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Report Highlights:

Feed production is forecast lower on declining demand from poultry and livestock producers. Corn production in MY2024/25 is forecast larger than MY2023/24 due to improved yields and a slightly larger planting area, despite government policies encouraging increased soy area and reduced corn area. Lower corn prices will encourage higher corn utilization and lower wheat utilization in feed production. Forecast sorghum and barley production will remain stable in MY2024/25, while wheat production is forecast 1 percent higher on improved yield and steady planted area. MY2024/25 rough rice production is forecast to increase slightly due to larger planting area and yield.

FEED OVERVIEW

China's MY2024/25 total feed and residual use is forecast to drop slightly from MY2023/24 on anticipated declining hog feed demand. However, the proportion of corn mixed into rations is forecast to continue to rise (see Table 1).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) in early 2024 issued the "Pig Production Capacity Regulation Implementation Plan (Revised in 2024)," reducing the target number of reproductive sows from 41 million to 39 million heads. Presently, Post estimates the number of sows above these target numbers. According to the implementation plan and in line with market conditions, sow inventory is expected to continue to decline into 2025.

As indicated in Post reporting, hog production (pig crop) in 2024 is forecast to decline 3 percent to 695 million head due to a lower, on average, sow inventory in 2023 compared to 2022. Herd liquidation as a result of low swine and pork prices and lingering animal diseases in 2023 are pushing the sow inventory downward. Average swine prices remained low through 2023 causing losses across the swine breeding industry. According to industry and media reports, more small- and medium-sized producers are exiting the market due to cash flow constraints and challenges obtaining financing.

Economic headwinds will negatively impact beef consumption in MY2024/25. Post revised the forecast of calf production in 2024 down to 55 million head with a slower-than-expected growth. Despite government policies encouraging cattle herd growth, lower beef cattle prices in 2023 have slowed the growth rate.

Forecast 2024 chicken meat production and consumption are both modestly lower than 2023. Post sources suggest that 2023 production was strong, causing chicken meat prices to fall. Tight company margins, or even revenue losses, during 2023 is preventing firms from operating at similar capacities in 2024.

Please see FAS China's recently published semi-annual 2024 [Livestock](#) and [Poultry](#) GAIN reports for additional information on these sectors and the 2024 [Oilseeds](#) Annual.

Table 1. China: Grain Feed and Residual Demand Estimates and Forecast¹

(in MMT)	MY2022/23	MY2023/24	MY2024/25	Change (%)
Corn	220	223	235	12
Sorghum	4.8	7.5	7.5	0
Barley	6.5	8.5	8	-0.5
Wheat	33	37	30	-7
Old Stock Rice (milled equivalent)	20	7	2	-5
Total	284.3	283	282.5	-0.5

Note: The totals listed in the table represent the unprocessed amount of major feed grains used in feed production.

Source: FAS China Analysis

¹ China's commodity marketing year for corn, sorghum, and barley is October 1-September 30, and July 1-June30 for wheat and rice.

China’s nationwide industrial feed production totaled 321.6 million metric tons (MMT) in 2023 (see Table 2), up 6.6 percent year-on-year, according to the latest China Feed Industry Association (CFIA) report. Pig and poultry feed production accounted for 47 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of total feed production, compared with 45 and 40 percent, respectively, a year prior. Feed mills nationwide used 7 percent more corn in their feed rations in 2023 than in 2022. In addition, they increased their use of wheat and barley in 2023 but used less rice and sorghum.

Table 2. China: Annual Feed Production by Industry in 2020-2022

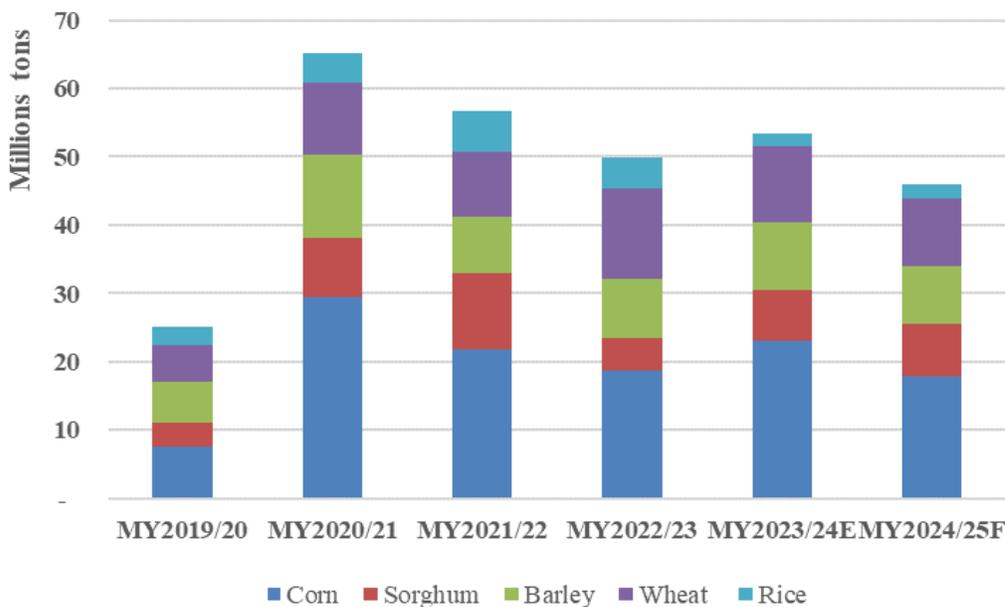
(in MMT)	Swine	Layers	Broiler	Aquaculture	Ruminants	Total
2020 Production	89.23	33.52	91.76	21.24	13.19	252.76
2021 Production	130.77	32.31	89.10	22.93	14.80	293.44
2022 Production	135.98	32.11	89.26	25.26	16.17	302.23
2023 Production	149.75	32.7	95.11	23.44	16.7	321.63
Year-on-Year Increase (percent)	10.0%	2%	6.6%	-4.9%	3.4%	6.6%

Note: Total amount of feed production includes major feed grains listed in Table 1, minor feed grains, oilseeds, and other feed inputs.

Source: CFIA

FEED GRAINS

Chart 1. China: Grain Imports for Previous Five Years



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC and FAS China Analysis

Corn

Production in MY2024/25 is forecast at 296 MMT, 2.4 percent higher than MY2023/24 due to improved yields and a slightly larger planting area, despite government policies encouraging increased soy area and reduced corn area. Post estimates MY2024/25 corn **planted area** will be slightly larger than MY2023/24 as farmers prefer planting corn to soy due to higher profits from planting corn.

On February 3, the State Council published the 2024 “[No. 1 Document](#)” (link in Chinese), which provides broad guidance for resource allocation and development goals in China’s agricultural sector. Food security remains a top priority for the country with a focus on improving crop yields. The No. 1 Document indicates that the planted area of major grain and oilseed crops (i.e., wheat, rice, corn, and soybean) will remain stable and that China will improve the existing yield-improving program by combining good farmland (i.e., high-standard farmland), good seeds, good machines, and good methods. The 2023 yield-improvement pilot program that was implemented in 200 counties for corn production saw yields 10 percent higher than average. The 2024 No. 1 Document expands the participating counties to 300 for corn production, an additional 100 counties over 2023, and includes 100 counties for wheat production.

Image 1. China: Corn and Soy Intercropping in Central China



The No. 1 Document also states that China will “facilitate and expedite the industrialization of biotech seed breeding with expanded area,” which indicates an expansion of genetically engineered (GE) pilot areas and moves China closer to fully commercializing GE seeds. MARA announced the issuance of 85 seed production and operation licenses, including 26 genetically engineered (GE) corn and soybean seed production and operation licenses in December 2023, paving way for their commercial cultivation (see GAIN report [CH2023-0198](#) and [CH2024-0048](#)). Industry sources indicate the amount of acreage sown with GE corn seeds in MY2023/24 is less than one percent of total area, but GE corn seed acreage could grow to 10 to 15 percent of total area by MY2025/26 or MY2026/27 if favorable conditions develop. An industry contact reported that the country will plant 670,000 hectares, or 1.5 percent of total corn area with GE corn, for MY2024/25.

Jilin province in Northeastern China announced its 2024 soybean subsidy will be \$583-833 per hectare (RMB 280-400 per mu) more than its corn subsidy in reaction to central government directives. The subsidy for intercropping corn and soy (see image 1) could be as high as \$824 per hectare (RMB 350 per mu). Heilongjiang province's corn-soy rotation subsidy will be \$330 per hectare (RMB 150 per mu) and will be paid after harvest and before planting the next year to verify the land has been rotated. The subsidies for intercropping will continue to encourage farmers to intercrop corn and soy. Local governments reported that soy-corn intercropping increased by 333,333 hectares (5 million mu) to 1.3 million hectares, or 0.3 percent of total area in 2023.

Table 3. China: Corn-Soybean Grower's Subsidies (RMB per mu)

Year	Heilongjiang		Jilin		Liaoning		Inner-Mongolia	
	Corn	Soybean	Corn	Soybean	Corn	Soybean	Corn	Soybean
2016	154	119	182	162	179	112	170	45
2017	134	173	162	165-266	159	135-207	150	177-180
2018	25	320	94	224	100	145-200	15.64	200
2019	30	255	86	265	76	276	79	235
2020	38	238	65-80	245-500	60-70	245-260	90-100	245-250
2021	68	248	60-140	265-500	60-83	210-240	50-133	200-235
2022	28	248	50-94	333-500				320-400
2023	≤28	≥350	Soy is 220-320 yuan higher than corn		Soy is at least 350 yuan higher than corn		Soy is at least 260 yuan higher than corn	
2024		≥350	Soy is 280-400 yuan higher than corn		Soy is at least 350 yuan higher than corn		NA	

Source: Provincial Governments

Table 4. China: 2023 Rough Corn, Soy, and Rice Returns in Heilongjiang Province

(RMB per hectare)	Soybean	Corn	Rice
Land Rental Cost	18,500	18,500	9,000
Input Cost (including seeds, fertilizer, mechanics, herbicide, pesticide and harvest)	2,765	5,300	8,000
Income	15,000	26,000	22,000
Grower Subsidy	3,700	420	1,350
Rotation Subsidy	2,250	-	-
Net Income	350	2,700	6,000

Source: Post Industry Sources

Expected average returns for planting corn remain significantly higher than soybeans in MY2023/24 despite government subsidies. At the same time, state-owned farms located in the top corn producing province, Heilongjiang, are reducing corn acreage and planting more soybeans at the direction of the central government. Corn planting area in some traditional corn growing areas in the North China Plain (NCP), however, will likely remain stable. Land rental fees have been rising in recent years and now account for 50 percent of the total cost of production.

