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China, Peoples Republic of

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Edible Bean, Pea and Lentil Situation

2007

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Report Highlights:

China's edible bean, pea and lentil acreage is forecast to reach 5.3 million metric tons in MY07/08, up 6 percent from the previous year as a result of higher yield. China's pulse exports are forecast to rise 3 percent to 820,000 metric tons in MY07/08 as production increases to meet worldwide demand. China's dry pea imports are forecast increase in response to growing use for the production of vermicelli for expanding domestic and export markets.

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Executive Summary

China's edible bean, pea and lentil acreage is forecast to reach 5.3 million metric tons in MY07/08, up 6 percent from the previous year as a result of higher yields. The pulse acreage for MY07/08 is forecast to be unchanged from the previous year, but production will be up as yields rebounded from last year's poor crop. Despite pulse price increases, as grain prices rise, competition for arable land limits pulse production to marginal lands not suitable for major crops including corn, soybeans and rice.

MY06/07 pulse acreage is estimated to rise by 3 percent due to price hikes driven by increasing domestic and export demand. Despite increased acreage, the drought in western China and rain during pollination in northeast China resulted in estimated 4 percent decline in production from the previous year.

China's pulse exports are forecast to rise 3 percent to 820,000 metric tons in MY07/08 as production increases to meet worldwide demand. China's dry pea imports are forecast increase in response to growing use for the production of vermicelli for expanding domestic and export markets. The imported dry peas are competitive with domestically produced mung beans, kidney beans and broad beans. Dry pea use for vermicelli and other traditional Chinese food uses is forecast to grow.

Forecast for MY2007/08 Up After Poor Weather Depressed MY2006/07 Estimates

China's pulse production is forecast up to 5.3 million metric tons in MY2007/08, 6 percent higher than the estimate for 2006. Higher yields compared with the previous year reflect a rebound after poor weather depressed output in MY2006/07. Improved yields and increased acreage in MY2006/07 account for the increase in the 2007 pulse production forecast.

MY06/07 pulse acreage is estimated to rise by 3 percent due to price hikes driven by increasing domestic and export demand. Despite increased acreage, the drought in western China and rain during pollination in northeast China resulted in estimated 4 percent decline in production from the previous year.

The MY2006/07 kidney bean output estimate is down 10 percent from the previous year in 2006 as a result of drought in western China and rain during pollination. While there is no official Chinese government monitoring of the domestic market prices of pulses, Post estimates that prices for some kidney bean varieties, including white and red kidney beans, are up 20 percent in MY2006/07. With prices for corn also up over 20 percent, kidney bean acreage is forecast to be unchanged from the previous year in the major pulse producing regions: Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, and Northwestern China.

Pulse production accounts for less than one percent of China's annual grain and feed output, and unlike the corn, wheat and rice, it receives no production support from the central government. Pulse acreage is principally market driven and is forecast to be unchanged in MY07/08 from the previous year. Chinese farmers plant pulse on marginal land in northeastern and western China. These regions for pulse production usually are not used for major crops, like corn, because of shorter growing seasons or poor irrigation.

Farmer production decisions for pulses are driven by market factors as pulses are not included in government support programs provided for grains and oilseeds. (See CH7012, CH7013, and CH7015.) As the Chinese government has continued to promote its self-sufficiency objectives for corn, rice and soybeans, pulse production is increasingly limited to marginal land. Post forecasts that these Chinese government production support

mechanisms will continue, as these other crops limit the available acreage for expanded pulse production.

Broad Bean and Mung Bean Account for 40 Percent of Estimated Production

China's 2006 edible bean, pea and lentil production estimate is at 5 MMT, down 4 percent from the previous year due to poor weather. While kidney bean production is down 10 percent, broad and mung bean production, which represent 40 percent of estimated production, are down 5 and 3 percent respectively.

