corn in the near future.

Government rhetoric on grain production has begun to change. While past statements focused on celebrating sustained production growth in grains, the government is now calling for a shift in focus to improving sustainability, efficiency and quality rather than simply chasing higher production. Officials have said that 85 percent grain self-sufficiency in 2020 would be in line with food security goals. However, the government has not yet changed high support prices for grains and farmers continue to switch acreage into corn from other crops.

Government Grain Support Programs (in RMB)					
Year	**Direct**	**Seed**	**Machinery**	**Fuel/fertilizer**	**Total**

	Payment	Subsidy	Subsidy	Subsidy	
2014	15.1 bn	N/A	23.75 bn	107.1 bn	
2013	15.1 bn	N/A	21.75 bn	107.1 bn	143.95 bn
2012	15.1 bn	N/A	20 bn	107.8 bn	142.9 bn
2011	15.1 bn	22 bn	17.5 bn	86 bn	140.60 bn
2010	15.1 bn	20.4 bn	14.49 bn	83.5 bn	133.49 bn
2009	15.1 bn	19.85 bn	13 bn	75.6 bn	123.45 bn
2008	15.1 bn	12.07 bn	4 bn	63.8 bn	102.86 bn
Source: Chinese government websites and state media					

Price Support Programs

The government annually raises grain procurement prices to encourage farmers to plant key staple crops, such as rice, wheat and corn. This provides a minimum purchase price to farmers when local state-run enterprises purchase their crops on behalf of the government. Procurement prices for rice, wheat and corn will for the most part remain unchanged in 2015. This is a departure from previous years when prices were steadily raised.

Government Procurement Prices (RMB/ton)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Purchase Period
Rice							
Early Indica (unmilled)	1,860	2,040	2,400	2,640	2,700	2,700	July-Sept
Japonica (unmilled)	2,100	2,560	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,103	Nov-Feb
Wheat							
White Wheat	1,800	1,900	2,040	2,240	2,360	2,381	May- Sept
Red Wheat	1,720	1,960	2,040	2,240	2,360	2,360	May- Sept
Wheat Average Floor Price	1,760	1,960	2,040	2,240	2,360	2,360	May-Sept
Corn							
Corn Average Floor Price	1,800	1,980	2,120	2,240	2,250	2,250	Dec –April

Grain Tariff Rate Quota

China maintains TRQs for wheat, corn and rice. While fixed quotas have not changed since 2004, the government does allocate additional grain quotas as it deems necessary. Quota amounts are set

separately for private industry and public entities. The government has used state quotas to import wheat, rice and corn for state reserves in previous marketing years.

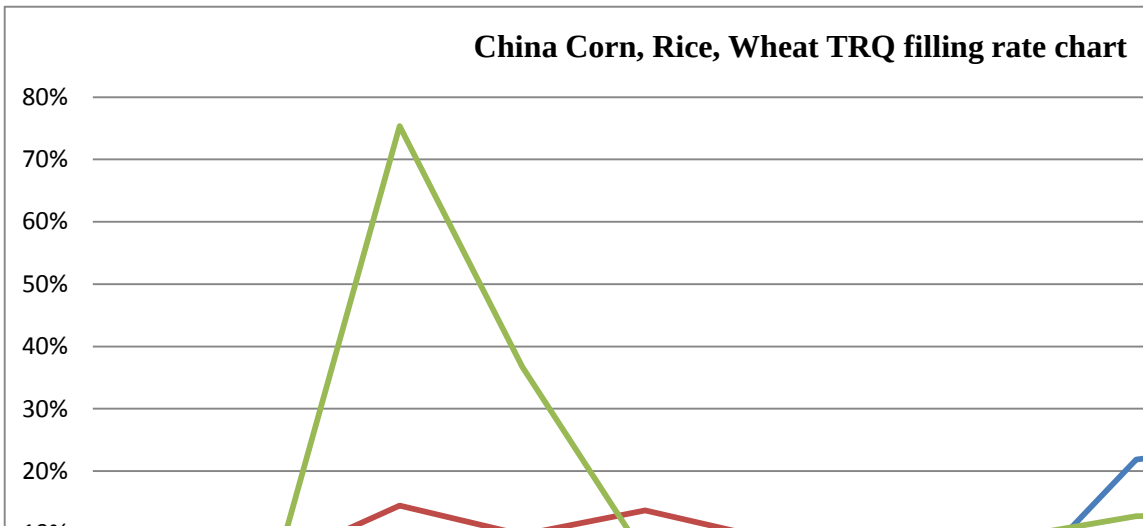
The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) announced the 2015 TRQ for wheat, rice and corn in December 2014. The total quantities are shown below. The TRQ fill rates for corn, wheat and rice has fluctuated significantly, but has generally remained below 50 percent.