Table 5. China: Cost of Northeast Corn per MT

YEAR 2023	Land Rental Cost per Hectare (Yuan)	Total cost per Hectare (Yuan)	Wet corn Yield per Hectare in ton	Dried Corn Cost (Yuan per ton)
Heilongjiang North	18,000	23,000	13.1	2,190
Heilongjiang South	16,000	22,000	12.5	2,178
Jilin's Long'an	20,000	27,000	13.2	2,570
Jilin's Songyuan	20,000	28,000	13.5	2,567
Inner Mongolia's Tongliao	9,000	18,000	13.1	1,714

Source: Industry Sources

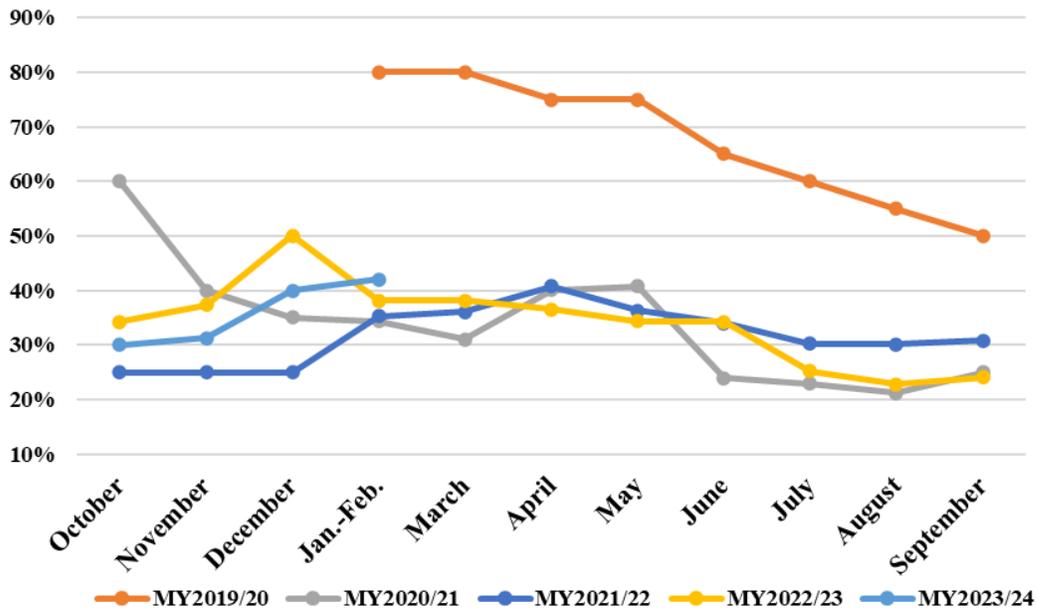
MARA reports that it has successfully limited fall armyworm (FAW) damage to under 5 percent of total production over the last three years. FAW prevention has changed from emergency control to sustainable management. Local agricultural agencies employ several management control practices to fight against FAW, including population monitoring (1646 counties in 27 provinces), population forecast, population management (four defense lines in three eco-regions), BT maize deployment, pheromone and food traps, biological control, and chemical control. According to a January 24, 2024, report from the National Agro-Tech Extension and Service Center (NATESC), there have been less serious occurrences this year of FAW to date in the Southwest, South, and Yangtze River Delta area compared to the same time last year. Thus far in 2024, FAW has been found in 3 million hectares (45 million mu) of land, compared with 3.3 million hectares (50 million mu) last year, accounting for 8 percent of total corn area.

Total corn **consumption** in MY2024/25 is forecast at 318 MMT, up 13 MMT from MY2023/24 as corn usage in feed rations continues to increase to more traditional levels.

Feed Consumption

Corn consumption in feed is forecast to increase significantly in MY2024/25, as corn prices slumped to a three-year record low in the first months of 2024 and old-stock rice supplies, which substituted for a large amount of corn in feed over the past three years, should run out in 2024. The ratio of corn in feed rations is expected to trend higher than in the previous year. CFIA estimates large feed mills nationwide used 7 percent more corn in feed rations in 2023 than 2022. In addition, wheat and barley inclusion has soared, while use of sorghum and rice fell in 2023. Therefore, MY2024/25 corn feed consumption is expected 5 percent higher from MY2023/24, despite overall feed production decreasing slightly.

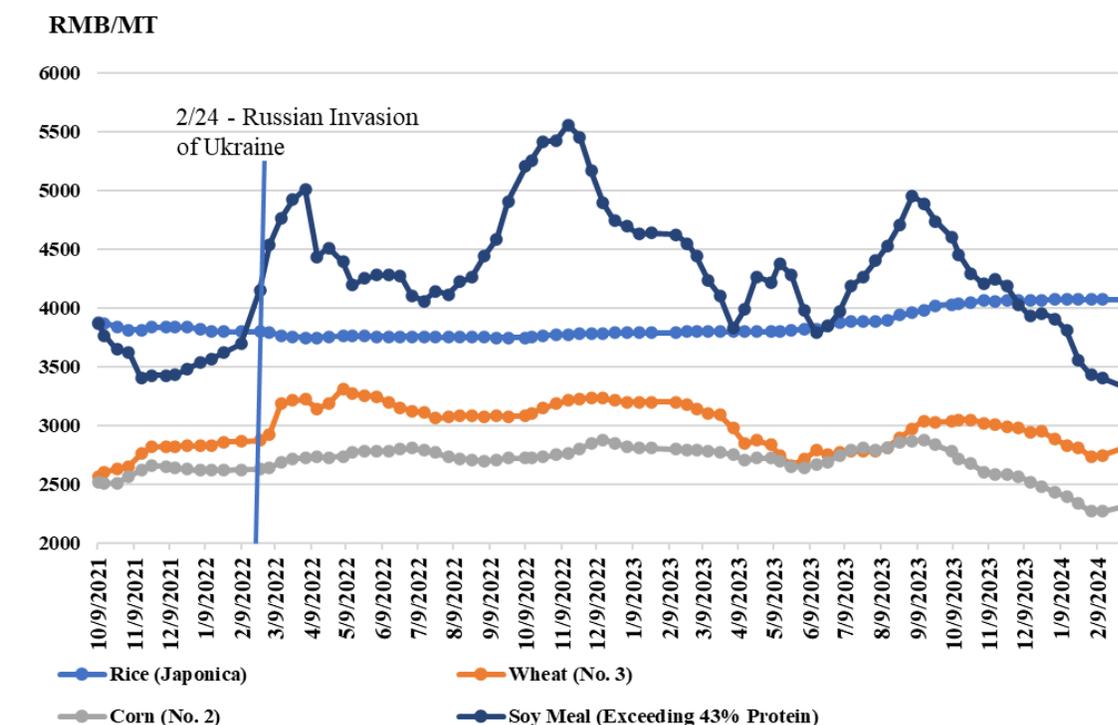
Chart 2. China: Percentage of Corn in Compound Feed



Source: Industry Sources

By the end of February, farmers across the country sold close to 60 percent of their corn, five percent less than last year. Farmers with on-farm storage, typically unprotected, have begun to sell stored corn as temperatures rise. Expectations that corn prices may continue to fall have also encouraged sales. In early March, prices in Northeast ports remained around \$331 (RMB 2,380) per MT. Prices in the NCP stayed around \$333 (RMB 2,400) per MT, while prices in Southern ports were \$351 (RMB 2,530) per MT. Starting in the fourth quarter of 2023, an abundance of recently harvested corn and a prevalence of substitutes put downward pressure on domestic corn wholesale prices. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) data shows corn prices in early March 2024 averaged \$322 (RMB 2,315) per MT, down 20 percent from \$400 (RMB 2,878) per MT in September 2023 and returning to 2020 prices.

Chart 3. China: National Average Grain Prices 2020-2023



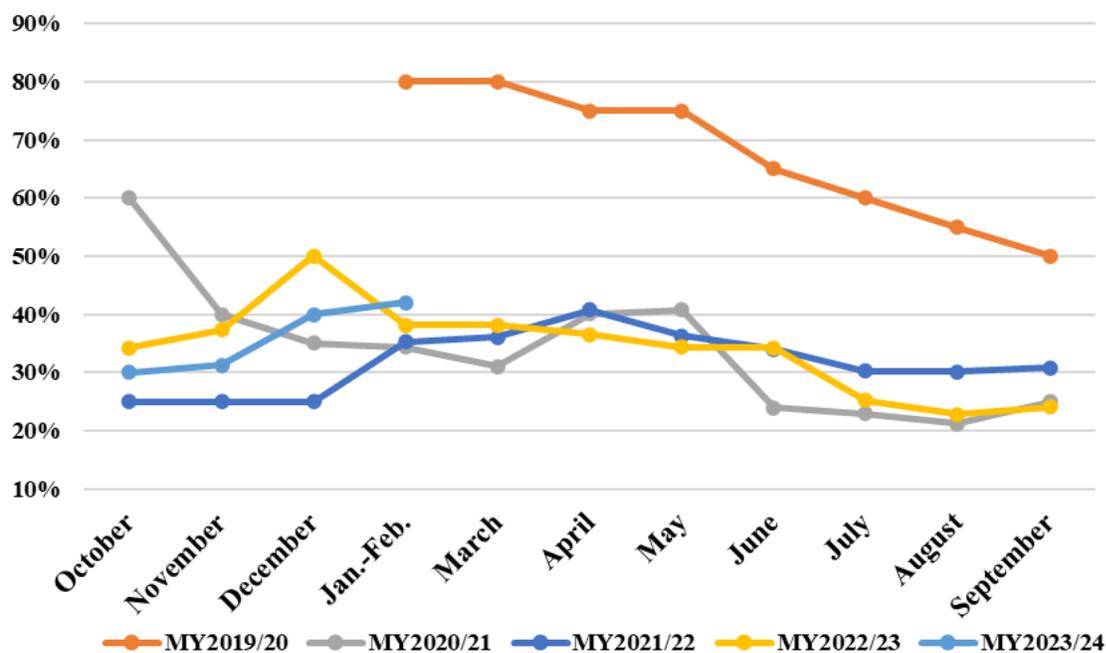
Source: NBS

FSI (Food, Seed, and Industrial)

The processing sector, which includes ethanol, corn gluten meal, corn gluten feed, starch, and other processed products, is expected to rebound slightly by 1 MMT in MY2024/25. China’s total corn processing capacity is approximately 126 MMT per year, among which 65 percent is in Heilongjiang, Shandong, and Jilin provinces. Expansion of China’s corn deep-processing industry has slowed since 2020. Some attribute the slowdown of corn deep-processing to the increased focus on food security and self-sufficiency as political priorities.

MY2023/24 corn used in ethanol and additive consumption is forecast to rise, while corn used in starch consumption may drop. Lower corn prices will encourage the use of more corn in the processing sector than in previous years. Industry reported that the processing sector used 48 MMT of corn, down 10 percent from 2022, mainly due to high corn and coal prices. Corn used in ethanol production increased in 2023 as old-stock rice was no longer used. Operational rates in the first quarter of MY2023/24 rebounded from a low of negative \$14 (RMB -100) in producer profits during the last quarter of MY2022/23 to reach \$14 (RMB 100) in some regions. Industry sources expect the corn processing industry will continue to be profitable in 2024 due to lower corn prices.

Chart 4. China: National Average Corn Starch Operation Rates



Source: Industry Sources

Post forecasts MY2024/25 corn **imports** at 20 MMT, lower than the MY2023/24 estimate, as the People’s Republic of China (PRC) continues to promote higher local production via better yield on stable area. However, persistent higher domestic corn prices than imported prices will still drive corn imports.

In 2023, China imported more than the 7.2 MMT the PRC allows under its tariff rate quota (TRQ) for corn on a calendar year basis for the fourth year in a row. The administration of the PRC’s TRQ program has not changed, and imports in excess of the TRQ are likely again next year. Imports outside the TRQ carry a 65 percent tariff as opposed to one percent within quota - making outside quota imports prohibitive. There is, however, an unofficial and intentionally obscured “Special TRQ” through which State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) can import corn outside of the TRQ without paying the out of TRQ tariff.

Market rumors indicate that PRC authorities may allow large feed mills to import corn for producing compound feed and export the feed with a 100 percent tax rebate in order to use up excess imported corn, prevent a crisis in the feed industry with declining demand, ensure plants remain operational and employing staff, and support local agricultural development. According to industry contacts, export destinations would mostly be Southeast Asian countries. Many mills indicated that, with the support of local governments, they built or plan to build processing facilities in bonded areas and use imported corn to reduce costs.

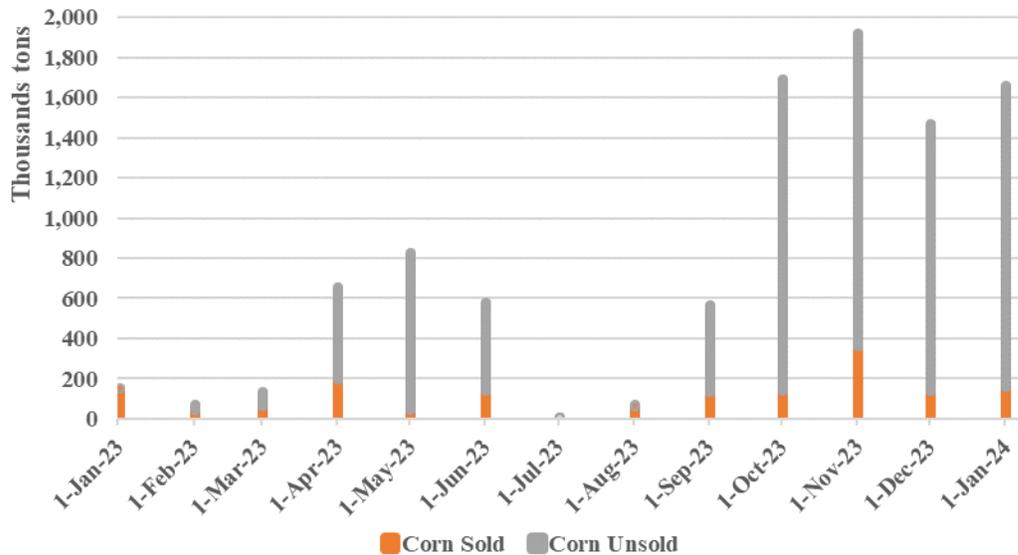
Brazil has now become the top corn supplier since China received the first vessel of Brazilian corn in early January 2023. China imported a total of 13 MMT of Brazilian corn in 2023 and has reportedly ordered around 2 MMT of corn in the first quarter of 2024, despite the first half of the year being the off

season for China’s imports of Brazilian corn. Production, logistics, and the volatility surrounding the Black Sea Grain Initiative continues to disrupt corn imports from Ukraine. However, China reportedly ordered ten vessels of Ukrainian corn in late February to arrive at Chinese ports between March and May. The prices were reported at around \$227-229 per MT cost and freight (CFR). China is estimated to have purchased close to 2.5 MMT Brazilian corn and 2 MMT of Ukrainian corn in the first half of 2024.

The PRC currently holds contracts for 1.8 MMT of U.S.-origin corn (excluding unknown destinations) for delivery in MY2023/24, and only 80,000 MT in outstanding sales, 80 percent less than the same time last year. With the approaching off season of South American corn exports, trade sources said that Chinese buyers have shown an interest in U.S. corn loaded from Pacific ports, with offers shown at around \$237 per MT CFR. China’s purchase of U.S. corn is expected to pick up in the second quarter of 2024 as import margins are more than \$63 (RMB 450) per MT, slightly higher than that of Brazilian corn. Imported corn volumes for the first two months of 2024 were 6.2 MMT, up by 17 percent year-on-year (YOY). Of the 6.2 MMT, only 766,989 MT is from the United States, 4.1 MMT is from Brazil, and another 1.1 MMT is from Ukraine. China imported roughly 86 percent of the total amount allowed under the TRQ in the first two months of 2024.

The bulk of last year’s imported corn is believed to be stored in government reserves and not yet in the domestic market. Based on incomplete data available from June 2021 through January 2024, Sinograin only offered 17 MMT of imported corn for sale, and of that, less than 5 MMT was sold.

Chart 5. China: Imported Corn Auction Results 2023



Source: Industry Sources

On January 11, 2023, MOFCOM announced it will renew the countervailing (CVD) and antidumping (AD) duty measures on the import of distiller’s dried grains with or without solubles (DDGS, under HTS 23033000) from the United States. As a result, from January 12, 2023, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) continues collecting duties on DDGS imports from the United States until 2028. The final AD and CVD rates remain unchanged from the existing measure. The AD rates of companies range from 42.2 to 53.7 percent. The CVD rates range from 11.2 percent to 12.0 percent.

Please see FAS [China’s AD and CVD Measures on U.S. DDGS Extended Another Five Years GAIN](#) reports for additional information on DDGS AD/CVD duties.

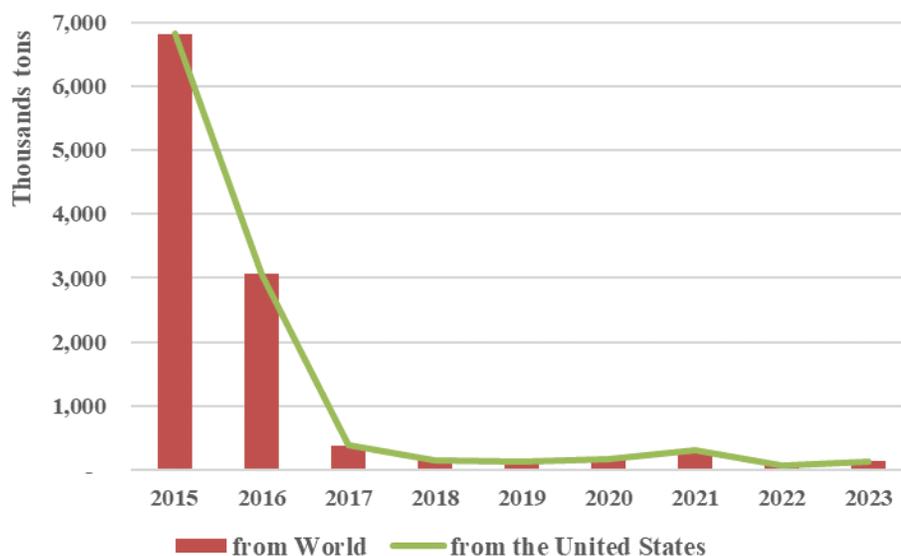
Table 6. China: DDGS Imported Through Ordinary Trade Versus FTZs in 2023

HS Code	Commodity	Customs Regime	Quantity	Unit
23033000	Brewing or distilling dregs & waste	Ordinary Trade	645,693	KG
23033000	Brewing or distilling dregs & waste	Processing with Imported Materials	121,388	MT
23033000	Brewing or distilling dregs & waste	Entrepot Trade by Bonded Area	15	MT

Source: China Customs

Feed industry sources report that they prefer U.S. DDGS for its better quality, high protein content (ranging from 26 to 30 percent), as well as competitive prices. Landed DDGS imported from the United States to southern Chinese ports were quoted around \$326 (RMB 2,350) per MT for first quarter 2024 delivery to free trade zones (FTZs) in China. In early March 2024, China’s domestic DDGS prices were \$313 (RMB 2,250) in North China. Meanwhile, local corn prices range from \$313 (RMB 2,250) in the north to \$340 (RMB 2,450) in the south. China imported 83,398 MT of DDGS in 2023, a decrease of 73 percent from the previous year. These DDGS were imported in bonded areas to avoid tariffs.

Chart 6. China: Imports of DDGS 2015-2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Corn ending **stocks** in MY2024/25 are forecast at 208.8 MMT, down 2 MMT from MY2023/24, with higher feed use and lower imports. As China’s corn futures prices dropped to a three-year record low in early 2023, China’s state reserve, Sinograin, published notices to increase corn procurement in Northeast provinces. Sinograin cancelled the invitational auction of imported corn on February 20, 2024, which

was originally planned to be held on February 21. At the same time, Sinograin Jilin announced it will increase corn procurement in 2024 using domestic corn in order to raise local corn market prices. The two policy moves clearly show the PRC's intention to protect farmer income. This is the first large scale increase of corn procurement for reserve since 2016 after the PRC cancelled its minimum support price (MSP) for corn policy. No further details were given in the notice. Although the earlier rumor was that the State Reserve plans to buy 4.5 MMT to 12 MMT of MY2023/24 crop corn, the new indication is that the State Reserve may buy up to 30 MMT of domestic corn in 2024 if needed to support prices. Right after the news was announced, corn prices started to stabilize. Looking ahead to April, Post expects domestic corn prices to stabilize and recover from January lows.

Table 7. China: Corn Production, Supply, and Distribution

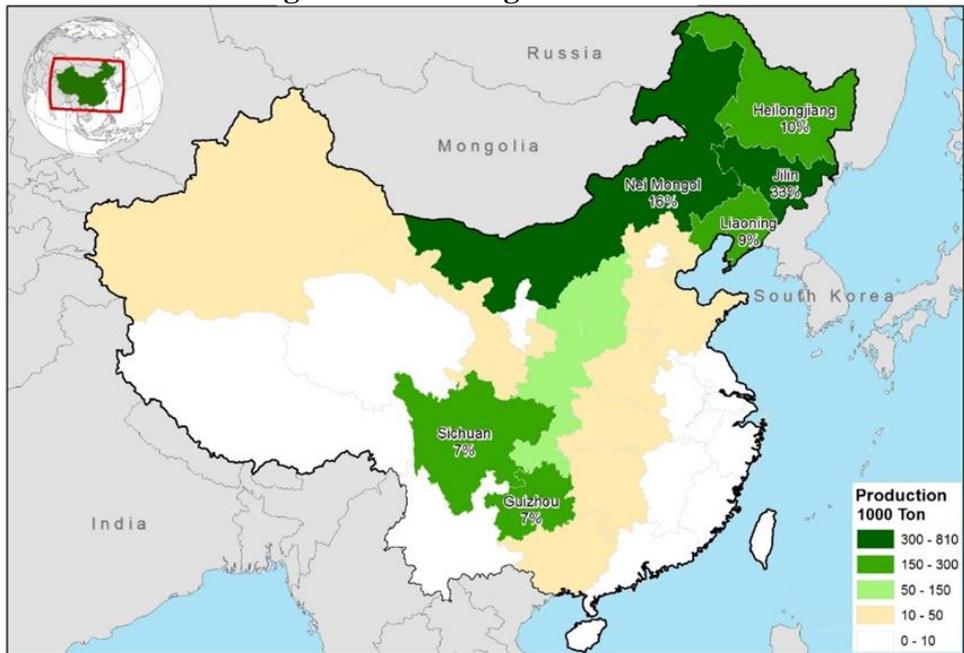
Corn Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
China						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	43070	43070	44218	44218	0	44300
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	209137	209137	206040	204028	0	210850
Production (1000 MT)	277200	277200	288842	288842	0	296000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	18711	18711	23000	23000	0	20000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	18711	18711	23000	23000	0	20000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	7539	7539	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	505048	505048	517882	515870	0	526850
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8	20	20	20	0	20
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8	20	20	20	0	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	218000	220000	225000	223000	0	235000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	81000	81000	81000	82000	0	83000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	299000	301000	306000	305000	0	318000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	206040	204028	211862	210850	0	208830
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	505048	505048	517882	515870	0	526850
Yield (MT/HA)	6.436	6.436	6.5322	6.5322	0	6.6817
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025						

Sorghum and Barley

Post forecasts both sorghum and barley **production** will remain stable in MY2024/25, as government policies continue to promote stable corn and soy planting. Lower international prices will also incentivize imports instead of domestic production. Northeast China is the principal sorghum production region, accounting for more than two-thirds of total production. Inner Mongolia province mainly produces sorghum for feed use. In Sichuan and Guizhou provinces, sorghum is almost exclusively grown for potable alcohol (i.e., *baijiu*白酒) production and primarily contracted early in the planting season.

Sorghum FSI use for *baijiu* production is expected to be stable in MY2024/25. NBS data showed Chinese *baijiu* production has declined over the past seven years. In 2023, production was 4.5 billion liters, down by 3 percent YOY, or more than 60 percent of the 2016 peak. However, from September to December 2023, *Baijiu* production saw YOY increases for four months in a row. Although overall *baijiu* production fell, the industry remains profitable. Mid-to-high-end brands report strong sales, particularly among top-tier brands. Higher-end *baijiu* brands claim to use a higher percentage of domestic sorghum though imported sorghum makes its way into potable alcohol production, too.

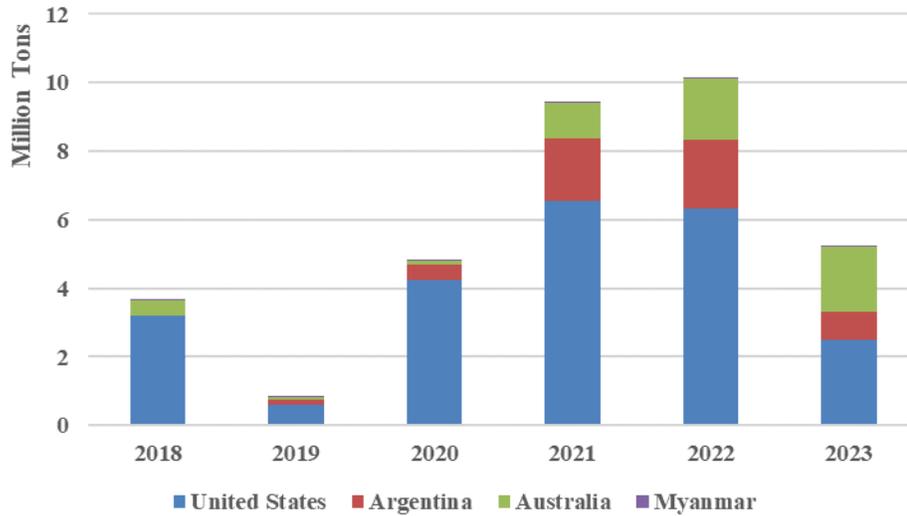
Image 2. China: Sorghum Production



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China (data excluding Taiwan)
Average Sorghum Production 2014-2018

Chart 7. China: Sorghum Imports 2018-2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Prices of other corn substitute grains and imports drive sorghum **feed consumption** (see Table 8 for prices of alternative grains). Feed mills normally purchase the most cost-efficient options. Consumption in MY2024/25 is forecast to remain similar to MY 2023/24 but still below 2022 and 2021 peak volumes.

Imports are also forecast to remain stable. Although U.S. sorghum prices have declined from previous highs, they are still higher than other feed inputs. In early 2024, South American corn and U.S. corn were the most price competitive feed inputs, followed by imported barley and local corn.

As of early March 2024, China held only 4.6 MMT of U.S. sorghum contracts for MY2023/24, 460 percent higher than the same time in MY2022/23 but is still 17 percent less than MY2021/22. Industry contacts estimate close to 2 MMT of U.S. sorghum arrived in China in the first quarter of 2024. An additional 500,000 MT of U.S. sorghum will arrive in April and May 2024. With 1 MMT outstanding sales reported in Export Sales, industry estimates over 3 MMT of U.S. sorghum will hit China in the first half of 2024. It's notable that China reportedly cancelled 3 boats of U.S. sorghum for MY2024/25 since late January, due to low domestic corn prices.

U.S. sorghum is mostly used as feed, while Australian and Argentine sorghum are mostly for liquor production. Industry contacts expect the peak season for Australian and Argentine sorghum in the Chinese market is May.

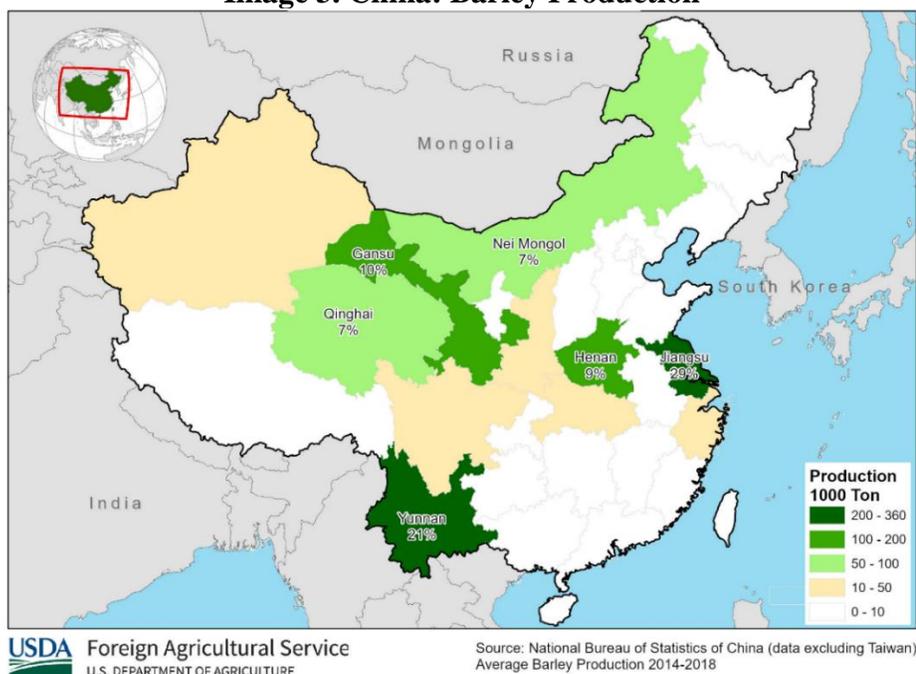
Table 8. China: Imported Coarse Grain and Substitute Prices in Major Ports

Grain	RMB Price	U.S. Dollar Price
Local Corn	2,600	\$361
Imported U.S. Corn (May Delivery)	2,000	\$278
Imported Brazilian Corn (May Delivery)	2,050	\$285
Imported U.S. and Australian Sorghum	2,450	\$340
Imported feed quality, French and Argentine Barley	2,100-2,150	\$292-299
Imported Corn Flour	2,280	\$317
Local Brown Rice Mixture	2,526	\$351
Local Wheat	2,800	\$389
Imported U.S. Wheat Soft Red Winter (May Delivery)	2,361	\$328
Imported U.S. DDGs (without AD/CVD)	2,350	\$326

Unit: RMB per metric ton, exchange Rate as of late February 2024 U.S. \$1=RMB 7.2

Source: Industry Source

Image 3. China: Barley Production



Barley is mainly produced in highland provinces like Gansu and Qinghai. Sorghum and barley compete for production area with other crops. Unlike corn, sorghum and barley do not receive significant government support and imports are not restricted by a TRQ.

Barley consumption is forecast lower in MY2024/25, while **imports** are forecast to reduce by 1 MMT from last year as Australia, China's number one supplier, reported lower export forecast. Different barley varieties are preferred in China for malting versus feed use, each with their own unique market dynamics. Major maltsters and large breweries, who are often located on the coast and prefer cheaper imports with easy logistics, primarily drive barley consumption. As a result, imports have limited prospects for significant expansion. NBS data reports that 2023 beer production was estimated up

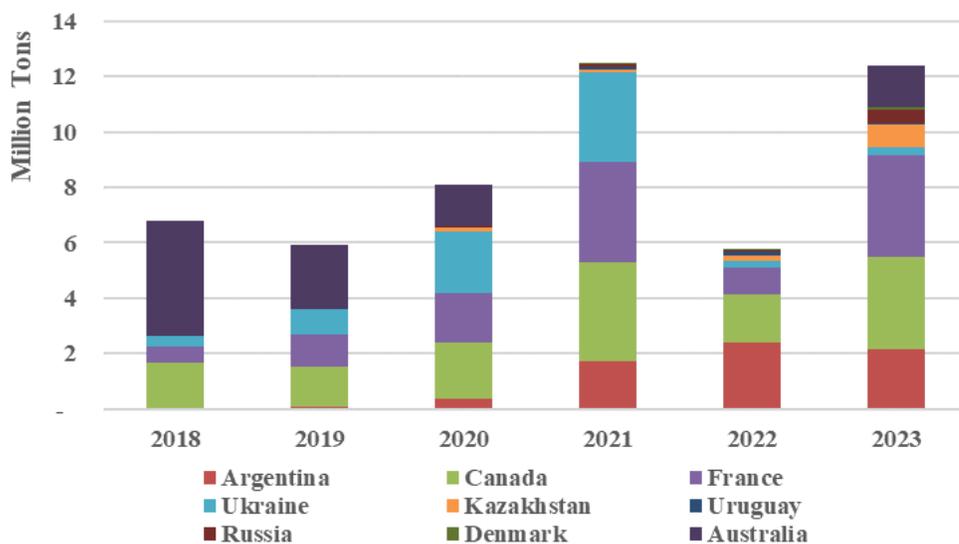
slightly by 0.3 percent. China’s beer industry is also undergoing a small but growing trend towards higher-end beer consumption. Industry sources project 2024 beer consumption to flatten as China’s population ages and growth potential diminishes.

Imports drive feed barley prices in East and South China and positively correlate with corn prices. Currently, imported corn is slightly more price competitive than barley. Traders said Chinese buying interest was solid, with up to 12 cargoes of barley traded into China in the first quarter, sourced from France, Australia, and Ukraine.

Post adjusted MY2023/24 barley imports to 10 MMT, as imports already hit close to 7 MMT in the first five months of MY2023/24, mostly from Australia. After the PRC ended anti-dumping tariffs on Australian barley on August 5, 2023, Chinese importers purchased 1.5 MMT of Australian barley within three months. December through May is the peak season for Australian and Argentine new crop barley imports. Industry sources expect China to buy up to 5 MMT of Australian barley and 1.5 MMT Argentine barley in MY2023/24.

PRC buyers primarily purchase Australian and Argentine barley during the first half of the year and then move to Northern Hemisphere suppliers, such as France and Canada, for the second half of the year. French and Ukrainian barley are predominately used for feed, while Canadian barley is mainly used for malting. Imports from France increased from less than 1 MMT in 2022 to 3.7 MMT in 2023, accounting for 33 percent of total imports. Ukrainian barley was offered at \$245 per MT CFR to China; however, traders said Chinese buyers were reluctant to purchase Ukrainian barley due to contaminants found in previous purchases.

Chart 8. China: Barley Imports 2018-2022



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

While the PRC’s barley imports from Kazakhstan have increased in recent years (by 328 percent last year), Kazakhstan still only has seven percent of the barley import market. One advantage of Kazakh barley is that it can be transported to China’s central provinces via express railway in 20 days.

Russia and China signed a grain supply contract in October 2023 valued at \$25.7 billion (2.5 trillion rubles) over 12 years for the supply of 70 MMT of Russian grain, legumes, and oilseeds. In mid-December 2023, Russia started sending containers of soybeans and barley to China via the New Land Grain Corridor, entering China’s Inner Mongolian city Manzhouli through the Zabaikalsky grain terminal. The first two months of 2024 have seen China import 181,030 MT of Russian barley, a 1,244 percent increase YOY.

Table 9. China: Sorghum Production, Supply, and Distribution

Sorghum Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	630	630	630	630	0	630
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	255	255	316	316	0	311
Production (1000 MT)	3000	3000	3000	3000	0	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4863	4863	7800	7500	0	7500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4863	4863	7800	7500	0	7500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	2436	2436	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8118	8118	11116	10816	0	10811
MY Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	5	5	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	5	5	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4800	4800	7800	7500	0	7500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	3000	3000	3000	3000	0	3000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7800	7800	10800	10500	0	10500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	316	316	311	311	0	311
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8118	8118	11116	10816	0	10811
Yield (MT/HA)	4.7619	4.7619	4.7619	4.7619	0	4.7619

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

Table 10. China: Barley Production, Supply, and Distribution

Barley Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	540	510	500	500	0	500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	426	426	108	108	0	408
Production (1000 MT)	1000	1000	2000	2000	0	2000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	8582	8582	8700	11000	0	10000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	8582	8582	8700	11000	0	10000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10008	10008	10808	13108	0	12408
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	5800	5800	6500	8500	0	8000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4100	4100	4150	4200	0	4200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	9900	9900	10650	12700	0	12200
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	108	108	158	408	0	208
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10008	10008	10808	13108	0	12408
Yield (MT/HA)	1.8519	1.9608	4	4	0	4

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

MAJOR FOOD GRAINS

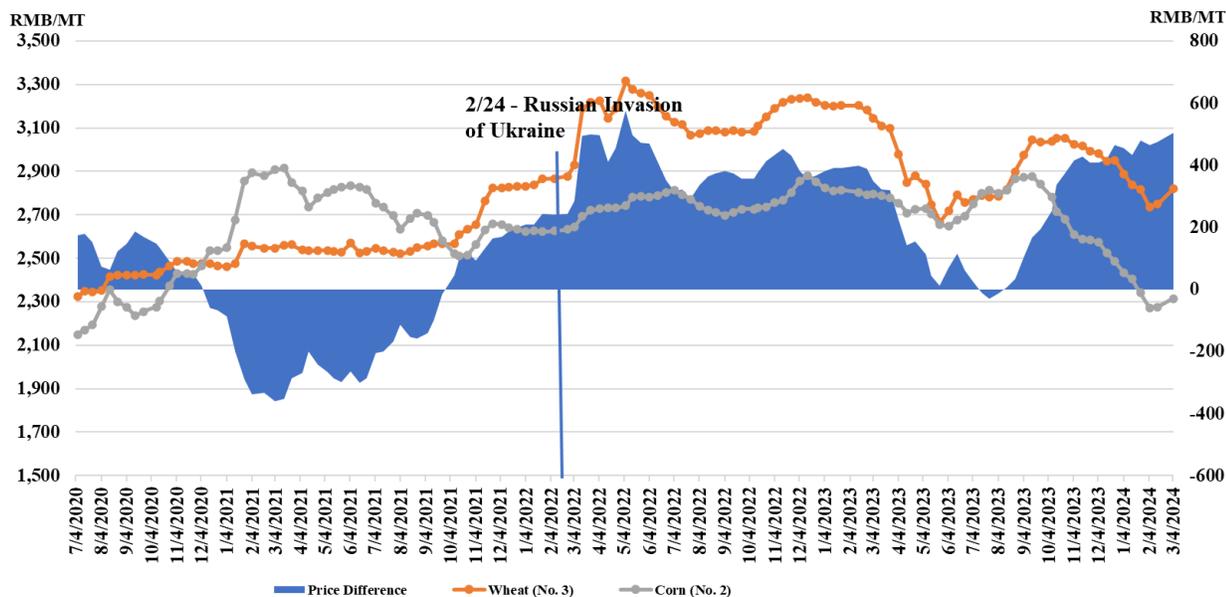
Wheat

MY2024/25 wheat **production** is forecast to be 1 percent higher than MY2023/24 on improved yield and steady planted area. Decent yields and high returns are incentivizing farmers to plant wheat despite rising input costs. Top producer Henan province, which accounts for one-fourth of China's wheat production, reported its MY2024/25 wheat sowing area at 5.67 million hectares (85 million mu). The winter wheat crop, which accounts for about 95 percent of total wheat production, woke up from dormancy with crop condition rated better than last year, promising better yields. Eighty-eight percent of total winter wheat area received 1st and 2nd class quality wheat ratings, 0.7 percent higher than last year and 1.8 percent higher than the five-year average. Rounds of heavy snows since last December fortified winter wheat by adding soil moisture, preventing winter kill, and killing pest and insect larva and eggs. Top producing provinces Henan and Anhui both reported good wheat growing situations, with 1st and 2nd class quality winter wheat area five percent higher than last year.

MY2024/25 total wheat **consumption** is forecast 7 MMT lower than MY2023/24 at 146.5 MMT on lower feed use. Post forecasts MY2024/25 **feed use** will be lower than last year at 30 MMT. Record low corn prices will greatly reduce wheat substitution of corn in feed in 2024, along with reduced wheat auctions and wheat quality returning back to normal.

New crop wheat started at \$389 (RMB 2,800) per MT in June 2023 after harvest and rose steadily to close to \$431 (RMB 3,100) per MT in late 2023, close to a 10 percent jump from the 2023-year low that took place in the summer. The wheat-corn price gap continued to widen during the first quarter of 2024 and is roughly \$69 (RMB 500) per MT. With corn prices continuing to fall, wheat is not expected to be price competitive with corn in feed rations for the upcoming MY2024/25.

Chart 9. China: Corn and Wheat Average Price Difference 2020-2024

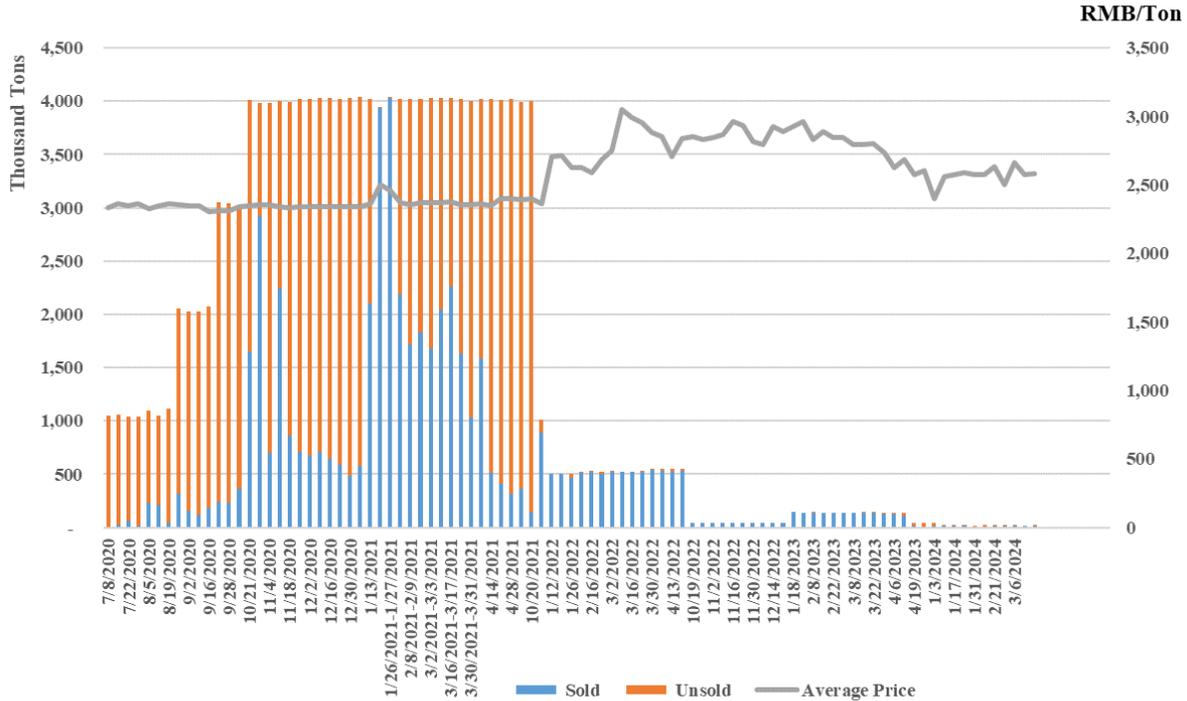


Source: National Bureau of Statistics

As in the year before, high market prices above MSP price prevented MSP wheat procurements in MY2023/24. Prices remain high due to production loss, quality issues, and global concerns.

The Temporary Reserve began offering old wheat stocks for auction in January 2024 with prices trading at about \$21 (RMB 150) below market prices. The PRC greatly reduced the amount of MSP wheat offered at auctions to a little more than 20,000 MT per week in MY2023/24. This is down from the high weekly offer of 4 MMT 2-3 years prior. As the tender volume was very small and wheat stocks are in the remote northwestern region, wheat auctions had a limited impact on the domestic wheat market.

Chart 10. China: Wheat Auctions 2020-2023



Source: China Grain Trade Center

Post forecasts MY2024/25 wheat **consumption for food use** to remain stable. Flour mills use around 75 percent of harvested wheat for flour production each year. Average flour mill profits in February 2024 were around \$16 (RMB 114) per MT, up \$4 (RMB 26) from last year. Wheat flour consumption is directly linked with economic growth. With China reopening from COVID, PRC officials are focusing on recovering and expanding consumption. The diet of many young people continues to shift to consumption of more convenient and on-the-go foods such as bread and bakery products, which is expected to drive growth in the coming year. However, flour millers are currently reluctant to buy more wheat due to weak domestic flour demand, prompting wheat traders to reduce wheat purchases.

MY2024/25 wheat **imports** are forecast unchanged from MY2023/24, which is adjusted lower by 1 MMT on China’s cancellations of over 1.5 MMT import orders. On September 21, 2023, China set its TRQ for wheat imports in 2024 at 9.64 MMT, unchanged from previous years. However, China’s wheat imports have exceeded the TRQ for three years in a row. In the first two months of 2024, Chinese wheat importers were buying a lot of Australian wheat due to its low price.

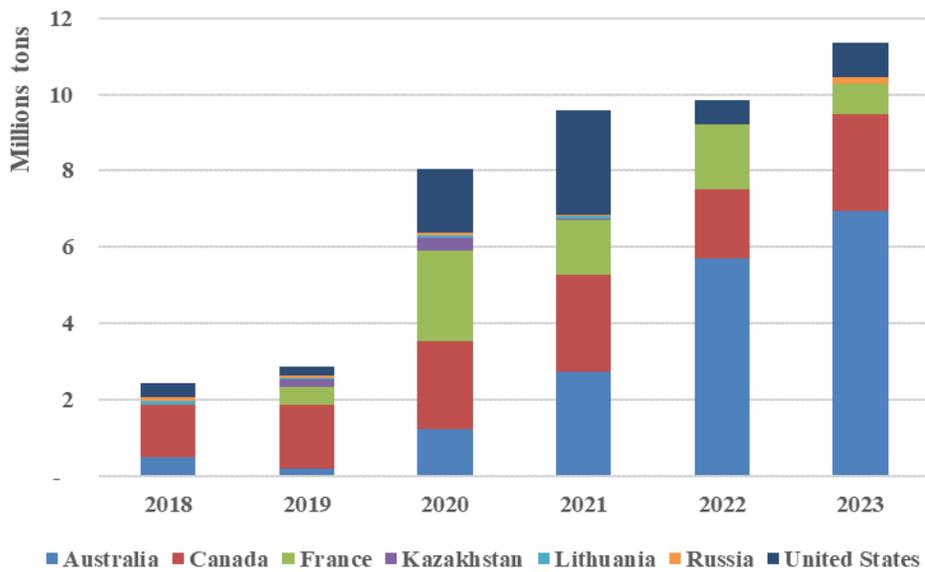
As PRC authorities continue to diversify the origins and suppliers for potential grain sources, GACC for the first time included Argentine companies in its wheat quarantine registrations system in early 2024. The Argentine government estimates its wheat exports at 3 MMT in a drought-hit MY2022/23. The current MY2023/24 wheat harvest was far stronger and may result in global exports over 11 MMT.

China mainly imports finished pasta or flour processed from durum wheat. COFCO purchased durum wheat directly from Canada for the first time in late 2023. The company believes direct buying of raw materials instead of finished products will enrich the structure of China's imported wheat varieties,

facilitate the extension of COFCO's upstream products, and further improve COFCO's 'from field to table' industry chain model.

In early March 2024, Chinese importers cancelled a total of 504,000 MT of U.S. Soft Red Winter (SRW) wheat originally intended for shipment in MY2023/24. Industry believes the cancellations were mostly price-driven. In mid-March, Chinese wheat importers have also reportedly cancelled about one million metric tons of Australian wheat cargoes and postponed some Canadian shipments from first quarter delivery to second and third quarter deliveries. In December 2023, Chinese buyers reportedly have also postponed shipments of 2 MMT of French wheat planned for December 2023 to March 2024. In early March 2024, French wheat FOB is around \$211/MT, Argentine FOB is around \$218/MT, U.S. Gulf SRW is around \$228/MT, U.S. HRW is around \$279/MT, Australian white wheat is around \$282/MT, and Canadian west red spring is about \$292/MT. Russian wheat FOB is around \$199/MT, a record low since 2020.

Chart 11. China: Wheat Imports 2018-2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Forecast MY2024/25 **ending stocks** are slightly up from MY 2023/24. Industry estimates place end of December 2023 temporary reserves at 37 MMT, slightly lower than last year. Of this, 17 MMT is 2014-2018 crop, 15 MMT is 2019 crop, and 5 MMT is 2020 crop.

In late September 2023, China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) announced it will continue the [MSP](#) program in the major wheat producing regions in 2024, including Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Anhui, and Jiangsu. The guarantee program requires the government to buy wheat from farmers at the minimum price when the market price drops below. The announcement states the factors under consideration in determining the MSP were overall grain production cost, market supply and demand, domestic and international market prices, and industry developments.

The 2024 MSP for wheat procurement was set at \$332 (RMB 2,360) per MT, up from \$330 (RMB 2,340) per MT in 2023. The 2024 MSP policy was announced in the midst of MY2024/25 winter wheat planting. Since the policy launched in 2016, officials have revised the wheat MSP down twice, each time downwards by 60 RMB per MT for 2018 and 2019. From 2020 to 2024, the MSP was adjusted up four times in a row, by 20 RMB, 40 RMB, 40 RMB and 20 RMB respectively.

Table 11. China: Wheat MSP Changes 2015-2024 (in RBM per MT)

Year	White Wheat	Red Wheat	Mixed
2015	2,360	2,360	2,360
2016	2,360	2,360	2,360
2017	2,360	2,360	2,360
2018	2,300	2,300	2,300
	-60	-60	-60
2019	2,240	2,240	2,240
	-60	-60	-60
2020	2,240	2,240	2,240
2021	2,260	2,260	2,260
	+20	+20	+20
2022	2,300	2300	2,300
	+40	+40	+40
2023	2,340	2,340	2,340
	+40	+40	+40
2024	2,360	2,360	2,360
	+20	+20	+20

Source: NDRC

Table 12. China: Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	23519	23519	23627	23627	0	23700
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	136759	136759	138818	138818	0	131008
Production (1000 MT)	137723	137723	136590	136590	0	138000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	13282	13282	11000	10000	0	10000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	13282	13282	11000	10000	0	10000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1480	1480	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	287764	287764	286408	285408	0	279008
MY Exports (1000 MT)	946	946	900	900	0	900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	946	946	900	900	0	900
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	33000	33000	37000	37000	0	30000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	115000	115000	116500	116500	0	116500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	148000	148000	153500	153500	0	146500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	138818	138818	132008	131008	0	131608
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	287764	287764	286408	285408	0	279008
Yield (MT/HA)	5.8558	5.8558	5.7811	5.7811	0	5.8228

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

RICE

MY2024/25 rough rice **production** is forecast to increase slightly due to a slightly larger area and yield. The country's rice planting area has declined for three consecutive years and has fallen below 29 million hectares for the first time since 1964, resulting in smaller rice production the last two years. However, higher returns for planting rice than wheat and corn, a higher MSP price, and improved planting efficiency will encourage double-cropping and expand rice planting area in 2024. As mentioned above, the PRC made grain production a national strategic priority and highlighted its efforts to improve yield in its No. 1 Document. Yields in rice production hit a new record in 2023 and are expected to continue increasing in 2024.

As of early March 2024, the early crop rice in South China has begun to grow seedlings. Hainan reported 113,333 hectares (1.7 million mu) of early rice planting intentions, 3,000 hectares (45,000 mu) higher than last year. Jiangxi's early rice planting area is projected to be stable at 1.2 million hectares (18 million mu). At the end of February 2024, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi, and Hunan have finished raising seedlings on 100,000 hectares (1.5 million mu) of land, 5.3 percent of their planned area. The nationwide growing pace is similar to last year.

Table 13. China: Old Stock Rice Auctions in 2020-2022

Auction Period		Amount Offered (MMT)	Amount Sold (MMT)	Notes
2020		14.5	9.2	
2021	Mar 31- Oct 28	48	15.6	-Floor price increased from RMB 1,300 to 1,500 per metric ton (MT) -Rice mixed with wheat to be used in feed -2 MMT rice offered each week
2022	Mar 10- Apr 14	43.9	4.5	-Floor price remained at RMB 1,500 per MT -500,000—1 MMT rice offered each week
	May 15- Sep 29		24.6	-Floor price increased from RMB 1,500 to RMB1,600 per MT in Northeast and 1,700 per MT in South China -2 MMT rice was offered each week
2023	Aug 3- Sep 28	16.5	14.8	- Around 2 MMT rice was offered each week - estimated price of old stock rice mixed with corn are about \$380-387 (RMB 2,700-2,750) per MT in northern ports, or \$394-401 (RMB 2,800-2,850) per MT in southern ports

Source: Post Industry Sources

MY2024/25 rice **consumption** is forecast at 140 MMT, 5 MMT lower than MY2023/24 based on weaker demand for both feed and food use. China's rice consumption for food is expected to decline, along with its population. NBS released the 2023 "China Population Age Composition Statistics" that showed China's population has been trending down since 2022 when the population declined for the first time in 61 years. The elderly population aged 60 and above, who normally consume less staple food, is currently 264 million, accounting for 18.7 percent of the total population. By 2030, China's elderly population will exceed 400 million, accounting for approximately 1/3 of the total population.

In addition, the diet of many urban young Chinese is increasingly shifting towards more Western-style, wheat-based foods and less rice. China's rice consumption for feed is also expected to decline as old stock rice reserves are believed to be depleted. Rapid declining corn prices has also pushed rice out of feed production.

Rice consumption for feed depends on old stock rice auctions and imported broken rice. The old stock rice auctions (please see Table 13) in 2023 only sold about 10 MMT rice (milled equivalent). With corn prices decreasing since September 2023, old stock rice lost price competitiveness to corn. Industry estimates there are still at least 4 MMT out of the 10 MMT old stock rice that were sold in September 2023 left in the reserve storage.

MY2024/25 rice **imports** are forecast equal to MY2023/24, which is adjusted further down to 1.6 MMT, on high international rice prices, lower consumption, and less feed demand for broken rice. Due to the Indian export ban, international rice prices have soared by 21 percent to a record high since 2008, while domestic rice prices increased by only 1.7 percent. The discrepancy between international and domestic rice prices has discouraged imports.

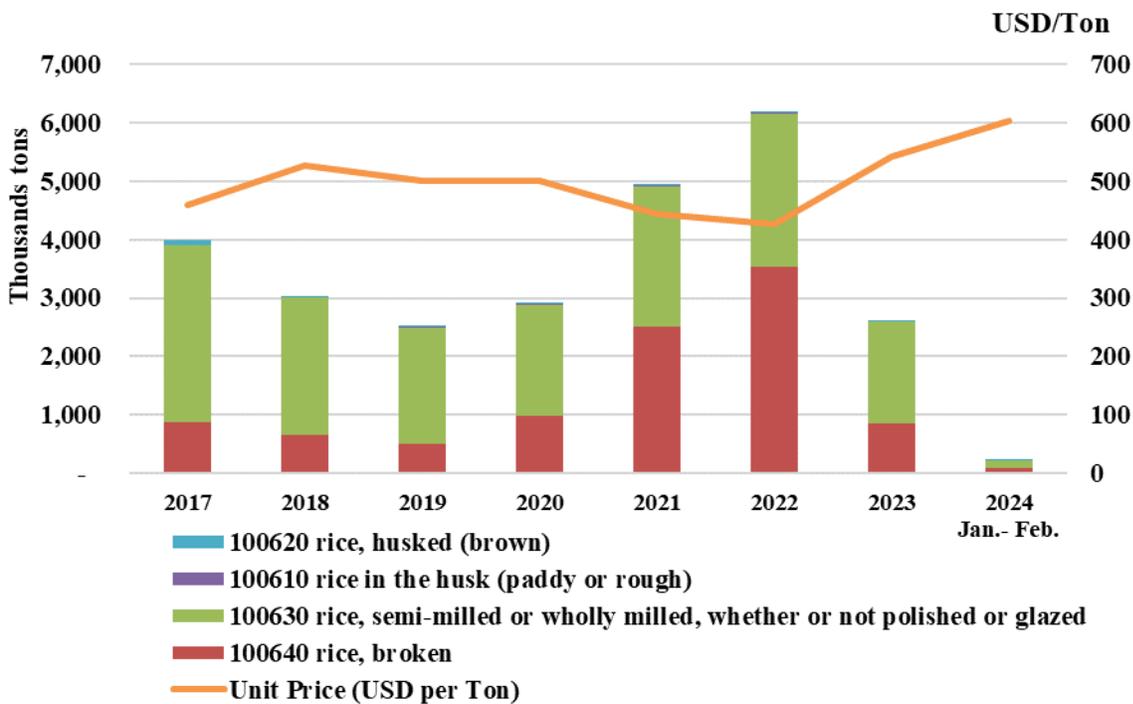
Table 14. China: Rice Import Classification

Year 2023	Long-grain		Med/short grain
1006.3020, Long grain milled rice	1,704,780	1006.3080, med/short grain milled rice	45,892
1006.4020 Long grain broken rice	589,099	1006.4080 med/short grain broken rice	256,497
1006.1081 Long grain paddy	0	1006.1089 med/short grain paddy	0
1006.2020 Long grain brown rice	546	1006. 2080 med/short grain brown rice	0
TOTAL	2,294,425		302,389

Source: China Customs data; unit in MT

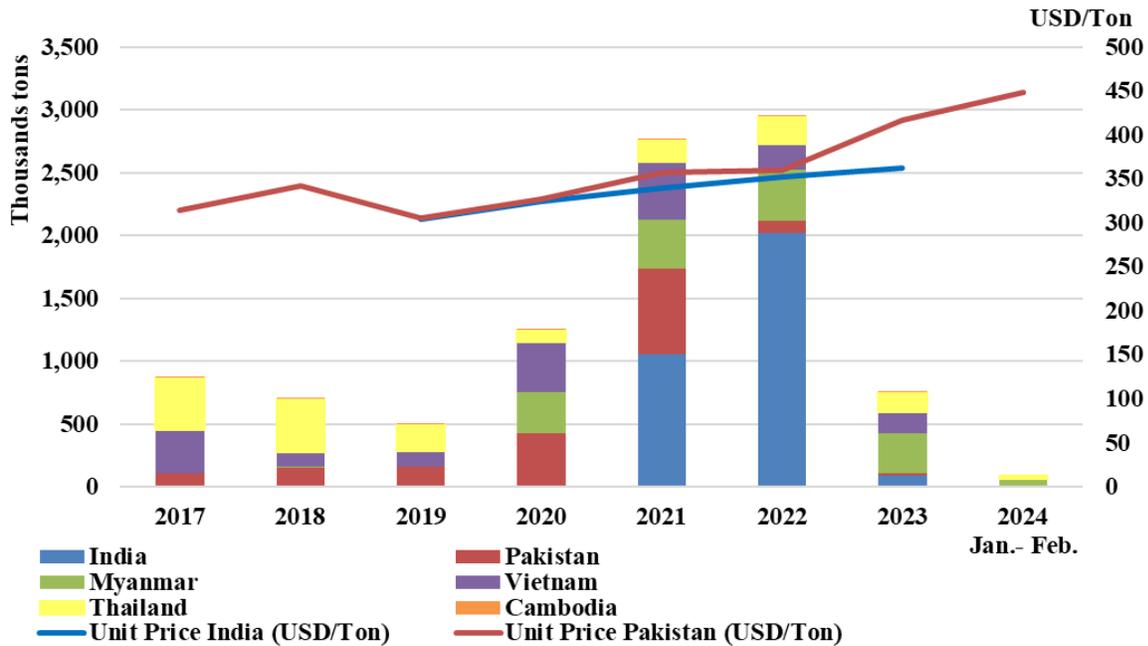
China imported 2.6 MMT of rice in calendar year 2023, a decrease of 58 percent YOY. The largest reductions of imports came from India (from 2.2 MMT to 241,962 MT, down 89 percent) and Pakistan (from 1.2 MMT to 180,565 MT, down by 85 percent). Since India shows no signs of relaxing rice export restrictions in the short term, the booming broken rice imports in 2021-2022, which allowed Chinese importers to avoid the TRQ, will likely come to an end in 2024. Industry sources speculate that India may relax rice export restrictions in the second half of the year after the election.

Chart 12. China: Rice Imports 2017-2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Chart 13. China: Broken Rice Imports by Country



Note: No imports from India in January and February 2024

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Heilongjiang’s Jiamusi region was the only area that launched MSP procurement in 2023. With the reduction of MSP rice procurement, China’s rice **exports** are expected to remain low. China’s top export markets in 2023 were Egypt, Turkey, Papua New Guinea, North Korea, South Korea, Cote d’Ivoire, and Japan, relatively unchanged from previous years. China’s rice exports are primarily low quality or old rice at low prices to reduce excess stocks.

China also has continued to donate rice as aid, though these amounts are paltry compared to total exports (see Table 15). Note the PRC only reports official aid donations in value amounts, not by volume, though many other aid donations could go unreported.

Table 15. China: Rice Exports under Aid or Donation in 2023

Trading partner	U.S. Dollar
Syria	791,043
Burundi	674,376
Cabo Verde	762,646
Chad	668,962
Mali	1,426,090
Mozambique	1,484,583
Niger	699,283
Sierra Leone	815,343
Sudan	597,308
Zimbabwe	783,056
Lesotho	496,101
South Sudan	1,753,646
El Salvador	2,710,903
Vanuatu	11,111
Total	13,674,450

Source: GACC

On February 29, 2024, NDRC announced the [2024 rice MSP price](#) for rice graded above a “3” on China’s rice grade scale will be \$353 (2,540 RMB) per MT for early Indica rice, up by \$3 (20 RMB) per MT from 2022; mid-to-late Indica rice and Japonica rice MSP remain unchanged from 2023. Like the 2024 wheat MSP, which was announced last September, NDRC set a ceiling for the total MSP procurement amount for rice. [The 2024 ceiling](#) is unchanged at 50 MMT from previous years to include 20 MMT of Indica and 30 MMT of Japonica rice. The first 45 MMT can be purchased from any of the rice producing provinces, but the final 5 MMT, including 2 MMT Indica and 3 MMT Japonica, will be allocated among provinces based on unspecified needs criteria. The ceiling is, once again, much higher than the actual MSP purchase volumes in recent years.

Table 16. China: Rice MSP Changes 2015-2024 (in RBM per MT)

Year	Early Indica	Mid-to-Late Indica	Japonica
2015	2,700	2,760	3,100
2016	2,660	2,760	3,100
	-40	-	-
2017	2,600	2,720	3,000
	-60	-40	-100
2018	2,400	2,520	2,600
	-200	-200	-400
2019	2,400	2,520	2,600
2020	2,420	2,540	2,600
	+20	+20	-
2021	2,440	2,560	2,600
	+20	+20	-
2022	2,480	2,580	2,620
	+40	+20	+20
2023	2,520	2,580	2,620
	+40	-	-
2024	2,540	2,580	2,620
	+20	-	-

Table 17. China: Rice Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	29450	29450	28949	28949	0	29000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	113000	113000	106600	106600	0	106020
Milled Production (1000 MT)	145946	145946	144620	144620	0	145000
Rough Production (1000 MT)	208494	208494	206600	206600	0	207143
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4384	4384	2100	1600	0	1600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2597	2700	2300	1800	0	1800
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	263330	263330	253320	252820	0	252820
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1736	1736	2000	1800	0	1800
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1602	1600	2200	2000	0	2000
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	154994	154994	149920	145000	0	140000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	106600	106600	101400	106020	0	110620
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	263330	263330	253320	252820	0	252620
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	7.0796	7.0796	7.1367	7.1367	0	7.1429

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

POLICY

China's No. 1 Document

On February 3, 2024, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee and the State Council unveiled the 2024 [No. 1 Document](#) that sets policy guidelines for agriculture and rural development for the year. The document makes clear that food security remains a top priority for the CCP with a focus on improving crop yield. The document places increased attention on rural revitalization (rural development) this year, such as upgrading rural industries, enhancing the level of rural construction, and improving rural governance. This report contains key policy measures and unofficial translation of the 2024 No. 1 Document. More information on the Number 1 Document can be found in [China: Top Ag Policy Document Outlines Food Security and Rural Development Priorities in 2024](#).

Tariff Rate Quotas

On September 21, 2023, the NDRC published [the 2024 TRQ Application and Allocation Measures for Grain and Cotton](#). For grain, the total quota and percentage allocated to SOEs remains unchanged from 2023. The 2024 measures continued to emphasize that the TRQs must be fully allocated, and both the state-owned and non-state owned TRQs must be fully utilized, based on market conditions. Starting in 2020, the policy included punitive measures for companies that receive import TRQ but do not fill the entire volume.

Table 18. China: 2023 Tariff Rate Quota Policies for Grains

Commodity	TRQ Volume (MT)	Private Allocation	State-Owned Enterprise Allocation	In-Quota Duty	Out-of-Quota Duty
Corn	7,200,000	40%	60%	1%	65%
Wheat	9,636,000	10%	90%	1%	65%
Long Grain Rice	2,660,000	50%	50%	1%	65%
Medium-Short Grain Rice	2,660,000	50%	50%	1%	65%

Countries with Bilateral Phytosanitary Protocols

On February 20, 2023, GACC published the countries/regions (see Table 15) from which imports of grain and plant-sourced feed varieties are allowed into China.

Table 19. China: Countries with Bilateral Phytosanitary Protocols

Wheat	Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Hungary, Serbia, Mongolia, Russia, France, United Kingdom, United States, <i>Argentina*</i> , <i>Lithuania**</i>
Corn	Thailand, Laos, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Brazil, Cambodia, South Africa, Hungary, United States, Peru, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Uruguay, Serbia, Myanmar, Kyrgyzstan
Barley	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Argentina, Mongolia, Ukraine, Finland, Uruguay, United Kingdom, France, Kazakhstan, Russia, United States
Sorghum	Myanmar, United States, Australia, Argentina (for feed use), Nigeria (for feed use), Mexico, Uruguay
Paddy Rice	Russia
Milled Rice	Cambodia, India (both Basmati and Non-Basmati), Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Vietnam, Taiwan, United States

Note: Countries with Bilateral Phytosanitary Protocols are permitted to export grains

*Indicates new access in 2024 ** Indicates a change from previously shared information.

Source: China Customs

Attachments:

No Attachments