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China - Peoples Republic of

Oilseeds and Products Annual

Record Imports and Declining Production

Approved By:
Philip A. Shull

Prepared By:
Jennifer Clever and WU Xinping

Report Highlights:
China continued to dominate the global oilseeds market in MY13/14, especially in soybeans where it took 65 percent of total world exports, and 30 percent of total U.S. soybean production. Following record oilseed purchases of 75.6 million tons in MY13/14, Post estimates the long-term trend of rising imports will continue and reach 77.3 million tons in MY14/15, and 82.2 million tons in MY15/16. Urbanization, rising incomes, and modernization of the feed and livestock sectors have fostered oilseed consumption, forecast at 137 million tons in MY15/16. China's soybean imports are estimated to set records of 73 million tons in MY14/15 and forecast at 77.5 million tons in MY 15/16. Due to a combination of policy constraints and stagnating yields, soy production in China is forecast to decline to 11.7 million tons in MY15/16. Soybeans are the only major agricultural crop in which China is dependent on imports for the Lion's share of its supply.

Executive Summary:

China's domestic oilseed production growth continues to be restricted by limited arable land and policies favoring grain production. China's total planted area for all oilseed crops is forecast to drop 2.2 percent to 23.4 million hectares (MHa). Correspondingly, China's MY15/16 total oilseed production is forecast down 2.6 percent to 55.5 million tons. The lower forecast reflects an expected decline in cottonseed production of 1.1 million tons as recent changes in government policy may impact cotton profits. In addition, a slight fall in soybean and rapeseed production responding to lower comparative profits in MY14/15 also contributed to the lower total oilseed production forecast for MY15/16.

With limited domestic production, soybean and rapeseed imports remain strong. MY15/16 total oilseed consumption forecast rose to 137.3 million tons driven by increasing demand for meats, seafood, and vegetable oils. Additionally, the expansion of the oilseed crushing sector, growth in the feed industry, and advancements in concentrated livestock and aquatic farming are collectively spurring demand and the need for imports.

Out of the total oilseed imports of 82.2 million forecasts for MY15/16, China's total soybean imports could reach 77.5 million tons, up from the estimated 73 million tons in MY14/15. The MY15/16 forecast shows total Chinese imports of soybeans have almost tripled in the last decade, growing from the 28.3 million tons imported in MY05/06. China's imports of soybeans from the United States reached 27 million tons in MY13/14, up 5 million tons over the previous year and accounting for 38 percent of China's total soybean imports. Imports from the United States are expected to stay robust and reach 29 million tons in MY15/16, almost three times the amount in MY05/06. That said, imports from the United States still face strong competition from South American suppliers.

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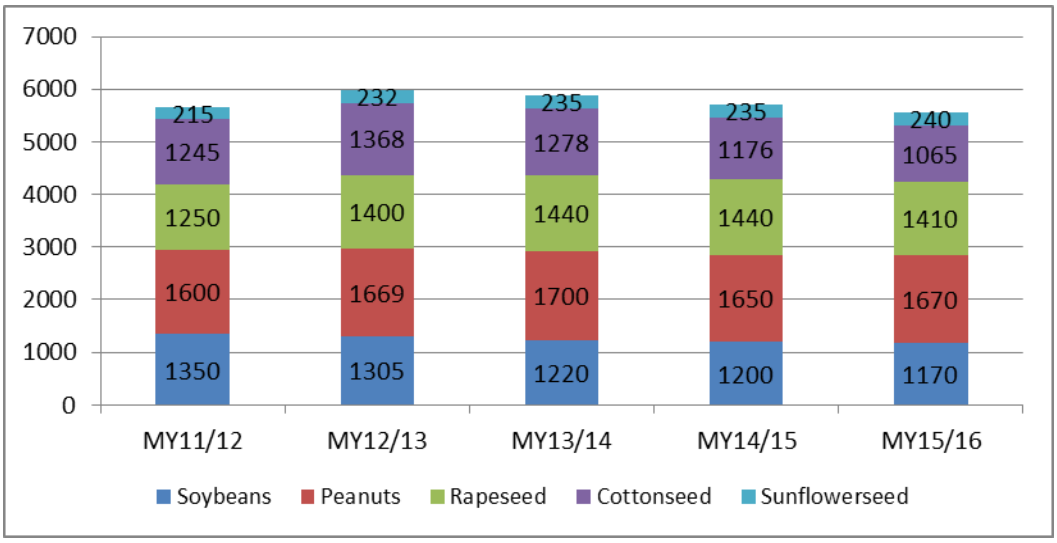
Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Overall, China's domestic oilseed production continues to decline while demand for oilseed products surges ahead. Lower cotton profits resulting from the recent change in government cotton policy in MY14/15, and comparatively low profits for soybeans and rapeseed are expected to reduce the total oilseed planted area by 2.2 percent to 23.4 MHa. Correspondingly, MY15/16 total oilseed production is forecast down 2.6 percent from the previous year to 55.5 million. Future production prospects are further dampened by the lackluster revenue of major oilseed crops as available acreage is increasingly planted to more lucrative grain crops enjoying better government support. Furthermore, inadequate production tools - from economies of scale, agronomic practices, technology resources and input quality – also limit the potential for oilseed yield gains. Meanwhile, Chinese consumption of meats, seafood, and vegetable oils and soybeans for food-processing continues its unrelenting growth, fueled by rising affluence, urbanization, and expanding consumer choices. In response to these dietary demands, China must supplement its domestic oilseed resources with imports, primarily from the Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Canada.

Chart 1 – China's Major Oilseed Production
(MY13/14 to MY15/16; in 10,000 tons)

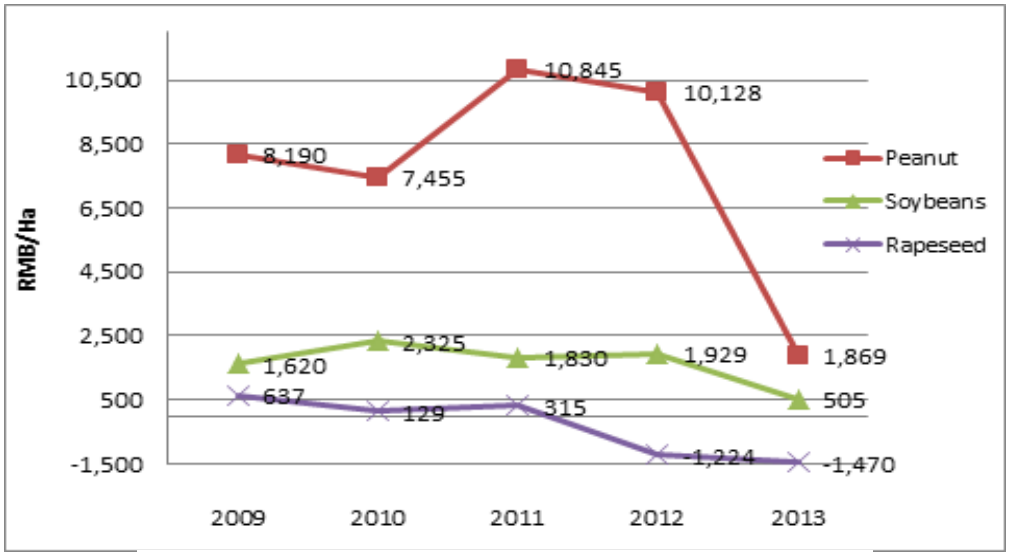


Estimates /forecast by FAS/Beijing

China's cotton planted area is expected to fall by 9 percent in MY15/16 in response to a major change in the government's support policy implemented in MY14/15. This government policy reduces support to farmers in the Yellow and Yangtze River regions while increasing support to farmers in Xinjiang. Grain and cash crops are most likely to replace cotton in these regions. As the new support policy generally guarantees similar past returns for Xinjiang farmers, Xinjiang planting intentions appear to be stable but not enough to offset the drop in total planted area.

Conversely, following a price dive in MY13/14 (Chart 2), peanut farmers are expected to increase acreage and production in response to a profit recovery in MY14/15. However, expansion is constrained by limited land.

Chart 2-National Average Profit/Ha for Major Oilseed Crops
(2009 to 2013; RMB/Ha)



Source: 2013 National Agricultural Product Production Cost and Profit from National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
Notes: Exchange rate in 2013: $1=RMB6.2. Excludes labor Income

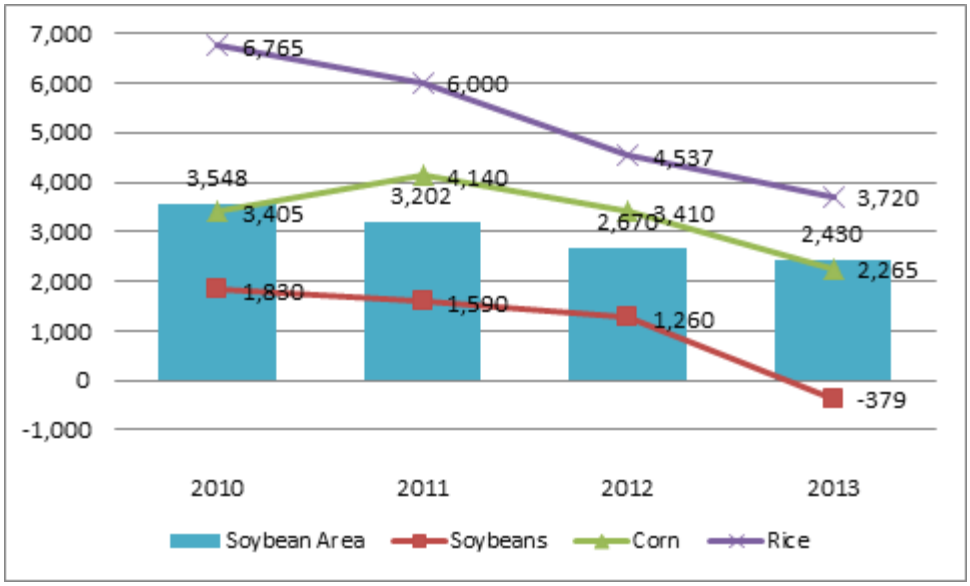
Soybeans

Production

Consistent with a forecast 2 percent fall in the soybean planted area and an average yield, the forecast for MY15/16 soybean production is 11.7 million tons, down from the estimated 12 million tons in MY14/15. Soybean production growth continues to be restricted by factors including low profits, stagnating yields, lucrative alternatives and recently, subsidy reductions.

Low profit signals continue to negatively impact planting decisions in major soybean producing areas where more lucrative crops, such as corn and rice, are viable planting options. For example, for MY13/14, the National Development Research Council (NDRC) estimated that farmer returns were estimated at $82/Ha for soybeans versus $189/Ha for corn. Specifically, in Heilongjiang, the largest soybean-producing province, MY13/14 soybean profits (excluding labor) were RMB379 ($62)/Ha, while corn and rice brought profits of RMB2,265 ($368)/Ha, and RMB3,720 ($605)/Ha, respectively.

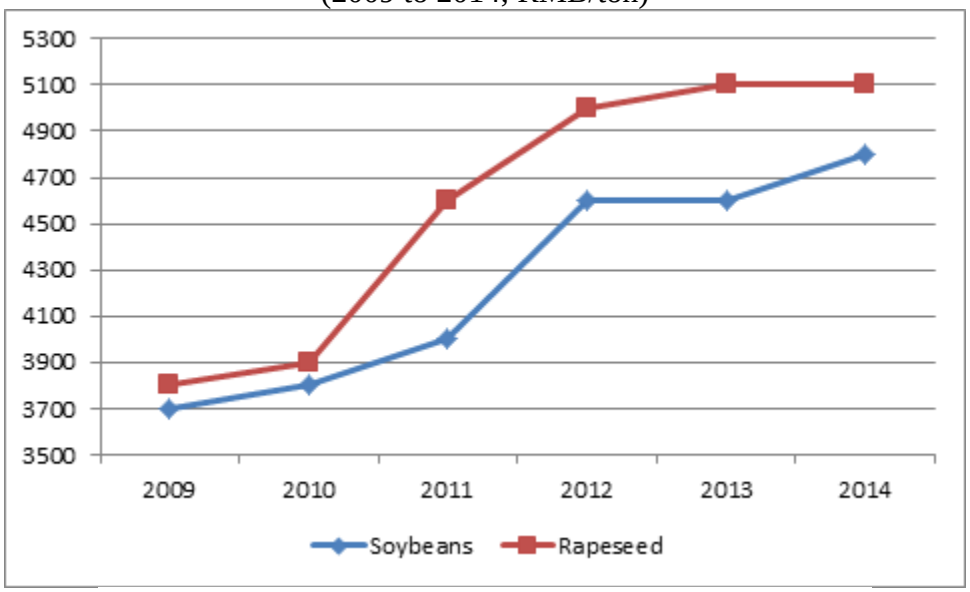
Chart 3 - Heilongjiang Soybean Planted Area
And Net Profit for Soybeans and Alternative Crops
(1,000 Ha; RMB/Ha)



Source: NDRC and MOA
Note: Excludes Labor Income

In general, the government support purchase price (corn, rice, cotton, soybeans) has been above the world market price and cheaper soybean imports have placed downward pressure on domestic soybeans prices. Agronomists caution that these artificial price distortions deter crop rotation and will eventually lead to soil degradation and lower yields.

Chart 4 - State Purchase Floor Price for Soybeans and Rapeseed
(2009 to 2014; RMB/ton)



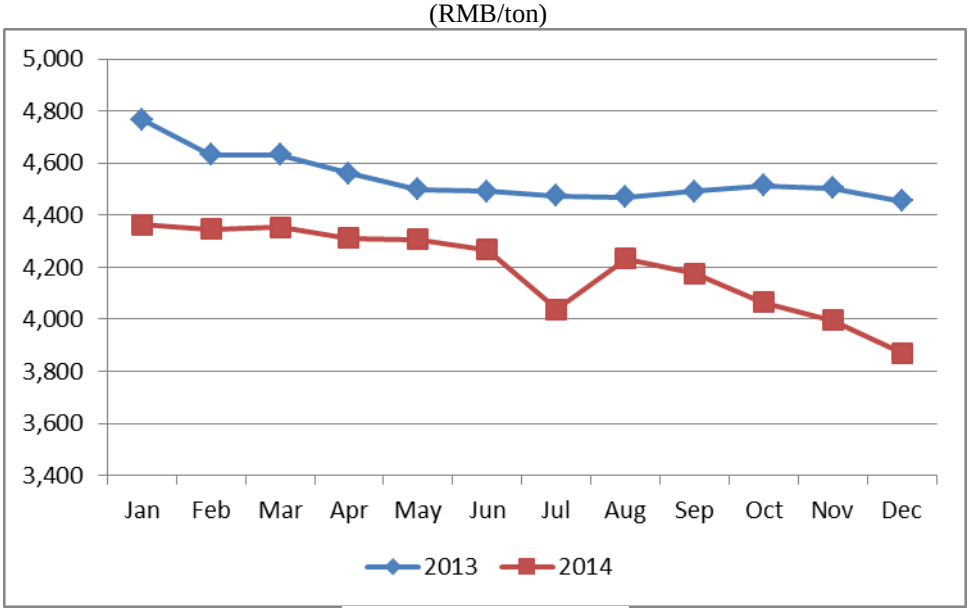
Source: State Grain Administration; 2014 soybean price is "target price"

Beginning in MY14/15, reportedly seeking a more market oriented direction, the government's soybean subsidy program changed from a "minimum/floor price procurement program" to a "target price-based

direct subsidy." Soybean profits are expected to grow slightly in MY14/15 given the government's "target price" was RMB200/ton higher above the "floor price" offered during the previous year. However, numerous sources report that MY14/15 soybean farmers in Heilongjiang Province could lose money even when they receive the direct subsidy at the end of April 2015. Furthermore, the uncertainty associated with the implementation of this new policy and the extended delay in the delivery of the subsidy payment may impact farmer's confidence and planting decisions in MY15/16. The soybean wholesale price declined dramatically from January 2013 to December 2014. The 2014 December price was 11 percent lower than the price in January (see chart 5 below).

Chart 5 – Soybean Wholesale Price in CY2013 to CY2014

(RMB/ton)



Source: China JCI Consultant

Exchange rate in 2013: RMB6.2 =$1.0; 2014: RMB6.15= $1

Soybean farmers also continue to struggle to boost yields and productivity which have remained constant for several years. Without access to the latest seed technology, Chinese soybean farmers face major impediments to improve productivity, including small farm scale and inadequate agronomy practice (lack of proper crop rotation) which are unlikely to change significantly in the near future. In the last five years, soybean yield in China averaged 1,795 ton/Ha vs 2,920 ton/Ha in the United States.

Crop alternatives to soybeans are limited in some regions in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolian provinces due to the short growing days. Additionally, soybeans are more resilient to stand the cold weather than other more lucrative crops. However, farmers with options have already switched from planting soy to grains. Soybeans produced in other provinces are mainly used in food processing and are increasingly challenged by competitively-priced imported soybeans. Thus, the soybean planting area is forecast to fall by another 2 percent from the previous year.

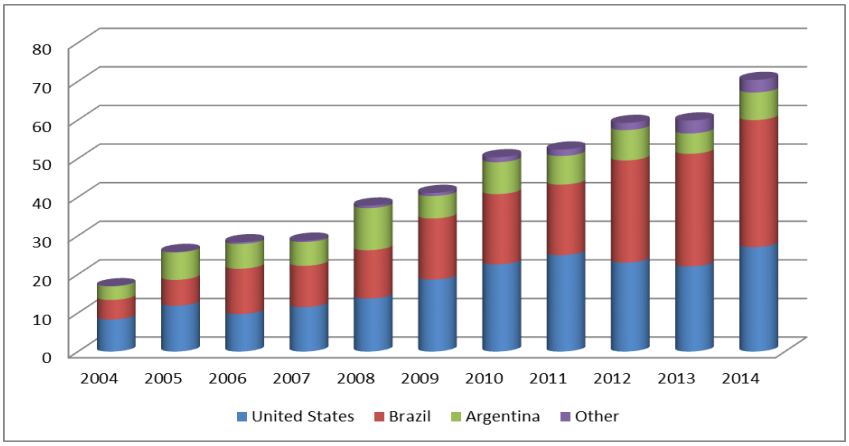
Stocks

Chinese official statistics for stocks are not publicly available. According to industry sources, as of December 2014, the government-held reserves of soybeans were estimated at 5 to 6 million tons. Additionally, China's record purchase of soybeans of 70.4 million tons in MY13/14 also contributed to total carry-in stocks estimated at 14.4 million tons. Although the government stopped purchases of MY14/15 crop in September 2014, total ending stocks are forecast at 14.1 million tons for MY14/15, slightly lower than late MY13/14. MY15/16 ending stocks are forecast at 13.8 million tons. Depending on the domestic oilseed product market situation, the government may auction older stocks as a means to stabilize any significant changes in soybean supplies and price.

Trade

Imports

Chart 6 – Chinese Imports of Soybeans Over the Last Decade
(MY04/05-MY14/15, million tons)



China continues to dominate the global soybean market and remains the largest importer of soybeans in the world. Over the last three years, China absorbed an average 64 percent of the world's total soybean exports. Soybean imports are expected to continue on an upward trend driven by declining domestic production unable to meet growing consumption. The Chinese crushing industry's demand for soybeans continues strong. In addition, economic incentives are reportedly driving greater crush of imported soybeans for food in the coastal provinces. However, figures capturing this trend are not readily available. MY15/16 soybean imports are forecast at 77.5 million tons, up six percent from an estimated 73 million tons in MY14/15. Relatively low ending stocks in MY12/13 and adequate global soybean supplies at lower prices drove MY13/14 imports to a record 70.36 million tons, up by 10 million tons over last year. It is worth noting that China's soybean crushing sector experienced an unprecedented nine consecutive months of negative margins with a total loss estimated at RMB20 billion ($3.25 billion) in 2014. This could lessen the crushing sector's incentive to over import in MY14/15.

Brazil remained China's largest soybean supplier in MY13/14 with total imports growing to 32.92 million tons and holding 47 percent share of the market. China's imports of U.S. soybeans reached 27.04 million tons in MY13/14, up from 22.07 million tons in MY12/13.

China's Soybean Imports by Country of Origin from MY12/13 to MY14/15

	MY12/13		MY13/14		MY14/15*	
Country	Million tons	Share	Million tons	Share	Million tons	Share
United States	**22.07**	**37%**	27.04	38%	28	38%
Brazil	29.15	49%	32.92	47%		
Argentina	5.27	9%	7.14	10%		
Others	1.05	5%	3.26	4%	45	62%
Total	**59.86**	100%	70.36	100%	**73**	100%

Source: World Trade Atlas; * MY14/15 estimate by FAS/Beijing

In response to some Chinese crushers' expressed interest in using sustainable soybeans, in mid MY14/15 the United States began exporting sustainable soybeans certified under the U.S. Soy Sustainability Certification Protocol (SSAP). As most U.S. soybean producers already participate in certified and audited conservation and nutrient management programs, China stands to become the largest importer of U.S. sustainable soy. This could create opportunities for U.S. soybean growers to gain market share.

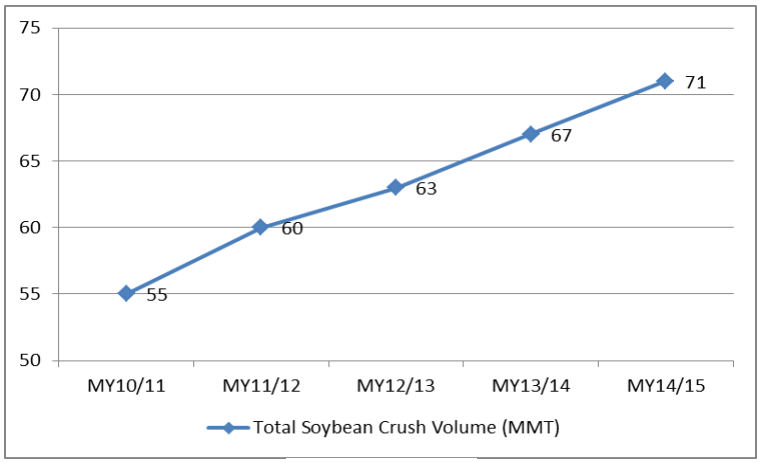
Changes in consumption trends created new challenges in forecasting China's soybean use/imports as these are generally calculated on a meal and oil based analysis. Driven by price advantage and purchasing convenience, industry sources report that many food processors in the coastal provinces are progressively using more imported soybeans to produce Tofu, soy milk and other foods. The direct use of whole soybean as a feed ingredient is also increasing. Again, specific consumption data on broader imported soybean utilization is not yet available.

