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## China, Peoples Republic of

### Grain and Feed

### Grain and Feed Annual 2005

### 2005

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**Report Highlights:**

China's grain production recovered sharply in 2004 from 2003's poor harvest because of high prices and yields. Yields for corn and wheat set records in MY04/05. Although area planted and production should grow again in 2005, China will continue to be a net importer of wheat and rice in MY05/06. For MY 05/06, wheat imports are forecast at 6 MMT. The government will continue to expand policies to encourage grain production and will continue to support corn exports to its neighbors. Food grain demand is declining, but feed grain demand will continue to grow, although not as fast as the overall livestock sector. Barley output will not keep pace with demand from breweries.

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Annual Report  
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[CH]

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## Executive Summary

Grain farmers have been very responsive to government support policies and higher prices in 2004. Post believes that grain area and production will continue to rise in MY05/06.

Higher prices are the key factor in boosting area and production. Grain prices rose 26 percent year-on-year in 2004, according to the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). Per capita farmer net income, fueled by higher grain prices, rose 7 percent year-on-year to RMB2,936 (US\$=8.265RMB), the highest growth rate since 1997. Rural income nevertheless continued to fall behind urban income.

Over the long term, government target of raising farmers' income will conflict with the goal of maintaining high rate of grain self-reliance, as China's small farms are relatively inefficient producers of grain compared to higher-value labor-intensive products.

## Policy

There have been exceptional developments in China's grain and feed situation in the past year. The net effect will be an increase in overall production, but imports of wheat will continue.

Grain consumption has exceeded production for some time, and the state reserve's enormous stocks have been drawn down to their lowest levels in years. A short crop in 2003 drew considerable attention and led late in the year to the first grain price increases in a decade. Farmers responded to the higher grain prices, increasing 2004 area planted for all grains. Nearly perfect weather in most of the country allowed record or near-record yields.

At the same time, the government implemented two significant new policy initiatives: The announcement of elimination of the agricultural tax; and the introduction of a system of direct payments to farmers. Increasing rural income is a stated goal of China's leadership; grain is an important component.

A tax of 5 percent on agricultural production has been in place for decades. In March 2004, the government announced elimination of the tax over five years, but gave the provinces the option of moving faster if they chose. As of January, 2005, 25 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions already have eliminated the tax entirely.

The effect of the tax reduction on actual production is more political than economic, and its biggest effect may be on how much production is reported, rather than on actual production. With a tax to pay, both farmers and local officials have had an incentive to under-report area planted to avoid tax. Elimination of the tax could increase reporting of land planted in grain.

In 2004 the government also introduced a program of direct payments to grain growers, also to be implemented at the discretion of the provinces. The payment program, where active, worked out to about US\$18/ha., or less than \$9 per average farm household in 2004. Some analysts believe a payment on planted area also could have more impact on area reported than on actual production. The payment program will be expanded in 2005.

Although the tax reduction and the direct payment program in theory would encourage planting, their impact is very small in percentage terms. The increase in area planted and presumed increase in inputs is a result of the substantial price increases that began in fall 2003. Plantings in 2005 will depend on grain prices, not government programs. If prices remain strong, area planted should continue to increase.

Nevertheless, the government's commitment to "putting its money where its mouth is" on support for rural income is a significant step in agricultural policy. When China joined the WTO, it negotiated a cap on agricultural support payments of 8.5 percent of the value of production, a compromise between the 5 percent cap for developed countries and the 10 percent cap for developing countries. Last year's direct payments program was budgeted at \$1.4 billion, less than 2 percent of the estimated value of total grain production.

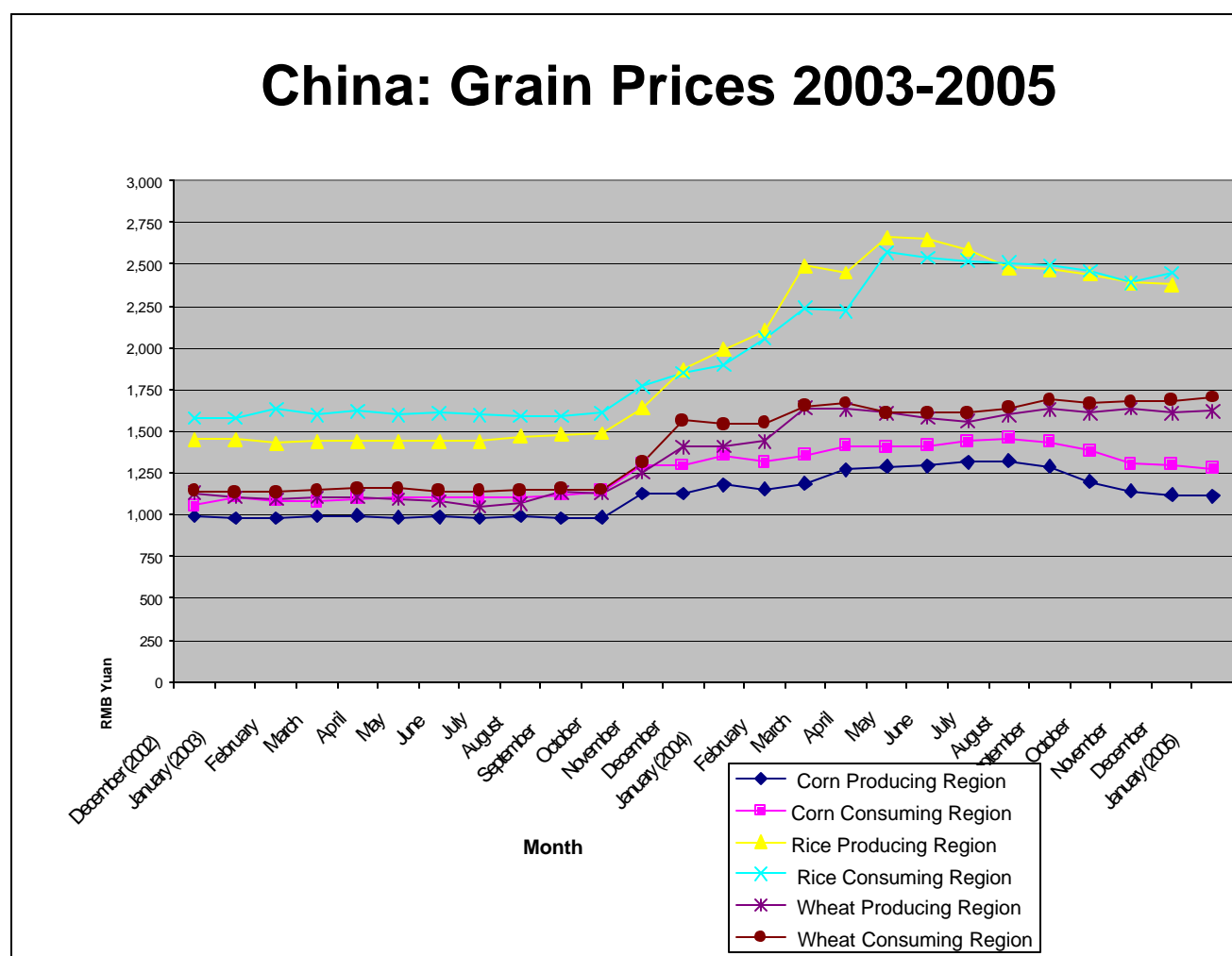
Various government and academic research units, as well as private analysts, have been trying to make projections on China's long-term grain situation (Note: this analysis generally also includes oilseeds). It is generally accepted that food security remains a primary concern, but that a subtle shift from targeting "self-sufficiency" to targeting "self-reliance" has taken place. Official sources indicate that the goal is no longer 100 percent self-sufficiency, rather 90 or even 85 percent, as policymakers recognize that a target of 100 percent can create surpluses that depress prices. One analytic model by a respected institute suggests that, given continued rapid economic growth and substantial additional investment in agricultural productivity, China could be self-sufficient in food grains (wheat and rice) within the decade, but would have a shortfall in feed grains exceeding 10 million tons. This is an academic model, not a forecast of what will actually happen. The government apparently has come to accept the need to import significant amounts of soybeans, and a limited amount of wheat, but still appears to find corn imports politically unacceptable, except when matched with equal exports.

In 2004, government set a floor price for rice. State owned grain companies' will purchase rice when market price falls below the floor price. However, during 2004, market price has been higher than the floor price. State media reports that government will set the support price for rice again in 2005, and also for wheat and corn.

According to state media, besides the increased fund for direct payment and seed subsidy, MOA will make it a priority to increase the subsidy on purchase of agricultural machinery for farmers in 2005.

### **Market Prices and Grain Area**

From autumn 2003, grain prices started to rise for the first time in a decade. The 2004 average price for corn, wheat and rice were respectively 20, 36 and 40 percent higher than in 2003. At their peak, rice prices were nearly twice the 2003 level. Responding to the sudden price rise, farmer increased planted area for all cereals in MY04/05. In MY05/06, planted area for wheat, rice and corn will continue to rise.



Data from National Grain & Oilseed Information Center

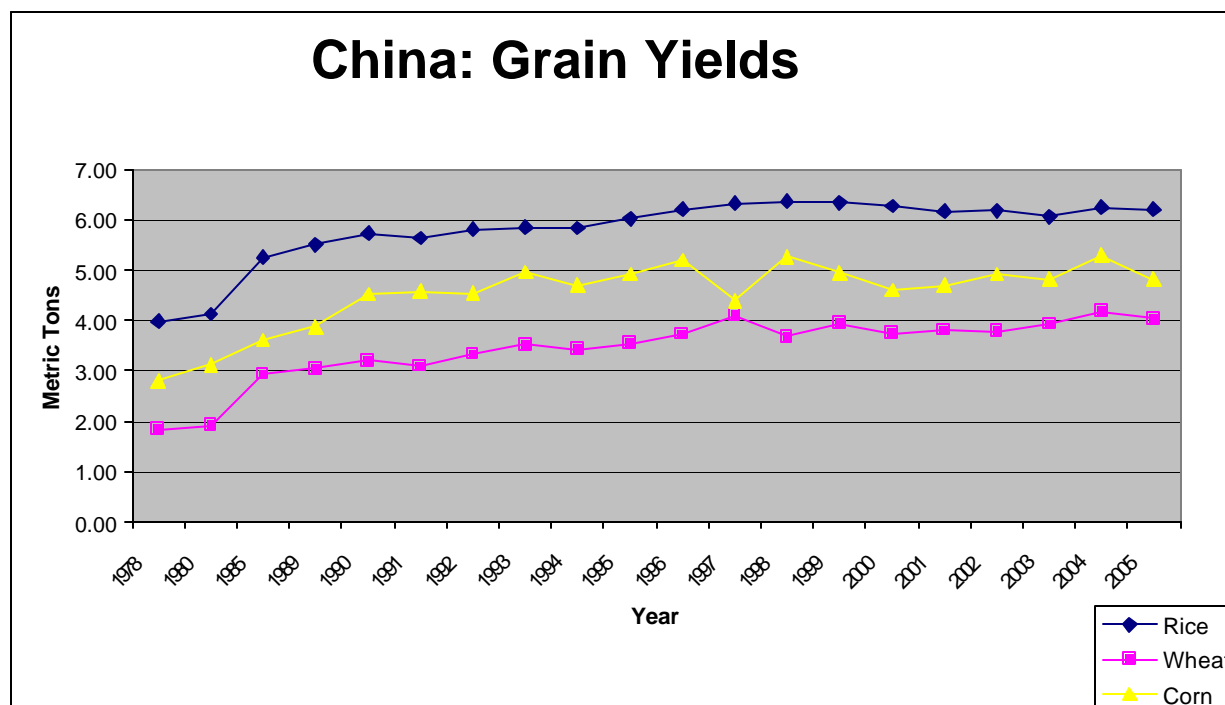
### Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ's)

On entry to the WTO China instituted Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) for wheat, rice, corn, and several other commodities. These quotas were phased in and reached final levels, based on 5 percent of historical consumption, 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 2004, fill rates for wheat and rice were the highest ever but remain near zero for corn.

China: Grain Tariff Rate Quota Allocation and Fill Rate in 2004 (metric tons)				
Commodity	2004 Tariff Quota	2004 Imports	2004 Fill Rate	State Enterprise Share
Wheat	9,636,000	727,000,000	75%	90%
Corn	7,200,000	2,308	0%	60%
Rice TRQ	5,320,000	762,000	14%	50%
- Rice Short/Medium Grain	2,660,000	5,000	0%	50%
- Rice Long Grain	2,660,000	757,000	28%	50%

## Grain Yield

Grain yields have been flat for several years. Ideal weather and higher input use led to record yields of both corn and wheat harvested in 2004. The government hopes its support programs will encourage continued higher input use.



Data from National Statistical Bureau. Data for 2004 and 2005 are estimates by FAS Beijing

## Biotechnology and Biosafety

In March 2004 the Ministry of Agriculture's GMO office completed its safety assessment and issued approval for import and processing of seven corn events, two soybean events, and six canola events from U.S. and European developers. Applications for approval of these events had been submitted in March, 2002. Safety assessment studies are carried out by research institutes under the auspices of MOA, which are then submitted to the National Biosafety Committee, made up of 50 scientists and academics.

One corn event commercialized in the United States, NK603 ("Roundup Ready" corn) has not yet received approval. When it issued approvals for the other events, MOA insisted that an additional food safety trial be carried out. This trial was completed in January 2005 and the final report by the research institute that carried out the study is expected to be completed and submitted to MOA in February. The next meeting of the National Biosafety Committee is scheduled for June, 2005, but it is possible an extraordinary meeting may be scheduled to review the NK603 study.

Following threats to soybean trade in 2001 and 2002, China's leaders promised the U.S. administration that biotechnology would not be used as a trade barrier. USDA officials have raised concerns about the importance of approving NK603 at every opportunity.

China has developed several of its own transgenic grains, but none have been commercialized. The debate over whether to commercialize a transgenic rice variety received wide attention in the press late in 2004. MOA appears to be taking an extremely

cautious approach on approval of any transgenic food crops for planting. USDA has engaged Chinese regulators in frequent dialogs and technical workshops.

China is a signatory of the Biosafety Protocol but has not yet ratified it.

## Wheat

### Production

In MY05/06, wheat area planted is forecast to increase by about one million hectares, almost 5 percent more than MY04/05. Responding to price changes, farmers in the North China Plain have reduced area for cotton and other cash crops. Increased imports of cotton led to lower cotton prices in 2004 as wheat prices remained high.

### Crop Quality

China has no specific grades and standards for wheat. For some time the government has been encouraging production of "quality wheat" to satisfy millers' demands for consistent supplies of specialized gluten levels. "Quality wheat" is not defined. Although officially 46 percent of the total area in MY04/05 was "quality wheat," up 6 percent from previous year, most farmers remain indifferent to grades as the price premium for "quality wheat" is negligible.

In Henan province, quality wheat area accounted for 39 percent of total planted wheat area in MY04/05. The provincial government predicts that "quality wheat" will account for 41 percent in MY05/06.

### Consumption

Overall wheat consumption has been stable or declining as consumer incomes rise and diets shift from more starch-based to more meat-based. 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 222 kg in 2003 from 250 kg in 2000; per capita annual purchase of grain by urban households has dropped to 79.5 kg in 2003 from 82 Kg in 2000. This consumption data is not considered highly reliable.

Although demand for traditional wheat products (baozi, mantou) is falling, urban consumers purchase more convenience foods, including instant noodles, biscuits and bakery products.

China: Consumption of Wheat-based Products (1,000 Mt)			
	2001	2002	Growth
<b>Cakes</b>	145.7	205.6	41%
<b>Biscuits</b>	620.2	688.2	11%
<b>Convenient Staple Food</b>	26,276	28,794	10%
<b>Instant noodles</b>	14,811	18,236	23%
Source: National Statistical Bureau			

Industries sources estimate that growth rate for the bakery and convenience food sector will continue to grow more than 10 percent annually in the next several years.

Processed products need specialized gluten content flour products. However, domestic wheat has been inconsistent in its quality. To be consistent in quality, flour miller have to use

imported wheat for blending. Milling industry's import demand for consistent quality wheat, both hard and soft varieties, is expected to rise in coming years.

## Wheat Stocks

The government classifies grain stock data as a state secret. Most off-farm grain stocks are government-owned: state grain storage enterprises totaled 22,345 as of 2003. Obtaining accurate data on actual grain reserves from so many facilities would be extremely difficult. Lack of credible information on grain reserves has been a long-standing problem for analysts and policy makers.

In 2005, the National Statistical Bureau (NSB) will adopt a new survey system intended to include data on grain held by all kinds of entities. In the past, NSB required that only state-owned companies report routinely on grain stocks and marketing information. The new system requires all entities --state owned or not, including processors, feed millers, retailing/wholesale markets and chain stores-- to submit relevant information on grain stocks and marketing regularly to NSB. It remains unclear whether such information will become publicly available or if the new system will produce reliable or accurate information.

Stocks were drawn down sharply in MY03/04, but post expects stocks to remain fairly constant from the beginning of MY04/05 through the end of MY05/06, at about 40 million tons.

## Trade

Despite higher production in MY04/05, wheat imports are expected to continue. Given the continued demand for quality wheat, wheat imports for MY05/06 are forecast at 6 MMT, 1.5 million lower than post's estimate for MY04/05. The forecast is lower than the estimate for MY04/05 because state stocks have been restored to adequate levels. In principle the state storage companies exist to balance the market, but it is widely believed that some state companies failed to follow government instruction to sell into a rising market. Such behavior contributed to unchecked market price hikes in 2003.

Post believes that the government failed to evaluate the actual supply situation in MY03/04. The unexpected price hikes in grains in late 2003 prompted purchases of about 10 MMT of foreign wheat. Trade sources estimates that about 8 MMT of those purchases had been delivered to China through 2004; the rest of the contracts are to be implemented in the first quarter of 2005. Indicating the need to control prices, the government waived the 13 percent VAT on wheat imports in 2004. The trade does not expect this waiver to continue. Even if the VAT is waived, trade sources estimate that the landed price for imported wheat is still higher than current market price. As a result, most imported wheat entered the central or provincial state reserve facilities.

Taking soft red winter wheat as an example, trade sources estimate that the landed price for the imported wheat, even if VAT is waived, is more than RMB300/ton higher than the locally produced wheat. Domestic wheat price in 2004 averaged about RMB1,600/ton (see price in Tables section). Generally speaking, for the quality consistent factor, flour millers will pay a premium for imported wheat up to RMB300/ton

In addition to the government's need to import wheat to replenish the state grain reserves, millers need premium wheat to blend into flour. Such premium wheat comes from either auction of imported wheat held by state reserve or millers' direct imports. The auctioned wheat imports usually have been in storage for years.



Besides buying from the traditional suppliers such as the United States, Canada and Australia, China also signed contracts with French supplier for 700,000 tons in 2004.

Post believes that the French purchase was a political decision as it followed a summit meeting. Over the long term, France is not expected to be a significant supplier of milling wheat to China.

Chinese flour millers are not familiar with French wheat varieties. Local media reports that in the past years the French wheat industry had provided samples for flour millers in southern China. In 2004, more samples were provided for milling trials.

Trade sources expect that Chinese buyers will become more particular on wheat quality specifications. In 2004, there have been complaints about dockage, foreign material, and vomitoxin. On a positive note, however, TCK has not been a problem. Some complaints may stem from contracting terms in China's purchases.

## **Corn**

### **Production**

Corn area for MY05/06 is forecast to rise to 25.3 million Ha from 24.5 million in MY04/05 as higher prices and tax reduction cause some shift of marginal land back into grain production. The output for MY05/06 is forecast to fall to 122 MMT, 8 MMT less than in MY04/05 based on the assumption that weather, hence yield, is unlikely to be as favorable as in MY04/05.

The National Statistical Bureau is scheduled to release its final official data on corn and other cereals in March. Post estimates that corn production for MY04/05 rose 12 percent over the previous year to reach 130 MMT. Exceptionally favorable weather conditions at growth stages in 2004 contributed most to the record yield. Post estimates that the corn yield was about 10 percent higher than the previous year and that crop quality also is higher. Hurt by excessive rain before harvest, the crop in MY03/04 not only was small but also was found to contain high levels of vomitoxin.

### **Consumption**

#### **Feed Consumption**

China's feed corn consumption grows more slowly than its rising meat production might indicate. The growth rate of China's total meat production ranges between 3-5 percent annually in the past five years, according to official data. However, feed corn use has not grown at the same pace. Other grains including feed wheat and rice, though difficult to quantify, substitute for corn in the feed sector. According to an industry survey, based on nutritional value, feed wheat or milled rice sometimes could substitute up to 5 percent of the corn used in feed. During the past several years, the government periodically has auctioned feed-grade wheat and rice that had been stored in state warehouses for years. Quite a bit of the auctioned grains entered the feed mills.

Feed corn demand also grows more slowly than demand for crude protein ingredients (soy and other oilseed meals). For instance, feed millers now have raised protein content in feed for higher valued added aquatic products.

China's feed production rose 6.8 percent year on year to 93 MMT in 2004, according to the China Feed Industry Office.

Among the feed products, about 50 percent is for poultry and 30 percent is for swine.

China: Feed Production by Type (1,000 tons)				
	Total	Compound	Concentrate	Premix
2003	87,120	64,280	19,580	3,260
2004	92,660	68,220	20,800	3,640
Preliminary Data from China Feed Industry Office				

China: Feed Production by Use, 2004				
Total Feed Products	For Swine	For Poultry	For Aquatic	Others
100 ( %)	32	52	10	6
Source: Ministry of Agriculture				

China: Feed Production by User, 2004				
	Diary	Swine	Poultry-Egg Layer	Poultry-Broiler
Output by Commercial Farm	30	40	70	85
Output by Household (%)	70	60	30	15

Industry sources believe that as the sector integrates, more commercial feed will be used and commercial farms will attain a larger market share. Currently, it is estimated that about 40 percent of swine and 70 percent of poultry are raised on commercial farms.

There is no official estimate on feed grain consumption in China. Post believes that the improved formulation in feed products has or will continue to make more efficient use of grain for unit of meat production.

The byproducts from the starch and brewery industry also substitute for grain use in feed. For instance in Jan-Nov, 2004, starch industries imported 3.15 MMT of dried cassava, up 45 percent from same period in 2003.

Post estimates that feed grain use, including corn, rice and rice consumption, will continue to grow lower than the rate that China's meat production indicates. Its growth rate could be about 2 percent or even lower annually in the coming years.

## Corn Industrial Consumption

### Starch Production

Starch manufacturing consumes the majority of non-feed corn. Industry sources estimate that corn-based starch production reached about 7.5 MMT in 2004, up 10 percent from the previous year. Total corn used for starch reached about 10 MMT in 2004. Food processing accounts for most of the growth in demand, which is expected to continue.

### Ethanol Production

China launched grain based ethanol production during the tenth five-year plan (2001-2005). Plants were approved in each of four major grain-producing provinces: Jilin, Heilongjiang, Henan and Anhui. Total design output capacity of the four plants is 1.02 MMT which use

about 3 MMT of grain (corn and wheat) as a raw material. Since 2002 the government has started the trial use of a 10 percent-ethanol gasohol in some cities. By 2005, the use of ethanol in fuel is expected to extend to five provinces and parts of another four provinces, according to National Development and Reform Commission. Industry sources estimate total ethanol use in 2005 will be about 700,000 tons. This means about 2 MMT of grain will be processed, of which about 1.4 MMT is expected to be corn.

Both central and local governments have invested heavily to support the ethanol sector. State media reports that the government currently offers RMB 1,800/ton as subsidy for corn-based ethanol. Industry sources do not expect government to approve any new grain based ethanol production projects in the next few years.

### **Corn Trade and Stocks**

In the past China has been both an exporter and importer of corn.

Corn exports for MY04/05 are estimated at 4.5 MMT. Government support policy plays a key role in China's corn export program. The government announces an export quota usually -- but not always-- once a year. Industry sources estimate that in 2005 the corn export quota is likely to be around 5 MMT. In 2004 the quota totaled 4.4 MMT, although only half of the quota was filled. Total exports for 2004 were 2.3 MMT, according to Chinese Customs data.

Because of lower production forecast for MY05/06 and steady growth in corn consumption, corn exports for MY05/06 are forecast at 3 MMT, 1.5 MMT less than in MY04/05. The domestic corn price has been sluggish since the 2004 fall harvest, and industry sources estimate that corn stock levels are adequate.

The majority of the corn stocks are held in northern production provinces including Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia. Central or provincial governments pay all the storage costs. Because of transportation bottlenecks in bringing the corn down to users in the south, these provinces lobby the central government for support for corn exports to nearby markets in South Korea and Japan.

In 2005, the central government is expected to offer more support for corn exports. Previously, a 13 percent VAT rebate and transportation discounts was applied to the corn exports. Such policies will remain in place in 2005. Furthermore, state media reports that the government has increased the tax rebate for corn exports in 2005. According to industry sources, the tax rebate was based on the price fixed by the government rather than the actual FOB price. State media reports that the government had increased the base price for calculating the VAT rebate to RMB 1,100 (\$133) per ton, from the former base price of RMB860 (\$104). This would increase the tax rebate on exports by \$3.77/ton.

China agreed to stop subsidizing exports when it joined the WTO, and insists that its corn export assistance program is not in violation of WTO principles. However, many analysts disagree.

On the import side, corn is subject to a Tariff Rate Quota (See TRQ section in Policy), but has imported virtually no corn since 1997. Post learned that most private end users including feed millers and starch miller are less enthusiastic about applying for corn import TRQ in 2005. Imports of corn are expected to be minimal in MY04/05. For MY05/06, post forecasts 1 MMT of imports, assuming continued strong demand from southern coastal feed and starch millers and a favorable relationship between domestic freight rates and ocean freight rates.

## Rice

### Production

Overall rice acreage for MY05/06 is expected to continue to increase. Planted area for MY04/05 is estimated 9 percent higher than the previous year. Average retail prices for rice rose more than 40 percent in 2004, the most of any grain. As it can be double-cropped in most parts of southern China, planted area for rice can expand much more than other grains. In addition to increased double-cropping in some provinces, rice farmers also planted some previously abandoned land.

To encourage production, in 2004 the government set the floor price for early indica rice at RMB 1,400/ton (unmilled), and RMB 1,500/tons for japonica. State-owned grain companies will purchase rice at the floor price if the market price falls below the floor price. However, throughout 2004 the market price has been higher than the floor price. State media report that the government will establish a support price for rice again in 2005. Industry sources estimate that the support price should be the same level as previous year.

### Consumption

Consumption in MY 05/06 is expected to increase slightly. 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 there is some increase in rice use in food processing. It is reported that 60 percent of the population consumes rice as its staple food.

In addition to food use, low quality early rice varieties or stale rice reserves are used to feed swine and poultry at both commercial farms and rural households. There is no reliable data on feed use of rice; post estimates at least 10 MMT.

### Trade and Stocks

For MY05/06 rice imports are forecast at 900,000 tons, the same as in MY04/05. This represents a big jump from previous levels which had averaged 300,000 tons/year. The increased rice imports will be indica varieties mainly from Vietnam through border trade. Over the years, as an efficient rice producer, China will not be a significant rice importer.

In past years, most rice imports were Thai fragrant rice for affluent consumers in southern coastal provinces. Early in 2004, local media and trade sources reported that small quantities of Vietnamese rice have been continuously entering China through border trade or smuggling. Trade sources estimate that about 400,000 metric tons of Vietnamese rice entered China in the first half of 2004 through border trade; these imports were not recorded in official Chinese customs data (see CH 4008).

China became a net rice importer in 2004, if the border trade is counted in its balance sheet. China will continue to be a net rice importer, by a very small margin, in MY04/05 and MY05/06.

China and Vietnam signed a quarantine protocol on rice imports in October 2004. Vietnamese rice now can enter China through official channels and should be counted in official trade statistics. Thailand and Uruguay have had protocols in place for some time.

Rice exports will continue to drop in MY04/05 and MY05/06. From 2000 to 2003, China exported about 2 MMT yearly. 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. In addition to the low quality indica, China also exports japonica varieties to Japan, Russia and South Korea. These exports are small in volume but highly profitable, and therefore could increase.

## Barley

Post estimates that both barley area and production will decline further in MY05/06. In 2004, the government established support programs for wheat, rice and corn farmers. However, barley was not listed. Both Chinese agricultural authorities and statistical offices pay little attention to barley production. Both the NSB and MOA have told post that there has been no agency oversight of barley production for several years. However, NSB says it will resume its survey of the barley situation in 2005.

The majority of China's barley is used for brewing. Domestic barley production has been insufficient to supply the expanding brewing industry. China's beer production totaled 25.8 million kilolitres in the first ten months of 2004, up 15.4 percent year-on-year, according to the China Brewery Association. The sector's total demand for malting barley is estimated at around 4 MMT annually. In MY03/04 China imported 1.5 MMT of malting barley from Australia, Canada, and France, less than previous years. Barley imports in MY04/05 and 05/06, are forecast to recover to 1.8 MMT.

Despite the rise in malt demand, malting barley imports will depend on price. According to industry sources, if malting barley prices rise on the international market, more feed barley or other grains could be substituted.

## Sorghum

Sorghum area and production is forecast to fall in MY05/06. Unlike corn, wheat and rice, sorghum production receives no government support. Sorghum is mostly planted on marginal land with no irrigation facilities. NSB will release official data in April.

Majority of the sorghum is used for alcohol production. China's hard liquor output reached 2.43 MMT in the first months, up 3.8 percent year-on-year. However, in recent years, in response to changing consumer tastes, the sector has been producing hard liquor with lower alcohol content. This consumes less sorghum and other cereals per unit of production. The brewery sector demand for sorghum is estimated to be stable.

As production drops, less sorghum will be used for feed in coming years.

Some sorghum is exported to Japan and South Korea, mostly as a low-cost feed ingredient.

## Tables

## PS&amp;D Tables

## Wheat PS&amp;D

Country	China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity	Wheat				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2003		07/2004		07/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	22000	22000	21500	21750	0	22780	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	60378	60378	43293	44943	38293	41443	(1000 MT)
Production	86490	86490	90000	91000	0	92000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	3749	3749	8000	7500	0	6000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	3749	3749	8000	7500	0	6000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	1466	1466	0	2500	0	2000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	150617	150617	141293	143443	38293	139443	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	2824	2824	1000	700	0	500	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	2824	2824	1000	700	0	500	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	6000	4000	4000	2500	0	2000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	104500	102850	102000	101300	0	100800	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	43293	44943	38293	41443	0	38143	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	150617	150617	141293	143443	0	139443	(1000 MT)

## Corn PS&amp;D

Country	China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity	Corn				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	24068	24068	24500	24500	0	25300	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	64973	64973	43852	48752	33052	47352	(1000 MT)
Production	115830	115830	126000	130000	0	122000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	2	2	200	100	0	1000	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	2	2	200	100	0	1000	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	180805	180805	170052	178852	33052	170352	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	7553	7553	4000	4500	0	3000	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	7553	7553	4000	4500	0	3000	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	98000	96500	100000	98000	0	99500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	129400	124500	133000	127000	0	129500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	43852	48752	33052	47352	0	37852	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	180805	180805	170052	178852	0	170352	(1000 MT)

## Rice PS&amp;D

Country	China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	26508	26508	28700	28800	0	29500	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	67224	67224	44561	44552	34661	35852	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	112462	112462	126000	126000	0	128000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	160660	160660	180000	180000	0	182857	(1000 MT)
MILLING RATE (.9999)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	1100	762	600	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Imports	1100	762	600	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	180786	180448	171161	171452	34661	164752	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	825	896	800	500	0	600	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	825	896	800	500	0	600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	135400	135000	135700	135100	0	135200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	44561	44552	34661	35852	0	28952	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	180786	180448	171161	171452	0	164752	(1000 MT)



## Barley PS&amp;D

Country	China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity	Barley				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	950	950	955	900	0	850	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	742	742	509	409	359	303	(1000 MT)
Production	3400	3400	3450	3250	0	3100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1519	1519	1800	1800	0	1800	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	1519	1519	1800	1800	0	1800	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	5661	5661	5759	5459	359	5203	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	2	2	0	6	0	5	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	2	2	0	6	0	5	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	1450	1400	1500	1200	0	1000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5150	5250	5400	5150	0	4900	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	509	409	359	303	0	298	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5661	5661	5759	5459	0	5203	(1000 MT)

## Sorghum PS&amp;D

Country	China, Peoples Republic of						
Commodity	Sorghum				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	722	722	780	700	0	700	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	547	547	297	247	527	252	(1000 MT)
Production	2865	2865	3100	3000	0	2800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	3	3	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	3	3	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	3415	3415	3402	3252	527	3057	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	168	168	75	100		100	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	168	168	75	100		100	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	750	750	500	550	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2950	3000	2800	2900	0	2700	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	297	247	527	252	0	257	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3415	3415	3402	3252	0	3057	(1000 MT)

## Price Tables

<b>China: Average Wheat Wholesale Price (Grade2)</b>		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
National Average	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
December (2002)	1,130	1,143
January (2003)	1,104	1,133
February	1,093	1,135
March	1,103	1,147
April	1,108	1,157
May	1,093	1,157
June	1,080	1,140
July	1,048	1,140
August	1,065	1,147
September	1,135	1,153
October	1,125	1,150
November	1,253	1,310
December	1,407	1,563
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)	1,620	1,705
/1 Heilongjiang, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi		
/2 Beijing, Tianjin, Fujian		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

<b>China: Average Corn Wholesale Prices</b>		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
National Average		
December (2002)	990	1054
January (2003)	980	1105
February	981	1080
March	991	1078
April	993	1097
May	984	1108
June	986	1105
July	979	1100
August	991	1108
September	981	1118
October	983	1140
November	1,125	1,300
December	1,125	1,298
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
/1 Heilongjiang, Jilin, Shandong, Henan		
/2 Tianjin, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

<b>China: Average Retail Rice Prices</b>		
(Renminbi Per Metric Ton, USD 1.00 = RMB 8.27)		
National Average	Milled Indica Grade 1	Milled Indica Grade 1
	Producing Region/1	Consuming Region/2
January (2003)	1,450	1,580
February	1,430	1,630
March	1,440	1,600
April	1,440	1,620
May	1,440	1,600
June	1,440	1,610
July	1,440	1,600
August	1,470	1,590
September	1,480	1,590
October	1,490	1,610
November	1,640	1,770
December	1,870	1,850
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
/1 Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian		
/2 Guangdong, Guangxi		
Source: China National Grain and Oils Information Center		

## Trade Tables

**China Wheat Imports by Origin, MY 2003/2004 (1,000 Metric Tons)**

Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
United States	69	115	23	927	1,134
Australia	2	3	38	599	641
Canada	85	1	201	933	1,219
France	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	2	3	2	2	9
Korea, South	2	2	1	2	6
Italy	0	1	1	0	2
Thailand	0	1	0	0	1
Nepal	0	0	0	1	2
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	1
Others		1	0	0	2
Grand Total	161	125	267	2,464	3,018
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10011000,10019010,10019090,11010000,19021900					
,19023030,19023090, 19024000					

**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			1,866
Australia	505	643			1,149
Canada	818	585			1,403
France	0	105			105
Japan	2	3			6
Korea, South	2	3			4
Italy	1	1			1
Thailand	0	1			1
Nepal	1	0			2
Hong Kong	0	0			1
Others	4	6			10
Grand Total	2,260	2,277			4,537
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10011000,10019010,10019090,11010000,19021900					
,19023030,19023090, 19024000					

China: Wheat Imports By Month (1,000 Metric Tons)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	115	16	172	40	42
February	55	57	27	4	105
March	120	28	16	54	120
April	173	84	156	46	439
May	180	7	38	31	789
June	55	8	57	5	1,236
July	114	34	50	5	748
August	42	18	17	47	654
September	37	71	64	112	859
October	14	26	40	16	1009
November	30	201	17	34	640
December	9	222	7	79	628
JAN-DEC TOTAL	944	772	661	473	7,269
	(00/01)	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	446	1,038	375	3,024	1/ 4,537
1/ year to date					
Source: PRC Customs					
HS Code: 1001.1000, 1001.9010, 1001.9090, 1101.0000, 1902.1100, 1902.1900, 1902.3030,					
1902.3090, and 1902.4000					

<b>China: Wheat Exports by Destination, MY 2003/2004 (1,000 Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Total
Vietnam	112	43	0	14	168
Korea, South	354	226	79	186	845
Hong Kong	30	36	29	32	127
Philippines	13	38	13	14	78
Korea, North	23	116	11	20	170
Indonesia	2	4	4	3	13
Japan	14	7	13	13	48
Thailand	3	5	4	17	30
United Kingdom	2	3	2	2	9
Mongolia	2	2	2	1	7
Others	173	516	205	96	991
Grand Total	727	996	362	399	2,485
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes: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
Vietnam	56	48			104
Korea, South	43	44			86
Hong Kong	33	40			73
Philippines	1	34			34
Korea, North	30	24			54
Indonesia	17	17			34
Japan	5	16			20
Thailand	5	4			9
United Kingdom	3	4			7
Mongolia	3	3			6
Others	14	19			33
Grand Total	210	251			461
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10011000,10019010,10019090,11010000,19021900					
,19023030,19023090, 19024000					



<b>China: Wheat Exports By Month</b>					
<b>(1,000 Metric Tons)</b>					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	22	24	56	86	94
February	15	32	173	133	164
March	31	41	71	166	105
April	28	34	107	104	127
May	27	66	98	308	169
June	43	81	177	191	103
July	35	106	101	232	63
August	34	113	114	240	95
September	31	135	87	291	52
October	32	57	120	422	106
November	32	115	41	195	83
December	26	125	85	417	62
JAN-DEC TOTAL	357	929	1,230	2,785	1,223
	(00/01)	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)
JUL-JUN MY TOTAL	468	1,333	1,536	2,559	1/ 461
1/ year to date					
Source: PRC Customs					
HS Code: 1001.1000, 1001.9010, 1001.9090, 1101.0000, 1902.1100,					
1902.1900, 1902.3030, 1902.3090, and 1902.4000					

<b>China: Corn Exports by Destination, MY 2003/2004 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Japan	588,609	75,768	334,705	111,739	1,110,821
Korea, South	3,163,947	738,967	219,978	104,037	4,226,928
Korea, North	4,905	8,831	0	24,984	38,720
Malaysia	796,975	114,482	39,109	4,949	955,516
Hong Kong	19,158	1,539	693	3,403	24,793
Namibia	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Lesotho	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Bangladesh	17	0	0	60	77
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,096,920	94,634	893	0	1,192,447
Grand Total	5,670,530	1,034,221	595,378	253,173	7,553,303
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

<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				255,358
Malaysia	93,145				93,145
Japan	74,407				74,407
Hong Kong	6,717				6,717
Korea, North	5,523				5,523
Vietnam	150				150
Pakistan	90				90
Oman	0				0
Philippines	0				0
Saudi Arabia	0				0
Others					
Grand Total	435,389				435,389
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

<b>China: Corn Exports By Month</b>					
(Metric Tons)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	210,003	607,625	229,842	570,290	574,731
February	589,488	745,158	770,204	1,765,212	443,422
March	1,219,532	938,043	1,100,590	1,596,104	16,068
April	530,920	251,214	855,122	551,026	72,177
May	350,985	469,940	271,409	392,106	358,111
June	962,939	124,939	257,892	1,818,844	165,090
July	1,557,699	505,799	1,034,190	1,446,253	157,186
August	1,582,611	345,695	1,652,001	1,182,624	55,373
September	740,849	547,941	977,675	1,396,462	40,614
October	914,163	327,458	1,268,340	1,531,617	48,572
November	832,127	471,514	1,349,379	858,522	43,284
December	993,483	662,658	1,906,864	3,280,392	343,533
JAN-DEC TOTAL	10,484,799	5,997,984	11,673,508	16,389,452	2,318,161
	(00/01)	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)	(04/05)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	7,276,127	8,610,555	15,243,504	7,553,303	1/ 435,389
1/ year to date					
HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000					
Source: PRC Customs					

<b>China: Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2003/2004 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Vietnam	0	0	0	1,620	1,620
United States	20	60	146	162	387
India	0	21	0	4	26
Argentina	0	0	0	2	2
Philippines	0	0	0	1	1
Chile	0	4	1	0	6
Germany	0	6	0	0	6
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0
Others	54	35	2	0	91
Grand Total	74	126	149	1,789	2,138
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

<b>China: Corn Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
United States	121				121
Vietnam	120				120
Germany	4				4
Philippines	0				0
Chile	0				0
Colombia	0				0
Mexico	0				0
Peru	0				0
Uruguay	0				0
Canada	0				0
Others	0				0
Grand Total	245				245
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10051000,10059000					

<b>China: Corn Imports By Month</b>						
(Metric Tons)						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	18	0	18	2,449	4	34
February	17	43	271	378	3	3
March	18	42	901	3,237	7	89
April	1	14	8,938	42	11	3
May	58	2	2,215	23	2	41
June	20,012	63	2,301	6	1	104
July	50,079	79	716	2		44
August	0	3	7,384	55	4	683
September	0	80	7,156	75	14	1,062
October	0	0	312	21	0	141
November	0	60	4,328	19	54	0
December	41	0	1,569	15	20	104
JAN-DEC TOTAL	70,244	386	36,109	6,322	120	2,308
	(99/00)	(00/01)	(01/02)	(01/02)	(02/03)	(03/04)
OCT-SEP MY TOTAL	367	29,960	12,476	101	2,137	1/ 245
1/ year to date						
HS Code: 1005.1000, 1005.9000						
Source: PRC Customs						

<b>China: Rice Imports by Origin MY 2003/2004(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Sep-Dec	Total
Thailand	155,696	218,604	170,233	187,065	731,598
Vietnam	90	430	2,500	26,419	29,439
Myanmar	40	0	0	50	90
Laos	0	300	0	40	340
Japan	0	0	0	19	19
United States	0	0	210	0	210
Italy	0	0	1	0	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	12	0	0	12
	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	155,826	219,346	172,945	213,594	761,711
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

<b>China: Monthly Rice Imports</b>					
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
					Year-to-Date
January	16,771	45,834	14,139	98,410	73,217
February	1,675	19,676	520	16,494	42,906
March	19,627	18,482	5,311	21,073	39,703
April	4,994	11,452	6,100	24,334	90,010
May	5,054	6,360	37,890	9,134	64,139
June	3,374	10,658	38,864	8,298	65,197
July	69,587	14,645	28,455	4,140	77,082
August	5,260	17,517	10,420	9,304	32,884
September	9,943	23,579	19,040	2,420	62,978
October	6,597	17,323	4,575	1,564	67,399
November	21,634	23,970	16,389	5,608	55,694
December	74,082	75,795	56,165	57,791	90,501
TOTAL	238,599	285,290	237,868	258,570	761,710
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090					
1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090, 1102.3010 (flour) and 1102.3090 (flour)					
Source: PRC Customs					

<b>China: Rice Exports by Destination MY 2003/2004(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Sep-Dec	Total
Russia	60,916	3,813	10,781	45,024	120,535
Korea, South	54,528	0	0	38,518	93,046
Japan	55,800	7,164	13,459	10,688	87,111
Vietnam	1,392	2,237	7	9,092	12,729
Korea, North	25,258	1,212	6,489	4,526	37,485
Hong Kong	3,340	4,273	3,484	4,109	15,206
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	4,009	4,009
Liberia	126,988	15,076	0	1,315	143,379
Bangladesh	93	0	465	668	1,225
Macau	264	157	180	384	984
Others	372,730	3,946	3,060	571	380,307
Grand Total	701,309	37,877	37,925	118,905	896,016
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10061011,10061019,10061091,10061099,10062010,10062090					
,10063010,10063090,10064010,10064090					

<b>China: Monthly Rice Exports</b>					
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	185,408	118,568	113,566	131,654	211,346
February	374,044	118,544	128,683	308,722	258,362
March	257,160	130,057	112,122	124,402	231,601
April	257,111	225,259	85,502	129,579	23,229
May	156,935	115,528	62,387	135,023	4,522
June	289,818	199,023	153,893	314,393	10,127
July	320,028	176,445	121,934	248,894	16,483
August	309,220	111,027	242,846	233,489	6,597
September	208,207	138,345	290,741	254,628	14,844
October	228,346	114,068	203,786	201,805	22,781
November	208,859	150,179	135,495	294,212	25,890
December	161,311	265,454	332,127	233,397	70,235
TOTAL	2,956,447	1,862,497	1,983,082	2,610,198	896,017
HS Codes: 1006.1011, 1006.1019, 1006.1091, 1006.1099, 1006.2010, 1006.2090					
1006.3010, 1006.3090, 1006.4010, 1006.4090, 1102.3010 (flour) and 1102.3090 (flour)					
Source: PRC Customs					

<b>China: Barley Imports by Origin, MY 2003/2004 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Australia	23,163	266,865	480,406	278,401	1,048,835
Canada	23,066	94,044	158,368	115,973	391,452
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0
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
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0	0
Others	76,058	3,225	0	0	79,283
Grand Total	122,288	364,134	638,774	394,374	1,519,570
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

<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				247,097
Canada	62,795				62,795
Netherlands	0				0
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
Grand Total	309,891				309,891
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10030010,10030090					

<b>China: Barley Exports by Destination, MY 2003/2004 (Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Korea, South	477	38	341	1,057	1,914
Japan	2	0	0	15	17
United States	0	0	0	15	15
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	5	0	0	0	5
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	1
Korea, North	0	3	0	0	3
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	485	42	342	1,087	1,955
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				330
Korea, North	270				270
United States	8				8
Thailand	0				0
Vietnam	0				0
Taiwan	0				0
Russia	0				0
Canada	0				0
Hong Kong	0				0
Japan	0				0
Others	0				0
Grand Total	608				608



<b>China: Sorghum Imports by Origin, MY 2003/2004(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Myanmar	1,313	1,728	97	25	3,163
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	103	0	0	0	103
Grand Total	1,416	1,728	97	25	3,266
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					

<b>China: Sorghum Imports by Origin, MY 2004/2005(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Myanmar	2,412				2,412
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	2,412				2,412
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					

<b>China: Sorghum Exports by Destination, MY 2003/2004(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Japan	19,563	35,700	57,667	21,575	134,504
Taiwan	8,011	6,442	7,335	2,502	24,290
Korea, South	2,158	2,467	1,469	403	6,496
Philippines	1,196	535	69	138	1,937
Malaysia	109	34	14	46	203
United States	4	0	10	7	20
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	6	6
Germany	22	0	0	4	26
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	16	0	16
Others	31,179	14,135	21,427	0	66,742
Grand Total	31,179	45,197	66,604	24,681	167,662
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					

<b>China: Sorghum Exports by Destination, MY 2004/2005(Metric Tons)</b>					
Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jun-Sept	Total
Japan	6,524				6,524
Korea, South	2,829				2,829
Taiwan	2,296				2,296
Korea, North	120				120
Bulgaria	12				12
United States	5				5
Zambia	0				0
Nigeria	0				0
South Africa	0				0
Zimbabwe	0				0
Others	0				0
Grand Total	11,786				11,786
Source: China Customs					
HS Codes:10070010,10070090					