Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/29/2013

GAIN Report Number: 13015

China - Peoples Republic of

Grain and Feed Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:
MY 2013/14 wheat production is estimated at 118 million tons on strong profit signals and growing conditions. Corn acreage and production are estimated to rise slightly as are imports due to rising feed and industrial demand. Rice production is forecast at 206 million tons on average yields and faces growing imports of lower quality rice from Vietnam and Pakistan due to its price advantage. Government grain support policies including direct payments to farmers, subsidies for the purchase of farm machinery, and price support programs will continue to expand. Even so, limited arable land, water, and other resource constraints will hinder future Chinese grain production.

Executive Summary:

For marketing year (MY) 2013/14, wheat production is estimated at 118 million tons on better than average yields. For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, livestock farmers are expected to use less wheat for feeding applications on expectations of relatively lower corn prices. If head blight affected wheat comprises a significant proportion of stocks, this would most likely increase wheat prices and influence future import decisions.

MY 2013/14 corn acreage and production are both estimated to rise one percent to 35.3 million hectares and 210 million tons, respectively, over last year. Provincial governments expressed concern that recent wet weather and snow might affect planting pace (which will start around the end of April in the northeast), but it is unclear if this will have an effect. For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14 corn imports are estimated at 3 million tons and 4 million tons on strong feed and industrial demand.

For MY 2013/14, total (rough) rice production is forecast at 206 million tons on average yields. In MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, rice imports are estimated at 2.4 million tons and 2.5 million tons. In the last two years, lower quality rice from Vietnam and Pakistan dominated the import market due to its relatively lower price over domestic varieties.

Productions costs are expected to continue to rise. According to a National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) survey on grains (including corn, rice, and wheat), in 2012 combined input, land, and labor costs climbed 10 percent to RMB 13,140 per Ha. Specifically, land, fertilizer, and seed prices rose five, nine, and 17 percent. For 2013, some industry contacts believe the rate of grain production costs increases will slow, with some estimates as low as six percent on less expensive fertilizer due to expectations of lower coal prices and production surpluses.

Wheat

Production

For marketing year (MY) 2013/14, wheat production is estimated at 118 million tons on better than average yields. MY 2012/13 wheat production is revised to 120 million tons to correspond with the official USDA estimate. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), MY 2013/14 winter wheat conditions are rated above average, with planted area rising by 1 million mu (or 660,000 Hectares (Ha)). Reportedly, this increase is due to a higher government purchase price for wheat (see Policy section), which offers better profit margins than other competing crops such as cotton (estimated to have lower acreage in the north China plain).

Consumption

For MY 2012/13 and 2013/14, overall flour consumption remains stable, although demand continues to grow for higher value bakery products. Industry sources reported that the protein content found in imported wheat varieties are preferable for producing specialty bakery goods. Imported wheat is used to make cakes, biscuits, and Asian noodles. However, China's Tariff-Rate quota (TRQ) limits the purchase of wheat imports, which invariably affects the growth of China's burgeoning bakery industry.

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, livestock farmers are expected to use less wheat for feeding on expectations of relatively lower corn prices. Moreover, because the MY 2012/13 wheat crop was affected by head blight (industry sources noted high vomitoxin levels in parts of Jiangsu, Anhui and Henan provinces (see GAIN 12066),) many feed mills reportedly are utilizing less wheat due to feed safety concerns. Because of head blight, Post believes MY 2012/13 feed consumption includes a relatively higher proportion of residual or loss.

Trade

For MY 2013/14, Chinese wheat imports are estimated to shrink to 2 million tons on strong wheat production. Due to expectations of higher international wheat prices and relatively more competitive domestic corn prices, trade sources believe that the Chinese government is unlikely to issue any additional wheat import quotas for feed use. In MY 2012/13 wheat imports are estimated at 3 million tons. The private TRQ is primarily utilized to import high quality wheat (See wheat consumption section). Because of low international wheat prices, the Chinese government reportedly utilized the state TRQ to import additional wheat for feed use.

Industry contacts noted that some flour mills (particularly those located in north China) do not want to purchase U.S. winter wheat since local CIQ officials may require fumigation for *Tilletia controversa* (TCK), which would be an additional expense. Because of the possibility of added costs, last year some end users purchased Australian wheat in lieu of U.S. winter classes.

For MY 2013/14, China's wheat exports are estimated at 800,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year. COFCO, a state owned enterprise, is the only entity that can export wheat. China primarily exports flour or processed products to neighboring countries or Special Administrative Regions such as North Korea, South Korea, and Hong Kong.

Marketing

State grain companies purchase and store the majority of Chinese wheat, and have the option to utilize preferential government loans for these activities. Because the government holds the majority of wheat reserves, flour mills buy directly from central government auctions, which are held weekly by the State Administration for Grains (SAG) (for information on auctions see GAIN CH13004).

Stocks

There are no official statistics available for wheat stocks. As noted in the quarterly update GAIN CH13004, a large portion of MY 2012/13 Fulsarium-infected wheat is held in state reserves. Reportedly, wheat can be stored for 3 years in state reserve grain silos. Although stocked for use in future marketing years, this wheat may be unusable for feed or food applications. If head blight affected wheat comprises a significant proportion of stocks, this would most likely spur wheat prices and influence future import decisions.

Corn
Production

MY 2013/14 corn acreage and production are both estimated to rise one percent to 35.3 million Ha and 210 million tons. Farmers are expected to grow more corn over soybeans or pulses (see GAIN13007) on expectations of higher returns. State media reported that key grain producing provinces plan to increase overall grain production by encouraging crops with higher yield potential. For instance, the Heilongjiang local government wants to expand corn and rice acreage at the expense of soybeans. It has set a corn acreage target of 100 million mu (or 6.6 million Ha), an 11 percent increase from last year.

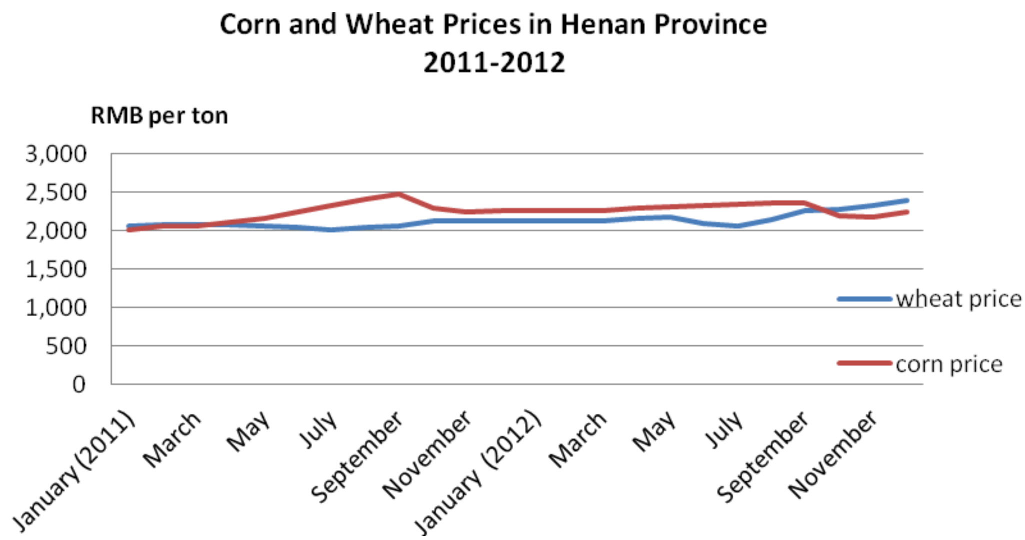
For MY 2013/14, provincial governments expressed concern that recent wet weather and snow might affect planting pace (which will start around the end of April in the northeast), but it is unclear if this will have an effect. Industry expects a slower sale rate for northeast corn on expectations of a bumper crop in the north China plain. Because of lower transportation costs, south China end-users (e.g. feed mills) first source corn from the north China plain before buying from northeast provinces.

In MY 2012/13 industry contacts believe favorable weather contributed to good corn quality in the north China plain. In the northeast, sources report that post harvest rainfall and snow negatively affected corn quality by increasing moisture levels. During the winter, northeast Chinese farmers allow the corn to freeze then, in the spring, immediately dry the corn. However, this year continued snowfall added additional moisture. Reportedly, from March to April, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) asked northeast state grain companies to take all measures to help mechanically dry and purchase the corn. Lower quality corn will be sold at a discounted rate, and should not enter the strategic reserves (which requires a higher grade). It is unclear how much of the corn will be suitable for stocks or feed usage.

Feed Consumption

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, livestock industry feed corn use is expected to continue to grow on high Chinese consumer demand for more expensive meat protein. By the end of CY 2012, many feed mills reported substituting less wheat for corn due to more competitive prices (See wheat consumption section). According to the National Bureau of Statistics, in 2012 meat production (including pork, beef, mutton, and poultry) rose 5.4 percent to 82 million tons. For calendar year (CY) 2013, Post estimates that pork and poultry production will increase four percent.

In calendar year (CY) 2013, the livestock industry may further consolidate because of government incentives, such as recent announcements to offer more insurance subsidies and tax incentives for larger scale farms. In addition, rising feed and labor costs may also encourage smaller producers to exit the industry, as tighter profit margins may eventually become untenable. Current hog prices are very low, and industry contacts note if prolonged may further incite exodus by backyard livestock producers. Pork industry contacts estimate that in CY 2012 corn prices increased five percent, while soybean meal and rice bran prices climbed more than 10 percent.



Source: China National Grain and Oil Information Center

Although MOA's China Feed Industry Association tracks national industrial feed production, there are no official numbers for overall feed usage. Larger farms normally use compound feed, while smaller household operations typically utilize concentrate.

China: Feed Production by Type				
(1,000 tons)	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix
2009	148,132	115,350	26,863	5,925
2010	162,000	129,742	26,480	5,793
2011	180,626	149,150	25,425	6,051
2012	202,000	171,700	24,000	6,300
% Growth 2011	11.50%	14.96%	-3.98%	4.45%
% Growth 2012	12%	15.12%	-5.60%	4.12%

Industrial Use

For MY 2013/14, total industrial corn use (mainly impacted by starch and ethanol production) is forecast to slow to 8 percent on less domestic demand. Major factors include less ethanol demand in the chemical/pharmaceutical sector due to slower industrial growth and by the general public because of a recent plasticizer food safety scandal (which affects liquor (bai jiu) production). For CY 2012, overall ethanol production (composed of hard liquor, fuel ethanol, and chemical/ pharmaceutical) is estimated to grow five percent to 6 million tons.

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14 starch sugar consumption is estimated to rise by 10 percent on more competitive prices. More beverage and food processing sectors are reportedly using more starch sugar (in lieu of natural sugar) to increase profit margins.

Trade

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14 corn imports are estimated at 3 million tons and 4 million tons on strong feed and industrial demand. For MY 2012/13, U.S. corn exports were uncompetitive due to high prices. Depending on export prices and Chinese domestic production, the private sector and government (state reserve) may purchase corn in the next marketing year. Trade sources believe that China has already contracted approximately 1 million tons of U.S. corn for September 2013 delivery. For information on other new suppliers, such as Ukraine and Argentina, please see GAIN CH12022.

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, Laos, Argentina, Ukraine
Barley	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France and Argentina.
AQSIQ Official Notice (Updated in January 2013)	

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, China’s corn exports are reduced to 50,000 tons. The majority of China’s corn exports are destined for North Korea as food aid, which has declined in recent years.

Stocks

Official stock data is not available.

According to the State Administration of Grains (SAG), on an annual basis grain (corn, wheat and rice) loss and waste during storage, transportation, and processing is estimated at 35 million tons. Due to outdated storage facilities and a lack of technical expertise, the SAG believes that the post-harvest loss rate at the household level is eight percent, or 20 million tons. For grain transportation, the annual grain loss or damaged grains is estimated at 7.5 million tons. A senior Chinese official noted that the SAG may further amend the draft Grain Law to encourage grain saving and waste reduction (please see GAIN CH12023 for information on the draft Grain Law, which is still under discussion by Chinese authorities).

Rice

Production
For MY 2013/14, total (rough) rice production is forecast at 206 million tons on average yields. Acreage is forecast to rise slightly, as continued government price support is expected to positively influence planting decisions. In MY 2012/13, total (rough) rice production is estimated at 204 million tons, up two percent from last year, while acreage increased slightly to 30.3 million Ha. Early-season Indica rice production is up two percent to 33.3 million tons.

Consumption

For MY 2013/14 consumption is projected to rise 2 percent to 147 million tons due to modest industrial consumption and population growth. Although Indica rice traditionally is consumed in the south and Japonica in the north, reportedly on a national level, Japonica has gradually become more popular due to its higher quality. Some sources estimate that 60 percent of China's population eats rice on a daily basis.

Trade

In MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, rice imports are estimated at 2.4 million tons and 2.5 million tons. Most imports are from Vietnam, Pakistan and Thailand, and include higher quality rice for blending or high-end markets such as hotels, or lower quality rice for rice noodles (e.g. ramen) or snack foods. In the last two years, lower quality rice from Vietnam and Pakistan dominated the import market due to its relatively lower price over domestic varieties. According to trade sources, because of the high government floor price, imported rice was sold at a discount of USD $50 to $250 per ton. Reportedly, poor quality Indica rice imports (high rate of broken rice) are also used for brewing beer and vinegar production.

For MY 2012/13 and MY 2013/14, rice exports are estimated at 300,000 tons and 200,000 tons. Two state trading companies are licensed to export rice, which are primarily shipped to South Korea and Japan.

Stocks

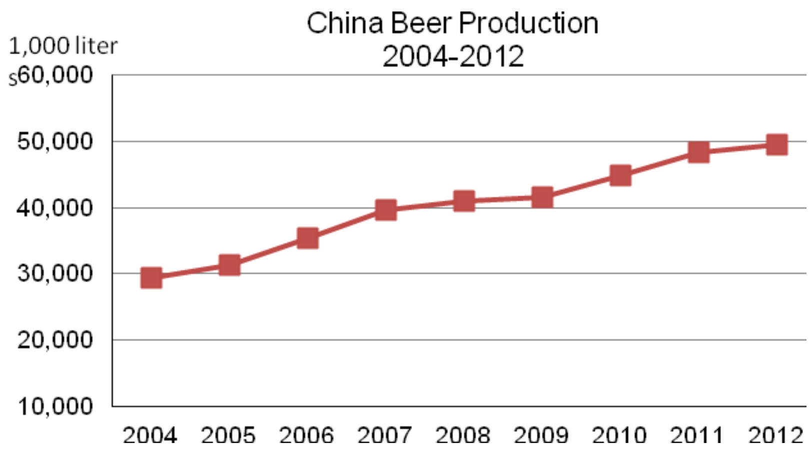
Official national reserve data is not available**.**

Barley
Production

MY 2013/14 production is forecast to decline seven percent to 1.4 million tons on higher corn acreage in Jiangsu province and Inner Mongolia. Despite high brewery demand for barley, farmers reportedly prefer to grow other crops with higher profit potential. In MY 2012/13 barley production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 10 percent due to less acreage. China does not consider barley to be an important feed grain, and the crop receives no financial or other assistance.

Consumption

Barley is mainly used for brewing beer. For CY 2012, beer production is estimated at 49.5 million kiloliters, up 3 percent on growing consumer demand. Consumption (for beer production) is almost two times higher than domestic barley production. According to industry sources, domestic barley protein content is higher than imported barley, and is considered a lower quality product for malting. Due to changes in taste preference, more light beer products are favored by consumers in recent years leading to a reduced use of malting barley per unit of beer production. Thus, Post lowers the overall barley use for food, seed and industrial purposes (brewery mainly) to 3.7 million tons in MY12/13 from the previous estimate of 4.7 million tons.



(Source: National Statistical Bureau)

Trade

For MY 2013/14, imports are forecast at 2.2 million tons on continued brewery sector expansion to meet growing Chinese demand. For MY 2012/13, imports are estimated at 2.0 million tons, 20 percent down from the previous year due to high prices. Australia is the biggest supplier, followed by Canada and Argentina. According to industry sources, Ukraine is currently applying for market access.

Sorghum
Production

In MY 2013/14 planted area is forecast to decline four percent to 1.9 million tons on higher corn acreage. For MY 2012/13, despite a six percent drop in acreage, production is estimated at 2 million tons, unchanged from the previous year on higher yields due to favorable weather in northeast China.

Consumption

Sorghum is mainly used to produce hard liquor. For CY 2013, some industry sources estimate, likely correctly, hard liquor production growth to slow on tighter government spending on social events, such as banquets, and less public expenditure due to the recent plasticizer food safety scandal.

Trade

Due to competitive pricing, in previous marketing years some feed mills and liquor breweries have imported Australian sorghum. However, trade sources believe Australian imports cannot be sustained due to limited exportable supply.

Policy

Rural Agricultural Development Policy and Self Sufficiency
In January 2013, the government issued the No. 1 Document, which provides guidance on agricultural and rural development. According to the document, grain security continues to be a government priority, which means the Chinese government wants to be self-sufficient in grain (with an emphasis on corn, rice, and wheat) production. To accomplish this goal, the government stated plans to increase the minimum purchase price for wheat and rice in 2013, and stockpile corn, soybeans, rapeseeds, cotton, and sugar. Regarding imports, the Document states that the government could adjust import and export duties to boost agricultural supplies. But the document does not clarify if this potential flexibility in quota management would benefit the private sector or continue to be largely state controlled, which in the latter case may not result in a more open trading system. In order to improve domestic production, the Document also encourages the establishment of larger farms through land transfer, and more investment in the agricultural sector, such as the creation of model farms.

Nevertheless, even with improved rural agricultural development policies, limited arable land, water, and other resources will limit future Chinese grain production. With a rising population that is demanding more meat proteins and other higher quality food products, it will be extremely difficult for China to pursue a 95 percent self-sufficiency policy for grains.

Government Subsidies

Since 2004, China implemented a series of policies to promote agricultural production (mainly for grains and oilseeds). The policies include direct payments to grain farmers, subsidies for the purchase of farm machinery, and price support programs. For MY 2013/14, the government of China will continue to expand the support programs for grains and other key crops.

Grain Production Support Program

Government Support Programs in 2008-2012 (in RMB)					
Year	**Direct Payment**	**Seed Subsidy**	**Machinery Subsidy**	**Fuel/fertilizer Subsidy**	**Total**
2012	15.1 billion	NA	20 billion	107.8 billion	142.9 billion
2011	15.1 billion	22 billion	17.5 billion	86 billion	140.60 billion
2010	15.1 billion	20.4 billion	14.49 billion	83.5 billion	133.49 billion
2009	15.1 billion	19.85 billion	13 billion	75.6 billion	123.45 billion
2008	15.1 billion	12.07 billion	4 billion	63.8 billion	102.86 billion

Note: In 2008 seed subsidies covered soybeans, rice, wheat, corn, rapeseed and cotton. In 2009 and years later, the seed subsidies extended to potatoes, hulless barley, and peanuts on a trial basis.
Source: Chinese government websites and state media

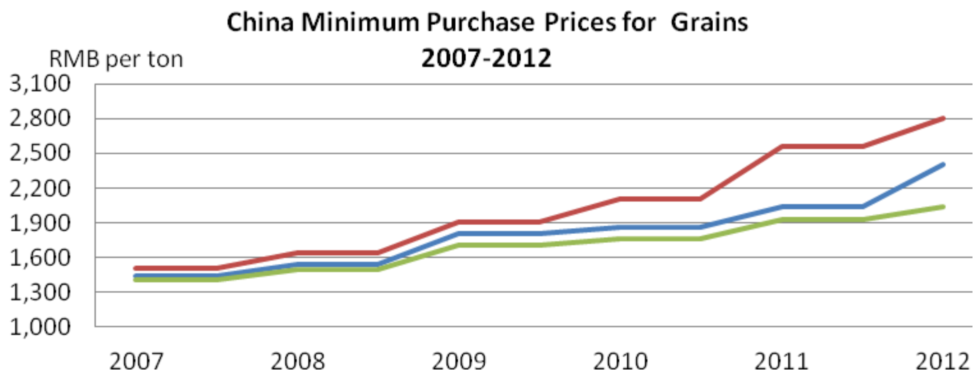
Price Support Programs

Grain Procurement Prices Rise; Management Unwieldy

In order to encourage farmers to plant rice, wheat, and corn, the Chinese government annually raises the grain procurement price, which theoretically guarantees a minimum income for farmers if local state-run depots purchase product. However, the program does have management challenges. For example, media articles mentioned that in July 2012 some local depots could not buy wheat due to a lack of cash or filled warehouses, which allegedly caused some backlash by farmers in major grain producing provinces. This situation reportedly happens every year, as state run grain depots often receive funding late to purchase grains, have limited storage, and are instructed when buying can begin, which may be later than when farmers want to sell.

	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Growth in 2013**	**Growth in 2012**	**Purchase Period**
Rice								

Early Indica (unmilled)	1,800	1,860	2,040	2,400	2,640	10%	17.6%	July-Sept
Japonica (unmilled)	1,900	2,100	2,560	2,800	3,000	7%	9%	Nov-Feb
Wheat								
White Wheat	1,740	1,800	1,900	2,040	NA	7%	7%	May- Sept
Red Wheat	1,660	1,720	1,960	2,040	NA	7%	9%	May- Sept
Wheat Average Floor Price	1,700	1,760	1,960	2,040	2,240	10%	9%	May- Sept
Corn								
Corn Average Floor Price	1,500	1,800	1,980	2,120			7%	Dec 2011-April, 2012

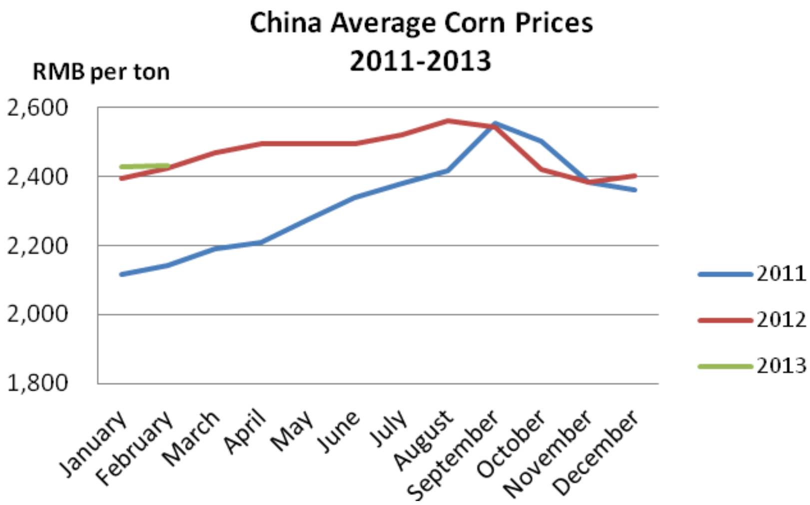


Grain Tariff Rate Quota

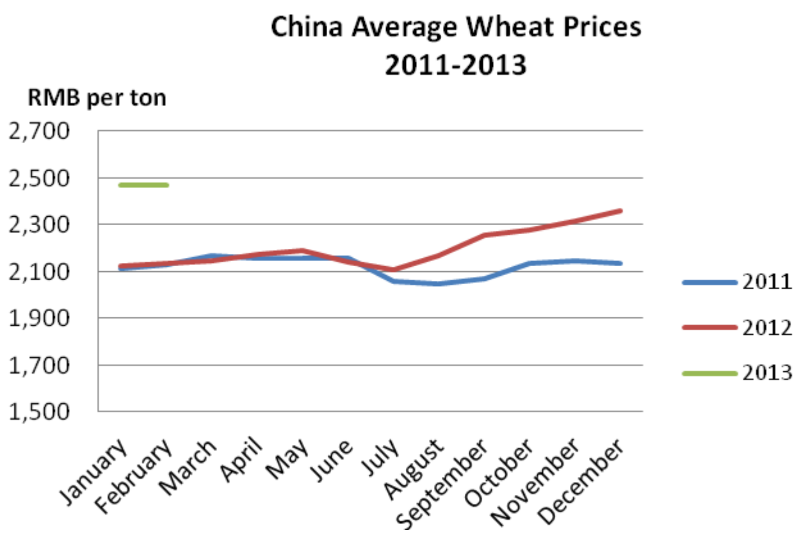
After accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), China established Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for wheat, corn, rice, and several other commodities. Since 2004, the quotas have not changed.

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%

For wheat and corn, most of the quotas are state controlled. During previous market years, the government primarily used state quotas to purchase wheat, rice and corn imports for state reserves. In MY 2013/14, depending on stock levels and market demand, the government may import additional grain if international prices are competitive.



Source: China JCI



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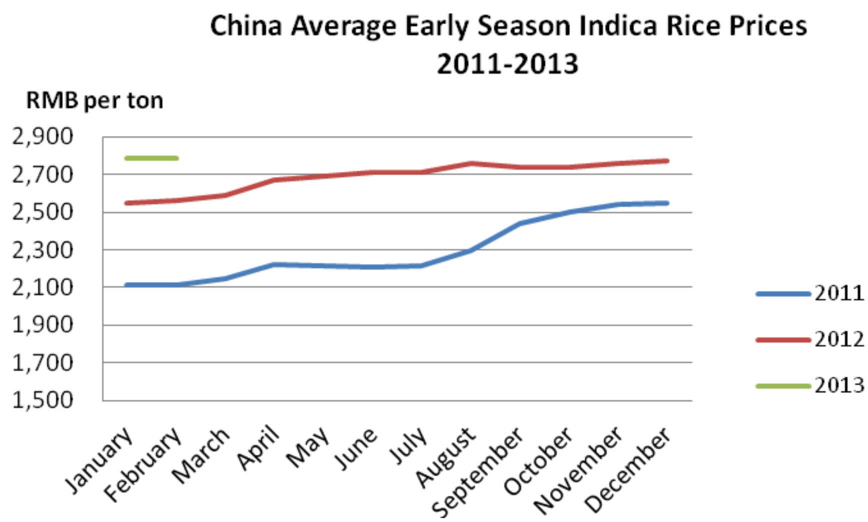
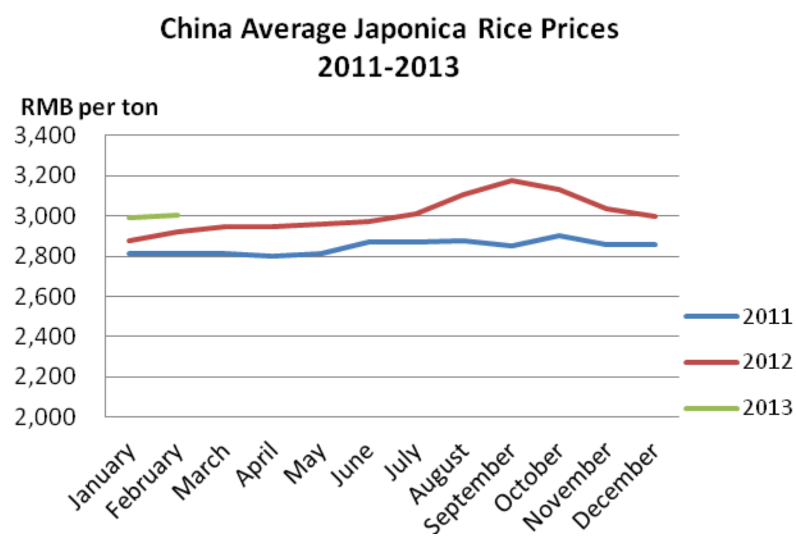


Sources: China JCI



Source: China JCI

PSD Tables

Table 1. Wheat

Wheat China	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		Market Year Begin: Jul 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	24,270	24,270	24,140	24,140		24,250
Beginning Stocks	59,091	59,091	55,946	55,946		58,746
Production	117,400	117,400	120,600	120,600		118,000
MY Imports	2,933	2,933	3,200	3,000		2,000
TY Imports	2,933	2,933	3,200	3,000		2,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	597	597	0	800		800
Total Supply	179,424	179,424	179,746	179,546		178,746
MY Exports	978	978	1,000	800		800
TY Exports	978	978	1,000	800		800
Feed and Residual	24,000	24,000	23,000	20,000		15,000
FSI Consumption	98,500	98,500	100,000	100,000		100,500
Total Consumption	122,500	122,500	123,000	120,000		115,500
Ending Stocks	55,946	55,946	55,746	58,746		62,446
Total Distribution	179,424	179,424	179,746	179,546		178,746

Table 2. Corn

Corn China	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	33,540	33,540	34,950	34,950		35,300
Beginning Stocks	49,415	49,415	59,335	59,335		63,285
Production	192,780	192,780	208,000	208,000		210,000
MY Imports	5,231	5,231	2,500	3,000		4,000
TY Imports	5,231	5,231	2,500	3,000		4,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	5,337	5,337	0			
Total Supply	247,426	247,426	269,835	270,335		277,285
MY Exports	91	91	200	50		50
TY Exports	91	91	200	50		50
Feed and Residual	131,000	131,000	145,500	144,000		156,000
FSI Consumption	57,000	57,000	64,000	63,000		68,000
Total Consumption	188,000	188,000	209,500	207,000		224,000
Ending Stocks	59,335	59,335	60,135	63,285		53,235
Total Distribution	247,426	247,426	269,835	270,335		277,285

Yield	6.	5.7478	6.	5.9514		5.949

Table 3. Rice

Rice, Milled China	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		Market Year Begin: Jul 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	30,057	30,057	30,300	30,300		30,600
Beginning Stocks	42,574	42,574	45,023	45,023		46,123
Milled Production	140,700	140,700	143,000	143,000		144,000
Rough Production	201,000	201,000	204,286	204,286		205,714
Milling Rate (.9999)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		7,000
MY Imports	1,790	1,790	2,400	2,400		2,500
TY Imports	2,600	2,600	2,200	2,200		2,500
TY Imp. from U.S.	0		0			0
Total Supply	185,064	185,064	190,423	190,423		192,623
MY Exports	441	441	300	300		200
TY Exports	267	267	300	300		200
Consumption and Residual	139,600	139,600	144,000	144,000		147,000
Ending Stocks	45,023	45,023	46,123	46,123		45,423
Total Distribution	185,064	185,064	190,423	190,423		192,623
Yield (Rough)	7.	6.6873	7.	6.7421		6.7227

Table 4. Barley

Barley China	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	650	511	680	480		450
Beginning Stocks	168	168	505	561		309
Production	2,500	1,637	2,600	1,500		1,500
MY Imports	2,541	2,541	2,400	2,000		2,200
TY Imports	2,541	2,541	2,400	2,000		2,200
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	5,209	4,346	5,505	4,061		4,009
MY Exports	4	5	10	2		2
TY Exports	4	5	10	2		
Feed and Residual	100	80	100	50		50
FSI Consumption	4,600	3,700	4,700	3,700		3,750
Total Consumption	4,700	3,780	4,800	3,750		3,800

Ending Stocks	505	561	695	309		207
Total Distribution	5,209	4,346	5,505	4,061		4,009

Table 5. Sorghum

Sorghum China	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: May 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	580	500	600	470		450
Beginning Stocks	467	467	515	365		265
Production	2,600	2,050	2,650	2,000		1,900
MY Imports	84	84	50	50		50
TY Imports	84	84	50	50		50
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	3,151	2,601	3,215	2,415		2,215
MY Exports	36	36	50	50		50
TY Exports	36	36	50	50		50
Feed and Residual	400	400	400	300		300
FSI Consumption	2,200	1,800	2,500	1,800		1,700
Total Consumption	2,600	2,200	2,900	2,100		2,000
Ending Stocks	515	365	265	265		165
Total Distribution	3,151	2,601	3,215	2,415		2,215
Yield	4.	4.1	4.	4.2553		4.2222

Price Tables
Table 6. Corn Price Table

China's Average Corn Wholesale Prices		
(Renminbi per ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.3)		
	Production Region/1	Consumption Region/2
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
January (2012)	2,130	2,411
February	2,179	2,453
March	2,256	2,489
April	2,290	2,507
May	2,325	2,514
June	2,310	2,504
July	2,318	2,538
August	2,361	2,580
September	2,366	2,566
October	2,321	2,486
November	2,230	2,475
December	2,220	2,490
/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 6.3)		
	Henan Province	Jiangsu Province
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
January (2012)	2,123	2,100
February	2,120	2,106
March	2,120	2,137
April	2,155	2,148
May	2,170	2,234
June	2,093	2,100
July	2,067	2,042
August	2,150	2,123

September	2,255	2,239
October	2,274	2,260
November	2,325	2,293
December	2,397	2,367

Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center

Table 8. Rice Price Table

China's Average Wholesale Japonica Rice (milled) Price		
(Renminbi per ton, USD $1.00 = RMB 6.3)		
	Jiangsu Province	Heilongjiang Province
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
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

Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center

Trade Tables

Table 9. Corn Trade Table

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	45,392	5,036	25,442	15,379	91,249
North Korea	45,279	4,936	25,400	15,379	90,994
Pakistan	91	0	17	0	108
Togo	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	100	0	0	100
Italy	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	23	0	23
Russia	1	0	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	0	2	0	2
Vietnam	20	0	0	0	20
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	8,759				8,759
North Korea	8,729				8,729
Pakistan	30				30
Togo	0				0
Chile	0				0
Eritrea	0				0
Italy	0				0
Japan	0				0
Russia	0				0
Sierra Leone	0				0
Vietnam	0				0
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	1,118,844	1,743,794	661,383	1,706,289	5,230,310
United States	1,070,379	1,735,283	629,731	1,692,054	5,127,447
Laos	33,584	7,678	5,315	12,114	58,691
Myanmar	13,887	355	7,532	340	22,114
Germany	0	311	10	0	321
Russia	0	75	778	1,705	2,558
Peru	25	70	50	75	220
France	0	12	1	0	13

India	968	6	10	0	984
Australia	0	1	0	0	1
Argentina	0	1	1	0	2
Others	1	2	17,955	1	17,959
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	1,095,281				1,095,281
United States	1,056,234				1,056,234
Laos	26,963				26,963
Myanmar	10,262				10,262
Germany	1				1
Russia	1,711				1,711
Peru	60				60
France	0				0
India	2				2
Australia	0				0
Argentina	48				48
others	0				0
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 10. Wheat Trade Table

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	419,205	294,157	1,130,360	1,076,350	2,920,072
Australia	168,245	93,961	775,373	800,032	1,837,611
Canada	57,860	56,750	170,610	57,770	342,990
United States	188,380	131,531	120,783	116,222	556,916
Kazakhstan	0	4,640	50,406	88,655	143,701
France	56	51	6,034	6,223	12,364
Italy	1,371	2,296	1,872	2,564	8,103
South Korea	1,105	1,283	1,421	1,100	4,909
Turkey	232	401	942	641	2,216
Taiwan	596	1,085	680	970	3,331
Russia	193	412	491	339	1,435
Others	1,167	1,747	1,748	1,834	6,496
HS code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,					

190240,100119,100199

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	1,038,096	484,399			1,522,495
Australia	635,102	219,896			854,998
Canada	58,001	115,502			173,503
United States	288,564	121,710			410,274
Kazakhstan	47,307	18,538			65,845
France	192	117			309
Italy	2,956	2,043			4,999
South Korea	1,187	1,147			2,334
Turkey	1,133	329			1,462
Taiwan	1,104	1,496			2,600
Russia	421	1,231			1,652
Others	2,129	2,390			4,519
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240, 100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	151,082	167,726	115,471	132,201	318,808
North Korea	42,600	32,397	31,088	45,505	74,997
Hong Kong	42,793	45,162	38,079	38,072	87,955
South Korea	8,049	8,906	8,058	8,438	16,955
Canada	4,213	5,641	3,998	3,459	9,854
United States	4,304	4,606	4,359	4,789	8,910
United Kingdom	4,750	4,287	2,956	3,569	9,037
Germany	3,766	2,668	2,583	3,149	6,434
Thailand	6,307	3,964	2,150	3,653	10,271
Netherlands	1,984	2,433	1,951	2,141	4,417
South Africa	2,141	1,589	1,402	1,614	3,730
Others	30,175	56,073	18,847	17,812	86,248
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240, 100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	139,767	147,129			286,896

North Korea	48,677	51,360			100,037
Hong Kong	40,862	43,618			84,480
South Korea	8,723	9,200			17,923
Canada	4,430	5,159			9,589
United States	4,047	4,999			9,046
United Kingdom	4,090	4,800			8,890
Germany	2,587	2,871			5,458
Thailand	3,093	2,286			5,379
Netherlands	1,976	2,033			4,009
South Africa	2,341	2,004			4,345
Others	18,941	18,799			37,740
HS Code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090,190240, 100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 11. Rice Trade Table

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	134,520	89,531	239,220	939,139	1,402,410
Pakistan	165	6,069	95,936	185,369	287,539
Vietnam	66,824	18,175	91,950	717,626	894,575
Thailand	66,821	61,443	39,654	33,637	201,555
Uruguay	0	73	9,828	240	10,141
Laos	0	3,418	1,790	2,137	7,345
Cambodia	0	0	48	11	59
Japan	0	0	15	0	15
Others	710	353	0	0	1,063
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090, 10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	696,645	469,503			1,166,148
Pakistan	114,280	183,998			298,278
Vietnam	534,361	201,143			735,504
Thailand	41,515	60,548			102,063
Uruguay	1,000	0			1,000
Laos	2,173	16,230			18,403
Cambodia	1,846	1,679			3,525

Japan	20	0			20
Others	1,450	5,905			7,355
HScodes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090, 10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	60,849	205,221	107,654	90,321	464,045
South Korea	17,610	90,612	54,460	43,451	206,133
Japan	0	11,207	28,650	10,494	50,351
Hong Kong	7,217	6,579	7,006	7,310	28,112
North Korea	20,101	46,947	6,028	14,499	87,575
Pakistan	0	1,530	4,486	2,728	8,744
Mongolia	3,984	5,111	2,678	2,756	14,529
Niger	0	0	1,279	0	1,279
Tajikistan	369	1,589	765	220	2,943
Russia	1,320	2,040	660	958	4,978
Kyrgyzstan	1,683	2,219	330	480	4,712
Others	8,565	37,387	1,312	7,425	54,689
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090 ,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	39,253	41,858			81,111
South Korea	3,596	0			3,596
Japan	740	9,923			10,663
Hong Kong	6,211	4,727			10,938
North Korea	19,635	8,848			28,483
Pakistan	0	210			210
Mongolia	2,218	2,779			4,997
Niger	0	0			0
Tajikistan	0	0			0
Russia	791	1,582			2,373
Kyrgyzstan	640	760			1,400
Others	5,422	13,029			18,451
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 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	476,540	707,912	801,681	554,669	2,540,802
Australia	330,390	414,733	663,031	540,961	1,949,115
Canada	48,928	188,594	110,404	13,708	361,634
Argentina	41,276	95,948	16,581	0	153,805
France	55,946	8,637	11,665	0	76,248
Hungary	0	0	0	0	
United States	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090,10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2012/13 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	464,015				464,015
Australia	460,203				460,203
Canada					
Argentina	1,098				1,098
France	0				0
Hungary	2,715				2,715
United States	0				0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000,10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	1,025	531	1,786	2,145	5,487
South Korea	1,022	318	1,112	1,735	4,187
North Korea	0	200	0	400	600
United States	3	8	3	8	22
Taiwan	0	4	5	0	9
Malaysia	0	1	8	0	9
Mongolia	0	0	657	0	657
Hong Kong	0	0	1	2	3
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	118				118
South Korea	108				108
North Korea	0				0
United States	4				4
Taiwan	3				3
Malaysia	0				0
Mongolia	3				3
Hong Kong	1				1
Hungary	0				0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 13. Sorghum Trade Table

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	0	643	8,392	75,394	84,429
Australia	0	617	8,392	75,394	84,403
Myanmar	0	26	0	0	26
United States	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	2,173				2,173
Australia	2,173				2,173
Myanmar	0				0
United States	0				0
Canada	0				0
Japan	0				0
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2011/2012 (Tons)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	14,217	9,035	7,402	5,606	36,260
Taiwan	8,215	7,660	6,527	4,876	27,278
South Korea	3,369	1,160	799	680	6,008
Japan	49	84	26	39	198
United States	6	18	26	2	52
Malaysia	20	20	20	0	60
Others	2,558	93	4	9	2,664
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	15,359				15,359
Taiwan	12,574				12,574
South Korea	2,661				2,661
Japan	57				57
United States	33				33
Malaysia	20				20
Others	14				14
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas