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## China, Peoples Republic of

### Grain and Feed

### Annual

### 2006

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**Report Highlights:**

China's total grains output rose in MY05/06 over the previous year as a result of good weather and increased acreage. Increased acreage was in response to higher market prices since the fall of 2003 and from government support programs (e.g., price supports, export incentives, direct payment and tax incentives). Corn production for MY05/06 is estimated at 134 million metric tons (mmt), up 3 percent from the previous year. Corn production in MY06/07 is forecast at 132 mmt and China is forecast to import 1 mmt in MY06/07, driven by growth in the livestock sector and expanded ethanol production. Wheat production in MY05/06 is estimated to be 97 mmt, up 5 percent, and rice output for MY05/06 is estimated at 182 mmt, up 1.5 percent.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
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### Situation And Outlook

China's total grains output rose in MY05/06 over the previous year as a result of good weather and increased acreage. Increased acreage was a response to higher market prices since the fall of 2003 and from government support programs, including price supports, export incentives, direct payment and tax incentives.

China is forecast to import 1 mmt of corn in MY06/07 as its consumption outpaces domestic production. Forecast wheat imports in MY06/07 are down because of increased production in 2004 and 2005.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), in 2005 net per capita farm income rose 6.2 percent year-on-year to RMB 3,255 (\$403), the second highest growth rate since 1997. For grain farmers, the net profit/Ha for grain farmers (wheat, corn and rice) in 2005 is estimated to be lower than 2004 due to rising cost in agricultural inputs.

Net Profit for Grain Farmers (in US \$/Ha) in 1997-2004								
Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Net Profit/Ha	191	144	46	-6	71	9	62	356
Source: National Development & Reform Commission								

### Policy

The government's long-standing policy of grain self-reliance led the government in 2004 to shift more financial resources and policy incentives to the grain sector. The following incentives are designed to maintain the production of grain products. Programs discussed below include price support and export incentive programs.

### Price Support Programs

The price support programs for rice and wheat are designed to insure grain farmers also benefit from China's booming economy. In 2005, net per capita farm income rose 6.2 percent year-on-year to RMB 3,255 (\$403), the second highest growth rate since 1997. Despite the high growth-rate, significant increases in the cost of inputs have meant that net farm income in 2005 is down 0.7 percent from the previous year.

### Rice

With the objective of supporting rice production, in 2004 the Government of China began guaranteeing farmers a minimum price for rice. If prices drop below the price floor the government directs Sinograin, a state enterprise responsible for holding grain reserves, or its provincial counterparts, to purchase rice at the floor price. The floor prices for early indica (unmilled) and Japonica (unmilled) are RMB 1,400/ton (\$173/ton) and RMB 1,500/tons (\$186/ton), respectively. Stored rice can be sold off at auction at Sinograin's discretion. The 2005 price floor for rice was unchanged from 2004. The price floor for 2006 is forecast to remain unchanged.

From July to December 2005 Sinograin and its subsidiaries purchased 4.5 mmt of indica and 7.7 mmt of japonica in the four major rice producing provinces: Jiangxi, Anhui, Hubei and Hunan. The purchases kept market prices above the floor price.

### Wheat

While there is no floor price for wheat, the government has set an unofficial target price below which it will purchase wheat to support the market price. In 2004 there was no intervention. Based on market interventions, the 2005 target price was approximately RMB 1440/ton (\$178/ton). The 2006 target price will probably remain unchanged.

### Seed Subsidy and Income Support

In 2001 MOA started the seed subsidy program for wheat and has subsequently expanded it to corn, rice and soybeans. The combined value of the seed subsidy for wheat, rice, corn and soybean was RMB 3.87 billion (\$480 million) in 2005, up 36 percent from 2004. The program is intended to expand production through improved seed quality and normally provides a subsidy to seed companies so farmers can purchase high quality seed at commodity prices. Funding is principally provided through MOA and implementation is at the provincial level.

In response to MY03/04, 04/05 wheat imports, MOA has focused most resources, in terms of implementation, on the wheat seed program. For example, in Henan, the largest wheat producing province, the government has selected specific counties for program implementation. In these counties seed companies are given RMB 10/mu(\$18 /ha). The seed companies then make discounted wheat seed available for RMB 1.5-2.0/kg, slightly higher than the wheat commodity prices. Seed wheat usage averages 10 kg/mu (150 Kg/Ha) in Henan province.

MoA's Seed Subsidy Program on Winter Wheat			
	Total Subsidy (in RMB)	Provinces	Area Covered
2004	100,000,000	6	50%
2005	1,000,000,000	11	54%

Implementation for other commodities varies depending on the commodity and the province. In some cases it is more like the wheat program discussed above, in others it is more consistent with income support where the farmer is provided RMB 10-15/mu (or \$23/Ha) to purchase seed, but what the farmer actually does with the payment is not monitored.

### Elimination of Agricultural Tax and Direct Payment

In 2004 the government reduced the agricultural tax on farmland and simultaneously introduced a system of direct payments to farmers.

For decades prior to 2004, there had been a 7 percent tax on agricultural production. In March 2004, the government announced it would eliminate the tax over five years, but provided the provinces the option of moving faster if they chose. In 2006 the government stepped up the process by announcing that in 2006 all the provinces would eliminate the tax.

In 2004 the government also introduced a program of direct payments to grain growers, also to be implemented at the discretion of the provinces. Implementation is inconsistent across provinces, with some providing the subsidy based on planted area and others based on quantity produced. The payment program averaged about US\$18/ha, slightly less than \$9 per average farm household in 2004. In 2005, the payment averaged about \$10 per farm household.

While these two programmatic changes increased actual production, reported production will also increase. Previously, provincial government tax collectors hid taxable land from the central government to fill local coffers. This type of non-compliance was most widespread in corn production areas in northeastern China.

### Export Support for Corn

Only China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Corporation (COFCO) and Jilin Grain Group are eligible to export corn. In order to receive governmental export support the exporter must be exporting under an export quota. Export support for corn consists of a value added tax (VAT) rebate and a transportation subsidy. Only exporters can receive the VAT rebate.

Only government grain storage facilities are eligible to receive transportation subsidies so, in general, only stored grain is exported. In 2005 the Chinese government's total export support was estimated at RMB 283/Tons (\$35). This is up from 2004.

The VAT rebate is 13 percent of a fixed price determined by the government rather than the actual FOB price. This base price is usually less than the market price. In 2005 the government increased the base price to RMB 1,100 (\$133) per ton, from RMB 860 (\$104), making the rebate in 2005 RMB 143 (\$17/ton), up from RMB 114/ton (\$14/ton) in 2004.

The grain risk fund provides a transportation subsidy for corn moved out of state grain reserves and into the export market. The grain risk fund pays for the acquisition and storage of government grain. Sinograin and their provincial counterparts receive a subsidy of RMB140/ton (\$17/ton) for corn exported under the export quota.

### Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ's)

Upon membership to the World Trade Organization (WTO), China instituted Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) for wheat, rice, corn, and several other commodities. These quotas were phased in and reached final levels in 2004. A percentage of the quota is reserved for non-state-owned enterprises: 10 percent for wheat, 40 percent for corn and 50 percent for rice (both short and long grain). In 2005, because of a bumper crop, imports were lower than the previous year. Corn imports remain near zero.

<b>China: Grain Tariff Rate Quota Allocation and Fill Rate in 2005 (metric tons)</b>				
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2005 Tariff Quota</b>	<b>2005 Imports</b>	<b>2005 Fill Rate</b>	<b>State Enterprise Share</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	9,636,000	3,555,000	37%	90%
<b>Corn</b>	7,200,000	2,308	0%	60%
<b>Rice</b>	5,320,000	514,000	10%	50%

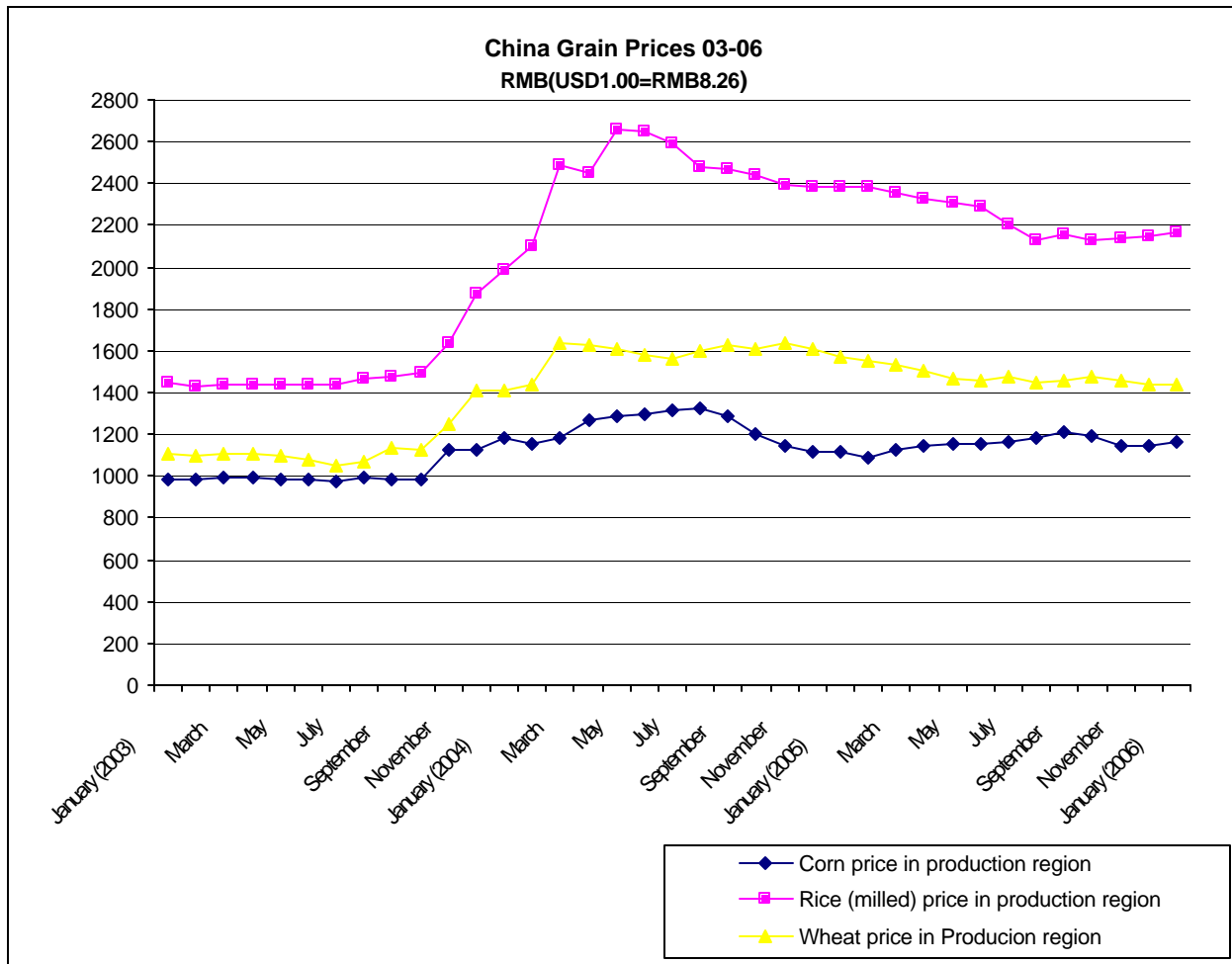
### Grain Yields

Ideal weather conditions contributed to higher than average yields in 2004 and 2005. In addition to the favorable weather conditions, the government seed support program has improved the yield for wheat and rice in the last two years (2004/2005).