2015 Grain Tariff Rate Quota Allocation in 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%

NDRC has reportedly tied the allocation of import quotas for rice, corn and wheat in 2015 to purchases from government reserves for the first time (see GAIN report CH15012). This news was widely and consistently reported by industry associations and news outlets. Companies in seven main consuming regions (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan) and four ethanol producers (COFCO Zhaodong, Jilin Fuel Ethanol, Anhui Fengyuan and Henan Tianguan) are eligible to bid for 1.2 times the amount of grain they purchase from state reserves. All other companies are limited to bidding on the amount of grain they purchase from state reserves.

On January 6-8, 2015 NDRC auctioned import quotas for two million tons of wheat, five million tons of corn, four million tons of indica rice and four million tons of japonica rice. According to industry sources, less than 1.8 million of the 5 million tons of corn quotas put up for auction was sold despite the large difference between domestic and international corn prices. Rice auctions also performed poorly. Authorities announced that unsold quotas would be put back up for auction.

On April 24, 2015 NDRC commenced a second auction for import quotas totaling 1.1 million tons of corn, 1.75 million tons of indica rice, three million tons of japonica rice and 2.4 million tons of wheat. The average closing rate as of April 24, 2015 was 35 percent for corn, 25 percent for corn, two percent for indica rice, and six percent for japonica rice. Industry experts expect the final closing rate to be low given the high prices and inconsistent quality.



Source: World Trade Organization

China historical TRQ Quote (in '000 Mt)												
	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Corn	*5,850*	*6,525*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*	*7,200*
Rice	*3,990*	*4,655*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*	*5,320*
Wheat	*8,468*	*9,052*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*	*9,636*

Source: World Trade Organization

Production, Supply and Demand Tables

Wheat	**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**		**2015/2016**	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2013		Jul 2014		Jul 2015	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	24,117	24,117	24,100	24,100		24,100
Beginning Stocks	53,960	53,960	60,274	44,312		39,976
Production	121,930	121,930	126,000	126,164		125,000
MY Imports	6,773	6,773	1,500	1,100		1,200
TY Imports	6,773	6,773	1,500	1,100		1,200
TY Imp. from U.S.	3,900	4,220	0	140		150
Total Supply	182,663	182,663	187,774	171,576		166,176
MY Exports	889	651	1,000	1,000		1,000
TY Exports	889	651	1,000	1,000		1,000
Feed and Residual	21,000	21,000	23,000	15,000		14,500
FSI Consumption	100,500	116,700	101,000	115,600		115,000
Total Consumption	121,500	137,700	124,000	130,600		129,500
Ending Stocks	60,274	44,312	62,774	39,976		35,676
Total Distribution	182,663	182,663	187,774	171,576		166,176
Yield	5.06	5.06	5.23	5.24		5.19

Corn	**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**		**2015/2016**	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	36,318	36,318	37,000	37,000		37,700
Beginning Stocks	67,570	67,570	77,315	77,257		79,737
Production	218,490	218,490	215,500	215,500		226,000
MY Imports	3,277	3,277	3,000	3,000		3,000
TY Imports	3,277	3,277	3,000	3,000		3,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	2,386	2,386	0	103		100
Total Supply	289,337	289,337	295,815	295,757		308,737
MY Exports	22	80	100	20		20
TY Exports	22	80	100	20		20
Feed and Residual	154,000	154,000	158,000	158,000		160,000
FSI Consumption	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000		60,000
Total Consumption	212,000	212,000	216,000	216,000		220,000
Ending Stocks	77,315	77,257	79,715	79,737		88,717

Total Distribution	289,337	289,337	295,815	295,757		308,737
Yield	6.02	6.02	5.82	5.82		5.99

Rice, Milled	**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**		**2015/2016**	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2013		Jul 2014		Jul 2015	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	30,312	30,312	30,310	30,310		30,310
Beginning Stocks	46,826	46,826	46,814	46,699		47,099
Milled Production	142,530	142,530	144,500	144,500		146,300
Rough Production	203,614	203,614	206,429	206,429		209,000
Milling Rate (.9999)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		7,000
MY Imports	4,015	3,900	4,400	4,300		4,300
TY Imports	4,168	3,800	4,500	4,200		4,200
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	193,371	193,256	195,714	195,499		197,699
MY Exports	257	257	400	400		350
TY Exports	393	300	400	400		350
Consumption and Residual	146,300	146,300	148,400	148,000		151,000
Ending Stocks	46,814	46,699	46,914	47,099		46,349
Total Distribution	193,371	193,256	195,714	195,499		196,649
Yield (Rough)	6.72	6.72	6.81	6.81		6.89