Pulse Production (1,000 Metric Tons)								
	Total	Broad Bean	Mung Bean	Kidney Bean	Adzuki Bean	Pea	Lentil	Others
2006	5,000	1,800	900	600	300	400	25	975
2005	5,229	1,900	930	660	300	450	30	959
<i>Post Estimate*</i>								

*There are no official figures for China's pulse production. Post estimates for pulse production are based contacts with trade sources, China's Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture and reports from the National Statistical Bureau (NSB), which releases the data on China's overall grain production (released annually at the end of February) and specific data on major crops including rice, wheat and corn (released annually in mid-May).

Domestic Consumption Drives Consumption and Stocks

Except for kidney beans, the majority of China's pulses are consumed domestically. Trading companies store small volumes of dry pulses near port cities in northern China where it is cleaned or sieved for classification before export and distributors keep stocks of pulses in the distribution channel; there are no official government stocks. Post estimates current stocks are approximately 20 percent of production or one million metric tons. This report incorporates this into the PS&D tables.

India becomes No. 1 destination for Chinese Kidney Bean Exports in MY06/07

Customs data show that kidney bean exports accounted for more than half of China's pulse export value in MY05/06 and MY04/05 and that the northern ports of Dalian and Tianjin are responsible for more than 80 percent of the export share. In the previous marketing years, Cuba, South Africa, Italy, Venezuela are the top importers for Chinese kidney beans. In MY06/07, Indian market becomes the No.1 destination for Chinese kidney beans, accounting for 16 percent of China's total kidney beans exports. By January 2007, the average prices of kidney beans were up 35 percent from the previous year. Despite that Customs data does not differentiate kidney bean varieties, the dominant factor is probably the doubling of the export price of red kidney beans to India where a drought in 2006 has tightened supply.

Processed Azuki Bean Exports Expand

China exported over \$66.6 million worth of adzuki bean paste, 90 percent of which went to Japan. In 2004, the Chinese Custom's authority assigned HTS 20059092 to adzuki bean paste to better monitor trade. According to Customs data, China's adzuki paste exports were 91,535 metric tons in 2006, up from 37,470 metric tons in 2004 (and \$26.4 million, by value). Post forecasts that China will continue to expand adzuki paste exports to Japan.

China Adzuki Bean Paste by Export Destination in 2004-2006						
Country	2004	2004	2005	2005	2006	2006
	metric tons	US \$million	metric tons	US \$million	metric tons	US \$million
World	37,470	26.42	84,364	62.40	91,535	66.62
Japan	35,186	25.04	79,961	59.29	86,076	62.84
South Korea	1,805	1.04	3,203	2.20	4,107	2.78
Hong Kong	218	0.14	498	0.34	483	0.33
United States	139	0.11	360	0.30	378	0.30

China Dry Pea Imports: U.S. Pea Export Opportunity

Dry peas accounted for nearly all of China's pulse imports over the past few years. Dry peas, mostly food grade yellow or non-green pea varieties from Canada, are imported by food processors in northern China, primarily in Shandong Province, for vermicelli production. The noodles, traditionally made from mung beans, are popular in China. As mung bean prices have increased, producers have substituted comparatively cheaper imported peas for vermicelli production.

In addition to their use in vermicelli production, imported dry peas are increasingly processed and used as a starch substitute, including in instant noodles and fillings in traditional foods: moon cakes and dim sum. This trend is a response to price increases for mung beans, kidney beans and broad beans (also substitutes) from increased demand for bean paste. Currently, the price for domestic mung and kidney beans are double that of imported dry peas.

Post forecasts that processors will increasingly use of imported dry peas to substitute for mung, kidney and broad beans.

Import Restrictions: Selenium in Food

China implemented national standard Maximum Level of Contaminants in Food (GB 2762-2005) on October 1, 2005, including standard on the maximum levels of selenium, lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, aluminum, and other trace minerals and food contaminants. The maximum level of selenium in cereals is 0.3mg/kg.

While unchanged from the original regulations implemented in 1991, the standard caused some trade problems in the first half of 2006. Post coordinated with Canada to facilitate trade. To address immediate concerns, the Chinese General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) provided that dry peas imported for processing are not subject to this rule (though the finished product is). The Ministry of Health has also agreed review the standard and conduct risk assessment on selenium content in food in 2007.

Total Demand for Vermicelli On the Up

Due to growing disposable per capita income in China, trade sources report strong domestic consumer demand for vermicelli – perhaps surpassing export demand. There is a strong local demand for vermicelli in many Chinese dishes and increased demand from foreign markets.

Overall demand for dry peas, mung beans and broad beans that are processed into starch is estimated at 400,000 metric tons in 2006. Processors use these to produce white-colored or

translucent vermicelli. China's vermicelli output during 2006 was between 150,000 and 200,000 metric tons. As mung and broad bean prices have increased in recent years, vermicelli processors have increasingly substituted cheaper peas.

China's Vermicelli Exports: Chasing Scarce Starch Inputs

Increased worldwide demand and higher prices have led to an overall upward trend in vermicelli exports from China. Post estimates the sector's growth will be at least 5 percent annually through MY2007/08. China's vermicelli processing industry is concentrated in Yantai City, Shandong Province, and most exports are through the ports of Qingdao and Tianjin.

China's Vermicelli Exports By Major Ports in Metric Tons						
	MY00/01	MY01/02	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06
All Districts	72,161	70,030	71,837	73,518	87,522	83,720
Qingdao	46,952	44,795	47,524	45,349	55,894	51,435
Tianjin	15,560	18,466	16,267	16,134	13,481	13,481
All others	9,649	6,769	8,045	12,035	18,147	18,804
<i>Source: China Customs</i>						

Vermicelli Average Export Price at Major Ports in \$/Metric Ton over Certain Periods							
Region	1 st Qtr 03	1 st Qtr 04	1 st Qtr 05	1 st Qtr 06	3rd Qtr 06	4th Qtr 06	1 st Qtr 07
All Districts	880	1000	1240	1220	1150	1070	1220
Qingdao	980	1010	1340	1360	1210	1150	1370
Tianjin	520	520	560	590	630	650	680
HTS #: 19023020							
<i>Source: China Customs</i>							

The current price (May 2007) for imported peas, used for vermicelli production, in Qingdao is approximately CIF \$310/MT, up from an average \$240/MT in March 2007. Trade sources report that as a result of the increased price of imported peas in MY06/07 producers are shifting to cheaper starch ingredients, including corn-, potato- and cassava-based starch.

China's Average Pulse Import Price (\$/MT)								
HTS#		Jan-05	Jan-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
071310	Peas	210	190	210	220	230	230	240
<i>Source: China Customs</i>								

Competition

Canada is the principal competitor for u.s. pea exporters to China. Chinese trade sources report that Canada's key advantage is a larger and more stable supply. Importers and vermicelli producers expressed concern that some U.S. exporters defaulted on contracts in 2006, but overall most wished to expand their source of supply to the U.S. to improve their bargaining power and insure reliable sources.

While domestic demand for pulses is up, Chinese domestic supply will remain relatively stable because of self-sufficiency objectives in grain and oilseed, and central government land conservation objectives, "returning farmland to forests or grassland." While kidney

bean production is up, pea planting is down. Unless vermicelli producers are willing to provide production contracts, domestic farmers prefer planting potatoes, corn or other crops in place of peas. Given these payment terms and quality problems with domestically produced peas, Post forecasts that imported peas will continue to expand into vermicelli production.

Summary of Competitive Situation Analysis for Yellow Peas

	U.S.	Canada	China
Supply	Supply and production are smaller compared with Canada	Large supply to meet Chinese importers/vermicelli producer's demand.	Decrease production due to incentives to return farmland to forests or grassland in regulations effective Jan 20, 2003.
Product characteristic	High starch content, low elasticity	High starch content, low elasticity	Elasticity is better compared with imported products
Financing	D/P or L/C payment provide a kind of financing for Chinese importers	D/P or L/C payment provide a kind of financing for Chinese importers	Full amount pre-paid prior to delivery and often before planting
Shipping	Some exporter have not fulfilled their contracts	Stable supply and delivery	Delivery time, quality, quantity unstable

Trade Cooperative Failed to Materialize

In 2006, the Shandong provincial government, where most vermicelli production is located, tried to organize a vermicelli association to coordinate production and marketing. There are a significant number of vermicelli producers, including over 140 processors in Yantai, part of Shandong. Because of conflicting interests among stakeholders, the attempt failed. This could potential impact the industry's marketing capacity and bargaining power at export market.

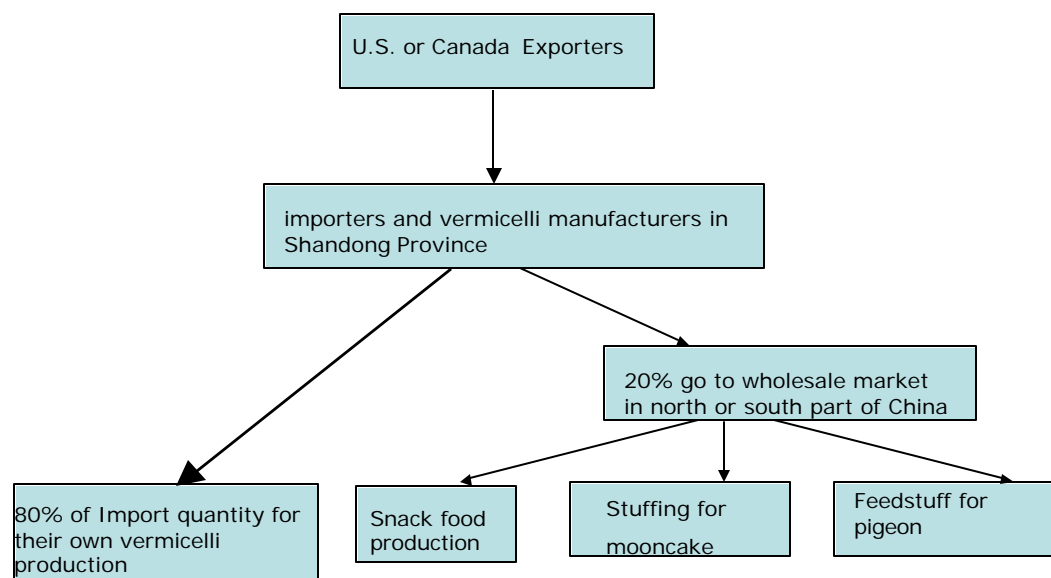
Marketing U.S. Peas: Superior Quality and More Consistency

Most dry pea importers are in the Shandong province and 80 percent of imports are for vermicelli production. Peak sales for vermicelli production are from October to March to accommodate their use in traditional Chinese "hot pot." Most of the remaining 20 percent of imported peas are into south China where they are principally used for snack foods, moon cakes fillings and pigeon feed.

Traders and processors using U.S. dry peas report they favor U.S. dry peas because of their consistent quality and are keenly interested in finding reliable U.S. exporters. Currently, all the dry pea imports are containerized, but some traders are interested in Panamax cargo imports.

Canadian dry peas accounted for most of China's dry pea imports. However, there are opportunities to expand U.S. dry pea exports to China by educating Chinese vermicelli processors about the quality characteristics and availability of U.S. dry pea varieties. The following distribution channel can be used to maximize marketing opportunities.

Distribution channel of import peas



Marketing opportunities

In addition to marketing activities to expand peas imports for vermicelli production from the U.S., there are also market opportunities in the smaller higher-value product market, including snack food, moon cake filling and bakery products. With robust economic development and accelerating urbanization in China, bakery products are expected to post stable growth in the next few years, with a projected compound annual growth rate of 6 percent. Total bakery products sales are thus expected to reach over RMB93 billion by the end of 2010. Moon cakes make up 1/3 of bakery sales for most bakery chains in China.

ATOs have worked with the U.S. Dry Pea and Lentil Council and several other cooperators to expand the use of U.S. products in the bakery industry, including featuring recipes with U.S. dry pea and lentil products. FAS/China will continue these cooperative market development efforts.

Tariff and VAT Rate

China's tariff and VAT rate in 2007 are unchanged, except by agreement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Under a free trade agreement between China and Southeast Asian countries, the import tariff rate on pulses from these countries was reduced to zero in 2006. VAT rates are as outlined below.

2005 Tariff Rates for Certain Dried Leguminous Vegetables				
HTS #	Description	Tariff	VAT	Effective
0713.1090	Peas (<i>Pisum Sativum</i>), other	5%	13%	18.65%
0713.2090	Chickpeas (<i>garbanzos</i>), other	7%	13%	20.91%
0713.3190	Beans (<i>Vigna Mungo</i> , <i>Hepper</i> or <i>Vigna Radiata</i>), other	3%	13%	16.39%
0713.3290	Small red (<i>adzuki</i>) beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> or <i>Vigna Angularis</i>), other	3%	13%	16.39%
0713.3390	Kidney beans, including white pea beans (<i>Phaseolus Vulgaris</i>),	7.5%	13%	21.48%

	other			
0713.3900	Beans, all other (Vigna spp. and Phaseolus spp.)	7%	13%	20.91%
0713.4090	Lentils, other	7%	13%	20.91%
0713.5090	Broad beans (Vicia Faba var. Major) and horse beans (Vicia Faba var. Equina, Vicia Faba. Minor), other	7%	13%	20.91%
0713.9090	Other dried leguminous vegetables	7%	13%	20.91%
<i>Note: Dried leguminous vegetables for seed use have a zero percent tariff, and the 13 percent VAT can be waived circumstances.</i>				

Key Contacts

U.S. companies can contact the Agricultural Affairs Office in Beijing for further information. U.S. companies can also contact USDA's Agricultural Trade Offices in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shanghai for information and guidance on promoting and marketing U.S. pulse products.

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Tables

1) Pulse PS&D table

Pulses	China, People's Republic of				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2005		10/2006		10/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	3311	0	3400	0	3400	1000 HA
Beginning Stocks	0	959	0	959	0	959	1000 MT
Production	0	5229	0	5000	0	5300	1000 MT
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	403	0	350	0	400	1000 MT
Oct-Sept Imports	0	403	0	350	0	400	1000 MT
Oct-Sept Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 MT
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	6591	0	6309	0	6659	1000 MT
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	834	0	800	0	820	1000 MT
Oct-Sept Exports	0	834	0	800	0	820	1000 MT
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 MT
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	4798	0	4550	0	4880	1000 MT
Ending Stocks	0	959	0	959	0	959	1000 MT
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	6591	0	6309	0	6659	1000 MT

Trade Tables

2) China's Average Pulse Export Price (\$/MT)

China's Average Pulse Export Price (\$/MT)								
HTS#	Description	Jan-05	Jan-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
071310	Peas	300	340	630	790	440	550	400
071320	Chickpeas	NA	NA	660	670	570	2540	1400
071331	Beans, Mung	590	600	690	700	740	760	740
071332	Beans, Adzuki	750	510	500	530	550	550	570
071333	Beans, Kidney	390	450	530	580	610	630	600
071339	Beans, Other	450	460	710	840	540	920	640
071340	Lentils	300	330	380	400	420	400	400
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	330	400	370	390	400	400	400
071390	Legumes	510	480	520	610	570	500	620
Source: China Customs								

3) China's Average Pulse Import Price (\$/MT)

China's Average Pulse Import Price (\$/MT)								
HTS#	Description	Jan-05	Jan-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
071310	Peas	210	190	210	220	230	230	240
071320	Chickpeas	NA		NA	1780	NA	1780	NA
071331	Beans, Mung	370	500	910	720	450	580	580
071332	Beans, Adzuki	600	270	NA	NA	NA	1320	NA
071333	Beans, Kidney	1070	NA	230	270	250	170	240
071339	Beans, Other	NA	NA	10000	4500	NA	1170	7700
071340	Lentils	38000	NA	560	1050	NA	1050	NA
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8680
071390	Legumes	1000	1010	950	920	1070	1100	1070
Source: China Customs								

4) China Pulse Imports in Metric Tons

China Pulse Imports in Metric Tons							
HTS#	Description	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06	MY05/06	MY06/07
						Oct-Mar	Oct-Mar
	Pulses	58,347	74,443	202,081	403,116	252,502	172,345
071310	Peas	48,342	47,129	170,524	365,390	239,011	159,728
071390	Legumes	8,506	14,469	18,290	26,514	12,447	11,227
071331	Beans, Mung	374	10,052	12,640	8,773	315	298
071333	Beans, Kidney	148	100	330	1,135	126	1070
071332	Beans, Adzuki	810	1,571	272	382	80	0
071339	Beans, Other	20	88	25	723	510	14
071320	Chickpeas		999	0	8	8	0
071340	Lentils	147	35	0	190	5	7
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Source: China Customs							

5) China Pulse Imports in \$Millions

China Pulse Imports in \$Millions							
HTS#		MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06	MY05/06	MY06/07
						Oct-Mar	Oct-Mar
	Pulses	18.957	23.501	58.161	104.949	60.023	47.69
071310	Peas	11.068	10.846	35.239	72.49	46.754	35.726
071390	Legumes	7.498	9.134	18.103	26.974	12.462	11.457
071331	Beans, Mung	0.151	3.053	4.133	3.583	0.122	0.186
071332	Beans, Adzuki	0.085	0.202	0.426	0.539	0.124	0
071333	Beans, Kidney	0.114	0.038	0.226	0.515	0.031	0.277
071339	Beans, Other	0.014	0.04	0.033	0.757	0.521	0.038
071320	Chickpeas	0	0.177	0	0.006	0.006	0
071340	Lentils	0.027	0.011	0	0.085	0.003	0.004
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0.002
Source: China Customs							

6) China's Pulse Imports by Origin in Metric Tons

China's Dry Bean, Dry Pea, and Lentil Import by Origin in Metric Tons							
Rank	Country	MY01/02	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06 Oct-Mar	MY06/07 Oct-Mar
0	World	58,347	74,443	202,081	403,116	252,502	172,345
1	Canada	43,366	45,442	168,595	336,433	227,200	147,228
2	India	8,040	13,190	17,928	24,866	11,888	10,657
3	United States	568	344	485	25,700	9,871	11,247
4	Myanmar	485	9,351	9,519	8,203	621	248
5	Pakistan	120	960	180	1,560	600	520
6	United Kingdom	3,898	1,721	841	2,667	1,675	556
7	Australia	312	466	535	789	208	142
8	Japan	21	3	108	400	60	23
9	Thailand	337	583	541	1,313	46	113
10	Taiwan	108	100	187	126	84	111
	All Others	1,092	2,283	3,165	1,058	249	1,500
Source: China Customs							

7) China's Pulse Imports by Origin in \$Millions

China's Dry Bean, Dry Pea, and Lentil Imports by Origin in \$Millions							
Rank	Country	MY01/02	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06 Oct-Mar	MY06/07 Oct-Mar
0	World	18.957	23.501	58.161	104.949	60.023	47.690
1	Canada	8.541	9.111	33.427	65.256	43.744	32.664
2	India	7.175	8.359	17.638	25.801	12.232	10.899
3	United States	0.359	0.305	0.493	5.355	2.052	2.474
4	Myanmar	0.121	2.737	3.146	3.218	0.179	0.144
5	Pakistan	0.108	0.594	0.193	1.642	0.613	0.536
6	United Kingdom	1.293	0.804	0.495	1.139	0.734	0.255
7	Australia	0.702	0.654	0.802	0.802	0.113	0.058
8	Japan	0.010	0.014	0.430	0.596	0.119	0.038
9	Thailand	0.157	0.300	0.278	0.571	0.024	0.083
10	Taiwan	0.184	0.114	0.249	0.176	0.099	0.126
	All others	0.308	0.509	1.011	0.394	0.115	0.414
Source: China Customs							

8) China Pulse Exports in Metric Tons

China Pulse Exports in Metric Tons							
HTS#	Description	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06	MY05/06 Oct-Mar	MY06/07 Oct-Mar
	Pulses	1,123,558	805,806	849,142	833,846	517,416	465,509
071333	Beans, Kidney	665,626	469,418	587,558	584,863	369,654	298,581
071331	Beans, Mung	276,254	157,482	123,383	128,313	74,851	86,389
071332	Beans, Adzuki	62,441	68,266	54,667	52,403	26,811	29,188
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	24,901	30,531	25,955	25,115	14,127	21,824
071340	Lentils	37,283	33,520	33,637	20,644	16,694	10,753
071339	Beans, Others	25,014	22,344	8,865	11,423	8,655	8,777
071390	Legumes	21,420	17,790	11,288	9,184	5,630	6,311
071310	Peas	6,671	6,391	3,739	1,638	994	2,012
071320	Chickpeas	3,947	62	48	263	0	1,674
Source: China Customs							

9) China Pulse Exports to the World in \$Millions

China Pulse Exports to the World in \$Millions							
HTS#	Description	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06	MY05/06 Oct-Mar	MY06/07 Oct-Mar
	World						
	Pulses	381.143	321.706	376.002	390.354	236.018	272.537
071333	Beans, Kidney					159.97	171.915
071331	Beans, Mung	381.143	321.706	376.002	390.354	42.695	60.275
071332	Beans, Adzuki	219.442	170.274	224.389	256.435	14.504	15.367
071350	Beans, Broad/Horse	103.403	68.255	75.013	78.841	5.672	8.582
071340	Lentils	25.107	49.722	42.823	26.326	4.15	6.448
071339	Beans, Others	7.254	8.955	9.812	9.801	5.518	4.27
071390	Legumes	9.295	8.77	10.124	6.877	3.134	3.514
071310	Peas	7.413	7.03	4.526	5.71	0.376	1.158
071320	Chickpeas	6.478	7.215	8.208	5.557	0	1.007
Source: China Customs							

10) China's Pulse Exports by Destination in \$Millions

China's Dry Bean, Dry Pea, and Lentil Exports by Destination in \$Millions							
Rank	Country	MY02/03	MY03/04	MY04/05	MY05/06	MY05/06 Oct-Mar	MY06/07 Oct-Mar
0	World	381.143	321.706	376.002	390.354	236.018	272.537
1	Japan	49.905	63.221	68.279	56.103	27.522	34.511
2	Cuba	52.966	20.295	40.790	40.442	14.364	11.138
3	Venezuela	5.755	12.916	18.315	28.326	14.868	4.827
4	Italy	14.527	19.072	18.852	24.640	15.229	18.221
5	South Africa	28.560	27.528	11.052	23.102	20.610	13.889
6	Pakistan	9.098	8.194	13.726	18.067	14.364	11.138
7	India	39.262	13.481	12.461	17.621	11.765	15.041
8	Korea, South	10.994	24.232	24.055	16.044	15.062	38.336
9	United States	6.988	7.094	11.650	14.004	10.994	9.986
10	Vietnam	10.660	12.118	7.594	11.325	6.979	10.499
11	Turkey	19.456	4.886	10.936	11.125	7.895	6.814
12	Belgium	8.695	7.160	9.327	8.747	7.895	6.814
13	Algeria	13.486	12.000	13.800	8.586	6.285	6.452
	All Others	110.789	89.510	115.164	112.221	62.188	84.873
Source: China Customs							