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Planting Seed Annual 2010

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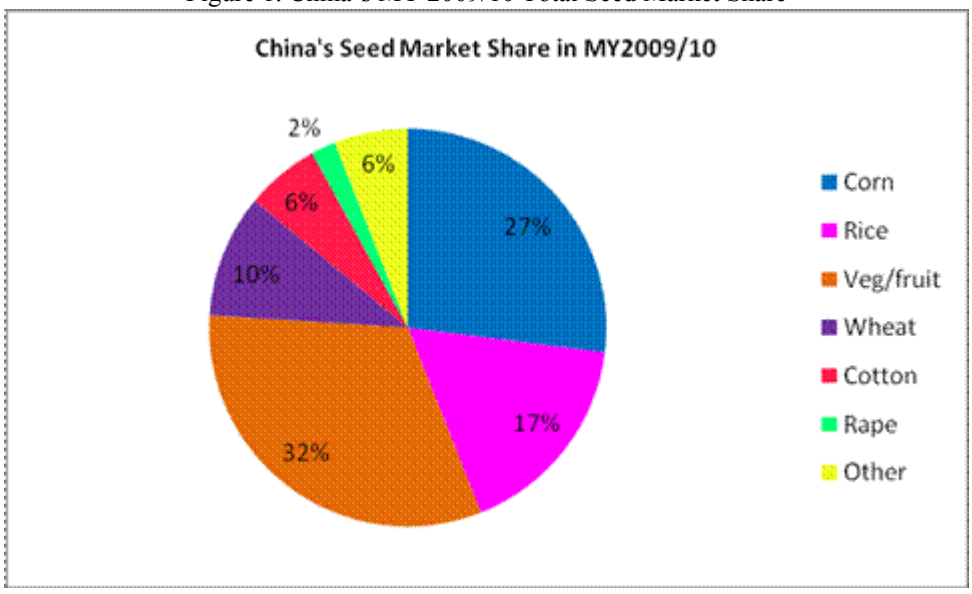
Report Highlights:
For MY 2010/11, China's planting seed production will generally be unchanged from last year. China's imports of grass seeds, sunflower seeds, and vegetable seeds are to rise on continued strong demand. The Chinese government has created draft legislation that will increase the entry threshold for the seed sector, which is expected to increase the competitiveness of China's seed industry.

Production:

China is one of the world's largest seed producers, and is self-sufficient in planting seeds for important grains (corn, wheat, and rice), oilseeds (soybeans, rapeseed, and peanut), and cotton. This trend is likely to continue throughout the current 2010/11 marketing year (MY July-June) and into the future.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), China's total annual seed demand is 12.5 million metric tons (MMT), of which 50 to 60 percent is fulfilled commercially (the rest are conventional varieties saved on-farm). Hybrid corn and rice seeds account for the largest share of China's commercial seed market. For MY 2009/10, China's total seed market value is estimated at USD $8.2 billion (RMB 55 billion), with corn, rice, vegetable/fruit, wheat, and cotton seeds accounting for over 90 percent. For MY 2010/11, the total seed market value is expected to remain unchanged.

Figure 1. China's MY 2009/10 Total Seed Market Share



(Source: China International Seed Summit 2010)

China is close to 100 percent self-sufficient in rice, corn, wheat, and soybean seed, and reportedly has high stock levels for all these commodities. China domestically produces 85 percent of its required cottonseeds (international joint ventures (JVs) help to meet the remaining 15 percent), and over 80 percent of its vegetable and fruit (e.g. melon) seeds. The government's seed subsidy program encourages farmers to buy higher quality commercial seeds, which has caused the traditional practice of saving seeds for major crops (such as grains) to decline. Hybrid seeds potentially can produce a higher yield and may be hardier than conventional crops, but can only be used for one growing season, which provides a disincentive to save seed on-farm (the first generation hybrid seed is unlikely to produce a true copy with the same desirable characteristics). Farmers purchase seeds from local county or village level seed stations.

Rice

For MY 2010/11, total hybrid rice seed production is projected at 254,000 MT, and is unchanged from last year. Although hybrid rice seed yield declined five percent due to unfavorable weather conditions in major producing provinces such as Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian and Sichuan, production remained relatively unchanged due to continued acreage expansion within the last two years. China's northeast provinces such as Heilongjiang, Liaoning, and Jilin grow conventional single crop japonica varieties, as they are better suited for colder climates.

For MY 2010/11, industry contacts expect hybrid rice seed prices will continue to grow due to continued rising production, transportation, and processing costs, but at a slower rate than last year. For MY 2009/10, the price of hybrid rice seed reportedly climbed 24 percent.

Corn

For MY 2010/11, China's total hybrid corn seed production is estimated at 1.15 MMT. According to industry contacts, hybrid corn seed acreage totaled 259,000 ha and total supply reached 1.58 MMT. Although the average yield of hybrid corn seed decreased 18 percent on poor weather, acreage increased by 16 percent, which caused total production to remain unchanged. Total hybrid corn seed demand has not risen significantly from prior years, and is estimated at 1.13 MMT.