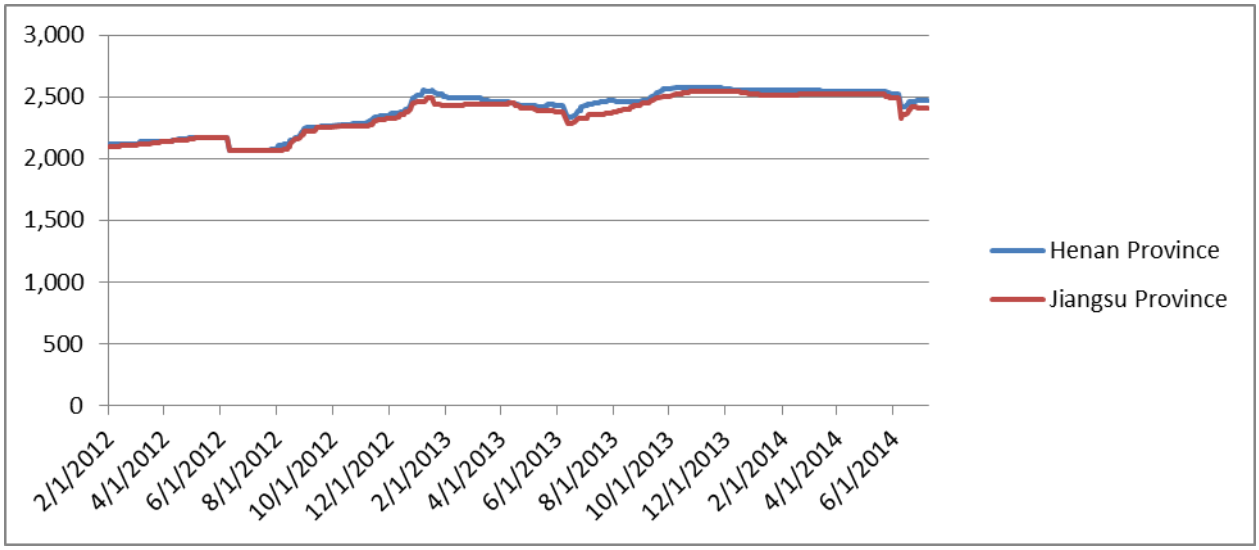
Sorghum	**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**		**2015/2016**	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct-15	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	650	650	670	650		650
Beginning Stocks	326	326	376	376		451
Production	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600		2,600
MY Imports	4,161	4,161	8,500	8,500		9,000
TY Imports	4,161	4,161	8,500	8,500		9,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	4,879	3,812				8,000
Total Supply	7,187	7,187	11,576	11,476		12,051
MY Exports	11	11	25	25		30
TY Exports	11	11	25	25		30
Feed and Residual	4,800	4,800	9,100	9,000		9,300
FSI Consumption	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		1,900

Total Consumption	6,800	6,800	11,100	11,000		11,200
Ending Stocks	376	376	451	451		821
Total Distribution	7,187	7,187	11,576	11,476		12,051
Yield	4.15	4.15	4.03	4.00		4.00

Barley China	**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**		**2015/2016**	
Market Begin Year	Oct-13		Oct 2014		Oct-15	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	450	450	450	440		420
Beginning Stocks	343	343	434	413		413
Production	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,500		1,400
MY Imports	4,891	4,891	6,000	6,000		7,000
TY Imports	4,891	4,891	6,000	6,000		7,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	3		0
Total Supply	6,734	6,734	7,984	7,913		8,813
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
Feed and Residual	2,400	2,400	3,500	3,500		4,200
FSI Consumption	3,900	3,900	4,100	4,000		4,200
Total Consumption	6,300	6,300	7,600	7,500		8,400
Ending Stocks	434	434	384	413		413
Total Distribution	6,734	6,734	7,984	7,913		8,965
Yield	3.33	3.33	3.44	3.41		3.33