Exports

China's soybean exports, mainly destined for traditional food use, are forecast at 220,000 tons in MY15/16, slightly higher than the estimated 210,000 tons in MY13/14. China's soybean export volume remains small and stable and is unlikely to change significantly as traditional markets, like Korea and Japan, source food soybeans (both biotech and non-biotech derived) from several suppliers, including the US. Industry sources report that some domestic soybeans are processed into protein for exports to EU and Asia. However, specific figures are currently not available.

Soybean crushing sector continues to expand

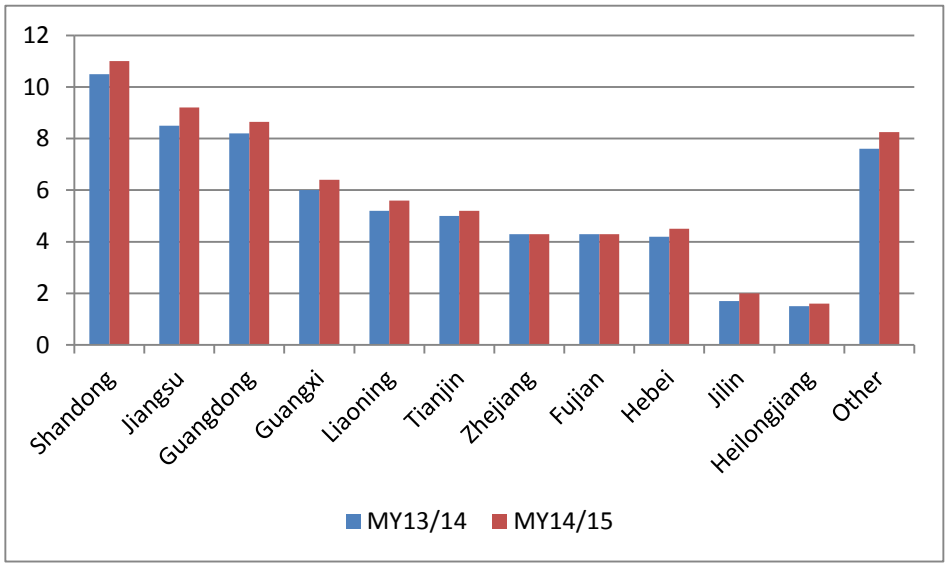
Chart 7 – China's Estimated Soybean Crushing Volume



Source: CNGOIC
Note: Includes crushing for oil and meal

Industry sources estimated China's total soybean crush capacity exceeded 430,000 tons per day by the end of 2014 (annual crushing capacity at about 130 million tons based on 300 operation days). China's National Grain and Oils Information Center (CNGOIC) estimated total soybean crushing volume as 71 million tons in MY14/15, up from the 67 million tons in MY13/14, both are far below China's total actual crushing capacity. Despite the low utilization rate, both the new construction and expanded renovations to existing facilities raised daily crushing capacity. An estimated 78 percent of crush plants are located along the coastal region to facilitate the receipt of imported soybeans (see chart 8 below).

Chart 8 – MY13/14 and MY14/15 Soybean Crush Volume Estimate
(1,000 tons)



Source: CNGOIC

Policy

Grain Security Responsibility System

The sustained rise in soybean imports, which has grown from 16.9 million tons in MY03/04 to 70.4 million tons in MY13/14, highlights China's reliance on foreign suppliers. The soybean and corn price spike in mid-2012, reinvigorated government and private sector concerns over soybeans and other major grains security supply. To address this concern, in late 2014, China's State Council published a Notice Establishing a Provincial Governor Responsibility System on Grain Security. The Notice stressed the responsibility of the provincial governor on grain security ranging from maintaining and promoting grain production capacity, enforcing and improving agricultural support policy and maintaining adequate stocks to meet demand. As for maintaining grain producing capacity, the governors are requested to strictly protect arable land, standardize farm land management, and promote agriculture technology. Although China generally considers soybeans as a grain crop, the above policy mainly targets cereal crops such as corn, rice and wheat. As mentioned above, China's soybean production is not expected to see significant growth in the near future.

Agriculture subsidy

China's agricultural and food security policies to stimulate grain production and yield include an array of financial incentives. In 2012, China's total comprehensive agricultural subsidies (including direct payments to grain farmers based on acreage, and subsidies for agricultural inputs, agricultural machinery, and seed) reached RMB165.1 billion ($26.2 billion), up from the $22 billion in 2011. Total subsidies in 2013 and 2014 appear to be unchanged from the 2012 RMB value. However, the trial implementation of the target price-based direct subsidy for soybeans and cotton virtually increased subsidies significantly. The actual amount of the total subsidy is not available as of this report.

Direct subsidies for soybeans will continue in MY15/16

Historically, soybean farmers in the Northeastern region have benefited financially from the government's "minimum price procurement" program. During MY14/15, in an effort to maximize the effectiveness of its support policy, the central government enforced a trial program in the four northeast provinces (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia) giving direct subsidies to soybean farmers based on a target price of RMB4,800/ton. Farmers will receive a subsidy representing the difference between the autumn 2014 market price and the target price. The central government will appropriate the production-based funds to the four provinces. The provincial governments then will distribute the subsidy to each individual farmer based on the certified planted area before the end of April 2015. Despite the RMB200/ton increase from the "minimum price" received in the previous year, the impact of the direct subsidy on soybean planting remains limited. This is mainly due to the fact that soybean profits continue to be at a disadvantage and low soybean productivity remains unchanged. Notwithstanding, the direct subsidy policy is expected to continue in MY15/16.

Domestic biotech-free soybean production policy unchanged

China's non-biotech derived domestic soybean production policy remains unchanged. Domestic soybeans (non-biotech soybeans or soybean protein) are targeted primarily for food use and some are exported at a premium to European and Asian markets. The commercialization of biotech grain crops in

China for direct consumption seems uncertain in the near future. Moreover, the China Soybean Industry Association (CSIA) continues to call on the government to build a non-biotech soybean conservation region in Northeastern China.

Import policy on biotech approval system adds uncertainty to soybean trade

Regarding imported biotech products, China's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) maintains an approval system for biotech varieties and renews the list on a periodic basis. However, the approval system lags behind the pace of international commercialization of new events and adds uncertainty to the soybean trade. The rejection of U.S. corn and distiller grain shipments to China in 2014 due to China's detection of unapproved biotech events resulted in serious trade interruptions in corn trade. USDA continues to work closely with China's MOA requesting the streamlining of China's approval process as market access is key for trading partners and critical for China's price stability and food security. In addition, China has not yet established a tolerance level for the adventitious presence of unapproved biotech events in imports of bulk grain and products. Although there were no reported disruptions to U.S. soybeans to China, please consult the China's Biotechnology Annual Report for additional information on China's biotechnology policy and for an updated list of China's approved biotech events.

Responsible Soy Program

In addition to biotech-free characteristics, CSIA is also asking the Chinese government to consider adding production characteristics. In May 2013, The Association supported a Round Table on Responsible Soy Program (RTRS) by the Solidaridad (http://www.solidaridadnetwork.org/), a multi-stakeholder initiative which aims to facilitate a global dialogue on soy production that is economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sound. Based on an industry source, in 2014, one Chinese soybean trader became the first Chinese trader to receive the RTRS certificate for its soybean products. This program's impact on general soybean trade appears limited.

USDA and AQSIQ Continue Cooperation

In 2012, USDA and China's General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to increase bilateral cooperation in the inspection and quarantine of U.S. Soybeans Exported to China. As a result, USDA and AQSIQ have conducted joint soybean vessel inspection programs first in March 2013 and more recently in November 2014. These programs continue to enhance understanding of inspection systems, quarantine standards, procedures and testing methodologies in both countries. A third joint program is envisioned for the fall of 2015. This bilateral cooperation in the areas of inspection and quarantine has significantly facilitated U.S. soybean trade to China.

The Impact of China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone on Oils Trade Remains Limited

The China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) was enacted on January 1, 2010. Under the Agreement, import duties on more than 90 percent of goods imported to China from ASEAN countries were eliminated. According to the 2015 Customs Import and Export Tariffs of China, the duties for palm oil, palm kernel oil, and copra oil remain unchanged from the previous year at 9 percent. In

general, Chinese imports of palm oil from ASEAN countries are not expected to grow significantly given the ample supplies of lower-priced domestic crushed soybean oil and rapeseed oil.

Marketing

Despite a government announcement to raise the target price in May 2014, implementation details were announced much later than the harvest of the MY14/15 crop. In addition, the actual subsidy payment is not likely to reach farmers until the end of April 2015. This has delayed the marketing of MY14/15 crop. As the marketing price remained below the target price, farmers are holding soybeans seeking a better price and clearer details on the subsidy. According to industry sources, as of late 2014, the marketing rate of the MY14/15 crop in the major soybean-producing regions was less than 30 percent compared to the marketing rate in the previous year (over 40 percent). The majority of soybeans were sold for food processing. The purchase of domestic soybeans for crushing remained low given the price and quality advantages of imported soybeans.

In many coastal provinces, the marketing of domestic soybeans for food use is also increasingly challenged by the use of imported soybeans. Traders of domestic soybeans for food use are usually small to medium size operations and face difficulty in consolidating soybeans from households and villages. Improved highway systems and an increase in trucked soybeans could facilitate redistribution but would do little to address lower domestic supplies.

Rapeseed

Production

Due to low profit and uncertainty over the government's support policy during the planting period, MY15/16 rapeseed production is forecast to fall slightly to 14.1 million tons, 2.1 percent from the previous year. MY15/16 forecast is based on a planted area of 7.4 MHa, down 1.3 percent over the previous year. According to MOA information, total MY15/16 winter planted rapeseed area was estimated at 7.03 million hectares, down 6.6 percent from the previous year. The agricultural bureau in Hubei, the largest rapeseed producing-province, expects the total planted area will be similar or fall slightly from the previous year. This is primarily due to an increased use of machinery which is reducing the need for labor inputs; and more stabilized yields. An industry survey shows that rapeseed profits in MY14/15 were RMB1,800/Ha, these are lower than wheat profits in Hubei and Hunan provinces. The government's late support policy announcement also impacted farmer's planting intentions. The rumored policy change to a "target price-based direct subsidy" was not enforced on rapeseed. However, it is unclear whether the existing "minimum price procurement" program will continue in MY15/16. The MY15/16 spring rapeseed area in the northwest provinces is generally stable. Growth of the MY15/16 crop is rated as normal due to common weather conditions.

China's government encourages rapeseed farming as it uses winter idle land and lessens the competition for land with other grain crops. Although the official production estimate shows a stable to growing trend, many Chinese industry sources observe that the official data appears too high. However, industry source do not have the ability to cover millions of households in many provinces to provide more reliable statistical data.

Trade

Rapeseed imports in MY15/16 are forecast to recover to 4.5 million tons from the estimated 4.1 million tons in MY14/15. Rapeseed imports hit a record 5.04 million tons in MY13/14 mainly driven by the recent rapid expansion of the crushing capacity particularly along the coastal provinces of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi. However, the skyrocketing imports in MY13/14 will be difficult to sustain in MY14/15 given the excessive supply of rapeseed meal and oil at lower prices resulted in negative crushing margins in most of 2014. In both MY14/15 and MY 15/16 rapeseed imports are expected to normalize and follow actual domestic consumption trends.

Crushing Capacity

CNGOIC estimates China's current rapeseed crushing capacity surpasses 40 million tons per year (some plants crush both rapeseed and soybeans), with a utilization rate of less than 40 percent. Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian provinces have new crush plants which added 6 million tons of crushing capacity in 2014. These facilities primarily utilize imported rapeseeds. While this expansion contributed to the import peak in MY13/14, low prices for oil and meal will likely lower demand for a similar volume of imports in MY14/15 and MY15/16.

Policy

Government policies encourage rapeseed production through a "minimum price purchase program" and direct seed subsidy. In MY14/15, the government maintained the rapeseed purchase floor price at RMB5,100/ton (or $822/ton, Chart 4), unchanged from the previous year, but significantly higher (about RMB800 to 1,000/ton) than the price for imported rapeseed. The government's support policy is most likely to continue in MY15/16 and the floor price will likely not be lower than the previous year. Additionally, in MY15/16, farmers will continue to receive a seed subsidy of RBM150 ($24)/Ha.

Citing phytosanitary concerns, China's rapeseed import policy restricting entry to only non-rapeseed producing regions remains unchanged. However, the recent establishment of rapeseed crushing plants in non-rapeseed areas (namely Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian provinces as stated above), has minimized this policy's impact on imports from China's two major suppliers, Canada and Australia. Additionally, AQSIQ has reached similar agreements with Russia and Mongolia on rapeseed imports for crushing. Again, low profitability of oil and meal will likely dampen incentives for unusually large rapeseed imports.

Peanuts

Production

MY15/16 peanut production is forecast at 16.7 million tons, recovering slightly from the estimated 16.5 million tons in MY14/15. Prior to MY13/14, strong domestic demand and favorable prices made peanuts a favorite crop among farmers. However, the rapid production growth, coupled with increased supply of other more competitively-priced oilseed products contributed to a peanut price slump since

late 2013. In response to price fluctuations, in MY13/14 the national average profit from peanuts also plummeted to RMB1,869/Ha ($304/Ha) compared to RMB10,128/Ha ($1,608/Ha) in MY12/13.

With lower profits, peanut planting in MY14/15 declined. Correspondingly total MY14/15 peanut production is estimated to fall to about 16.5 million tons. An anticipated smaller production pushed peanut prices up at the start of the MY14/15 crop harvest. The peanut price remains high, up by 40 to 50 percent over the previous year. The MY14/15 peanut price recovery is expected to increase peanut farming profits and exceed that from other cash crops in the large peanut-producing provinces (namely Henan, Shandong, Liaoning and Hebei). This is expected to boost peanut planting area in MY15/16. In general, steady increases in demand for peanut products both as food (snacks and milk) and for cooking (oil) support vigorous peanut production but additional gains are constrained by limited land resources.

Top Five Peanut Producing Provinces

(Area: 1,000 Ha & Prod: 1,000 tons)

MY	MY13/14		MY14/15	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Henan	1,037	4,600	1,000	4,550
Shandong	780	3,490	740	3,300
Hebei	356	1,260	340	1,250
Liaoning	342	1,200	340	1,110
Anhui	187	870	180	860
Nation	4,633	16,972	4,500	16,500
Nation Yield	3,663 Kg/Ha		3,667Kg/Ha	

Note: Data based on CNGOIC

Trade

Imports

Imports of peanuts for food use are low due to sufficient domestic supply. Imports of peanuts for crushing could potentially increase as China's annual imports of peanut oil have averaged about 70,000 tons in recent years, and China's large crushing sector favors imports of oilseed. That said, China imposes a 15 percent import duty and 13 percent value added tax (VAT) on peanut imports which still hinders the competiveness of peanut imports in the Chinese market.

Exports

Chinese peanut exports are expected to hold steady at around 400,000 tons in MY 15/16, similar to that in MY14/15. A generally stable production combined with strong domestic demand at relatively high

prices will lessen incentives to export. Furthermore, strict import conditions in some major export markets will also reduce export interest.

Policy

Beginning in MY 10/11, in an effort to stimulate production and improve the domestic self-sufficiency rate for vegetable oil, the Chinese government implemented a planting seed purchase subsidy for peanuts of about RMB150 ($24)/Ha. As of this report, there have been no major significant policy changes.

Cottonseed

Production

Cottonseed production in MY15/16 is forecast to fall to 10.6 million tons, down from the estimated 11.7 million tons in the previous year. The cotton planting area is expected to decline in MY15/16 in response to lower profits as a result of modifications in government policy in MY14/15. During this year, the four-year-old "minimum price cotton purchase program" was replaced by a "target price-based direct subsidy" in support of cotton farmers. The new policy favors farmers in Xinjiang rather than farmers in the Yangtze River and Yellow River regions. Hence, this change in policy is expected to significantly reduce cotton planting intentions in My15/16, particularly in the Yangtze River and Yellow River regions. In addition, uncertainty about the MY15/16 "target price" (not yet announced) could also increase farmer's profit concerns and negatively impact planting intentions. Although updated information supports a stable or slightly falling planting area in Xinjiang it will not be enough to offset the drop in other areas. Thus, total MY15/16 cotton planted area is forecast to fall 9 percent from the previous year, and cotton seed production is forecast to fall by 1.1 million tons in cottonseed production.

Trade

Despite expected slower growth, China's domestic cotton seed production level remains comparatively high. Nonetheless, increased uses for cottonseed, such mushroom farming, have supported cottonseed imports in recent years. As a result, MY15/16 imports are forecast to rebound to 150,000 tons from the estimated 100,000 tons in MY14/15, in response to slower domestic production. Imports of U.S. cottonseed must complete a Pest Risk Assessment before gaining access to the Chinese market. Currently, USDA continues to engage China's import authority in this process.

Other oilseeds

The camellia production plan in southern provinces continues to move forward. In December 2014, China's State Council published a Notice the Development of Woody Oilseed Plants. The Notice aims to boost oil from woody plants to 1.5 million tons by 2020 from the estimated 450,000 tons in 2013. The Notice plans to develop woody oilseed plants in 800 counties and increase planted area to 13.3

MHa from the current 8 MHa. Woody oilseed plants include camellia, walnut, and oil peony. Grown mainly on hilly lands in southern provinces of Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangxi, these woody plants pose no competition for arable land.

Other developments include reports from the CNGOIC that in 2012 a Chinese company began investing in palm oil planting in Indonesia (about 130,000 Ha) expected to reach a production capacity of 1 million tons by 2016. However, this is not expected to have a significant market impact.

Oilseed Meal Situation and Outlook

Total Meals

MY15/16 protein meal (including fish meal) production is forecast at 80.6 million tons, up 3.9 percent over the 77.6 million tons in the previous year, a rise attributable to increased crushing of imported soybeans. MY15/16 total protein meal supply is forecast to reach 81.8 million tons. This forecast includes 1.2 million tons of meal imports (fish meal and rapeseed meal).

Total protein meal consumption in MY15/16 is forecast at 79.5 million tons, up 2.9 million tons or 3.7 percent over MY14/15 due to continuing industrialized feed demand from the livestock and aquaculture sectors. Soybean meal (SBM) continues to dominate the protein meal sector, accounting for 74 percent of total meal consumption trailed by rapeseed meal at 14 percent and cottonseed meal at 5 percent.

Many industry sources indicated that the industrialized feed production for 2014 will be higher than last year, and above 195 million tons. Conversely, the CNGOIC estimate was191.5 million tons, down one percent (or 1.9 million tons) over the previous year. In the first months of 2014, feed production was affected by lower feed consumption. The livestock sector was hit by an outbreak of animal diseases and negative swine profits, while natural disaster affected aquaculture farming in southern China. While some of these factors may have softened the feed production in the first months of 2014, production recovered in second half of 2014 contributing to a moderate growth for the whole year. Industry data showed that major feed-producing provinces including Guangdong, Henan, Sichuan and Hunan reported feed production growth in 2014. Specifically, the Guangdong Feed Industry Association estimated the province continues to be the largest feed producer. Guangdong's total feed production was estimated at 244.23 million tons in 2014, up 7.7 percent over the previous year, with growth for all feed categories. In particular the swine feed production increased by 12.7 percent. Shandong province, China's largest feed-producer, reported a stable feed production in 2014.

China's 12th Five Year (2011-2015) Plan for Feed Industry Development forecasts that total industrialized feed production will average an annual increase of 7.6 million tons to reach 200 million tons by 2015. The current trend indicates this target will be reached earlier.

China's 12th Five Year Plan - Animal and Feed Production Target
(in million tons)

Year	Total Meat	Eggs	Milk	Industry Feed
2015	85	29	40	200
2010	79.2	27.6	37.5	162

Average yearly growth	1.16	0.28	0.5	7.6

Source: MOA

Consumption Outlook

Investment in animal production is increasingly popular leading larger-scale and more modern animal production operations to demand more industrialized feed. In addition, traditional small-scale operations are phasing out the use of self-mix feed for alternative feeds to improve productivity and efficiency. Total SBM inclusion in feed is expected to increase along with the growth of industrialized feed production.

The following table shows MOA's growth targets for scale animal farming production from 2005 through 2015, reflecting a more rapid expansion of scale animal farming in recent years. The provincial swine industry association data for 2012 shows that the swine production by scale farms (with annual slaughter of 500 pigs or above) accounted for 87 percent in Jiangxi province, and 80 percent in Zhejiang province.

China's Animal Scale Farming Development (2005 -2015)

Percentage out of total farms	Scale swine farms	Scale poultry farms	Scale dairy farms
2015 (est)	50%	92% or above	38%
2010	34%	82%	28%
2005	16%	66%	11%

Source: MOA

According to China's National Statistics Bureau's (NSB) 2014 China Social and Economic Development Communique, the 2014 total meat production (pork, beef, mutton and poultry) is up 2 percent from 2013 to 87.07 million tons; egg production is up 0.6 percent to 28.94 million tons; and milk (cow) production is up 5.5 percent. Out of total meat production, 2014 pork production is up 3.2 percent from the previous year to 56.71 million tons. In addition, aquaculture continues to grow with total cultured seafood products estimated at 47.62 million tons (out of total seafood production of 64.5 million tons), up 4.9 percent over the previous year.

The following table shows an estimate of feed needed for pork, egg and poultry meat production based on a normal feed conversion rate. The estimated feed needed to produce these three animal products are on average 11 million tons higher than the MOA feed production. China's total feed consumption largely exceeds the MOA official feed production if all major animal product production is included.

Feed Demand Estimates Based on Major Animal Products Volume

(in million tons)

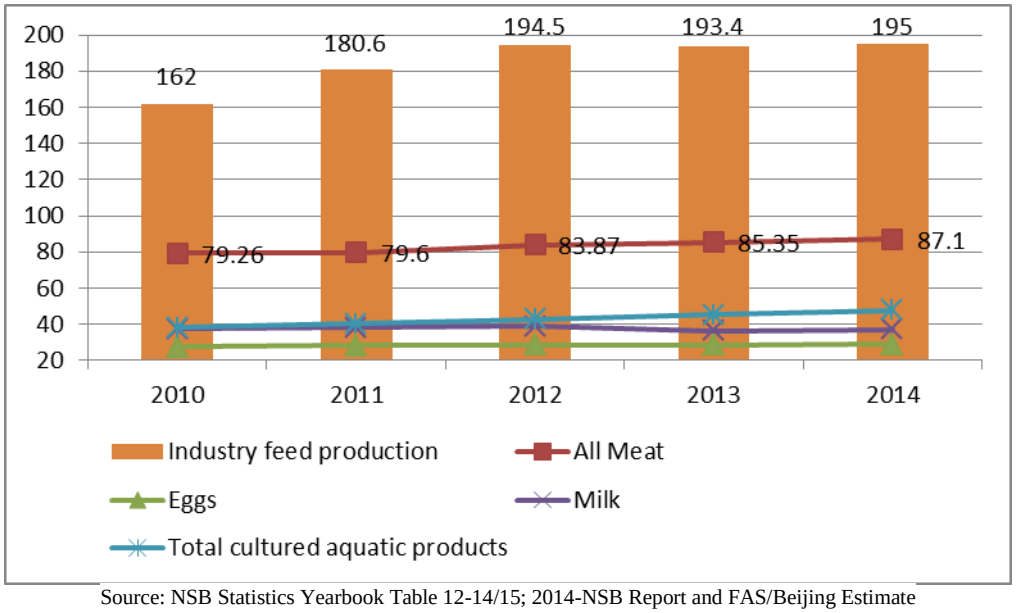
	Pork	Eggs	Poultry Meat	Feed Demand Estimates	MOA feed production**
2014	56.71	28.94	18.00*	274.9	261.8
2013	54.93	28.76	17.98	269.1	259.0
2012	53.43	28.61	17.78*	263.8	262.3

Note: Feed conversion rate for Pork - 3:1 and for Eggs -2.5:1; Poultry -1.8:1; *FA/Beijing Estimates;

**Compound feed production and concentrate converted to compound equivalent production
Source: Pork, egg and poultry data is based on NSB

Chart 9 below reflects the growth trends for China's animal and aquaculture production and industrialized feed from 2008 to 2014.

Chart 9 - Production of Industrialized Feed and Animal Products
(2010-2014; million tons)

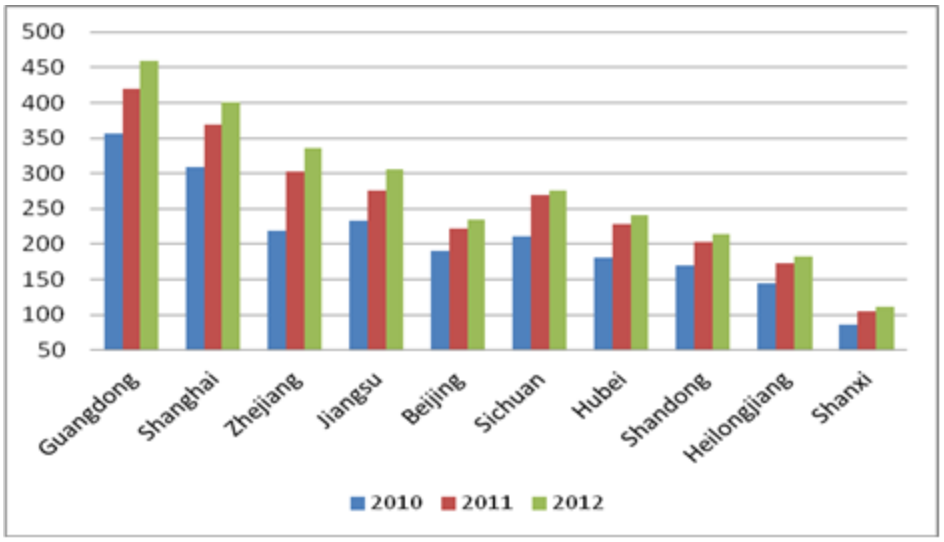


Source: NSB Statistics Yearbook Table 12-14/15; 2014-NSB Report and FAS/Beijing Estimate

The rise in protein meal demand is attributable to an increased use of industrialized feed for these growing animal production sectors. Although China's swine sector reported hog price remained low in 2014 and saw no recovery in first weeks of 2015, pork production in 2014 gained 3.2 percent growth from 2013. Total estimated meat production grew 19.6 percent from 2008 to 87.07 million tons in 2014. Cultured seafood production stands at 39.6 percent above than that of 2008. Along with the animal production growth, compound feed production continues to rise with total production for 2014 is estimated at 164.2 million tons, up 55 percent over 2008, while concentrate feed continues to decline. MY15/16 protein meal consumption is forecast at 79.5 million tons, up 3.7 percent, or a net increase of 2.86 million tons over the previous year, with a net increase of SBM consumption at 2.96 million tons. Cottonseed meal consumption is expected to decline as a result of lower domestic supplies.

According to NSB, in 2012 China's per capita expenditures for animal proteins (including all meats, poultry, eggs, and aquatic products) averaged $272, up from $242 in the previous year. Spending increased in all provinces but varies widely, with the highest spending in Guangdong ($460) and the lowest in Shanxi province ($112). Large cities and a few coastal provinces are well above average and skew the national median expenditure; most regions lie well below the national average.

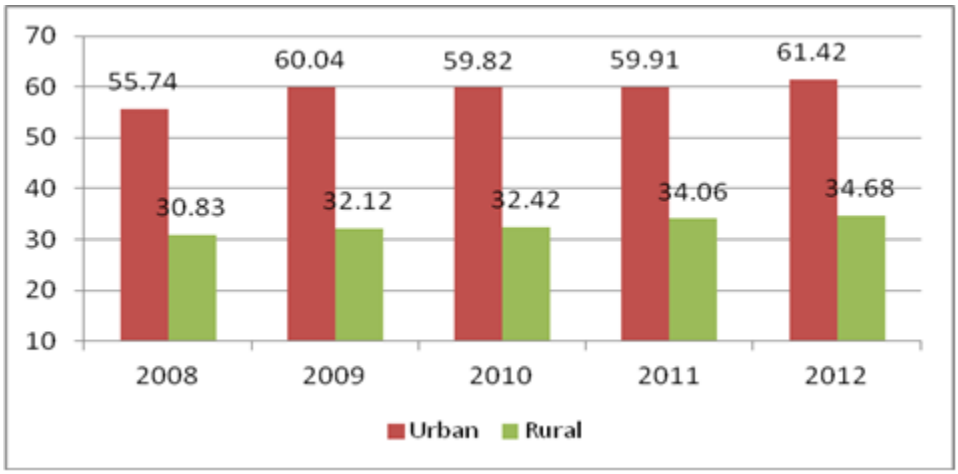
Chart 10 - Urban per Capita Expenditures for Protein Food in Some Provinces (2012:$1=RMB6.3)



Source: Table 11-15 of 2013 China Statistical Yearbook

In 2012, annual per capita consumption of meats and seafood continued to differ between urban and rural communities by an average of 26.74 Kg. Potential increases in protein consumption among the 629.61 million people living in rural areas (out of the 1,360.72 million according to the 2014 China Statistical Yearbook) opens opportunities for higher protein meal demands. Additionally in 2012, the consumption of milk and related products remains low among the rural population (5.29 Kg) compared to the urban population (13.95 Kg). As rural incomes rise, rural resident's ability to consume more animal protein products will create additional demand for protein meal in feed products. Although the 2014 China Statistical Yearbook is no longer separating statistic series for "per capita expenditures for animal proteins by province, by rural and urban Household", the general growing trend is expected to carry on in 2013 and 2014.

Chart 11- Comparison of Urban and Rural per Capita Animal Protein Consumption (in Kg)



Source: 2013 China Statistics Yearbook

Overall increases in meat and seafood demand are also fueled by population growth and urbanization. According to NSB, China's average annual net population growth was 6.5 million from 2008 to 2013. Additionally, the rapid urbanization continues with annual growth in urban populations averaging 21.42 million from 2008 to 2013, with 19.29 million new urban residents added in 2013. Greater demand for meats and seafood will continue to fuel animal production and the need for feed. Potential growth along the value chain signals encouraging prospects for oilseed meals in the coming years.

Soybean Meal

Production

Soybean Meal (SBM) continues to dominate the protein meal complex with MY15/16 production forecast at 60.95 million tons, up 5.5 percent over the estimated 57.79 million tons in MY14/15. While other protein meal production remains stable, imports of fish meal are constrained by limited supplies and relatively high prices, and imports of rapeseed meal are constrained by lower value. Given its cost effectiveness and nutritional value, SBM remains the best choice for feed production and increasingly concentrated animal production. With China's large soybean crush industry using larger imports of soybeans, domestic SBM production is expected to continue to stay high and adequately meet domestic market demand in MY15/16 and beyond.

Trade

China's SBM exports are expected to stay stable in MY14/15 at 2 million tons and to rise moderately in MY15/16 to 2.2 million tons. SBM exports recovered in MY13/14 driven by China's large crushing capacity and excessive SBM production. This increased the feasibility for exports to the nearby markets such as Japan and Korea. China's SBM exports to ASEAN countries will continue as India, the traditional SBM supplier to this region, is increasing consumption of domestic SBM. Japan and South Korea remain China's leading export markets, accounting for 66 percent of China's 2.1 million tons SBM exports in 2014. SBM imports have been minimal in recent years because of the large domestic SBM production. In general, SBM trade remains insignificant in proportion to the large domestic consumption.

Rapeseed Meal

Post forecast MY15/16 rapeseed meal imports at 100,000 tons, unchanged from the estimate for previous year. Domestic rapeseed meal consumption continues to be driven primarily by the growing aquaculture sector. Rapeseed meal imports shall continue at a low level as China's large rapeseed crushing industry favors rapeseed imports instead of rapeseed meal.

Fishmeal

Production

Industry sources estimate China's yearly domestic fishmeal production is about 400,000 tons. The production is not expected to increase as a result of declining natural resources. Growing feed industry demand creates an ever widening supply gap which must be filled by imports.

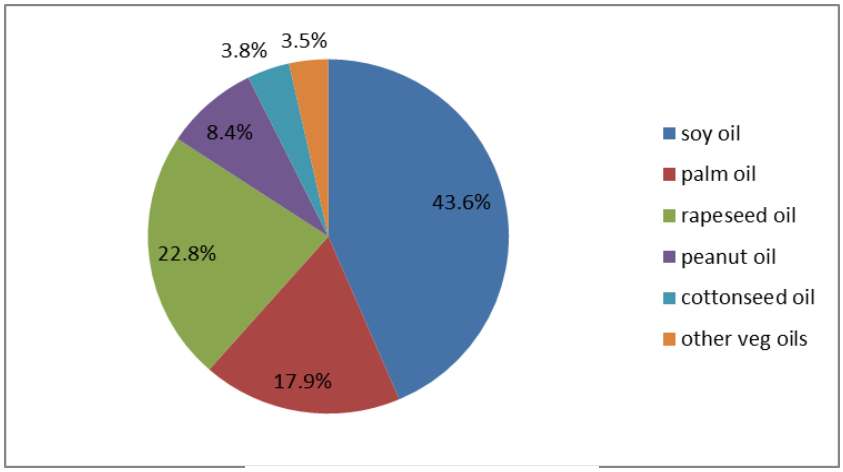
Imports

Fishmeal imports rose slightly to 1.04 million tons in 2014 from the 976,000 tons in 2013. Fish meal imports fell dramatically in 2013. Responding to lower fish meal production in Peru, China's largest supplier, fishmeal prices surged in 2012 to an average $1,712 per ton from the $1,357 per ton. The fish meal import price returned to an average $1,501/ton in 2014. However, Peru's low catch in second half of 2014 is likely to cut China's imports in first months of 2015. Although the world fish meal production growth appears weak and the price is rising, total fish meal imports are forecast to be stable at 1.05 million tons in 2015 given the huge size of China's animal and aquaculture industry. In 2014, Peru remained China's largest fishmeal supplier at 510,500 tons and accounted for 49 percent of China's total fish meal imports. Imports from the United States fell to 96,800 tons from 172,000 tons in the previous year, most likely due to higher prices (higher-quality fish meal price averaged $1,917/ton).

Oil Situation and Outlook

Total Oils

Chart 12 - MY15/16 Share of Vegetable Oil Consumption Forecast



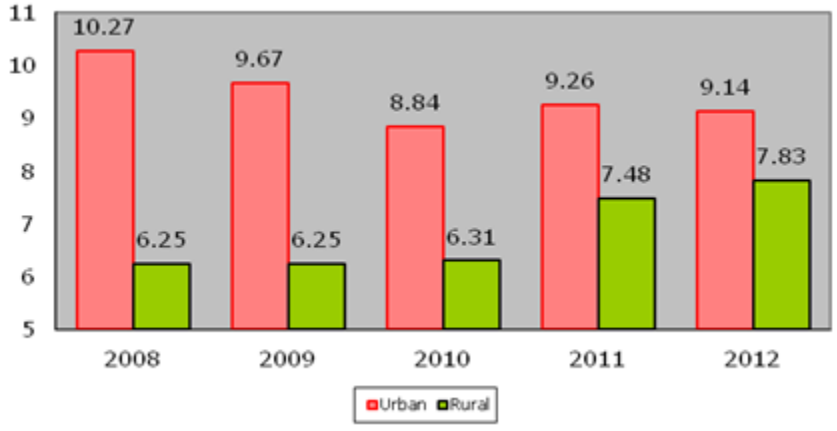
Source: Forecast by FAS/Beijing

Due to increased crush volume using imported soybeans and rapeseed, total vegetable oil production for MY15/16 is forecast at 24.66 million tons, up 723,000 tons from the MY14/15 estimate. Soybean oil will continue to be the primary vegetable oil, accounting for 58 percent of total oil production, followed by rapeseed oil (27.3 percent), peanut oil (11.5 percent), and cottonseed oil (5.3 percent) in MY15/16.

MY15/16 total oil supply is forecast at 37.1 million tons with total domestic consumption of oil for food-use forecast to grow 2 percent from MY14/15 to 30.8 million tons. Domestic consumption of oil for industrial use is expected to stay stable and forecast at 2.3 million tons. MY15/16 total oil imports are forecast at 8.68 million tons, almost unchanged from the previous year. Due to increased supply and price advantage, palm oil continues to dominate vegetable oil imports and is forecast at 5.9 million tons in MY15/16. In general, as the domestic crush sector needs to import oilseeds, imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil are not expected to lead imports but only to make up supply differences when prices for imported oil become competitive. Taking into account the strong forecast for imports of soybeans and rapeseed, in MY15/16, imports of both soybean oil and rapeseed oil are forecast to hold steady at 1 million tons, respectively.

China's high GDP growth (yearly average at almost 7.6 percent in the last three years and forecast at 7 percent in 2015) and growing consumer affluence is forecast to increase vegetable oil demand by more than 622,000 tons in MY 15/16 to meet food and industrial consumption. Although China's oil consumption has grown rapidly in recent years, there is still significant growth potential before it reaches a level similar to comparable markets like Taiwan. The MY15/16 forecast per capita consumption of vegetable oil for food use of 22.7 Kg (based on total population of 1,360.7 million as of 2013) is still lower than the estimated Taiwan's 2012 per capita consumption of 23 kg (Taiwan Oilseeds and Products Annual).
Chart 13 shows a steady upward trend for the annual per capita consumption of edible oil for rural residents and a slightly slowing trend in urban residents. Industry sources stipulate that these trends could reflect urbanites' increased preference for dining-out and lower preference to consume oil in response to health concerns. Although the 2014 China Statistical Yearbook is no longer separating statistics series for "per capita consumption of vegetable oils by rural and urban resident", it did show the 2013 total per capita consumption for vegetable oil as 12 Kg. The general growing consumption trend remained in 2013 and 2014 with potential for higher intake from China's 629.61 million people living in rural areas.

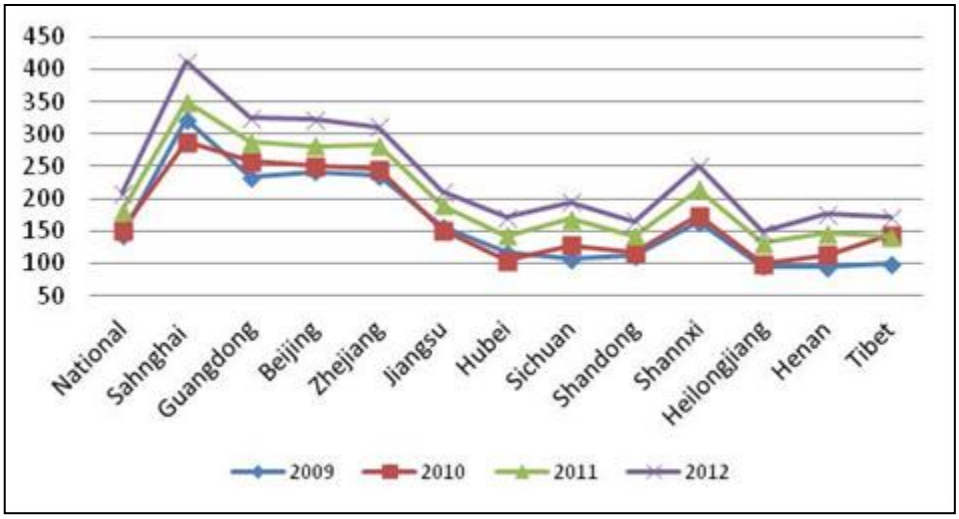
Chart 13 - Comparison of Rural and Urban Per Capita
Purchase of Edible Oil (2008-2012 in Kg)



Source: 2013 China Statistics Yearbook/Table 11-8 and 27

China's catering industry revenue grew significantly in 2014, up 9.7 percent over the previous year. The urban residents' per capita expenditure for restaurant meals continued to show rapid growth in 2012, reaching an average of $209 (compared to $182 in the previous year). The following chart highlights a steady growth of expenditure in all selected provinces and municipalities. Shanghai residents had the highest level of expenditures ($412) with the lowest in Heilongjiang ($150). The still high Chinese GDP is expected to augment a growing middle class with higher disposable income to spend dinning out. (Note: The 2014 China Statistical Yearbook is no longer tracking "Per capita expenditures on dinning out", thus the 2013 data is not available).

Chart 14 – Yearly Per Capita Expenditures Dinning Out by Urban Residents
(2009-2012, in $)



Source: Table 11-15 of 2013 China Statistics Year Book

Vegetable oil consumption is also driven by the food processing industry. For instance, the instant noodle industry, which uses large amounts of palm oil, produced more than 10.3 million tons in 2013, up 5.3 percent over the previous year, according to an industry estimate. Instant noodle production went down slightly (down 1.65 percent) to 4.8 million tons in first half of 2014, but total production for 2014 will be similar to the previous year.

The wholesale price for major oils declined sharply from January to December 2014. Both Soybean oil and palm oil prices fell by 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively. However, in 2014 the price difference between palm oil and soy oil (Grade1) decreased to an average 11 percent from the 23 percent in the previous year, signaling an advantage for soybean oil to gain market share.

Soybean Oil

As a result of increased crush of imported soybeans, MY15/16 soybean oil production is forecast at 13.76 million tons, up 5.8 percent from last year's estimate. Soybean oil remains the dominant vegetable oil, and will account for 43.6 percent for domestic vegetable oil consumption in MY15/16.

Soybean oil imports, which recovered to 1.4 million tons in MY12/13 after China lifted a ban on Argentine oil, are expected to level off to 1 million tons in MY15/16 as domestic production continues to grow. Imports of U.S. soybean oil are expected to fall in favor of Argentine supplies.

Palm Oil

MY15/16 palm oil imports are forecast to increase to 5.9 million tons, unchanged from the previous year level. In in response to lower prices, China's palm oil imports peaked in MY12/13 at 6.59 million tons and resulted in large ending stocks. This prompted a significant import decline of about 1 million tons in MY13/14. Given an increasing supply from major supplying countries at lower prices, MY14/15 palm oil imports are estimated to recover to 5.9 million tons and this trend is expected to continue in MY15/16.

The current low price for soybean oil and rapeseed oil is expected to put pressure on palm oil consumption and import growth. In general, palm oil's inexpensive price, relative to soybean and rapeseed oil, is a major factor affecting its demand in China. Blending palm oil with other vegetable oils for cooking is popular but this practice will likely not increase given the current competitiveness of the soybean oil price. As mentioned above, the food processing industry in China uses large amounts of palm oil in processed foods, especially instant noodles. Due to the increasing numbers of busy consumers seeking convenient, inexpensive ready-to-eat foods, demand for instant noodles is expected to continue.

The growth of palm oil production in both Indonesia and Malaysia in 2014 surpassed Chinese palm oil demand and resulted in a high inventory and a price decline. The low price in MY14/15 and MY15/16 is expected to contribute to strong imports by China but also by other major importing countries such as India. The Indonesia government's recent subsidy raise for biodiesel could have an impact in stabilizing palm oil price.

Vegetable oil import policy changes

On January 1, 2013, AQSIQ implemented additional import inspection requirements for edible and crude vegetable oils. AQSIQ's clarification on specific items to be certified and the laboratories

qualified for providing such test reports and certificates remains vague (see more in CH13005). As of this report, there are no alerts of trade disruptions related to this issue.

Statistics Tables

Total Oilseeds, Total Meal, and Total Oil PSD Tables

Table 1. Total Oilseeds

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Total Oilseeds (1000 tons; 1000Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	25,646	24,737	25,425	23,920	0	23,400
Area Harvested	24,779	24,737	24,275	23,920	0	23,400
Beginning Stocks	13,166	13,166	15,562	15,562	0	15,093
Production	58,915	58,888	57,257	57,007	0	55,550
MY Imports	75,636	75,570	77,945	77,300	0	82,250
MY Imp. from U.S.	25,041	27,049	27,000	28,000	0	29,000
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	147,717	147,624	150,764	149,869	0	152,893
MY Exports	938	938	930	890	0	840
MY Exp. to the EC	230	230	230	230	0	228
Crush Dom. Cons.	107,730	107,634	111,930	110,416	0	114,000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	17,180	17,183	17,075	17,770	0	17,880
Feed,Seed,Waste Dom.Cons.	6,307	6,307	5,667	5,700	0	5,410
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	131,217	131,124	134,672	133,886	0	137,290
Ending Stocks	15,562	15,562	15,162	15,093	0	14,763
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	147,717	147,624	150,764	149,869	0	152,893
Calendar Year Imports	72,585	76,648	75,925	77,180	0	81,625
Calendar Year Imp. U.S.	28,505	30,044	24,005	28,000	0	29,000
Calendar Year Exports	1,050	1,053	1,060	1,070	0	1,040
Calendar Year Exp. to U.S.	83	91	83	16	0	16

Table 2. Total Meals

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Total Meal (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	108,930	107,634	113,130	111,616	0	115,200
Extr. Rate, 999.9999					0	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	75,230	75,030	78,972	77,589	0	80,590
MY Imports	1,394	1,428	1,080	1,162	0	1,202
MY Imp. from U.S.	81	88	70	90	0	95
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	76,624	76,545	80,052	78,751	0	81,792
MY Exports	2106	2065	1,813	2,083	0	2,263
MY Exp. to the EC	100	100	50	45	0	45
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1,619	1,636	1,605	1,652	0	1,702
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	72,899	72,720	76,634	75,017	0	77,827
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	74,518	74,356	78,239	76669	0	79,529
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	76,624	76,421	80,052	78,752	0	81,792
Calendar Year Imports	1,110	1,996	1,085	1,515	0	1,607
Calendar Year Imp. U.S.	82	99	70	90	0	95
Calendar Year Exports	2,179	2,137	1,233	1,983	0	2,152
Calendar Year Exp. to U.S.	20	36	20	38	0	38

Table 3. Total Oils

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Total Oils (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	107,730	107,634	111,930	110,416	0	114,000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999					0	
Beginning Stocks	3,617	3,062	3,826	3,758	0	3,530
Production	23,627	23,587	24,269	23,940	0	24,663
MY Imports	8,573	8,573	9,420	8,670	0	8,680
MY Imp. from U.S.	186	186	150	150	0	120
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	35,817	35,777	37,515	36,368	0	37,134
MY Exports	114	116	103	82	0	85
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2,150	2,150	2,250	2,250	0	2,270
Food Use Dom. Cons.	29,727	29,753	31,153	30,245	0	30,847
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	31,877	31,903	33,403	32,495	0	33,117
Ending Stocks	3,826	3,758	4,001	3,791	0	3,932
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	35,817	35,777	37,507	36,368	0	37,134
Calendar Year Imports	9,395	7,961	9,705	8,770	0	8,980
Calendar Year Imp. U.S.	150	186	150	150	0	120
Calendar Year Exports	110	105	103	108	0	88
Calendar Year Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oilseeds PSD Tables

Table 4. Soybeans

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Soybean (1000 tons; 1000 Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	7,700	6,850	7,700	6,600	0	6,500
Area Harvested	6,850	6,850	6,700	6,600	0	6,500
Beginning Stocks	12,378	12,378	14,427	14,427	0	14,077
Production	12,200	12,200	11,800	12,000	0	11,700
MY Imports	70,364	70,364	74,000	73,000	0	77,500
MY Imp. from U.S.	25,041	27,040	27,000	28,000	0	29,000
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	94,942	94,942	100,227	99,427	0	103,277
MY Exports	215	215	300	300	0	280
MY Exp. to EU	10	10	10	10	0	10
Crush	68,850	68,850	74,500	73,000	0	77,000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	9,650	9,650	9,700	10,250	0	10,350
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,800	0	1,800
Total Dom. Cons.	80,300	80,300	85,900	85,050	0	89,150
Ending Stocks	14,427	14,427	14,027	14,077	0	13,847
Total Distribution	94,942	94,942	100,227	99,427	0	103,277
CY Imports	68,000	71,401	72,000	73,000	0	77,000
CY Imp. from U.S.	28,500	30,028	24,000	27,500		29,000
CY Exports	300	300	300	280	0	280
CY Exp. to U.S.	80	80	80	16	0	16

Table 5. Rapeseed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Rapeseed (1000 tons;1000 Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	7,531	7,531	7,500	7,500	0	7,400
Area Harvested	7,531	7,531	7,500	7,500	0	7,400
Beginning Stocks	632	632	1,036	1,036	0	936
Production	14,458	14,458	14,700	14,400	0	14,100
MY Imports	5,046	5,046	3,750	4,100	0	4,500
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	20,136	20,136	19,486	19,536	0	19,536
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	18,500	18,500	17,850	18,000	0	18,150
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	600	600	600	600	0	550
Total Dom. Cons.	19,100	19,100	18,450	18,600	0	18,700
Ending Stocks	1,036	1,036	1,036	936	0	836
Total Distribution	20,136	20,136	19,486	19,536	0	19,536
CY Imports	4,400	5,081	3,800	4,000	0	4,400
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Peanuts

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Peanut (1000 tons; 1000 Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	4,650	4,633	4,850	4,500	0	4,580
Area Harvested	4,633	4,633	4,700	4,500	0	4,580
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	16,972	16,972	16,500	16,500	0	16,700
MY Imports	15	18	100	50	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	7	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	16,987	16,990	16,600	16,550	0	16,750
MY Exports	550	550	400	400	0	400
MY Exp. to EU	200	200	200	200	0	200
Crush	8,710	8,710	8,700	8,530	0	8,670
Food Use Dom. Cons.	6,630	6,633	6,500	6,620	0	6,630
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,097	1,097	1,000	1,000	0	1,050
Total Dom. Cons.	16,437	16,440	16,200	16,150	0	16,350
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	16,987	16,990	16,600	16,550	0	16,750
CY Imports	30	30	30	30	0	45
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	15	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	550	577	560	600	0	600
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	8	0	0	0	0

Table 7. Sunflower Seed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Sunflowerseed (1000 tons; 1000 Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	965	923	975	920	0	920
Area Harvested	965	923	975	920	0	920
Beginning Stocks	156	156	99	99	0	80
Production	2,450	2,423	2,500	2,350	0	2,400
MY Imports	61	61	5	50	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	2	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,667	2,640	2,604	2,499	0	2,530
MY Exports	173	173	230	190	0	160
MY Exp. to EU	20	20	20	20	0	18
Crush	1,370	1,343	1,280	1,229	0	1,280
Food Use Dom. Cons.	900	900	875	900	0	900
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	125	125	120	100	0	110
Total Dom. Cons.	2,395	2,368	2,275	2,229	0	2,290
Ending Stocks	99	99	99	80	0	80
Total Distribution	2,667	2,640	2,604	2,499	0	2,530
CY Imports	5	62	5	50	0	50
CY Imp. from U.S.	5	1	5	1	0	1
CY Exports	200	176	200	190	0	160
CY Exp. to U.S.	3	3	3	0	0	0

Table 8. Cottonseed

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oilseed, Cottonseed (1000 tons; 1000 Ha)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted (Cotton)	4,800	4,800	4,400	4,400	0	4,000
Area Harvested (Cotton)	4,800	4,800	4,400	4,400	0	4,000
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	12,835	12,835	11,757	11,757	0	10,650
MY Imports	150	81	90	100	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	12,985	12,916	11,847	11,857	0	10,800
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	10,300	10,231	9,600	9,657	0	8,900
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2,685	2,685	2,247	2,200	0	1,900
Total Dom. Cons.	12,985	12,916	11,847	11,857	0	10,800
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	12,985	12,916	11,847	11,857	0	10,800
CY Imports	150	74	90	100	0	130
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal PSD Tables

Table 9. Soybean Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Soybean (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	68,850	68,850	74,500	73,000	0	77,000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	54,531	54,531	59,004	57,787	0	60,953
MY Imports	20	20	50	30	0	20
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	54,551	54,551	59,054	57,817	0	60,973
MY Exports	2,017	1,993	1,700	2,000	0	2,200
MY Exp. to EU	100	100	50	45	0	45
Industrial Dom. Cons.	960	960	1,000	1,000	0	1,050
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	51,574	51,598	56,354	54,817	0	57,723
Total Dom. Cons.	52,534	52,558	57,354	55,817	0	58,773
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	54,551	54,551	59,054	57,817	0	60,973
CY Imports	20	20	50	25	0	20
CY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	2,000	2,092	1,100	1,900	0	2,100
CY Exp. to U.S.	20	36	20	30	0	30

Table 10. Rapeseed Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Rapeseed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	18,500	18,500	17,850	18,000	0	18,150
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	11,614	11,622	11,206	11,308	0	11,402
MY Imports	314	314	100	100	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	11,928	11,936	11,306	11,408	0	11,502
MY Exports	37	37	80	50	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	450	450	420	450	0	450
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	11,441	11,449	10,806	10,908	0	11,002
Total Dom. Cons.	11,891	11,899	11,226	11,358	0	11,452
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	11,928	11,936	11,306	11,408	0	11,502
CY Imports	100	900	100	450	0	500
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	100	30	100	45	0	9
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Peanut Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Peanut (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	8,710	8,710	8,700	8,530	0	8,670
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	3,470	3,409	3,465	3,339	0	3,393
MY Imports	60	56	30	30	0	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	3,530	3,465	3,495	3,369	0	3,423
MY Exports	1	1	3	3	0	3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,529	3,464	3,492	3,366	0	3,420
Total Dom. Cons.	3,529	3,464	3,492	3,366	0	3,420
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	3,530	3,465	3,495	3,369	0	3,423
CY Imports	40	38	35	38	0	35
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	1	3	8	0	8
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	8	0	8

Table 12. Sunflower Seed Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Sunflowerseed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	1,370	1,343	1,280	1,229	0	1,280
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	745	728	698	666	0	693
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	745	728	698	666	0	693
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	64	64	65	62	0	62
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	681	664	633	604	0	631
Total Dom. Cons.	745	728	698	666	0	693
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	745	728	698	666	0	693
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Cotton Seed Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Cottonseed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	10,300	10,231	9,600	9,657	0	8,900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4,462	4,333	4,159	4,090	0	3,769
MY Imports	0	0	0	2	0	2
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,462	4,333	4,159	4,092	0	3,771
MY Exports	50	33	30	30	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	145	162	120	140	0	140
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4,267	4,138	4,009	3,922	0	3,621
Total Dom. Cons.	4,412	4,300	4,129	4,062	0	3,761
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4,462	4,333	4,159	4,092	0	3,771
CY Imports	0	0	0	2	0	2
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	75	13	30	30	0	35
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14. Fish Meal

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Meal, Fish (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		1/2014		1/2015		1/2016
Catch For Reduction	1,200	0	1,200	1,200	0	1,150
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0.33	0	0.33
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	408	408	440	400	0	380
MY Imports	1,000	1,038	900	1,000	0	1,050
MY Imp. from U.S.	80	87	70	90	0	95
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,408	1,446	1,340	1,400	0	1,430
MY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1,407	1,445	1,340	1,400	0	1,430
Total Dom. Cons.	1,407	1,445	1,340	1,400	0	1,430
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1,408	1,446	1,340	1,400	0	1,430
CY Imports	950	1,038	900	1,000	0	1,050
CY Imp. from U.S.	80	97	70	90	0	95
CY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oils PSD Tables

Table 15. Soybean Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Soybean (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	68,850	68,850	74,500	73,000		77,000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.1787	0	0.1787		0.1787
Beginning Stocks	1,021	466	958	958		993
Production	12,335	12,335	13,343	13,045		13,760
MY Imports	1,353	1,353	1,000	1,050		1,000
MY Imp. from U.S.	186	186	150	150		120
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	14,709	14,709	15,301	15,053		15,753
MY Exports	94	94	80	60		60
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	13,657	13,657	14,259	14,000		14,430
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Cons.	13,657	13,657	14,259	14,000		14,430
Ending Stocks	958	958	962	993		1,263
Total Distribution	14,709	14,709	15,301	15,053		15,753
CY Imports	1,100	1,135	1,100	1,050		1,000
CY Imp. from U.S.	150	186	150	150		120
CY Exports	90	90	90	90		70
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0

Table 16. Rapeseed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Rapeseed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	18,500	18,500	17,850	18,000	0	18,150
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0.356	0.356	0	0
Beginning Stocks	2,157	2,157	2,607	2,539		2,537
Production	6,579	6,586	6,355	6,408	0	6,461
MY Imports	902	902	1,400	1,000	0	1,000
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	9,638	9,645	10,362	9,947	0	9,998
MY Exports	6	6	10	10	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	7,025	7,100	7,655	7,400	0	7,550
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	7,025	7,100	7,655	7,400	0	7,550
Ending Stocks	2,607	2,539	2,689	2,537	0	2,438
Total Distribution	9,638	9,645	10,354	9,947	0	9,998
CY Imports	1,300	810	1,200	1,000	0	1,000
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	6	0	0	6	0	6
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17. Peanut Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Peanut (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	8,710	8,710	8,700	8,530	0	8,670
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.3138	0	0.3138	0	0.3138
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2,725	2,733	2,720	2,677	0	2,721
MY Imports	74	74	70	70	0	80
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,799	2,807	2,790	2,747	0	2,801
MY Exports	10	10	10	9	0	12
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2,789	2,797	2,780	2,738	0	2,789
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	2,789	2,797	2,780	2,738	0	2,789
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2,799	2,807	2,790	2,747	0	2,801
CY Imports	55	94	55	70	0	80
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	10	10	10	9	0	9
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18. Cotton Seed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Cottonseed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	10,300	10,231	9,600	9,657	0	8,900
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.1419	0	0.1419	0	0.1419
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1,498	1,452	1,396	1,370	0	1,263
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,498	1,452	1,396	1,370	0	1,263
MY Exports	2	2	2	3	0	3
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,496	1,450	1,394	1,367	0	1,260
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,496	1,450	1,394	1,367	0	1,260
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1,498	1,452	1,396	1,370	0	1,263
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	3	2	3	3	0	3
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19. Sunflower Seed Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Sunflower Seed (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	1,370	1,343	1,280	1,229	0	1,280
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.358	0	0.358	0	0.358
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	490	481	455	440	0	458
MY Imports	531	531	500	500	0	550
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1,021	1,012	955	940	0	1,008
MY Exports	0	2	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1,021	1,010	955	940	0	1,008
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1,021	1,010	955	940	0	1,008
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1,021	1,012	955	940	0	1,008
CY Imports	400	455	500	500	0	550
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	2	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20. Palm Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Palm (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	439	439	261	261	0	261
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	5,573	5,573	6,300	5,900	0	5,900
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6,012	6,012	6,561	6,161	0	6,161
MY Exports	2	2	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	2,150	2,150	2,250	2,250	0	2,270
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3,599	3,599	3,960	3,650	0	3,660
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	5,749	5,749	6,210	5,900	0	5,930
Ending Stocks	261	261	350	261	0	231
Total Distribution	6,012	6,012	6,561	6,161	0	6,161
CY Imports	6,400	5,328	6,700	6,000	0	6,200
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1	1	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 21. Coconut Oil

PSD Table						
Country	**China, Peoples Republic of**					
Commodity	**Oil, Coconut (1000 tons)**					
	2013/14		**2014/15**		**2015/16**	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2013		10/2014		10/2015
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	140	140	150	150	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	140	140	150	150	0	150
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	140	140	150	150	0	150
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	140	140	150	150	0	150
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	140	140	150	150	0	150
CY Imports	140	139	150	150	0	150
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Soybean Product & Palm Oil Wholesale Price Tables

Table 22. Nation Average Soybean Wholesale Prices CY2013 to CY2014

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec/Jan Change%
2013	4,769	4,632	4,632	4,561	4,498	4,491	4,475	4,470	4,491	4,514	4,505	4,454	-7%
2014	4,362	4,346	4,354	4,311	4,307	4,267	4,038	4,232	4,175	4,064	3,997	3,870	-11%

Table 23. Heilongjiang/Harbin Soybean Wholesale Prices CY2013 to CY2014

Year/	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec/Jan Change %
2013	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,620	4,550	4,503	4,480	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,600	-1%
2014	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,319	4,125	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	3,900	-15%

Table 24. Wholesale Soybean Meal Prices in CY2013 and CY2014

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec/Jan Change %
2013	3,975	4,088	4,176	3,974	4,015	4,130	3,945	4,034	4,378	4,470	4,307	4,181	5%
2014	3,953	3,947	3,692	3,799	3,916	3,701	3,482	3,676	3,540	3,570	3,543	3,384	-14%

Table 25. Wholesale Soybean Oil (Grade 1) Prices in CY2013 and CY2014

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec/Jan Change %
2013	8,909	8,838	8,332	7,731	7,464	7,455	7,203	7,138	7,295	7,240	7,380	7,322	-18%
2014	6,870	6,882	7,118	7,098	6,750	6,407	8,241	6,055	5,902	5,969	5,981	5,739	-16%

Table 26. Wholesale Palm Oil Prices CY 2013 and CY2014

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Dec/Jan Change %
2013	6,339	6,424	6,030	5,771	5,762	6,029	5,678	5,628	5,604	5,778	6,096	6,003	-5%
2014	5,867	5,950	6,203	6,131	5,840	5,679	7,180	5,553	5,471	5,530	5,471	5,058	-14%

Table 27. Comparison of Wholesale Prices for Grade 1-Soy Oil and Palm Oil in CY2014

Unit: RMB Yuan/MT: RMB6.2 =US$1.0												
CY2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Soybean Oil	6,870	6,882	7,118	7,098	6,750	6,407	8,241	6,055	5,902	5,969	5,981	5,739
Palm Oil	5,867	5,950	6,203	6,131	5,840	5,679	7,180	5,553	5,471	5,530	5,471	5,058
Diff % Palm vs Soy Oil	-15%	-14%	-13%	-14%	-13%	-11%	-13%	-8%	-7%	-7%	-9%	-12%
Average palm oil price is 11% lower than soy oil in CY2014 compared to the 23% lower in CY2013.												

Source: All wholesale prices are based on China JCI Consulting Co.

Taxes & Duties Tables (Jan 01-Dec 31, 2015)

Table 28. Oilseeds

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Seed					
12011000	Soybeans, seed	0	180	13	
12019010	Yellow soybean	3	180	13	
12019020	Black soybean	3	180	13	
12019030	Green soybean	3	180	13	
12019090	Other soybean	3	180	13	
12023000	In shell peanut, seed	0	0	13	
12024100	In shell peanut, other	15	70	13	
12024200	Shelled peanut	15	70	13	
12030000	Copra	15	30	13	5
12040000	Linseed	15	70	13	5
20081110	Peanut kernels, in airtight containers	30	90	17	15
20081120	Roasted peanuts	30	80	17	15
20081130	Peanut butter	30	90	17	15
20081190	Other processed peanuts	30	80	17	5,15
12051010	Low erucic acid rape seed, seed	0	80	13	
12051090	Low erucic acid rape seed, other	9	80	13	5
12059010	Other rapeseed, seed	0	80	13	
12059090	Other rapeseed, other	9	80	13	5
12060010	Sunflower seeds, seed	0	0	13	5
12060090	Sunflower seeds, other	15	70	13	5
12072100	Cottonseeds for cultivation	0	0	13	5
12072900	Cottonseeds, other	15	70	13	5
12074010	Sesame seeds for cultivation	0	0	13	5
12074090	Sesame seeds, other	10	70	13	5

Note: Note: VAT – Value Added Tax Rate; ED – Export Drawback Rate

Table 29. Oils

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Oil					
15071000	Crude soybean oil	9	190	13	
15079000	Other soybean oil	9	190	13	
15081000	Crude peanut oil	10	100	13	
15089000	Other peanut oil	10	100	13	
15091000	Olive Oil, virgin	10	30	13	
15099000	Olive oil, other	10	30	17	
15111000	Palm oil, crude	9	60	13	
15119010	Palm oil, liquid	9	60	13	
15119020	Stearin	8	60	13	
15119090	Palm oil, other	9	60	17	
15121100	Crude sunflower seed oil	9	160	13	
15121900	Other sunflower seed oil	9	160	17	
15122100	Crude cottonseed oil	10	70	13	
15122900	Other cottonseed oil	10	70	17	
15131100	Crude coconut oil	9	40	13	
15131900	Other coconut oil	9	40	13	
15132100	Crude palm kernel oil	9	40	13	
15132900	Other palm kernel oil	9	40	17	
15141100	Crude low erucic acid rape or colza oil	9	170	13	
15141900	Other crude low erucic acid rape oil	9	170	13	
15149110	Crude rape or colza oil	9	170	13	
15149190	Crude mustard oil	9	170	13	
15149900	Other rape oil	9	170	17	

Note: Note: VAT – Value Added Tax Rate; ED – Export Drawback Rate

Table 30. Meals

HS Code	Description	M.F.N.(%)	Gen (%)	VAT Rate %	ED Rate %
Meal					
12081000	Soyflour	9	70	17	
12089000	Other	15	80	17	15
23012010	Fish meal	2	11	13	
23025000	Legume sweepings	5	30	13	
23033000	Brewing or distilling dregs and waste	5	30	13	
23040010	Soy meal, oil cake	5	30	13	13
23040090	Soy meal, other	5	30	13	13
23050000	Peanut meal	5	30	13	
23061000	Cottonseed meal	5	30	13	13
23062000	Linseed meal	5	30	13	13
23063000	Sunflower seed meal	5	30	13	13
23064100	Low erucic acid rapeseed meal	5	30	13	13
23064900	Other rapeseed meal	5	30	13	13

Note: Note: VAT – Value Added Tax Rate; ED – Export Drawback Rate