In MY 2009/10, average hybrid corn seed prices increased 10 percent from the last year. For MY 2010/11, industry contacts expect hybrid corn seed prices to grow at even a higher rate due to increased labor, input, and other costs.

Wheat

In MY 2010/11 wheat seed acreage is forecast at 733,000 ha with production at 4.2 MMT, and is unchanged from the previous year. Most wheat seeds are conventional varieties, and are produced in China's northern provinces. Local seed companies and research institutes, which are funded by the central government, produce hybrid varieties. Industry sources report that approximately 80 percent of China's wheat farmers purchase seeds from commercial sources as a result of the national seed subsidy program (total demand is around 3.4 MMT).

Cotton

For MY 2010/11, cotton seed production is estimated at 110,000 MT, with little to no change from last year. Industry forecasts Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) cotton acreage at 1.3 million out of the 4.9 million ha. Many farmers have opted to grow Bt cotton, and production is estimated at around 100 percent in Henan, Hebei, Shandong, and Anhui provinces. Although Bt cotton is not planted in certain areas because of low pest problems (such as in Xinjiang), it has received positive reviews from many growers who have experienced strong yields and good quality cotton.

Agricultural Planted Area and Yields

According to MOA, in 2009 China's total sown area for all crops was 158.6 million ha, 2.4 million ha higher than last year, primarily due to grain, oilseed, and vegetable production, which grew 2.2 million ha, 826,600 ha, and 538,400 ha. Cotton and sugar acreage declined 802,300 ha and 106,100 ha due to unfavorable returns in 2008. Planted area may vary slightly from year to year in response to the market or government incentive.

Table 1. Agricultural Crop Sown Area in Million Hectares

Year/Crop	Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Cotton	Rapeseed	Tubers	Peanut	Vege-tables	Sugar
2002	28.2	23.9	24.6	9.6	4.2	7.1	9.9	4.9	17.4	N/A
2003	26.5	22.0	24.0	9.5	5.1	7.2	9.7	5.1	18.0	N/A
2004	28.4	21.6	25.4	9.6	5.7	7.3	9.5	4.7	17.6	N/A
2005	28.8	22.8	26.4	9.6	5.1	7.3	9.5	4.7	17.7	1.6
2006	28.9	23.6	28.5	9.3	5.8	6.0	7.9	4.0	16.6	1.8
2007	28.9	23.7	29.5	8.7	5.9	5.6	8.1	3.9	17.3	1.8
2008	29.2	23.6	29.9	9.1	5.8	6.6	8.4	4.2	17.9	2.0
2009	29.6	24.3	31.2	9.2	4.9	7.3	8.6	4.4	18.4	1.9

(Source: Ministry of Agriculture of China)

Table 2. Agricultural Crop Yields in Metric Tons per Hectare

Year/Crop	Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Cotton	Rapeseed	Peanut
2002	6.2	3.8	4.9	1.7	1.17	1.48	3.01
2003	6.1	3.9	4.8	1.6	0.95	1.58	2.65
2004	6.3	4.3	5.1	1.8	1.11	1.81	3.02
2005	6.3	4.3	5.3	1.7	1.13	1.79	3.08
2006	6.2	4.6	5.4	1.7	1.29	1.83	3.25
2007	6.4	4.6	5.2	1.6	1.29	1.87	3.30
2008	6.6	4.8	5.5	1.7	1.30	1.83	3.36
2009	6.6	4.7	5.2	1.6	1.29	1.37	3.36

(Source: Ministry of Agriculture of China)

Trade:

For MY 2009/10, China planting seed imports totaled 48,873 MT, a 69 percent year on year rise, which is expected to continue for MY 2010/11 on continued strong demand. The top three Chinese seed imports are grass, vegetable/fruit, and sunflower seeds. For MY 2009/10, China's seed exports totaled 33,691 MT, and were valued at USD $158 million, an 8 percent decrease in volume but a 13 percent increase in value from the previous year due to rising production costs.