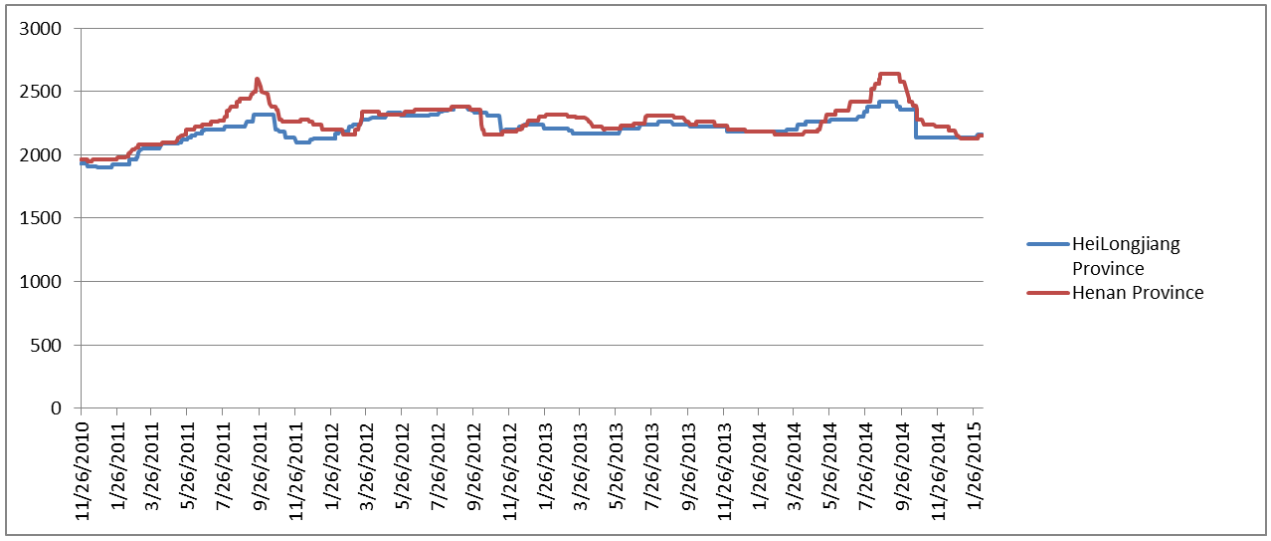
Price Tables

China average wholesale wheat price 2012-2014 (RMB / ton)



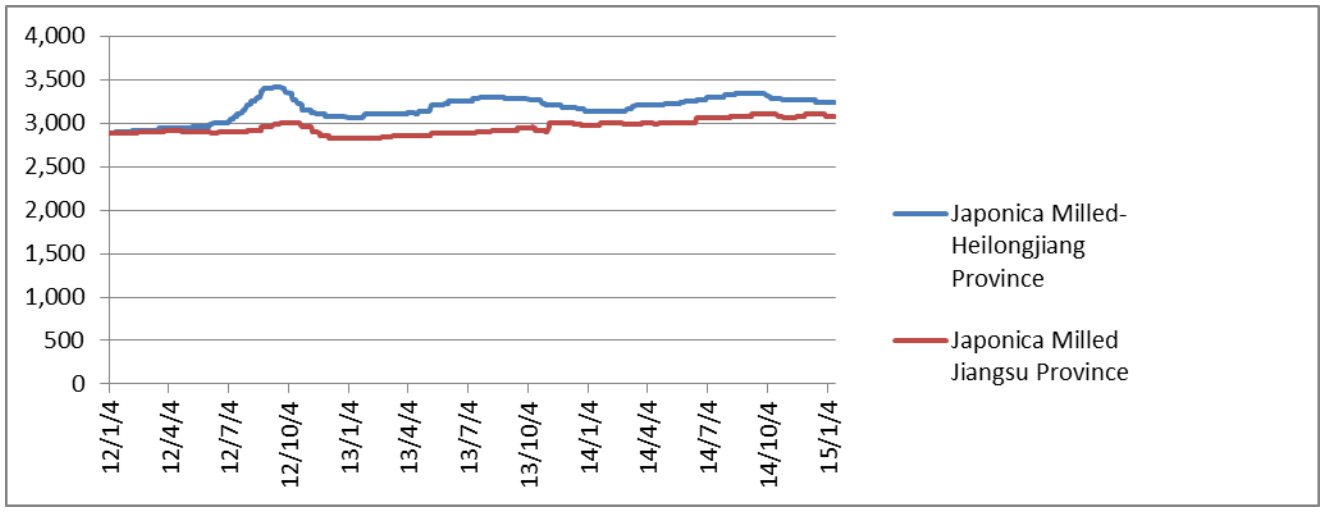
Source: CNGOIC

China average wholesale Corn prices 2012-2014 (RMB / ton)



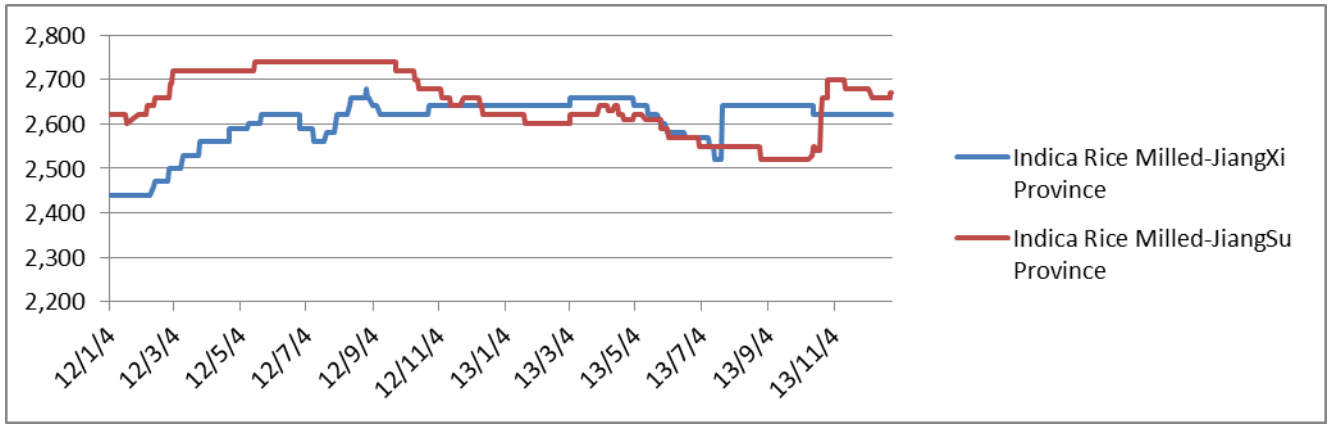
Source: CNGOIC

China average wholesale Japonica Rice (milled) 2012-2014 (RMB / ton)



Source: CNGOIC

China average wholesale Indica Rice (milled) 2012-2014 (RMB / ton)



Source: CNGOIC

Price Tables

Table 6. Corn Price Table

China's Average Corn Wholesale Prices

(Renminbi per ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.2)		
	Production Region/1	Consumption Region/2
January (2013)	2,232	2,509
February	2,210	2,482
March	2,182	2,459
April	2,170	2,418
May	2,170	2,428
June	2,210	2,444
July	2,233	2,479
August	2,256	2,451
September	2,239	2,513
October	2,220	2,441
November	2,220	2,469
December	2,182	2,421
January (2014)	2,180	2,335
February	2,180	2,330
March	2,191	2,472
April	2,250	2,526
May	2,264	2,544
June	2,280	2,531
July	2,306	2,567
August	2,397	2,634
September	2,398	2,647
October	2,250	2,447
November	2,140	2,417
December	2,140	2,364
January (2015)	2,130	2,382
February	2,145	2,387
/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 ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.2)

	Henan Province	Jiangsu Province
January (2013)	2,530	2,459
February	2,491	2,440
March	2,472	2,440
April	2,448	2,437
May	2,431	2,385
June	2,386	2,324
July	2,452	2,357
August	2,461	2,406
September	2,513	2,476
October	2,574	2,559
November	2,569	2,540
December	2,552	2,533
January(2014)	2,550	2,512
February	2,551	2,516
March	2,511	2,550
April	2,516	2,550
May	2,520	2,545
June	2,520	2,540
July	2,513	2,536
August	2,411	2,462
September	2,410	2,470

Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center

Table 8. Rice Price Table (Japonica)

China's Average Wholesale Japonica Rice (milled) Price		
(Renminbi per ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.2)		
	Jiangsu Province	Heilongjiang Province
January (2012)	3,970	4,040
February	3,965	4,050
March	3,996	4,060
April	4,000	4,060
May	4,000	4,065
June	4,000	4,080

July	4,023	4,119
August	4,050	4,291
September	4,060	4,448
October	4,049	4,404
November	4,016	4,261
December	4,018	4,102
January (2013)	4,036	4,045
February	4,027	3,992
March	4,040	4,000
April	4,051	3,986
May	4,053	4,064
June	4,047	4,172
July	4,074	4,200
August	4,067	4,182
September	4,056	4,133
October	4,056	4,133
November	4,075	4,071
December	4,080	4,037
January (2014)	4,085	4,060
February	4,086	4,060
March	4,069	4,060
April	4,084	4,120
May	4,091	4,140
June	4,132	4,172
July	4,173	4,208
August	4,193	4,261
September	4,219	4,306
October	4,201	4,317
November	4,182	4,235
December	4,226	4,215
January (2015)	4,418	4,202

Source: CNGOIC

Rice Price Table (Indica)

China's Average Wholesale Indica Rice (milled) Price		
(Renminbi per ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.2)		
	Hunan Province	Guangdong Province
January (2013)	3,790	3,860
February	3,800	3,870
March	3,791	3,860
April	3,790	3,860
May	3,778	3,850
June	3,750	3,772
July	3,705	3,725
August	3,670	3,711
September	3,650	3,727
October	3,650	3,744
November	3,648	3,791
December	3,659	3,802
January (2014)	3,706	3,820
February	3,706	3,776
March	3,706	3,776
April	3,706	3,775
May	3,716	3,764
June	3,692	3,764
July	3,692	3,764
August	3,674	3,694
September	3,815	3,856
October	3,819	3,896
November	3,819	3,913
December	3,791	3,934
January (2015)	3,791	3,934

Trade Tables

Table 9. Corn Trade Table

China Corn Import by Origin, MY 2013/14 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	1,657,701,073	1,178,792,679	199,576,059	240,502,813	3,276,572,624
Argentina	52	113,418	22,987	55	136,512
Austria	0	86	0	0	86
Brazil	4	197	0	5	206
Bulgaria	404,180	4,093,000	796,469	1,109,620	6,403,269
Canada	20,412	0	0	0	20,412
Chile	18	2,609	12,789	34,683	50,099
China	0	0	1	0	1
France	158	692	5,401	101	6,352
Germany	1,026	75,307	3,664	0	79,997
Hungary	0	10	0	20	30
India	28	198	15,639	2,340,312	2,356,177
Israel	0	0	4	0	4
Laos	67,717,617	8,480,800	5,819,600	12,571,490	94,589,507
Mexico	0	0	14	0	14
Myanmar	17,914,000	0	9,993,978	2,137,560	30,045,538
New Zealand	0	0	150	0	150
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	103,375	176,000	50,000	0	329,375
Philippines	0	36	0	39	75
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	1	0	0	0	1
Russia	1,252,960	366,140	2,419,845	4,767,020	8,805,965
South Africa	473,000	30	0	0	473,030
Taiwan	20	0	0	5,000	5,020
Thailand	3,100,000	112,436,296	50,597,432	14,329,050	180,462,778
Turkey	0	0	18	0	18
Ukraine	108,866,492	193,486,555	50,300,000	167,262,780	519,915,827
United Kingdom	0	0	359	0	359
United States	1,457,847,730	859,561,305	79,537,709	35,945,078	2,432,891,822
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2014/15 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	980,477,495				**980,477,495**
Argentina	257,160				**257,160**
Austria	0				**0**

Brazil	0				**0**
Bulgaria	128,106,940				**128,106,940**
Canada	0				**0**
Chile	20,056				**20,056**
China	0				**0**
France	65				**65**
Germany	101,402				**101,402**
Hungary	0				**0**
India	2,714,200				**2,714,200**
Israel	0				**0**
Laos	83,174,470				**83,174,470**
Mexico	0				**0**
Myanmar	30,045,860				**30,045,860**
New Zealand	0				**0**
Pakistan	1,045,750				**1,045,750**
Peru	50,000				**50,000**
Philippines	0				**0**
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	0				**0**
Russia	18,279,981				**18,279,981**
South Africa	0				**0**
Taiwan	0				**0**
Thailand	111,410,034				**111,410,034**
Turkey	0				**0**
Ukraine	553,246,667				**553,246,667**
United Kingdom	330				**330**
United States	52,024,580				**52,024,580**
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2013/14 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	6,228,934	1,246,415	4,586,740	10,301,559	**22,363,648**
Bangladesh	30,000	0	0	5,000	**35,000**
Chile	74	0	0	0	**74**
Cote d Ivoire	2,000	0	0	0	**2,000**
Korea, North	5,227,270	1,192,200	2,227,980	9,065,286	**17,712,736**
Korea, South	0	0	0	96,850	**96,850**
Laos	776,150	0	0	1,133,900	**1,910,050**
Mali	0	6	0	0	**6**

Pakistan	53,440	3,044	0	0	**56,484**
Russia	0	50,000	100,000	0	**150,000**
Sierra Leone	0	0	420	0	**420**
Singapore	0	0	2,258,320	0	**2,258,320**
South Africa	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tanzania	0	1,150	0	0	**1,150**
Tonga	0	0	0	20	**20**
Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	0	503	**503**
Turkey	0	15	0	0	**15**
Uganda	0	0	20	0	**20**
Vietnam	140,000	0	0	0	**140,000**
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2014/15 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	3,871,604				3,871,604
Angola	5,000				5,000
Bangladesh	250				250
Canada	124,368				124,368
Kazakhstan	19,107				19,107
Korea, North	3,172,800				3,172,800
Korea, South	145,170				145,170
Laos	286,370				286,370
United Kingdom	689				689
Vietnam	117,850				117,850
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 10. Wheat Trade Table

China Wheat Import by Origin, MY 2013/14 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	1,462,700	2,688,065	1,866,357	726,904	**6744026**
Australia	1,300,326	2,177,239	588,780	153,316	**4219661**
Austria	101,426	69,614	898,119	356,985	**1426144**
Belgium	27,125	242,351	165,303	146,418	**581198**
Brazil	17,237	62,526	138,442	57,057	**275262**
Canada	3,910	7,510	8,118	1,426	**20963**
China	3,613	3,204	3,115	3,144	**13075**

Denmark	1,920	1,975	1,876	2,257	**8029**
Egypt	1,319	1,389	1,457	1,284	**5449**
France	900	0	0	0	**900**
Germany	808	466	578	573	**2425**
Greece	781	772	638	1,057	**3248**
Hong Kong	739	1,042	354	339	**2474**
Hungary	649	3,287	3,301	1,142	**8379**
India	523	381	331	457	**1692**
Indonesia	421	318	221	318	**1278**
Iran	240	350	244	350	**1184**
Italy	233	115,126	54,926	117	**170402**
Other	529	516	554	664	**2263**
HS code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240,100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Import by Origin, MY 2014/15 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	304,098	152,840			**456,937**
Australia	91,843	31,521			**123,364**
Austria	86,547	54,781			**141,328**
Belgium	94,827	4,431			**99,258**
Brazil	13,411	43,049			**56,460**
Canada	1,068	2,680			**3,748**
China	4,451	3,900			**8,351**
Denmark	2,282	2,610			**4,892**
Egypt	1,756	2,262			**4,018**
France	0	0			**0**
Germany	764	708			**1,473**
Greece	995	436			**1,431**
Hong Kong	741	916			**1,657**
Hungary	3,043	3,257			**6,300**
India	471	231			**702**
Indonesia	704	805			**1,509**
Iran	273	277			**550**
Italy	300	65			**364**
Other	622	909			**1,532**
HS code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240,100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)

Country	JUL-SEP	OCT-DEC	JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	TOTAL
World	170,011	184,890	142,908	152,708	**650,517**
Algeria	47,876	49,960	44,135	46,414	**188,385**
Angola	35,945	41,704	26,013	18,312	**121,973**
Antigua & Barbuda	15,275	17,518	15,891	17,093	**65,777**
Argentina	12,956	12,419	9,962	12,495	**47,833**
Armenia	5,860	5,625	4,655	6,134	**22,273**
Australia	4,705	4,453	4,283	4,677	**18,118**
Austria	4,588	4,703	4,175	4,441	**17,908**
Bahamas	4,213	4,414	3,007	4,424	**16,057**
Bangladesh	3,242	4,313	3,716	3,675	**14,947**
Barbados	3,085	2,886	1,966	2,493	**10,430**
Belgium	2,823	3,128	2,298	4,363	**12,612**
Belize	2,133	3,102	2,030	2,746	**10,010**
Benin	2,127	2,295	1,996	1,989	**8,406**
Bolivia	1,839	2,001	1,259	1,376	**6,474**
Botswana	1,785	2,042	979	1,433	**6,239**
Brazil	1,774	2,459	859	1,648	**6,740**
Brunei Darussalam	1,700	1,634	910	1,038	**5,281**
Bulgaria	1,657	2,115	1,606	1,391	**6,769**
Burkina Faso	1,386	1,499	839	1,447	**5,171**
Others	15,043	16,621	12,329	15,121	**59,114**
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240, 100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	154,548	166,211			**320,759**
Algeria	46,363	49,283			**95,646**
Angola	19,745	24,719			**44,464**
Antigua & Barbuda	16,373	18,219			**34,592**
Argentina	12,856	13,385			**26,241**
Armenia	6,040	6,239			**12,280**
Australia	4,608	4,130			**8,738**
Austria	4,610	4,668			**9,278**
Bahamas	4,015	4,408			**8,422**
Bangladesh	3,212	4,195			**7,406**
Barbados	2,877	2,647			**5,523**
Belgium	3,124	3,220			**6,344**
Belize	2,356	3,490			**5,845**

Benin	2,289	2,217			**4,507**
Bolivia	1,579	1,170			**2,749**
Botswana	2,810	2,197			**5,006**
Brazil	1,792	2,545			**4,337**
Brunei Darussalam	982	1,155			**2,138**
Bulgaria	1,353	2,128			**3,482**
Burkina Faso	1,265	785			**2,050**
Others	16,299	15,411			**31,710**
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240, 100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 11. Rice Trade Table

China Rice Import by Origin, MY 2013/14 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	397,949	529,499	490,927	828,239	**2,246,614**
Cambodia	2,445	4,349	11,743	3,154	**21,691**
Canada	0	0	0	0	**0**
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	**0**
Greece	0	0	0	0	**0**
India	26	0	52	0	**78**
Italy	0	0	0	0	**0**
Japan	0	47	0	24	**71**
Korea, North	0	0	0	0	**0**
Laos	868	11,485	0	3,246	**15,599**
Myanmar	1,637	4,732	0	4,247	**10,615**
Pakistan	28,292	61,206	169,853	116,766	**376,116**
Philippines	0	0	2	0	**2**
Russia	0	190	0	0	**190**
Taiwan	180	90	153	265	**688**
Thailand	47,684	137,223	141,212	170,234	**496,354**
United States	0	0	260	0	**260**
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	**0**
Vietnam	316,818	310,179	167,651	530,303	**1,324,950**
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090, 10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Import by Origin, MY 2014/15 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**

World	508,027	730,058			**1,238,085**
Cambodia	7,874	17,611			**25,485**
Canada	0	0			**0**
Costa Rica	0	0			**0**
Greece	0	0			**0**
India	0	0			**0**
Italy	0	0			**0**
Japan	0	66			**66**
Korea, North	60	0			**60**
Laos	585	13,995			**14,580**
Myanmar	0	5,255			**5,255**
Pakistan	12,740	107,362			**120,101**
Philippines	0	0			**0**
Russia	0	988			**988**
Taiwan	379	54			**433**
Thailand	167,741	248,581			**416,322**
United States	0	0			**0**
Uruguay	0	0			**0**
Vietnam	318,648	336,148			**654,796**
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090, 10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2013/2014 (Tons)

Country	JUL-SEP	OCT-DEC	JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	TOTAL
World	84,414	115,243	31,197	49,149	**280,004**
Korea, South	49,482	75,443	17,700	10,000	**152,625**
Korea, North	18,020	12,341	1,241	12,591	**44,193**
Hong Kong	6,474	4,496	4,463	8,149	**23,582**
Mongolia	5,116	7,535	2,624	7,766	**23,041**
Russia	2,364	1,278	1,176	2,031	**6,849**
Kyrgyzstan	1,171	766	149	490	**2,576**
Angola	134	55	0	0	**189**
Kazakhstan	60	0	0	0	**60**
Japan	160	310	256	148	**874**
Macau	50	250	25	100	**425**
Indonesia	601	4	150	576	**1,331**
Philippines	0	800	0	0	**800**
Singapore	0	0	0	16	**16**
Others	782	11,965	3,413	7,283	**23,443**

HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090 ,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	98,715	240,010			**338,725**
Korea, South	36,543	172,378			**208,921**
Korea, North	41,256	8,796			**50,052**
Hong Kong	6,243	5,359			**11,602**
Mongolia	7,356	5,611			**12,967**
Russia	2,091	2,458			**4,549**
Kyrgyzstan	523	474			**997**
Angola	64	32			**96**
Kazakhstan	0	0			**0**
Japan	0	24,300			**24,300**
Macau	117	258			**375**
Indonesia	5	516			**521**
Philippines	1,168	2,138			**3,306**
Singapore	0	50			**50**
Others	3,349	17,641			**20,989**
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090 ,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 12. Barley Trade Table

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	616,230	983,253	1,446,972	1,843,935	**4,890,390**
Argentina	0	0	30,740	0	**30,740**
Australia	393,045	914,554	1,219,554	1,302,947	**3,830,100**
Canada	132,283	60,060	182,091	149,068	**523,502**
China	0	0	0	0	**0**
Denmark	2,147	2,935	2,065	0	**7,146**
Finland	0	0	0	106	**106**
France	88,754	4,808	8,000	274,598	**376,161**
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	**0**
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	**0**

Ukraine	0	0	4,082	117,215	**121,296**
United States	0	897	441	0	**1,338**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000,10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	1,138,796	2,659,474			**3,798,270**
Argentina	49,500	0			**49,500**
Australia	440,076	1,827,639			**2,267,715**
Canada	168,403	314,360			**482,763**
China	1	0			**1**
Denmark	3,981	22,248			**26,229**
Finland	0	0			**0**
France	476,835	429,796			**906,631**
Lebanon	0	0			**0**
Mongolia	0	0			**0**
Switzerland	0	0			**0**
Ukraine	0	64,869			**64,869**
United States	0	563			**563**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000,10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	282	178	24	14	**497**
Hong Kong	141	89	12	7	**249**
India	120	80	0	0	**200**
Japan	10	0	0	0	**10**
Korea, North	7	9	11	6	**33**
Korea, South	3	0	0	0	**3**
Malaysia	1	0	0	0	**1**
New Zealand	0	0	1	0	**1**
United States	0	0	0	1	**1**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**

World	14	30			**44**
Hong Kong	7	22			**29**
India	0	0			**0**
Japan	0	0			**0**
Korea, North	6	8			**14**
Korea, South	0	0			**0**
Malaysia	0	0			**0**
New Zealand	1	0			**1**
United States	0	0			**0**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 13. Sorghum Trade Table

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	473,354	450,539	500,672	1,527,325	**2,951,890**
Australia	470,446	136,427	11,443	79,012	**697,328**
United States	2,908	314,111	489,229	1,448,313	**2,254,561**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**Total**
World	1,681,304	2,066,588	2,268,537		**6,016,429**
Australia	120,064	146,442	33,539		**300,045**
United States	1,561,240	1,920,146	2,234,997		**5,716,383**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Exports by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	**JUL-SEP**	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
World	1,058	5,157	3,159	1,398	**10,772**
Australia	0	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	0	0	0	2	**2**
Germany	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hong Kong	0	0	0	3	**3**
Japan	0	52	24	6	**82**
Korea, North	0	0	0	0	**0**
Korea, South	340	2,413	1,000	640	**4,393**

Malaysia	20	20	20	20	**78**
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	**1**
Panama	0	0	11	11	**22**
Portugal	0	0	0	0	**0**
Taiwan	689	2,670	2,095	709	**6,163**
United Kingdom	0	0	2	2	**4**
United States	9	2	6	7	**24**
Vietnam	0	0	1	0	**1**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Exports by Destination, MY 2014/2015 (Tons)					
	JUL-SEP	**OCT-DEC**	**JAN-MAR**	**APR-JUN**	**TOTAL**
Country	1,195	4,276	2,460		**7,931**
Australia	1	1	2		**3**
Canada	0	0	0		**0**
Germany	8	0	2		**9**
Hong Kong	0	0	0		**0**
Japan	0	5	18		**23**
Korea, North	24	0	0		**24**
Korea, South	600	1,304	1,758		**3,662**
Malaysia	0	20	22		**42**
Netherlands	0	2	2		**4**
Panama	4	4	0		**8**
Portugal	0	4	0		**4**
Taiwan	543	2,935	636		**4,114**
United Kingdom	0	0	0		**0**
United States	15	2	21		**38**
Vietnam	0	0	0		**0**
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas