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China - Peoples Republic of

Grain and Feed Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:
China's wheat, rice, and corn production are forecast to maintain record or near-record levels, supported by high government-set purchase prices. Corn import estimates for marketing year 2013/14 are cut to 4 million tons due to large domestic stocks and biotech-related trade disruptions. Imports of alternative feed ingredients, such as U.S. sorghum and dried distiller grains, have reached record levels.

Executive Summary:

Wheat production in marketing year (MY) 2014/15 is forecast stable at 122 million metric tons (MMT). MY 2014/15 wheat imports are forecast at 4 MMT, down 3 MMT from the previous year, as near record production and lower feed use reduce import demand.

MY 2014/15 corn production is forecast at a record 218 MMT based on an expansion in corn acreage at the expense of less profitable soybeans and cotton. Corn imports in MY 2014/15 are forecast to fall to 3 MMT due to high domestic corn stocks and the potential for continued biotech-related trade disruptions.

MY 2014/15 rough rice production is forecast to edge slightly higher to 204 MMT on average yields and a small increase in acreage. Rice imports in MY 2014/15 are forecast to increase 500,000 tons to 4 MMT as high government support prices keep domestic rice prices above world prices.

Imports of alternative feed ingredients are expected to continue to grow as these products are not restricted by tariff rate quotas (TRQs) and are less likely to be subject to policy interventions. Estimated MY 2013/14 sorghum imports are increased 500,000 tons to 3.5 MMT on strong feed demand. Distillers dried grains (DDGS) and cassava imports also broke new records, reaching 4 MMT and 7.2 MMT respectively in calendar year (CY) 2013. Almost all of China's imports of DDGS and sorghum for feed come from the United States.

Wheat

Production

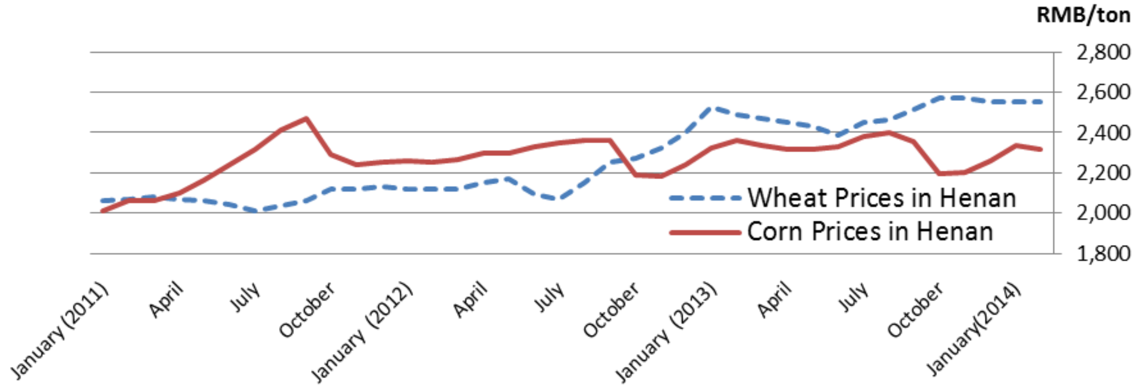
MY 2014/15 wheat planted area and production are forecast stable at 24 million hectares and 122 MMT, respectively. A Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) survey in March 2014 showed above average wheat crop conditions in major producing provinces. Prospects for wheat production remain positive given the government's policy of providing financial support to this key crop, including minimum purchase price and seed and machinery subsidies. In contrast, alternative crops such as winter rapeseed and cotton face lower or declining government support, making them less attractive to farmers.

Consumption

The government pays a set price for average quality wheat, irrespective of protein level, under its price support program. As a result, wheat offered to flour mills from state reserves has inconsistent quality characteristics. While overall flour consumption is stable, demand for specialty flours for high-value bakery products is rising. Flour mills prefer to import wheat for specialty flours, as sourcing domestic wheat with the necessary consistent qualities is difficult. However, wheat imports are limited by TRQs, of which only 10 percent are allocated to the private sector.

MY 2014/15 wheat feed consumption is forecast at 20 MMT, down 3 MMT from this year. Industry sources report the use of wheat in feed has been limited over the past year due to comparatively low corn prices (see chart below). Large corn stocks are expected to keep corn prices below wheat prices, limiting wheat feed use in the near future.

Wheat and Corn Prices in Henan Province 2011-2014



Source: China National Grain and Oil Information Center

Trade

MY 2014/15 wheat imports are forecast at 4 MMT, down 3 MMT from the previous year due to near record production and lower feed use. Estimated MY 2013/14 wheat imports are revised down 1.5 MMT to 7 MMT on lower feed use. While some imported wheat was used to replenish state reserves in MY13/14, sources believe that is unlikely to happen in MY 2014/15. Domestic wheat production and stocks are ample for food use, and the government is likely to prioritize corn over wheat as a feed ingredient given high corn stocks. Trade contacts report that strict inspection and quarantine measures for *Tilletia controversa* (TCK) continue to discourage imports of US winter wheat varieties from affected areas despite competitive U.S. wheat prices.
MY 2014/15 wheat exports are forecast at 1 MMT, unchanged from the previous year. 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 government provides state grain companies preferential loans to purchase the wheat and subsidizes storage costs. The State Administration of Grain (SAG) organizes regular wheat auctions throughout the marketing year as necessary to meet demand or rotate stocks. Feed mills, although disqualified at times of tight supplies in the past, are reportedly eligible to participate in wheat auctions in MY 2013/14.

Stocks

MY2014/15 wheat stocks are forecast at 62 MMT, 4 MMT higher than the previous year on continued record production and large government purchases. There are no public official statistics on wheat stocks.

Corn

Production

MY 2014/15 corn production and acreage are forecast at 218 MMT and 36.2 million hectares respectively, sustaining current record levels. As a key feed crop, the government encourages production through financial incentives which enhance corn's profitability. A survey by the

Heilongjiang Provincial Bureau of Statistics found that corn was more profitable than soybeans, edible beans or sunflowers in MY 2013/14. As a result, corn is continuing to erode less profitable soybean acreage in northeast China and cotton acreage in parts of the Northern Plain. The government has announced it will continue its temporary reserve program for corn, which has boosted domestic prices above international levels.

Feed Consumption

The growth in feed corn use for livestock and poultry production is estimated to have slowed in MY 2013/14 as food safety scandals and avian influenza outbreaks suppressed demand for pork and chicken. In response, meat production (including pork, beef, mutton, and poultry) rose only 1.8 percent during calendar year (CY) 2013, compared to 5.4 percent in the previous year. Nevertheless, meat demand is expected to recover and resume its upward trend along with growing incomes in coming years.

Meat Production in China				
	Total	Pork	Hog Inventory (heads)	Poultry Egg
2013 (1,000 tons)	83,730	54,930	474,110	28,760
Growth in 2013	1.80%	2.80%	-0.40%	0.50%
Growth in 2012	5.40%	5.60%	1.60%	1.80%
Source: National Bureau of Statistics				

CY 2013 industrial feed production is estimated at 191 MMT, a decrease of 1.8 percent over last year due to lower compound and concentrate feed production. Swine and poultry farmers have responded to tight profit margins by increasing use of lower cost feed premixes instead of compound or concentrate feeds. Larger farms normally use compound feed, while smaller household operations typically utilize concentrate.

Feed Production in China by Type (1,000 tons)				
	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix
2009	148,138	115,350	26,863	5,925
2010	162,015	129,742	26,480	5,793
2011	180,626	149,150	25,425	6,051
2012	194,488	163,630	24,664	6,194
2013	191,000	161,700	23,000	6,300
Growth in 2011	11.49%	14.96%	-3.98%	4.45%
Growth in 2012	7.67%	9.71%	-2.99%	2.36%
Growth in 2013	-1.79%	-1.18%	-6.75%	1.71%
Source: Ministry of Agriculture				

Industrial Use

Total food, seed and industrial (FSI) corn use is forecast at 56 MMT for MY 2014/15. MY 2013/14 FSI corn use is estimated at 55 MMT, 5 MMT lower than the previous estimate due to weak starch and ethanol production. Industry sources estimate that ethanol and starch manufacturers only ran at 40-45 percent capacity in MY 2013/14 and 2012/13, down from 50 percent in prior years. Weak demand is attributed to a slowdown in the overall economy and lower consumption of hard liquor, the latter due to a government-wide austerity movement that includes severe restrictions on official banquets.

Trade

Corn imports for MY 2014/15 are forecast to fall to 3 MMT as demand is reduced due to high domestic corn stocks, incentives to purchase domestically, and uncertainty in import treatment of genetically modified corn. The government is encouraging end users to purchase domestic corn over cheaper imports. For MY 2013/14, the government is offering end users in southern coastal provinces a 140 RMB per ton subsidy to purchase corn (or rice) from the northeast. This program is scheduled to end in June 2014.

MY 2013/14 corn imports are reduced to 4MMT, down 1 MMT from the last estimate, due to biotech-related trade disruptions. Since November 2013, China has rejected over 900,000 tons of U.S. corn and over 90,000 tons of U.S. DDGS imports due to detections of biotech corn variety MIR 162. The latest rejection of corn occurred in March 2014 in Tianjin according to state media. Although China has not yet granted import approval for MIR162, this trait is used in major corn producing countries such as the United States, Argentina, and Brazil, and is approved in most export markets.

While the United States remains China's largest corn supplier, recent trade disruptions are prompting end users to seek alternative suppliers, such as Ukraine. Traders are also looking at importing corn from Brazil and Argentina, although MIR 162 is also prevalent in these countries. Policy makers have said they want to diversify China's grain suppliers, but have not specified how they will achieve this.

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

Marketing

On November 22, 2013, the government announced a temporary reserve program for corn in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and Inner Mongolia. Under the program, SingoGrain purchases corn from farmers at preset floor prices, averaging RMB 2,240 / ton. MY 2013/14 temporary reserve purchases in northeast China have already reached 61 MMT according to the National Grain & Oil Information Center, far exceeding the 30 MMT purchased in MY 2012/13. The temporary reserve program is set to expire on April 30, 2014.

Corn in the northeast was damaged by hot and wet weather following the 2013 harvest. Industry sources report higher than normal levels of mold damage and aflatoxin in corn purchased by the government in MY 2013/14. The provincial governments in Inner Mongolia, Jilin and Heilongjiang issued a notice in March 2014 instructing Sinograin to purchase corn with a mold content of less than 5 percent. 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

MY14/15 corn ending stocks are forecast at 87 MMT, 7 MMT higher than the previous year, due to record corn production. Storage facilities in major corn producing provinces such as Heilongjiang are reportedly at maximum capacity. The government is renting storage facilities from corn processors to help hold temporary corn reserves.

Rice

Production

MY 2014/15 rough rice production is forecast at 204 MMT on average yields and a slight rise in planted area. Government price support encourages farmers to plant rice as a component of food security. Estimated MY 2013/14 rough rice production is unchanged at 203 MMT.

Consumption

MY 2014/15 consumption is projected to rise one percent to 148 MMT due to population growth and an increase in industrial consumption. Estimated MY 2013/14 consumption is unchanged at 146 MMT.

Trade

Rice imports in MY 2014/15 are forecast at 4 MMT as domestic prices are expected to continue to exceed prices in neighboring countries. MY 2013/14 imports are estimated at 3.5 MMT based on export statistics. Imported rice is blended with domestic rice varieties at rice mills or used in food processing.

High government support prices keep domestic rice prices stable and above those of neighboring Thailand, Vietnam and Pakistan. 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

The government provided floor prices for japonica and indica rice in major producing provinces in MY 2013/14 to encourage rice production. Rice purchased under the floor price will be auctioned later in the market year. Industry contacts report that japonica rice purchases under the program totaled 10 MMT in MY 2013/14, or 20 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.

Stocks

MY 2014/15 rice ending stocks are forecast at 45 MMT. 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.

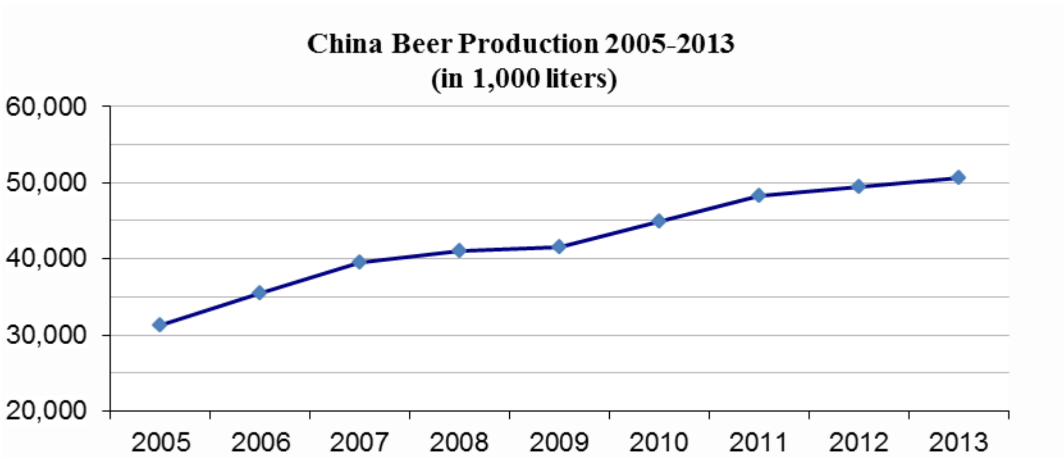
Barley

Production

MY 2014/15 barley production is forecast at 1.4 MMT on lower acreage as farmers in Jiangsu and Gansu switch to planting more profitable corn and winter wheat. MY 2013/14 barley production is estimated at 1.5 MMT based on National Bureau of Statistics data. Barley production is not subsidized by the government as it is not considered an important grain for food security.

Consumption

Barley is mainly used for beer production which reached 50.6 million liters in CY 2013, 4.6 percent higher than 2012. Growth in beer consumption has accelerated as hard liquor consumption has slowed. Recent government anti-corruption and public stewardship measures have reduced entertainment expenditures and hard liquor consumption.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Trade

MY 2014/15 imports are forecast at 2.5 MMT on continued growth in beer production. MY 2013/14 imports are estimated at 2.4 MMT, 10 percent higher than the previous year, due to lower domestic barley production. Australia is China's largest supplier, followed by Canada and Argentina. End users are also looking to import from Ukraine, which gained market access in late 2013. Some feed mills report they will consider purchasing barley for feed use if it is price competitive.

Sorghum

Production

MY 2014/15 sorghum production is forecast at 2.8 MMT, up 4 percent on increased acreage as higher prices in recent years have increased farmer interest in sorghum. MY 2013/14 sorghum prices nearly doubled in some northern provinces, such as Inner Mongolia and Liaoning, due to a shortage of high quality sorghum for liquor production. MY2013/14 sorghum production is estimated at 2.7 MMT.

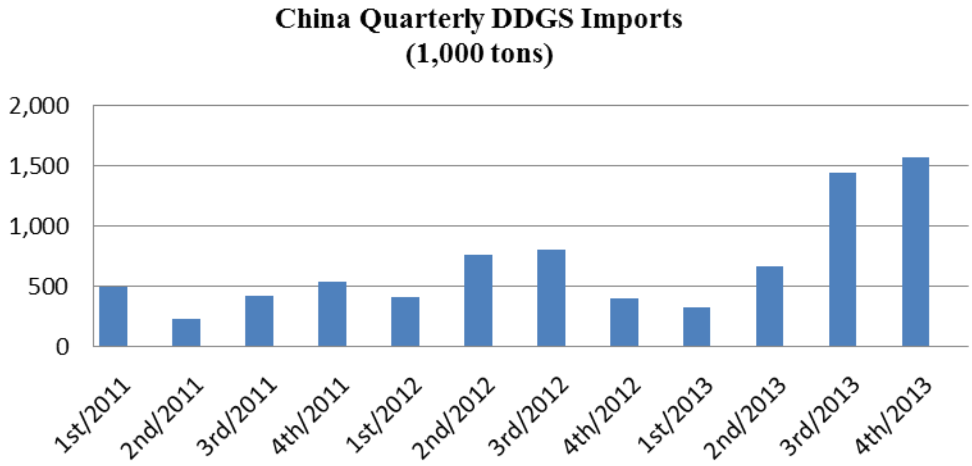
Source: National Bureau of Statistics

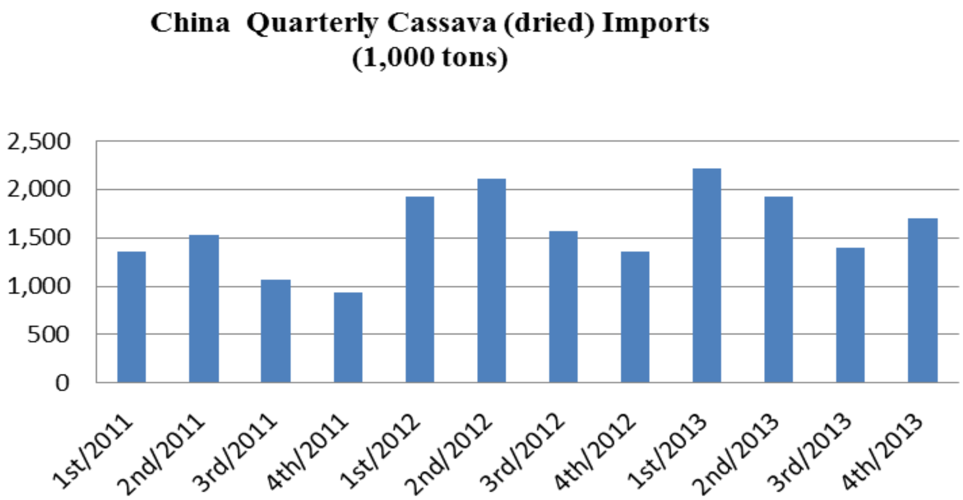
Consumption
MY 2014/15 sorghum consumption is forecast at 6.1 MMT. Estimated MY 2013/14 consumption is raised 500,000 tons to 5.8 MMT on strong feed demand. In the past, sorghum was primarily used in China to produce hard liquor. Hard liquor production grew 7 percent in CY 2013, reaching 12.3 billion liters. However, this represents a large slowdown from CY 2012 when hard liquor production expanded by 18 percent. The slowdown is likely related to the government's anti-corruption and public spending campaigns which have reduced hard liquor consumption.

However, feed use more than tripled in MY 2013/14 as feed mills recognized sorghum as a cost effective feed ingredient. U.S. cooperators and USDA marketing programs have helped raise awareness in China of sorghum as a feed ingredient (GAIN 13065). Feed demand for sorghum is expected to remain strong in the future.

Trade
MY 2014/15 imports are forecast at 3.5 MMT as sorghum is expected to remain price competitive compared to domestic corn. Estimated MY 2013/14 sorghum imports are increased 500,000 tons to 3.5 MMT on strong feed demand and biotech related disruptions in corn trade. The majority of imports for feed come from the United States, but Australian red sorghum is also in demand for use in liquor production and sells for a premium.

DDGS and Cassava Imports
Other readily available alternatives to corn for the feed and industrial sectors are DDGS and cassava. DDGS imports reached a record 4 MMT in CY 2013, up 68 percent from the previous year, for use in both swine and poultry feed. Cassava imports reached a record 7.24 MMT in CY 2013, up 4 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. DDGS and cassava imports are expected to continue to expand in the future.





Policy

Rising disposable incomes are leading to more diverse and animal protein rich diets, increasing demand for food and feed products. Large government support programs targeting grain production have led to steady reported increases in corn, wheat and rice production over the past 10 years. However, limited water resources and degraded arable land as a result of industrial pollution, overuse of fertilizers, and single cropping make production increases difficult and place a significant strain on Chinese agriculture resources.

In consideration of these challenges, President Xi Jinping announced a new food security strategy at the annual central economic conference in December 2013 that envisions an enhanced role for global markets in meeting food security goals. The government will try to maintain self-sufficiency in wheat and rice, but will allow "moderate" grain imports for feed. This is a break from previous policies that sought to maintain 95 percent self-sufficiency for corn, wheat and rice. While this policy change may allow for growth in corn imports in the long run, it will not necessary quickly result in concrete changes to regulations or trade barriers.

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. The government will continue to expand support programs for grains in MY 2014/15.

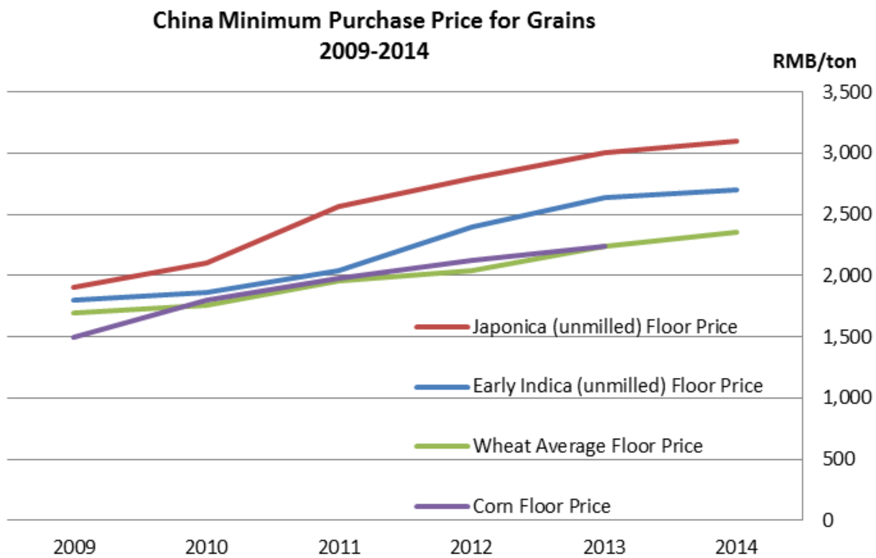
Government Grain Support Programs (in RMB)					
Year	**Direct Payment**	**Seed Subsidy**	**Machinery Subsidy**	**Fuel/fertilizer Subsidy**	**Total**
2013	15.1 billion	NA	21.75 billion	107.1 billion	143.95 billion
2012	15.1 billion	NA	20 billion	107.8 billion	142.9 billion
2011	15.1 billion	22 billion	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
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 for grain self-sufficiency, 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 will be increased again in MY 2014/15, although by a smaller amount than in previous years.

	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**Growth in 2012**	**Growth in 2013**	**Growth in 2014**	**Purchase Period**
Rice									
Early Indica (unmilled)	1,860	2,040	2,400	2,640	2,700	17.6%	10%	2.3%	July-Sept
Japonica (unmilled)	2,100	2,560	2,800	3,000	3,100	9%	7%	3.3%	Nov-Feb
Wheat									
White Wheat	1,800	1,900	2,040	2,240	2,360	7%	7%	5.4%	May-Sept
Red Wheat	1,720	1,960	2,040	2,240	2,360	9%	7%	5.4%	May-Sept
Wheat Average Floor Price	1,760	1,960	2,040	2,240	2,360	9%	10%	5.4%	May-Sept
Corn									

Corn Average Floor Price	1,800	1,980	2,120	2,240		7%	6%		Dec – April



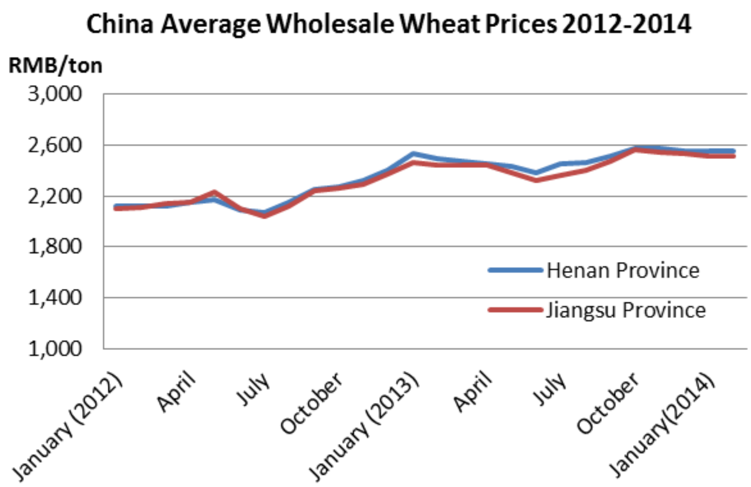
Grain Tariff Rate Quota

Within the grain sector, 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 during a marketing year. Quota allocations are divided between private industry and government interests. The government has used state quotas to import wheat, rice and corn for state reserves in previous marketing years.

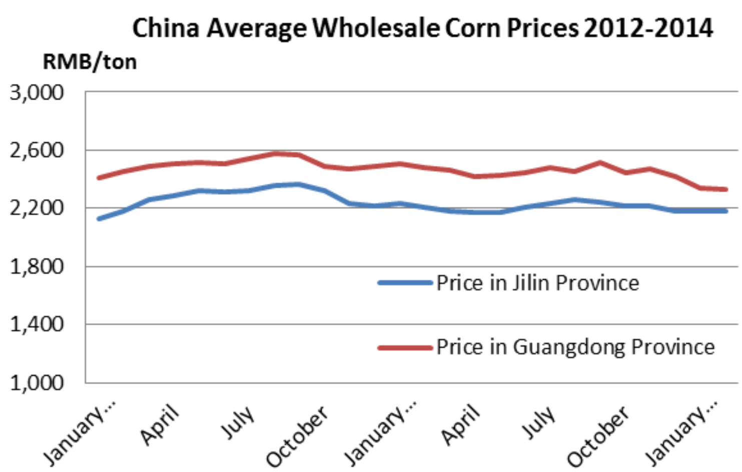
Grain Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ): Allocation (Metric Tons)					
Commodity	**TRQ**	**Private Share**	**State Enterprise Share**	**Tariff rate within TRQ**	**Tariff rate out of TRQ**
Wheat	9,636,000	10%	90%	1%	65%
Corn	7,200,000	40%	60%	1%	65%
Rice (short and long grain)	5,320,000	50%	50%	1%	65%

Market Prices

Government floor prices and temporary reserve programs have boosted production of corn, wheat, and rice. In general, these programs keep domestic prices relatively stable and above international levels. China attaches great importance to grain self-sufficiency and so these programs are likely to continue in the coming years.



Source: CNGOIC



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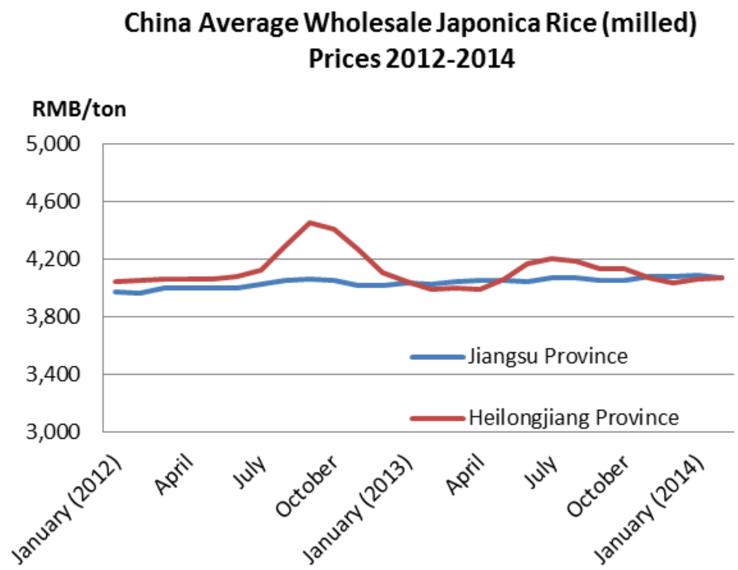

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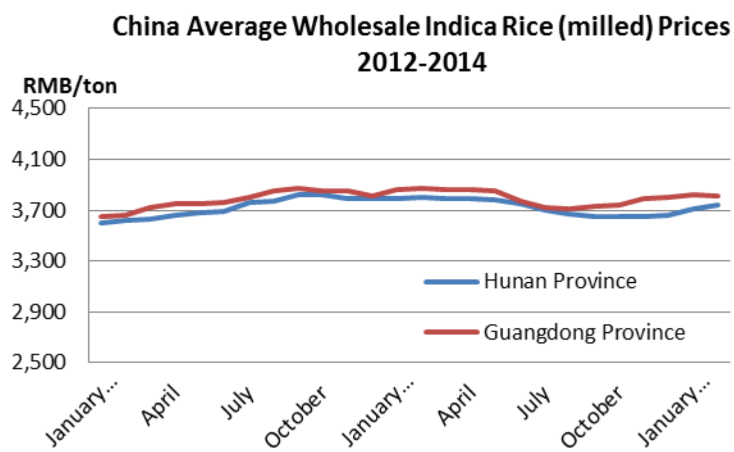

Source: CNGOIC

PSD Tables

Table 1. Wheat

Wheat China	**2012/2013**		**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		**Market Year Begin: Jul 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Jul 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	24,268	24,268	24,150	24,150		24,250
Beginning Stocks	55,946	55,946	53,960	53,960		58,180
Production	121,023	121,023	121,720	121,720		122,000
MY Imports	2,960	2,960	8,500	7,000		4,000
TY Imports	2,960	2,960	8,500	7,000		4,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	1,174	1,174	0			
Total Supply	179,929	179,929	184,180	182,680		184,180
MY Exports	969	969	1,000	1,000		1,000
TY Exports	969	969	1,000	1,000		1,000
Feed and Residual	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000		20,000
FSI Consumption	100,000	100,000	100,500	100,500		101,000
Total Consumption	125,000	125,000	125,500	123,500		121,000
Ending Stocks	53,960	53,960	57,680	58,180		62,180
Total Distribution	179,929	179,929	184,180	182,680		184,180

Table 2. Corn

Corn China	**2012/2013**		**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		**Market Year Begin: Oct 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Oct 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	35,030	35,030	36,100	36,100		36,200
Beginning Stocks	59,335	59,335	65,570	67,570		80,220
Production	205,614	205,614	217,730	217,730		218,000
MY Imports	2,702	2,702	5,000	4,000		3,000
TY Imports	2,702	2,702	5,000	4,000		3,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	2,198	2,198	0			
Total Supply	267,651	267,651	288,300	289,300		301,220
MY Exports	81	81	100	80		80
TY Exports	81	81	100	80		80
Feed and Residual	144,000	144,000	156,000	154,000		158,000
FSI Consumption	58,000	56,000	60,000	55,000		56,000
Total Consumption	202,000	200,000	216,000	209,000		214,000
Ending Stocks	65,570	67,570	72,200	80,220		87,140

Total Distribution	267,651	267,651	288,300	289,300		301,220

Table 3. Rice

Rice, Milled China	**2012/2013**		**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		**Market Year Begin: Jul 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Jul 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	30,137	30,137	30,430	30,430		30,700
Beginning Stocks	45,023	45,023	46,782	47,382		46,832
Milled Production	143,000	143,000	142,300	142,300		143,000
Rough Production	204,286	204,286	203,286	203,286		204,286
Milling Rate (.9999)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		7,000
MY Imports	3,100	3,700	3,400	3,500		4,000
TY Imports	3,200	3,500	3,400	3,200		3,700
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0			
Total Supply	191,123	191,723	192,482	193,182		193,832
MY Exports	341	341	350	350		350
TY Exports	447	447	350	350		350
Consumption and Residual	144,000	144,000	146,000	146,000		148,000
Ending Stocks	46,782	47,382	46,132	46,832		45,482
Total Distribution	191,123	191,723	192,482	193,182		193,832

Table 4. Barley

Barley China	**2012/2013**		**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		**Market Year Begin: May 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Oct 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	630	490	630	450		430
Beginning Stocks	405	405	338	464		413
Production	2,350	1,626	2,300	1,500		1,400
MY Imports	2,184	2,184	2,800	2,400		2,500
TY Imports	2,184	2,184	2,800	2,400		2,500
TY Imp. from U.S.	0		0	0		0
Total Supply	4,939	4,215	5,438	4,364		4,313
MY Exports	1	1	5	1		1
TY Exports	1	1	5	1		1
Feed and Residual	400	50	800	50		50

FSI Consumption	4,200	3,700	4,200	3,900		4,100
Total Consumption	4,600	3,750	5,000	3,950		4,150
Ending Stocks	338	464	433	413		162
Total Distribution	4,939	4,215	5,438	4,364		4,313

Table 5. Sorghum

Sorghum China	**2012/2013**		**2013/2014**		**2014/2015**	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		**Market Year Begin: Oct 2013**		**Market Year Begin: Oct 2014**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	623	623	600	650		670
Beginning Stocks	366	366	326	326		701
Production	2,556	2,556	2,500	2,700		2,800
MY Imports	631	631	3,000	3,500		3,500
TY Imports	631	631	3,000	3,500		3,500
TY Imp. from U.S.	123	123	0			
Total Supply	3,553	3,553	5,826	6,526		7,001
MY Exports	27	27	25	25		25
TY Exports	27	27	25	25		25
Feed and Residual	1,200	1,200	3,300	3,800		4,000
FSI Consumption	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,100
Total Consumption	3,200	3,200	5,300	5,800		6,100
Ending Stocks	326	326	501	701		876
Total Distribution	3,553	3,553	5,826	6,526		7,001

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 (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
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
/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 (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
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

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	4,069	4,066

Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center

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 (2012)	3,600	3,647
February	3,620	3,656
March	3,630	3,724
April	3,662	3,750
May	3,685	3,747
June	3,690	3,757
July	3,766	3,800
August	3,767	3,851
September	3,820	3,874
October	3,820	3,850
November	3,790	3,850
December	3,790	3,815
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	3,740	3,813

Trade Tables

Table 9. Corn Trade Table

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	8759	11440	6237	53720	80,156
Korea North	8729	11429	6226	53690	80,074
Mali	0	10	0	0	10
Tanzania	0	1	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	30	0	0	2	32
South Africa	0	0	0	3	3
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	25	25
Laos	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	6229				6,229
Korea North	5227				5,227
Mali	0				0
Tanzania	0				0
Sierra Leone	0				0
Italy	0				0
Pakistan	53				53
South Africa	0				0
Turkey	0				0
Vietnam	140				140
Laos	776				776
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total

United States	1,056,234	1,024,841	482,191	2,515	2,565,781
Argentina	48	1	2	66,020	66,071
Laos	26,963	1,942	2,107	10,062	41,074
Myanmar	10,262	0	2,024	6,167	18,453
Russia	1,711	755	2,944	0	5,410
India	2	10	4,076	0	4,088
Brazil	0	0	528	0	528
Peru	60	150	0	50	260
Ukraine	0	0	25	58	83
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	322	45	17	385
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jun-Sep	Total
World	1,657,701				1,657,701
United States	1,457,848				1,457,848
Ukraine	108,866				108,866
Laos	67,718				67,718
Myanmar	17,914				17,914
Thailand	3,100				3,100
Russia	1,253				1,253
South Africa	473				473
Peru	103				103
Argentina	0				0
India	0				0
Brazil	0				0
Others	426	0	0	0	426
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 10. Wheat Trade Table

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	1,038,175	484,492	701,962	718,367	2,942,996
Australia	635,102	219,896	159,495	285,910	1,300,403
Canada	58,001	115,502	406,139	191,374	771,016
United States	288,564	121,710	120,756	224,216	755,246
Kazakhstan	47,307	18,538	6,658	4,503	77,006

Italy	2,956	2,043	2,165	2,159	9,323
Taiwan	1,147	1,571	1,342	1,706	5,766
Russia	421	1,231	1,298	322	3,272
Ukraine	0	220	450	2,254	2,924
Hong Kong	520	565	557	585	2,227
France	192	117	54	112	475
Others	3,965	3,099			7,064
HS code: 100110,100190,110100,190219,19023030,19023090, 190240,100119,100199					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	1,462,700	2,688,065			4,150,765
United States	1,300,326	2,177,239			3,477,565
Canada	27,125	242,351			269,476
Australia	101,426	69,614			171,040
France	233	115,126			115,359
Kazakhstan	17,237	62,526			79,763
Ukraine	3,910	7,510			11,420
Italy	3,613	3,204			6,817
Russia	649	3,287			3,936
Taiwan	1,920	1,975			3,895
Hong Kong	781	772			1,553
Others	5,480	4,461			9,941
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	123,459	143,510	553,865
Korea North	48,677	51,360	38,762	51,519	190,318
Hong Kong	40,862	43,618	40,008	40,226	164,714
Korea South	8,723	9,200	9,167	9,829	36,919
United States	4,047	4,999	5,146	5,341	19,533
United Kingdom	4,090	4,800	4,366	5,146	18,402
Canada	4,430	5,159	4,801	4,062	18,452
Germany	2,587	2,871	3,263	3,938	12,659
Netherlands	1,976	2,033	1,746	2,230	7,985
South Africa	2,341	2,004	1,347	1,528	7,220
Macau	1,856	1,753	1,668	1,591	6,868
Others	20,178	19,332	13,185	18,100	70,795

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	130,423	140,072			270,495
Hong Kong	41,052	42,459			83,511
Korea North	35,891	41,536			77,427
Korea South	9,616	10,323			19,939
United States	7,423	5,930			13,353
United Kingdom	4,439	4,515			8,954
Canada	4,463	4,141			8,604
Germany	2,984	4,022			7,006
Netherlands	2,397	2,813			5,210
South Africa	1,777	2,031			3,808
Macau	1,738	1,907			3,645
Others	18,643	20,395			39,038
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 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	696,645	469,503	692,235	624,634	2,483,017
Vietnam	534,361	201,143	377,179	476,783	1,589,466
Pakistan	114,280	183,998	239,868	87,654	625,800
Thailand	41,515	60,548	64,607	50,258	216,928
Laos	2,173	16,230	2,682	2,376	23,461
Cambodia	1,846	1,679	7,783	6,803	18,111
Myanmar	620	5,581	0	698	6,899
Russia	136	233	0	0	369
Others	1,714	91	116	62	1,983
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090, 10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
World	397,949	529,499			927,448
Vietnam	316,818	310,179			626,997
Thailand	47,684	137,223			184,907

Pakistan	28,292	61,206			89,498
Laos	868	11,485			12,353
Myanmar	1,637	4,732			6,369
Cambodia	2,445	4,349			6,794
Russia	0	190			190
Others	205	135			340
HScodes: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	167,050	111,725	359,886
Korea South	3,596	0	122,828	75,288	201,712
Korea North	19,635	8,848	5,520	13,645	47,648
Japan	740	9,923	25,487	5,612	41,762
Hong Kong	6,211	4,727	7,769	6,556	25,263
Mongolia	2,218	2,779	2,394	4,805	12,196
Vietnam	25	8,001	221	1,203	9,450
Russia	791	1,582	720	1,120	4,213
Pakistan	0	210	1,404	2,364	3,978
Kyrgyzstan	640	760	420	360	2,180
Bangladesh	880	638	0	0	1,518
Others	4,517	4,390	287	772	9,966
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			199,657
Korea South	49,482	75,443			124,925
Korea North	18,020	12,341			30,361
Mongolia	5,116	7,535			12,651
Hong Kong	6,474	4,496			10,970
Vietnam	0	8,993			8,993
Russia	2,364	1,278			3,642
Kyrgyzstan	1,171	766			1,937
Pakistan	601	1,015			1,616
Bangladesh	136	505			641
Japan	160	310			470
Others	890	2,561			3,451

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 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	464,015	368,573	663,391	687,242	2,183,221
Australia	460,203	215,203	488,150	663,098	1,826,654
Canada	1,098	86,818	133,642	24,144	245,702
Argentina	0	63,551	0	0	63,551
France	2,715	3,001	41,539	0	47,255
HS Codes:10030010,10030090,10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2013/14 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	616,230				616,230
Australia	393,045				393,045
Canada	132,283				132,283
Argentina	0				0
France	88,754				88,754
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	308	455	170	1,051
Korea South	108	299	437	164	1,008
Taiwan	3	0	7	0	10
United States	4	9	11	5	29
India	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	1	0	0	1
Korea North	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total

World	141				141
Korea South	120				120
Taiwan	10				10
United States	7				7
India	3				3
Japan	0				0
Korea North	0				0
HS Codes:10030010,10030090, 10031000, 10039000					

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 13. Sorghum Trade Table

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2012/2013 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	2,173	6,007	148,099	473,354	629,633
Australia	2,173	6,007	148,099	470,446	626,725
United States	0	0	0	2,908	2,908
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Import by Origin, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	450,539				450,539
Australia	136,427				136,427
United States	314,111				314,111
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	8,552	2,170	1,058	27,139
Taiwan	12,574	7,476	1,094	689	21,833
Korea South	2,661	1,000	1,019	340	5,020
Japan	57	24	35	0	116
Malaysia	20	39	0	20	79
United States	33	1	6	9	49
Others	14	12	16	0	42
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas

China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2013/2014 (Tons)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Total
World	5,157				5,157
Taiwan	2,670				2,670
Korea South	2,413				2,413
Japan	52				52
Malaysia	20				20
United States	2				2
Others	0	0	0	0	0
HS Codes:1007					

Source: World Trade Atlas