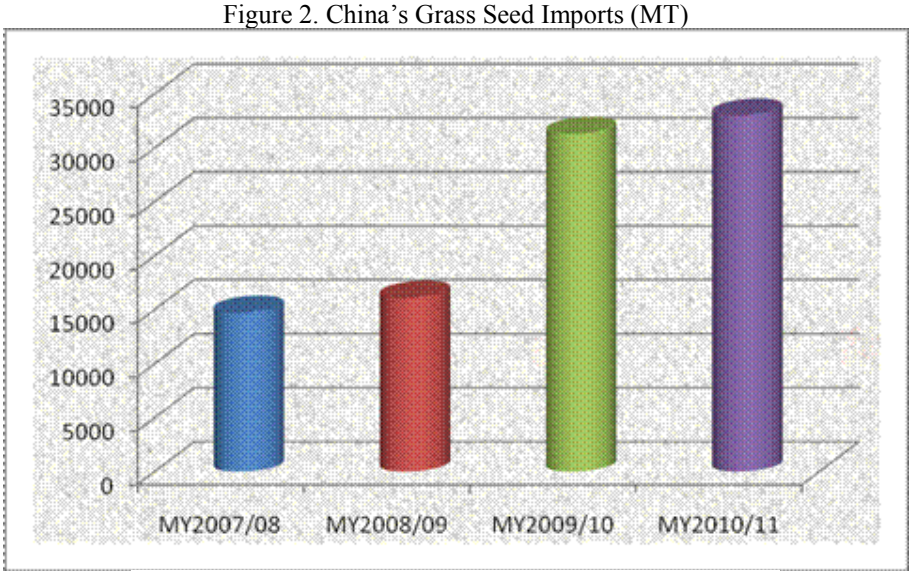
China has tariff-rate quotas for seed wheat, rice, and corn[1]. In-quota wheat, corn, and rice seed are subject to a 1 percent tariff, while all other planting seeds enter tariff free. Out-of-quota tariffs for seed corn are 20 percent, while out-of-quota tariffs for wheat and rice are 65 percent.

As stated in China's 11th Five-Year Plan (2006-2010), the VAT-free policy on seed imports will remain in effect through 2010. Industry contacts still have issues in the poor efficiency and implementation of the VAT-free policy (see CH9133 for more details). Although the "12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) has not been released, industry contacts believe the VAT-free policy will remain unchanged, at least for the next 5 years.

For MY 2010/11, Total Grass Seed Imports to Grow

For MY 2010/11, China's grass seed (rye grass H.S. code 120925, fescue H.S. code 120923, clover H.S. code 120922, and Kentucky grass H.S. code 120924) imports are forecast at 33,000 MT, a 5 percent increase from last year.

Figure 2. China's Grass Seed Imports (MT)



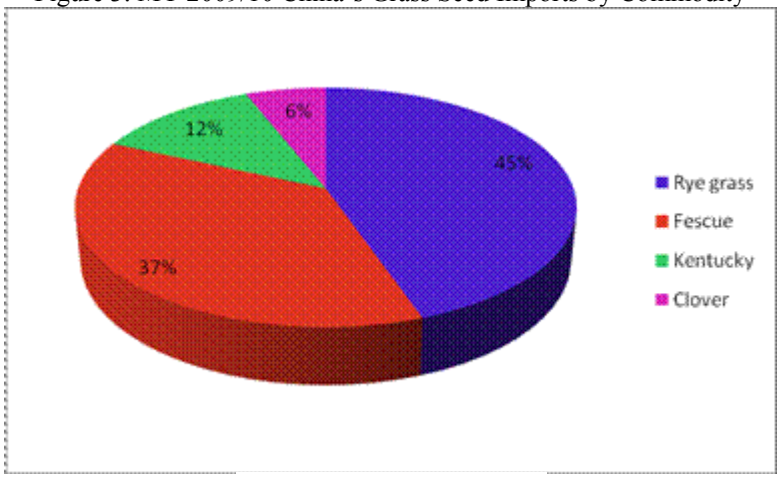
(Source: Global Trade Atlas. MY2010/11 is Post's forecast)

For MY 2009/10, China imported 31,304 MT of grass seed, a 94 percent increase. As the largest grass seed supplier to

[1] This is allowed under China's WTO accession agreement.

China, the United States accounted for 84 percent of China's total imports. Rye grass and fescue seed continue to dominate China's grass seed imports (see figure 3 below).

Figure 3. MY 2009/10 China's Grass Seed Imports by Commodity

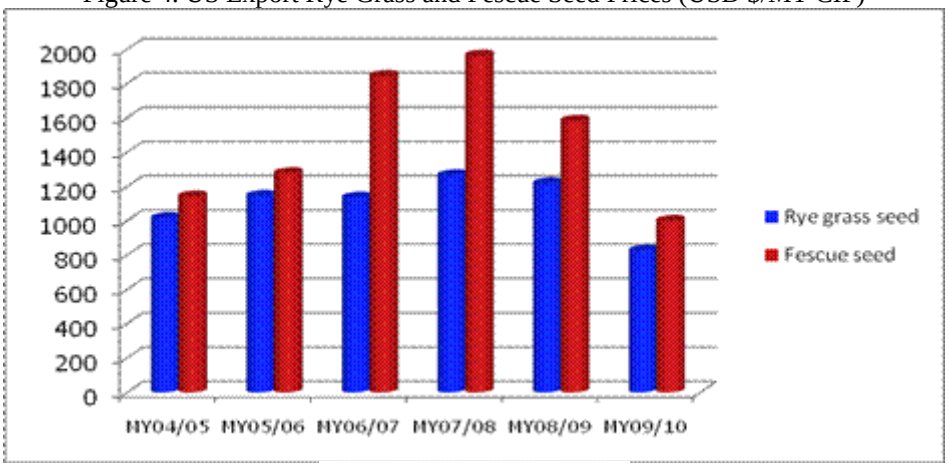


(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

For MY 2009/10, China's rye grass seed imports totaled 13,965 MT, a 146 percent rise. According to China Customs, the unit price of imported rye grass seed is USD $826 per MT, a 32 percent decline from the previous year (see figure 4 below) as result of a surplus in US exportable supply. On the contrary, domestic rye seed was less price competitive because of rising labor and other input production costs. Rye grass demand has grown due to China's booming fish and poultry sector, which comprises around 80 percent of total demand. Dairy farm rye grass seed consumption has also experienced some growth in recent years. For MY 2010/11, because of this increasing demand, rye grass seed imports are expected to continue to grow.

In MY 2009/10, China's fescue seed imports totaled 11,603 MT, a 94 percent increase on low export prices that reportedly caused over-purchasing. Fescue grasses are mainly used for landscaping for homes and property. U.S. domestic consumption of fescue seed declined because of the bearish housing market, which caused high exportable supplies and low export prices. As a result, for MY 2010/11, because of the surge in imports from last year, it is expected that purchases will be lower due to large carry-over stocks.

Figure 4. US Export Rye Grass and Fescue Seed Prices (USD $/MT CIF)



(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

MY 2010/11 Sunflower Seed Imports to Rise

For MY 2009/10, China's sunflower seed (H.S. code 12060010) imports totaled 3,266 MT, a 76 percent increase. In MY

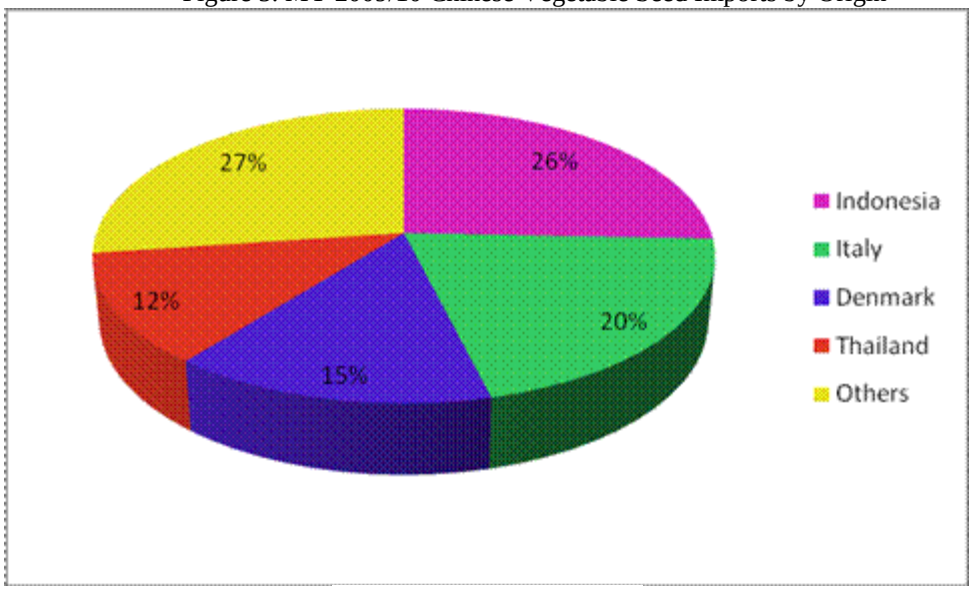
2010/11, imports are expected to continue to grow on strong demand for oil and snack food products. Imported hybrid sunflower planting seeds have become popular with Chinese farmers because of their exceptionally high yields, which are 50 to 60 percent higher than domestically produced conventional varieties. Local breeding institutions are currently developing hybrid sunflower varieties that may be available within 2 to 3 years.

Sunflower is usually planted on marginal land and requires fewer inputs than other major crops. Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning are the largest sunflower producing provinces, accounting for 80 percent of China's total sunflower acreage. The average price for sunflower seeds used for oil in December 2010 was USD $0.34 per lb (RMB 5 per kg), and sunflower seeds produced for snacking and cooking was USD $0.54 per lb (RMB 8 per kg). Both varieties account for 40 percent and 60 percent of China's total sunflower acreage. Some industry analysts predict there will be an acreage shift favoring snacking and baking sunflower varieties because of its relatively higher prices.

MY 2010/11 Vegetable Seed Imports to Increase

For MY 2010/11, China's vegetable seed imports are forecast at 8,200 MT, 5 percent higher than last year due to continued demand for high quality and competitively priced produce. Australia, Denmark, Japan, Indonesia, and Thailand are major vegetable seed suppliers to China, accounting for over 76 percent of China's total seed imports for the past 5 years. Industry contacts believe that China's vegetable seed demand is approximately 40,000 MT, of which 50 percent is purchased commercially.

Figure 5. MY 2009/10 Chinese Vegetable Seed Imports by Origin

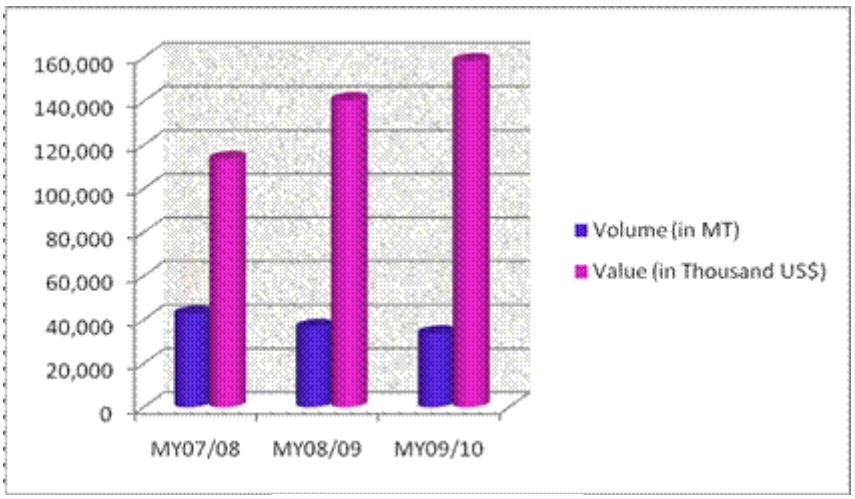


(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

China's Seed Exports to Decrease on Rising Production Costs

Although in MY 2009/10 China's seed export quantity fell 27 percent to 33,691 MT, the export value has increased by 29 percent (see figure 6 below) due to higher production costs, and for MY 2010/11 are predicted to continue to decline to around 30,000 MT because of expected uncompetitive pricing. That being said, China's eastern provinces are still a hub for export oriented seed breeding (see GAIN CH9133). For the past 5 years (MY 2005/06 – MY 2009/10), vegetable, rice, and fruit seeds accounted for 44 percent, 27 percent, and 10 percent of China's total exports.

Figure 6. China's Planting Seed Exports Decline



(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

Policy:

China's New Seed Policy to Raise Requirements for Seed Companies

China's Ministry of Agriculture released its draft Administrative Measures on the License of Seed Production and Operation in early October. The new policy is expected to significantly increase the entry threshold for the seed sector by increasing the registration capital requirements for seed production and operation both for hybrid and genetically modified (GM) seeds. Post contacts expect the new policy will be ratified in 2011. The unofficial translation of the full text of the draft document will be provided by Post in a separate report (CH11004). The significant changes of the new policy include:

1. The registration capital requirements for seed production and sales are significantly increased.

- For hybrid corn and rice production, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 5 million to RMB 30 million.
- For convention seed production, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 1 million to RMB 5 million.
- For hybrid corn and rice sales, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 5 million to RMB 30 million.
- For convention seed sales, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 1 million to RMB 5 million.
- For seed import and export business, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 10 million to RMB 30 million.
- And for vertically integrated businesses that work in seed breeding, production, and operations, the minimum registration capital is increased from RMB 30 million to RMB 100 million.

2. The new measure introduces new requirements for GM seed production and distribution business management, while the old policy does not provide any specific laws.

- For GM corn, rice, and wheat seed production, the minimum registration capital is RMB 100 million.
- For other GM seed production, the minimum registration capital is RMB 30 million.
- For GM corn, rice, and wheat seed sales, the minimum registration capital is RMB 100 million.
- And for other GM seed sales, the minimum registration capital is RMB 30 million.

The 2010 Seed Subsidy Included Rape and Naked Barley

According to the GOC's 2010 seed subsidy policy, seed subsidies for rice, wheat, corn, and cotton covered every Chinese province, while seed subsidies for soybean comprised only Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Inner Mongolia. In addition, seed subsidies for rapeseed were expanded to Jiangxu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Chongqing, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Yunnan province, as well as to Xinyang in Henan and Hanzhong and Ankang in Shaanxi. Subsidies were also available for naked barley in Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, Gansu, and Qinghai provinces. The subsidy rate for early season rice, wheat, corn, soybean, rape, and naked barley was USD $22 per hectare (RMB 10 per mu); for middle and late season rice and cotton the subsidy was USD $33 per hectare (RMB 15 per mu).

Plant Variety Protection (PVP) Background and Development

On October 1, 1997, China legally recognized the 1978 version of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). China has repeatedly been encouraged to join UPOV91, which grants more protection to seed developers. UPOV91 requires a breeder of an essentially derived variety (EDV), which is a variety derived from an existing PVP registered parental variety, to acquire approval from the parental breeder. Approval may mean royalty payments, which is why the GOC has been reluctant to implement UPOV91. Post contacts report that many local Chinese varieties are EDVs.

From CY 1999 to 2010, China's PVP office has accepted PVP applications from both foreign and domestic entities. Out of the total 7,430 PVP applications (both foreign and domestic), 3,543 applications have been approved. The greatest number of applications and approvals are for major field crops including corn, rice, wheat, soybeans, and rapeseed. Domestic agricultural research institutes and universities/colleges filed 56 percent of the applications, which was significantly higher than for domestic seed enterprises and individuals (only 37 percent of total applications).

Within the last 3-4 years, foreign companies have taken a greater interest in submitting PVP applications to China. 64 out of the 472 foreign applications received were reviewed and approved. The approval process can take 3-5 years or longer from the date of application. The Netherlands is the largest PVP applicant, and has applied for 182 new plant varieties in China (143 applications are flower varieties). The United States ranks second with 124 PVP applications (99 applications are corn varieties).

Table 5. MOA PVP Applications and Approvals

Plant	Applications				Approvals	
	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	Grand Total (1999-2010)	CY 2010	Grand Total (1999 -2010)
Rice	226	221	372	2,284	175	1,148
Corn	233	295	329	2,675	243	1,367
Wheat	80	67	88	671	71	320
Cotton	34	26	51	281	47	109
Soybean	37	66	59	315	36	123
Other major crops	52	84	76	414	44	151
Vegetable	42	53	91	393	30	124
Flower	109	143	90	482	14	76
Fruit	26	32	37	215	6	55
Others (pasture and tea)	9	5	13	31		0
Total	848	992	1,206	7,761	666	3,473

(Source: MOA PVP Office)

Table 6. MOA PVP Applicants

Applicants	Applications					Approvals
	CY	CY	CY	Grand Total	CY	Grand Total

	2008	2009	2010	(1999- 2010)	2010	(1999 -2010)
Chinese research institutes	433	470	508	3,751	350	1,860
Chinese enterprises	221	277	426	2,486	220	1,122
Chinese universities/colleges	68	74	104	603	55	285
Chinese individuals	57	67	52	428	30	142
Foreign enterprises	77	89	107	441	11	64
Foreign individuals	8	11	6	32	0	0
Foreign universities/colleges	3	4	3	17	0	0
Foreign research institutes	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	848	992	1,206	7,761	666	3,473

(Source: MOA PVP Office)

Biotechnology and Planting Seeds

In November 2009, China issued biosafety certificates for GM corn and rice, which were both developed domestically. They are currently undergoing variety seed registration, which may take at least 2 to 3 years to complete before the seeds are available for commercial production (see GAIN CH11002). GM crop development is expected to continue to be an important priority for China, and expectations are that the 12th five year plan will continue highlighting biotechnology as an important component of China's food security goals.

Capacity Building and Outreach:

As mentioned in last year's annual, even with regulatory challenges, many foreign seed companies have established their own networks to develop, promote, sell, and distribute their own seeds. Unfortunately, fraud is still rampant, as some domestic Chinese companies have tried to sell lesser quality seeds using similar labeling as foreign produced products, which reportedly causes confusion for local farmers.

Companies use a variety of marketing tools to promote their products. For example, some demonstrate new seed varieties in trial plots to show its advantages before marketing the product to farmers. This may include offering complimentary seed samples to farmers and local cooperatives. Trade shows provide another opportunity to introduce new products, such as an annual seed fair called the China Seed Expo that is sponsored by China's National Agriculture Technology Extension Center (under the Ministry of Agriculture), the China Seed Association, and other domestic seed companies. In 2010, it was held in Zhengzhou, Henan. Shouguang (in Shandong province) also continues to sponsor an annual fair on April 20, which is the largest vegetable fair in China. More information can be found at: www.intvegetable-fair.com

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics :

Table 1. Hybrid corn seed PSD table

	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009			Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		
			Data			Data			Data
Area Harvested (ha)			200,000			223,000			259,000
Beginning Stocks(1,000 MT)			610			450			430
Production			1,020			1,120			1,150
MY Imports			0			0			0
Total Supply			1,630			1,570			1,580
MY Exports			0			0			0
Domestic Consumption			1,180			1,140			1,130
Ending Stocks			450			430			430
Total Distribution			1,630			1,570			1,580

Table 2. Hybrid rice seed PSD table

	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009			Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		
			Data			Data			Data
Area Harvested (ha)			63,000			91,000			100,000
Beginning Stocks(1,000 MT)			82			47			47
Production			209			237			254
MY Imports			0			0			0
Total Supply			291			284			301
MY Exports			21			19			17
Domestic Consumption			223			218			251
Ending Stocks			47			47			41
Total Distribution			291			284			301