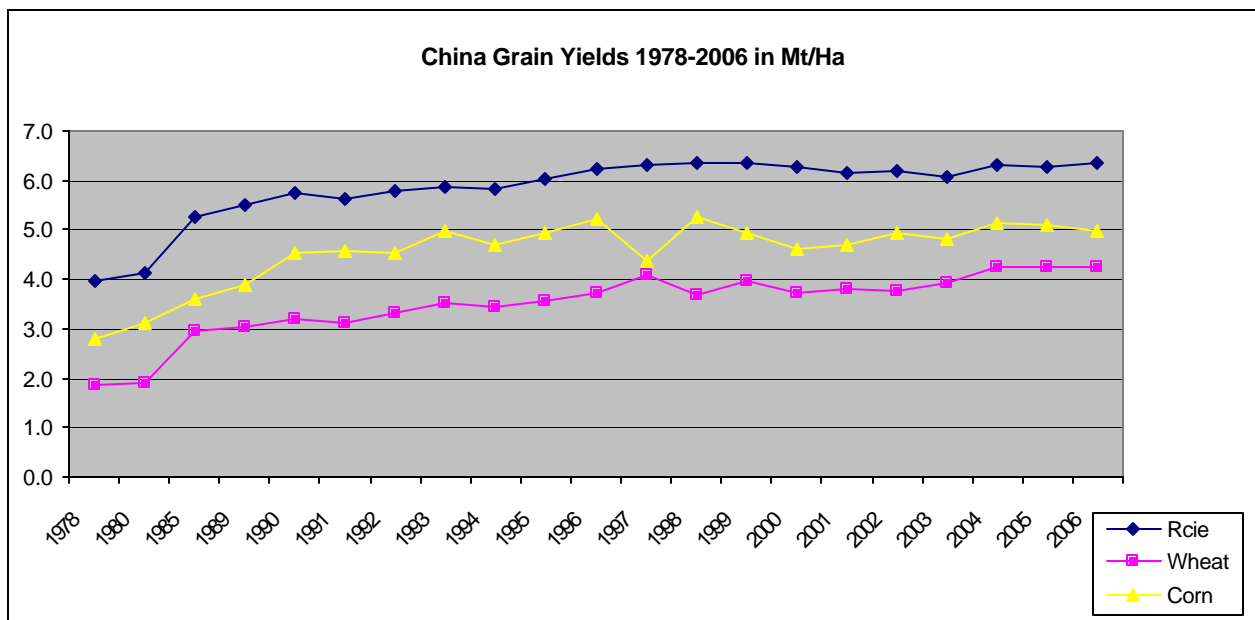
### Market Prices and Grain Area

Wheat and rice area in MY06/07 is forecast to rise slightly in 2006 after a substantial increase in area and output in 2004 and 2005. While the price for grains is down by about five percent in 2005 from the previous year, they are still above historical averages. Despite increased production, government price support programs have kept prices close to recent highs.

MOA reported that corn acreage in MY05/06 reached a record high. Corn acreage will be up slightly in MY06/07 as current programs support expanded acreage and income support programs encourage reporting previously untaxed land.



Data from National Grain & Oilseed Information Center



Data from National Statistical Bureau, data for 2005 and 2006 are estimates by FAS Beijing

### Biotechnology and Biosafety

In July 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture's GMO office approved the import and processing of NK603 ("Roundup Ready" corn), completing approval of all eight GM corn events commercialized in the United States. China has developed several varieties of transgenic rice, but none have been commercialized. For further information about biotechnology in China see the FAS GAIN report on Biotechnology.

### Wheat Production

Wheat prices were up 50 percent in 2004, increasing both total production and planted area in 2005. Wheat production in MY05/06 is estimated to be 97 mmt, up 5 percent from the previous year. In both MY04/05 and MY05/06 good weather and MOA's production support programs contributed to good yields. Overall, the quality of MY05/06 wheat crop was not as good as the previous year, in part because in some production areas excessive rainfall close to harvest time reduced the crop's quality. The acreage in MY05/06 is estimated to be 22.8 million Ha, up 6% from the previous year.

Wheat production in MY06/07 is forecast to be 97.5 mmt. Although wheat prices in production regions are down slightly more than five percent during 2005, planted area in MY06/07 is forecast to be 22.9 million Ha, slightly higher than the previous year. This is in part because wheat and other grains, are considered lower risk, stable, income crops when compared with vegetables, rape seed, and cotton.

Winter wheat planting area accounts for more than 90 percent of the total wheat planting area in China and is usually double-cropped with corn.

### Consumption

Overall wheat consumption has been declining gradually, as consumer incomes rise and their eating habits shift from a more starch-based to a more meat-based diet. Per capita food-grain consumption is falling steadily and the trend will continue. According to the National Statistical Bureau, per capita consumption of grain in rural households dropped to 218 kg in 2004 from 250 kg in 2000; per capita annual consumption of grain by urban households has dropped to 78.2 kg in 2004 from 82 Kg in 2000.

A recent study by NSB in 2005 shows how grain consumption is allocated among wheat, rice and corn.

Cereal's share in Per Capita Grain Consumption in Urban/Rural Household in 2004			
	Wheat	Rice	Corn
Urban Household	29.6 %	59.4%	4.55%
Rural Household	33.7%	54.9%	7.5%

Source: National Statistical Bureau

As urban demand for traditional wheat products (baozi, mantou) declines in favor of convenience foods, including instant noodles, biscuits and bakery products, wheat quality is becoming more of a factor for millers. Unlike traditional homemade or home-style Chinese food products, flour for processed foods requires specialized gluten content and consistent quality. China's small-scale farmers often cannot supply this. Flour millers use imported wheat to blend with domestic wheat to produce a more consistent product. The milling industry's import demand for consistent quality wheat, both hard and soft varieties, is expected to rise in the coming years.

The flour millers purchase imported wheat either by importing it directly or at auctions held by Sinograin or their provincial counterparts. Imported wheat purchased at these auctions is usually kept for three or four years before sale. Even after three or four years, however, the quality is still better than that of domestic wheat.

### **Trade**

Good harvests in MY05/06 meant that wheat imports for MY05/06 were down 5 mmt from the previous marketing year to an estimated 1.3 mmt. Wheat imports are forecast to remain unchanged at 1.3 mmt in MY06/07.

China is not a significant wheat exporter. Most of China's wheat and flour products go to nearby Asian countries. Wheat exports for MY05/06 are estimated at 800,000 mt, as are forecast exports for MY06/07.

### **Stocks**

The government classifies data on all grain stocks as a national secret. Previously, the National Statistical Bureau (NSB) surveyed the stock levels of government entities, but survey data was not public and incomplete, at best. In 2005 NSB adopted a new survey system intended to include data on grain held by the private sector as well, including processors, feed millers, wholesale markets, retailers and chain stores. It remains unclear whether the new system will produce more reliable or accurate stock data.

Post estimates that stocks at the beginning of MY05/06 and MY06/07 will be 39 and 37 million tons, respectively, adequate for smooth marketing operations.

### **Corn**

#### **Production**

Corn production for MY05/06 is estimated at 134 mmt, up 3 percent from previous year. Favorable weather and increased acreage contributed to the high yield. Corn acreage in MY05/06 is estimated at 26.2 million Ha. Higher prices, tax policies and prior underreporting land increased grain production (see tax policy section). Corn production in MY06/07 is forecast at 132, 2 mmt lower than the previous year. Yields are forecast to be higher than average but lower than the previous year. Corn area for MY06/07 is forecast to be slightly higher than the MY05/06 record high.

#### **Consumption**

##### **Feed consumption**

Post forecasts that the feed corn growth rate will be about 2 percent in MY05/06 and MY06/07. China's has increased meat production between 3-6 percent annually in the past five years. Efficient feed mixes can reduce grain consumption by 25 percent. In addition, increasingly, corn byproducts from the starch and brewery industry also substitute for grain use in feed. Because of the efficiencies inherent in feed mixes, post estimates that that feed grain use, including corn, rice and wheat, has grown at less than the rate of increase in meat production.

Reflecting a trend towards more use of feed, China's feed production rose 6.6 percent year-on-year to 103 mmt in CY 2005, according to the China Feed Industry Office. This trend will continue as the meat and poultry sectors commercialized and develop more large-scale production facilities. More large-scale production is a result of increase competitiveness and backyard farm's vulnerability animal and bird disease outbreaks. The current estimate is that about 40 percent of swine and 70 percent of poultry are raised on commercial farms.



	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix
2003	87,120	64,280	19,580	3,260
2004	96,600	70,310	22,240	4,060
2005	103,000	73,710	24,460	4,780

Data from China Feed Industry Office

### Industrial Consumption

Post estimates that corn consumption in industrial sectors totaled 23 mmt in 2005, up by about 3 mmt from the previous year. Industrial consumption of corn is composed of starch manufacturing and ethanol. China's starch and ethanol sectors have grown more than 10 percent annually in the last five years.

While corn is the principal ingredient for these two sectors, actual corn use depends on the relative costs of corn substitutes, including wheat, rice, sweet potatoes and cassava. China's free trade agreement with Thailand brought tariffs down on dry cassava chips. As a result, imports are up 50 percent since 2002 to 3 mmt in MY05/06. Industry estimates are that the imported dry cassava chips used in the starch and ethanol sectors was equivalent to more than 3 mmt of corn in MY05/06.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>256,573</b>	<b>1,950,043</b>	<b>1,760,294</b>	<b>2,368,260</b>	<b>3,442,412</b>	<b>3,335,415</b>
Thailand	61,411	1,629,870	1,425,371	1,874,362	2,734,389	2,695,576
Vietnam	34,081	156,996	212,878	453,132	522,296	411,573
Indonesia	161,080	163,155	122,040	40,766	185,728	228,265

### Starch Production

Corn-starch accounts for 85 percent of national total starch output. The total corn used for starch manufacturing reached about 12 mmt in 2005, up 15 percent from the previous year. Industrial and food processing demands for starch will continue to grow in the coming years.

### Ethanol Production

Total grain consumption in MY05/06 by the fuel-ethanol sector is estimated at about 2 mmt, of which about 1.4 mmt is corn. In response to the 10th five-year plan objectives (2001-2005), China build four fuel-ethanol plants for processing grains including corn, wheat and rice into ethanol. The total planed capacity is 1.02 mmt of ethanol annually. In 2005, total output reached 700,000 metric tons. In 2006, all four plants will operate at full capacity and process approximately 3 mmt of grain, of which 2 mmt will be corn.

Both central and provincial governments have invested heavily to support the fuel-ethanol sector. State media reports that the government offered RMB 1,800/ton (\$225/ton) as a subsidy for corn-based ethanol in 2005. In 2006, the government reduced the subsidy by an average of RMB 300/ton (\$37.5/ton) for the four plants. The reduced subsidy signals the government's intention to curb the expansion of the fuel ethanol plants based on grain production.

Post believes that there will be limited expansion of grain based ethanol production. However, during the 11th five-year plan (2006-2009), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) committed to expand the fuel-ethanol production. The additional ethanol production capacity will exceed 1 mmt. This program will use alternative feedstock

rather than grains, however. The new plants will locate in southern provinces where cassava, cane molasses, sweet potatoes and sweet sorghum are produced.

### **Trade**

Imports of corn are expected to be about 20,000 mt in MY05/06. In MY06/07 Post forecasts 1 MMT of imports driven by increased feed consumption from the meat and poultry sectors and increased demand from the starch and fuel-ethanol sectors.

While corn is produced principally in northern China it is consumed throughout China, including in the south. As a result, there is often a price differential between the cost of corn in northern and southern China. As of January 2006, the landed price of U.S. corn in Guangzhou (southern China) is about the same price as local corn. If local corn is significantly higher than U.S. corn by the end of MY05/06, end users will make trial corn imports.

Corn imports require a bio-safety certificate, from Ministry of Agriculture, and quarantine permits from General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ). Post is aware that importers began requested bio-safety certificates in early 2006. Importers have not filed for a quarantine permit. Under the "Pest Risk Analysis Management Regulation" effective in 2003, in order to import new commodities there must be a pest risk assessment (PRA). Initially AQSIQ indicated that importers could not seek a quarantine permit because there was no PRA for corn. AQSIQ told Post informally that the application procedure for a corn quarantine permit would be the same as for soybean and wheat so there would be no PRA requirement. Post will monitor the situation.

Corn exports during October-December 2005 were 1.5 mmt. Corn exports for MY05/06 are estimated at 4 mmt. Corn exports for MY06/07 are forecast at 2 mmt. Rising domestic demand for corn for feed and industrial use and land limitations on expanding production drives this reduction.

The Chinese government is involved in corn exports (see policy section). The National Development & Reform Commission, the State Grain Administration, the Ministry of Finance and the Agricultural Development Bank jointly determine the export quota and the transportation subsidy. In November 2005, the government issued 4 mmt of corn export quota, valid through February 2006. An estimated 2.5 mmt has been contracted under this export quota. Post forecasts the government will not issue additional quota for export if domestic corn prices remain at their current levels.

### **Stocks**

Ending stocks in MY 05/06 are estimated at 39.5 mmt and ending stocks in MY06/07 are forecast at 35.5 as consumption outpaces domestic production. The majority of the state corn stocks are held in the northern production provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia. Central or provincial governments pay all the storage costs, estimated at approximately RMB 100/ton (US12.39) per year. Because of the cost of transportation to bring the corn down to users in the south, these provinces lobby the central government to provide export support and transportation subsidies. China's corn exports mostly go to South Korea and Japan.

### **Rice**

#### **Production**

Rice production is estimated at 182 mmt (unmilled) in MY05/06, up 1.5 percent over the previous year. Estimated area planted is 29 million Ha, up 2 percent over the previous year. Early-season rice production is reportedly down 1.3 percent to 31.79 mmt from the previous

year, due to lower yields from flood and typhoon damage in the coastal regions. Acreage is up 1 percent, however. Because of a slight increase in area and higher than average yields, late-season rice production is estimated at 150 mmt, up 2 percent from the previous year.

Rice output for MY06/07 is forecast at 184 mmt, up 1 percent from the previous year, despite a 6 percent drop in the retail price for rice. This is a result of the price floor, which has stabilized rice prices and made rice an attractive, stable, crop for risk-averse farmers. Rice acreage in MY06/07 is forecast at 29.2 million Ha, up slightly from the previous year.

### **Consumption**

Post revised MY05/06 consumption data down by 3 mmt from the previous estimate of 135 mmt (milled). The decline in market price indicates that stock levels are currently adequate. Rice consumption is forecast to increase slightly in MY06/07 to 132 mmt (milled).

An estimated 60 percent of the urban population and 55 percent of the rural population consume rice as a staple food. Indica rice varieties are mainly consumed in southern China. Japonica rice varieties are mainly consumed in northern China. The per capita consumption of rice as a staple food is declining as incomes rise, but rice use in the food processing sector is increasing.

In addition to food use, low quality early rice varieties and stale rice reserves are used to feed swine and poultry at both commercial farms and in rural households. There is no reliable data on feed use of rice; Post estimates at least 10 mmt (unmilled) annually.

### **Trade**

As a relatively efficient rice producer, China will not be a significant rice importer. While China has signed quarantine protocols on rice imports with Thailand, Uruguay, Vietnam and Pakistan, most imports were indica varieties mainly from Thailand and Vietnam in CY2004 and 2005. Rice imports for MY05/06 are estimated at 700,000 metric tons. Rice imports for MY06/07 are forecast at 800,000 metric tons, 100,000 higher than the previous year.

Since 2004, the government has tightened controls on rice exports. From 2000 to 2003, China exported about 2 mmt yearly. At that time, most of China's rice exports were low quality indica to African countries. As rice stock levels continue to fall, such rice will be less available. China also exports japonica varieties to Japan, Russia and South Korea, however. These exports are small in volume but highly profitable, and are forecast to continue. Rice exports in MY05/06 are estimated at 800,000 metric tons. Rice exports in MY06/07 are forecast unchanged at 800,000 metric tons.

### **Stocks**

In MY05/06, the estimate for consumption is higher than that for domestic production. Consequently, the estimated stock drawdown is 5 mmt from the previous year to 33 mmt (milled). In MY06/07, the forecast for consumption is higher than that of domestic production, making the forecast stock level 29.7 mmt, 3mmt lower than the previous year. Rice stocks are adequate in MY05/06 and MY06/07.

### **Barley**

MY05/06 barley area is estimated at 850,000 Ha, up 8 percent over the previous year as a result of increased demand from brewery sector. Production is estimated at 3.4 mmt, up 5 percent over the previous year. Post forecasts that both barley area and production in MY06/07 will rise slightly over the previous year, as a result of increased demand from both the feed and brewery sectors.

Barley in China is mostly used for brewing. Domestic barley production is inadequate to supply the expanding brewery industry. Industry sources estimate that China's beer production in 2005 will exceed 30 million kilolitres. The sector's total demand for malting barley is estimated at around 4 MMT annually. In MY04/05 China imported 2 MMT of malting barley from Australia, Canada, and France, 500,000 mt higher than the previous year. Barley imports in MY06/07, are forecast up slightly if the international feed barley price remains stable. Should international prices increase, feed barley or other grains could be substituted.

Currently, neither MOA nor provincial authorities cover barley, nor is it a crop with production assistance.

China's Beer Production (in 1, 000 liter)					
2002	Growth	2003	Growth	2004	Growth
24,027	5%	25,405	6%	29,101	14%

### Sorghum

MY05/06 sorghum area is estimated to drop slightly from the previous year as farmers shift to corn. MY06/07 sorghum area and production are forecast to fall again. Sorghum is mostly planted on marginal land with no irrigation. As overall grain prices rose in 2004, farmers shifted away from sorghum to grain crops with higher returns.

While some sorghum is used for feed, the majority is used for alcohol production. Production of sorghum based hard liquor is estimated at 3 mmt for MY05/06, down from the previous year. Hard liquor consumption is also down and the decline is forecast to continue.

Currently, neither MOA nor provincial authorities cover sorghum as an important feed grain, nor is it a crop with production assistance.

China hard Liquor Production in 1000,000 liter					
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	4,761	8,167	7,396	6,475	3,117
Growth Rate	-5.2%	71.5%	-9.4%	-12.5%	-51.9%

Source: National Statistical Bureau

## Statistical Tables

## PSD tables

Table 1. Wheat PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Wheat				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07-2004		07-2005		07-2006
Area Harvested	21626	21626	22700	22850	0	22950
Beginning Stocks	43293	44943	38819	42116	35319	39116
Production	91950	91952	97000	97000	0	97500
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	6747	7313	1500	1300	0	1300
Jul-Jun Imports	6747	7313	1500	1300	0	1300
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	1786	2117	0	500	0	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	141990	144208	137319	140416	35319	137916
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1171	792	1000	800	0	800
Jul-Jun Exports	1171	792	1000	800	0	800
Feed Dom. Consumption	4000	2500	3500	2000	0	1600
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	102000	101300	101000	100500	0	100000
Ending Stocks	38819	42116	35319	39116	0	37116
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	141990	144208	137319	140416	0	137916

Table 2. Corn PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Corn				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10-2004		10-2005		10-2006
Area Harvested	25446	25446	26200	26200	0	26250
Beginning Stocks	44852	44852	36055	40555	30155	39575
Production	130290	130290	134000	134000	0	132000
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	2	2	100	20	0	1000
Oct-Sep Imports	2	2	100	20	0	1000
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	2	1	0	0	0	600
TOTAL SUPPLY	175144	175144	170155	174575	30155	172575
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	7589	7589	6000	4000	0	2000
Oct-Sep Exports	7589	7589	6000	4000	0	2000
Feed Dom. Consumption	98500	98000	100000	99000	0	100500
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	131500	127000	134000	131000	0	135000
Ending Stocks	36055	40555	30155	39575	0	35575
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	175144	175144	170155	174575	0	172575

Table 3. Rice PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01-2005		01-2006		01-2007
Area Harvested	28379	28379	29000	29000	0	29200
Beginning Stocks	44928	44928	35144	38144	27244	33044
Milled Production	125363	125363	127400	127400	0	129000
Rough Production	179090	179090	182000	182000	0	184286
MILLING RATE (.9999)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
TOTAL Imports	609	609	600	500	0	800
Jan-Dec Imports	609	609	600	500	0	800
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	170900	170900	163144	166044	27244	162844
TOTAL Exports	656	656	700	800	0	800
Jan-Dec Exports	656	656	700	800	0	800
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	135100	132100	135200	132200	0	132300
Ending Stocks	35144	38144	27244	33044	0	29744
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	170900	170900	163144	166044	0	162844

Table 4. Barley PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Barley				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10-2004		10-2005		10-2006
Area Harvested	800	785	800	850	0	880
Beginning Stocks	276	409	325	327	225	372
Production	2900	3222	2800	3400	0	3500
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	2049	2049	2100	2100	0	2200
Oct-Sep Imports	2049	2049	2100	2100	0	2200
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	5225	5680	5225	5827	225	6072
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	3	0	5	0	5
Oct-Sep Exports	0	3	0	5	0	5
Feed Dom. Consumption	1000	1500	950	1400	0	1400
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4900	5350	5000	5450	0	5650
Ending Stocks	325	327	225	372	0	417
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5225	5680	5225	5827	0	6072



Table 5. Sorghum PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Sorghum				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10-2004		10-2005		10-2006
Area Harvested	568	568	600	550	0	520
Beginning Stocks	247	247	156	156	136	141
Production	2328	2328	2400	2300	0	2200
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	9	9	5	10	0	15
Oct-Sep Imports	9	9	5	10	0	15
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2584	2584	2561	2466	136	2356
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	28	28	25	25	0	20
Oct-Sep Exports	28	28	25	25	0	20
Feed Dom. Consumption	400	400	400	400	0	200
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2400	2400	2400	2300	0	2200
Ending Stocks	156	156	136	141	0	136
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2584	2584	2561	2466	0	2356

## Price Tables

Table 6. Wheat Price Table

China Average Wheat (Grade2) Wholesale Price		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
National Average	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
January (2004)	1,410	1,540
February	1,440	1,550
March	1,640	1,650
April	1,630	1,670
May	1,610	1,610
June	1,580	1,610
July	1,560	1,610
August	1,600	1,640
September	1,630	1,690
October	1,610	1,665
November	1,635	1,675
December	1,610	1,685
January (2005)	1,570	1,703
February	1,553	1,683
March	1,530	1,667
April	1,503	1,637
May	1,470	1,607
June	1,453	1,580
July	1,473	1,587
August	1,445	1,527
September	1,455	1,533
October	1,475	1,533
November	1,455	1,533
December	1,435	1,517
January (2006)	1,438	1,493
/1 Heilongjiang, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi		
/2 Beijing, Tianjin, Fujian		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

Table 7. Corn Price Table

China's Average Corn Wholesale Prices		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
National Average	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
January (2004)	1,178	1,355
February	1,153	1,318
March	1,185	1,355
April	1,270	1,415
May	1,290	1,408
June	1,293	1,413
July	1,315	1,440
August	1,325	1,460
September	1,290	1,435
October	1,200	1,385
November	1,140	1,305
December	1,120	1,300
January (2005)	1,113	1,275
February	1,088	1,243
March	1,125	1,273
April	1,148	1,290
May	1,158	1,285
June	1,155	1,283
July	1,165	1,293
August	1,185	1,335
September	1,215	1,340
October	1,190	1,308
November	1,145	1,265
December	1,143	1,283
January (2006)	1,165	1,318
/1 Heilongjiang, Jilin, Shandong, Henan		
/2 Tianjin, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

Table 8. Rice Price Table

China's Average Retail Rice Prices		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
	Milled Indica	Milled Indica
National Average	Grade 1	Grade 1
	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
January (2004)	1,990	1,900
February	2,100	2,060
March	2,490	2,240
April	2,450	2,220
May	2,660	2,570
June	2,650	2,540
July	2,590	2,520
August	2,480	2,510
September	2,470	2,490
October	2,440	2,460
November	2,390	2,390
December	2,380	2,450
January (2005)	2,380	2,420
February	2,380	2,410
March	2,360	2,430
April	2,330	2,320
May	2,310	2,260
June	2,290	2,240
July	2,200	2,130
August	2,130	2,090
September	2,160	2,100
October	2,130	2,100
November	2,140	2,090
December	2,150	2,110
January (2006)	2,170	2,150
/1 Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian		
/2 Guangdong, Guangxi		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

## Trade Tables

Table 9. Wheat Trade Table

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005 (1,000 Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
United States	930	936	193	59	2,117
Australia	505	643	577	217	1,943
Canada	818	585	733	425	2,561
Japan	2	3	2	3	10
Korea, South	2	3	1	2	7
Thailand	0	1	1	0	2
Italy	1	1	1	0	2
Nepal	1	0	0	1	2
France	0	105	402	159	666
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	1	1	1	3
Grand Total	2,260	2,277	1,910	866	7,314

China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2005/2006 (1,000 Metric Tons)					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
United States	106	142			248
Australia	89	128			217
Canada	245	49			294
Japan	3	3			7
Korea, South	2	3			4
Thailand	0	1			1
Italy	1	1			1
Nepal	0	1			1
France	1	0			1
Indonesia	0	0			1
Others	1	1			2
Grand Total	450	328			778

Source: China Customs

HS Codes: 10011000.10019010.10019090.11010000.19021900.19023030.19023090.19024000

<b>CHINA'S WHEAT IMPORTS BY MONTH</b>					
(1,000 Metric Tons)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	16	172	40	42	794
February	57	27	4	105	452
March	28	16	54	120	664
April	84	156	46	439	321
May	7	38	31	789	242
June	8	57	5	1,236	303
July	34	50	5	748	174
August	18	17	47	654	190
September	71	64	112	859	86
October	26	40	16	1009	163
November	201	17	34	640	93
December	222	7	79	628	72
JAN-DEC TOTAL	772	661	473	7,269	3,555
	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)	(05/06)
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	1,038	375	3,024	7,314	1/ 778
1/ year to date					
Source: China Customs					
HS Code: 10011000.10019010.10019090.11010000.19021900.19023030.19023090 19024000					

<b>China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2004/2005 (1,000 Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
Philippines	1	34	3	58	95
Hong Kong	33	40	30	33	136
Korea, North	30	24	17	34	106
Korea, South	43	44	10	10	106
Indonesia	17	17	21	9	63
Thailand	5	4	5	7	20
United Kingdom	3	4	3	2	12
United States	1	2	2	2	7
Japan	5	16	10	11	41
Mongolia	3	3	9	7	22
Others	69	65	21	28	183
Grand Total	210	251	131	202	793

<b>China Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2005/2006 (1,000 Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
Philippines	73	75			148
Hong Kong	35	35			70
Korea, North	40	35			75
Korea, South	10	12			22
Indonesia	14	9			23
Thailand	10	6			16
United Kingdom	3	3			6
United States	2	3			6
Japan	2	3			5
Mongolia	1	2			4
Others	27	19			47
Grand Total	220	202			422

Source: China Customs

HS Codes: 10011000,10019010,10019090,11010000,19021900,19023030,19023090,19024000

CHINA'S WHEAT EXPORTS BY MONTH					
(1,000 Metric Tons)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	24	56	86	94	41
February	32	173	133	164	38
March	41	71	166	105	52
April	34	107	104	127	42
May	66	98	308	169	80
June	81	177	191	103	80
July	106	101	232	63	103
August	113	114	240	95	45
September	135	87	291	52	72
October	57	120	422	106	40
November	115	41	195	83	47
December	125	85	417	62	115
JAN-DEC TOTAL	929	1,230	2,785	1,223	755
	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)	(05/06)
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	1,333	1,536	2,559	793	1/ 422
1/ year to date					
Source: China Customs					
HS Code: 10011000.10019010.10019090.11010000.19021900.19023030.19023090. 19024000					



Table 10. Corn Trade Table

<b>China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Korea, South	255,358	1,189,721	2,009,366	1,594,976	5,049,421
Iran	0	40,000	713,051	228,612	981,662
Japan	74,407	151,465	253,645	185,232	664,749
Malaysia	93,145	205,743	95,104	125,783	519,774
Korea, North	5,523	113,750	87,863	61,055	268,191
Vietnam	150	0	48,870	27,290	76,310
Hong Kong	6,717	6,258	6,784	7,831	27,590
Bangladesh	0	0	0	30	30
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0
Others	90	1,900	32	0	2,023
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>435,389</b>	<b>1,708,837</b>	<b>3,214,715</b>	<b>2,230,808</b>	<b>7,589,749</b>

<b>China Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Korea, South	1,100,643				1,100,643
Iran	45,149				45,149
Japan	244,123				244,123
Malaysia	50,300				50,300
Korea, North	8,131				8,131
Vietnam	0				0
Hong Kong	6,036				6,036
Bangladesh	34				34
Myanmar	0				0
Cambodia	0				0
Others	3,040				3,040
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,457,455</b>				<b>1,457,455</b>

Source: China Customs

HS Codes: 10051000,10059000

<b>CHINA'S CORN EXPORTS BY MONTH</b>					
(Metric Tons)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	607,625	229,842	570,290	574,731	485,419
February	745,158	770,204	1,765,212	443,422	119,673
March	938,043	1,100,590	1,596,104	16,068	1,103,745
April	251,214	855,122	551,026	72,177	529,075
May	469,940	271,409	392,106	358,111	765,548
June	124,939	257,892	1,818,844	165,090	1,920,091
July	505,799	1,034,190	1,446,253	157,186	1,092,704
August	345,695	1,652,001	1,182,624	55,373	594,601
September	547,941	977,675	1,396,462	40,614	543,503
October	327,458	1,268,340	1,531,617	48,572	400,797
November	471,514	1,349,379	858,522	43,284	467,947
December	662,658	1,906,864	3,280,392	343,533	588,711
JAN-DEC TOTAL	5,997,984	11,673,508	16,389,452	2,318,161	8,611,815
	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)	(05/06)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	8,610,555	15,243,504	7,553,303	7,589,748	1/ 1,457,455
1/ year to date					
HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000					
Source: China Customs					

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Laos	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	120	0	0	619	739
United States	121	85	183	144	533
Myanmar	0	130	0	68	198
Peru	0	0	0	34	34
France	0	0	3	0	3
Chile	0	0	1	0	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
Others	4	56	5	7	72
Grand Total	245	272	191	873	1,581

China Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Laos	1,890				1,890
Vietnam	332				332
United States	277				277
Myanmar	100				100
Peru	34				34
France	5				5
Chile	0				0
Philippines	0				0
Japan	0				0
Pakistan	0				0
Others	0				0
Grand Total	2,639				2,639
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes: 10051000,10059000					

CHINA'S CORN IMPORTS BY MONTH						
(Metric Tons)						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	0	18	2,449	4	34	20
February	43	271	378	3	3	113
March	42	901	3,237	7	89	138
April	14	8,938	42	11	3	154
May	2	2,215	23	2	41	37
June	63	2,301	6	1	104	0
July	79	716	2		44	69
August	3	7,384	55	4	683	321
September	80	7,156	75	14	1,062	483
October	0	312	21	0	141	339
November	60	4,328	19	54	0	217
December	0	1,569	15	20	104	2,083
JAN-DEC TOTAL	386	36,109	6,322	120	2,308	3,975
	(00/01)	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)	(05/06)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	29,960	12,476	101	2,137	1,581	1/ 2,639
1/ year to date						
HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000						
Source: China Customs						

Table 11. Rice Trade Table

China Rice Exports by Destination MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Sep-Dec	Total
Russia	42,906	29,276	32,089	14,934	119,205
Nigeria	0	4,000	28,769	40,854	73,623
Japan	31,954	33,050	22,162	11,801	98,966
Cote d'Ivoire	0	21,551	19,004	3,033	43,588
Korea, North	17,427	11,016	13,388	5,782	47,613
Ukraine	598	2,942	5,074	0	8,615
Hong Kong	2,199	3,944	4,773	4,583	15,499
Lebanon	120	480	929	60	1,589
Djibouti	0	0	580	0	580
Bangladesh	1	0	566	1,328	1,895
Others	106,137	94,430	3,150	56,913	260,630
Grand Total	201,341	200,690	130,484	139,288	671,804

China Rice Imports by Origin MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Sep-Dec	Total
Thailand	114,232	83,458	90,924	182,926	471,540
Vietnam	17,025	6,885	8,717	8,906	41,533
Cambodia	0	0	1	0	1
United States	44	0	0	4	48
Italy	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	0
Others	32	0	0	811	843
Grand Total	131,333	90,344	99,642	192,647	513,966
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes: 10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090.					
10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

<b>CHINA'S RICE EXPORTS BY MONTH</b>					
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	118,568	113,566	131,654	211,346	73,325
February	118,544	128,683	308,722	258,362	92,508
March	130,057	112,122	124,402	231,601	35,508
April	225,259	85,502	129,579	23,229	36,104
May	115,528	62,387	135,023	4,522	80,091
June	199,023	153,893	314,393	10,127	84,496
July	176,445	121,934	248,894	16,483	59,461
August	111,027	242,846	233,489	6,597	41,595
September	138,345	290,741	254,628	14,844	29,428
October	114,068	203,786	201,805	22,781	28,138
November	150,179	135,495	294,212	25,890	45,042
December	265,454	332,127	233,397	70,235	66,109
TOTAL	1,862,497	1,983,082	2,610,198	896,017	671,804
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090					
1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090					
Source: China Customs					

<b>CHINA'S RICE IMPORTS BY MONTH</b>					
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	45,834	14,139	98,410	73,217	68,586
February	19,676	520	16,494	42,906	24,147
March	18,482	5,311	21,073	39,703	38,600
April	11,452	6,100	24,334	90,010	43,443
May	6,360	37,890	9,134	64,139	20,078
June	10,658	38,864	8,298	65,197	28,007
July	14,645	28,455	4,140	77,082	26,822
August	17,517	10,420	9,304	32,884	31,411
September	23,579	19,040	2,420	62,978	40,224
October	17,323	4,575	1,564	67,399	38,483
November	23,970	16,389	5,608	55,694	50,584
December	75,795	56,165	57,791	90,501	103,581
TOTAL	285,290	237,868	258,570	761,710	513,966
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090					
1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090					
Source: China Customs					

Table 12. Barley Trade Table

<b>China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Australia	247,097	404,568	427,085	173,235	1,251,984
Canada	62,795	206,458	274,899	79,293	623,445
France	0	5,039	39,058	111,761	155,858
Netherlands	0	0	0	1,011	1,011
Spain	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
United States	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	16,500	16,500
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>309,891</b>	<b>616,064</b>	<b>741,042</b>	<b>381,800</b>	<b>2,048,798</b>

<b>China Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Australia	155,088				155,088
Canada	144,242				144,242
Netherlands	140,976				140,976
Spain	0				0
Finland	0				0
Mexico	0				0
United States	0				0
New Zealand	0				0
Lebanon	0				0
China	0				0
Others	0				0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>440,305</b>				<b>440,305</b>

Source: China Customs

HS Codes: 10030010,10030090

<b>China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Korea, South	330	0	880	770	1,979
United States	8	6	9	9	32
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, North	270	295	50	38	653
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	2	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>2,665</b>

<b>China Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Korea, South	1,062				1,062
United States	0				0
Thailand	0				0
Vietnam	0				0
Taiwan	0				0
Russia	0				0
Canada	0				0
Korea, North	0				0
Hong Kong	0				0
Japan	0				0
Others	0				0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,063</b>				<b>1,063</b>
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes: 10030010,10030090					



Table 13. Sorghum Trade Table

China Sorghum Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Myanmar	2,412	3,321	2,008	1,595	9,335
India	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	44	44
Grand Total	2,412	3,321	2,008	1,639	9,379

China Sorghum Imports by Origin, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Myanmar	2,054				2,054
India	0				0
Japan	0				0
Philippines	0				0
Korea, South	0				0
South Africa	0				0
Argentina	0				0
Brazil	0				0
Mexico	0				0
Uruguay	0				0
Others	0				0
Grand Total	2,054				2,054

Source: China Customs

HS Codes: 10070010,10070090

<b>China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Taiwan	2,296	1,999	5,041	5,715	15,051
Korea, South	2,829	1,304	1,060	300	5,493
Japan	6,524	44	163	46	6,778
Singapore	0	0	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	27	31	31	89
Germany	0	0	2	3	5
Spain	0	19	0	0	19
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,786</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>27,763</b>

<b>China Sorghum Export by Destination, MY 2005/2006 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Japan	6,457				6,457
Korea, South	1,528				1,528
Taiwan	92				92
Korea, North	42				42
Bulgaria	30				30
United States	2				2
Zambia	1				1
Nigeria	0				0
South Africa	0				0
Zimbabwe	0				0
Others	0				0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,152</b>				<b>8,152</b>
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes: 10070010,10070090					