Table 3 China's Imports from the World in Volume & Value

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume (MT)			Value (Thousand US$)		
HS Code	Planting Seeds	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**2009/10**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**2009/10**
	Total	27,120	28,937	48,873	135,883	149,357	202,617
10019010	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
10020010	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	0
10030010	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0
10040010	Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0
100510	Corn	103	122	223	1,963	2,248	3,952
10061011	Rice,long grain	999	0	0	316	0	0
10061019	Rice, other	0	0	4	1	1	36
10070010	Sorghum	20	1	18	35	2	32
10089010	Other cereals	0	0		0	0	
12010010	Soybean seeds	0	0	0	1	2	5
12021010	Peanuts	0	0		0	0	
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	0	0		0	0	
12059010	Rape/Colza,nes	0	0		0	0	
12060010	Sunflower	1,184	1,855	3,266	12,092	18,315	38,058
120720	Cotton	525	246	1,009	112	52	310
12091000	Sugar beet	1,256	899	799	10,820	8,519	7,952
120921	Alfalfa	39	180	254	166	494	900
120922	Clover	1,486	1,847	1,891	5,534	7,294	5,741
120923	Fescue	5,158	5,987	11,603	10,127	9,339	11,598
120924	Kentucky	2,379	2,609	3,845	7,193	9,585	11,076
120925	Rye grass	5,723	5,681	13,965	7,241	6,922	11,531
120930	Herbaceous	30	28	25	5,639	4,598	5,546
12092990	Other Forage	904	799	230	4,018	1,798	359
120999	Fruit, Melon and Other	1,103	2,184	3,921	6,741	11,948	15,083
120991	Vegetable	6,211	6,499	7,820	63,884	68,240	90,438

Source: Global Trade Atlas (GTA)

Table 4 China's Imports from the U.S. in Volume & Value

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume (MT)			Value (Thousand US$)		
HS Code	Planting seeds	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**2009/10**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**2009/10**
	Total	13,166	14,334	31,440	48,056	48,929	82,239
10019010	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
10020010	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	0
10030010	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0
10040010	Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0
100510	Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0
10061011	Rice, long grain	0	0	0	0	0	0
10061019	Rice, other	0	0	0	0	0	0
10070010	Soghum	0	0	0	0	0	0
10089010	Other cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0
12010010	Soybean	0	0	0	0	0	0
12021010	Peanut	0	0	0	0	0	0
12051010	Rape/Colza,low erucic acid	0	0	0	0	0	0
12059010	Rape/Colza, nes	0	0	0	0	0	0
12060010	Sunflower	723	1,099	2560	7,706	10,966	29,566
12072010	Cotton	0	0	0	0	1	0
12091000	Other sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0
120921	Alfalfa	3	2	30	15	4	126
120922	Clover	130	76	456	551	363	1,335
120923	Fescue	4,491	5,167	10,597	8,921	8,132	10,453
120924	Kentukey	2,164	2,426	3,463	6,696	9,057	10,331
120925	Rye grass	3,866	4,116	11,792	4,520	4,520	8,941
120930	Herbaceous	2	3	5	3,200	2,224	2,085
12092990	Other forage	790	141	59	3,629	944	206
120999	Fruit, Melon & Other	610	1,080	2,308	3,187	6,238	9,146
120991	Vegetable	387	224	170	9,631	6,480	10,050

Source: GTA

Table 5 China's Major Seed Imports and Major Countries of Origins

Clover Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120922

Country	MY06/07	MY07/08	MY08/09	MY09/10
Argentina	194	377	20	65
Australia	377	601	367	245
Canada	320	138	298	142
Denmark	99	177	193	891
New Zealand	0	63	892	91
United States	20	130	76	456
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	1,010	1,486	1,847	1,891

Fescue Seeds Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120923				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Canada	201	512	566	624
Denmark	677	145	159	381
Netherlands	34	10	5	0
United States	5,526	4,491	5,167	10,597
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	6,438	5,158	5,897	11,603

Kentucky Seeds Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120924				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
United States	2,791	2,164	2,426	3,463
Denmark	636	215	182	329
Canada	0	0	0	52
Total	3,427	2,379	2,609	3,845

Rye Grass Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120925				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
United States	2,386	3,866	4,116	11,792
Canada	1,257	1,224	1,367	1,330
Denmark	644	548	180	611
Netherlands	134	40	0	16
New Zealand	0	23	6	148
Germany	20	22	11	68
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	4,440	5,723	5,681	13,965

Other Forage Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 12092990				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
United States	1,406	790	141	59
Argentina	188	0	180	95
Canada	80	48	84	0
Denmark	30	65	49	0
India	0	0	126	50
Korea South	0	0	220	0
Others	53	0	0	26
Total	1,757	904	799	230

Sunflower Planting Seed Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 12060010

Country	MY06/07	MY07/08	MY08/09	MY09/10
United States	1,344	723	1,099	2,560
Argentina	33	10	82	72
Australia	84	83	92	75
Chile	92	287	265	282
France	21	1	66	236
India	95	78	248	0
Spain	0	0	3	0
Turkey	0	0	0	40
Total	1,669	1,184	1,855	3,266
Fruit, Melon and Other Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120999				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
United States	485	610	1080	2308
Argentina	0	0	179	248
Australia	147	34	166	136
Canada	44	10	297	552
Denmark	33	32	162	312
Honduras	15	32	14	17
Indonesia	50	9	8	0
Italy	0	3	13	3
Japan	174	127	34	62
Madagascar	13	5	20	5
Mexico	6	9	8	3
Taiwan	146	79	99	225
Thailand	52	37	23	34
Others	64	24	81	13
Total	1,230	1,013	2,184	3,921
Vegetable Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120991				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Thailand	1,638	2,843	1,427	949
Denmark	718	1,104	1,051	1,139
Indonesia	285	103	1,383	2,003
Italy	111	240	873	1,603
Australia	661	416	355	205
United States	451	387	224	170
Vietnam	288	204	85	403
Netherlands	96	65	114	138
New Zealand	129	170	216	482
Japan	923	489	444	437
Total	5,502	6,211	6,499	7,820

Source: GTA

Table 6 China's Exports to the World in Volume & Value

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume(MT)			Value(Thousand US$)		
HS Code	Planting Seeds	MY07/08	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY07/08	MY08/09	MY09/10
	Total	42,623	36,612	33,691	113,497	140,468	158,348
10019010	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0

10020010	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	0
10030010	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0
10040010	Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0
100510	Corn Seed	250	292	534	324	521	816
10061011	Rice Long Grain	19,781	15,759	17,421	26,466	30,347	37,431
10061019	Rice Other	4,483	7,927	4,061	6,640	15,464	9,050
10070010	Sorghum	40	40	14	73	92	184
10089010	Other Cereals	0	2	1	0	1	1
12010010	Soybeans	78	37	34	64	117	105
12021010	Peanuts	6	19	0	4	19	0
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	10	49	68	54	218	382
12059010	Rape/Colza,nes	3	0	10	3	0	56
12060010	Sunflower Planting	277	531	1,825	112	1,351	5,470
12072010	Cotton Planting	149	106	147	817	741	766
12092910	Other Sugar Beet	0	3	6	0	7	23
120921	Alfalfa	3,854	702	346	7,148	1,397	777
120922	Clover	0	0	0	1	2	1
120923	Fescue	0	0	0	0	0	0
120925	Rye Grass	1	13	5	2	87	18
120930	Herbaceous	584	824	995	7,323	11,562	11,449
12091000	Sugar Beet	0	1	1	4	3	6
12092990	Other Forage	5,960	4,533	2,481	7,634	6,788	3,670
120999	Fruit, Melon and Other	2,826	1,679	1,617	11,418	14,182	17,322
120991	Vegetable	4,321	4,095	4,125	45,410	57,569	70,821

Source: GTA

Table 7 China's Exports to the U.S. in Volume and Value

	MY(Jul-Jun)	**Volume (MT)**			**Value (US$)**		
HS Code	**Planting Seeds**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
	Total	801	728	804	13,630	16,759	24,180
10019010	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
10020010	Rye	0	0	0	0	0	0
10030010	Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0

10040010	Oats	0	0	0	0	0	0
100510	Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0
10061011	Rice Long Grain	0	0	0	0	0	0
10061019	Rice Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
10070010	Sorghum	0	0	0	0	0	0
10089010	Other Cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0
12010010	Soybeans	40	0	0	22	0	0
12021010	Peanuts	0	0	0	0	0	0
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	0	0	0	0	0	0
12059010	Rape/Colza,nes	0	0	0	0	0	0
12060010	Sunflower	0	55	165	0	223	579
12072010	Cotton	16	0	0	64	0	0
12092910	Other Sugar Beet	0	0	1	0	0	12
120921	Alfalfa	14	0	2	41	0	6
120922	Clover	0	0	0	0	0	0
120923	Fescue	0	0	0	0	0	0
120925	Rye Grass	0	2	0	1	24	
120930	Herbaceous	52	103	43	706	1,543	1,453
12091000	Sugar Beet	0	0	0	0	0	0
12092990	Other Forage	0	65	0	0	187	0
120999	Fruit, Melon and Other	224	48	64	1,539	2,300	2,888
120991	Vegetable Seeds	455	455	529	11,257	12,482	19,242

Source: GTA

Table 8 China's Major Seed Exports and Major Countries of Origins

Other Forage Exports Volume and Major Destinations (in MT) 12092990				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Korea South	3,704	4,285	3,667	2,052
Taiwan	109	261	272	297
Japan	287	415	411	130
Germany	142	78	74	0

Italy	63	857	22	0
Canada	0	43	22	0
United States	24	0	65	0
Others	50	21	1	2
Total	4,379	5,960	4,533	2,481
Rice, Long Grain Exports Volume and Major Destinations (in MT) 10061011				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Vietnam	10,572	11,607	6,136	8,188
Bangladesh	3,238	3,445	3,754	3,334
Pakistan	909	1,539	1,940	3,943
Indonesia	126	2,700	3,275	1,184
Philippines	1	454	625	742
Others	0	36	28	30
Total	14,846	19,781	15,759	17,421
Vegetable Seed Exports in Volume and Major Destinations (in MT)120991				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Korea South	1494	523	451	471
Netherlands	450	930	614	658
United States	917	455	455	529
Japan	384	388	574	455
France	183	176	153	180
Germany	14	141	37	68
Hong Kong	104	99	180	172
Italy	111	360	180	209
Malaysia	115	111	130	122
Spain	72	103	19	25
Taiwan	264	277	328	260
Thailand	137	234	194	341
Vietnam	86	148	283	231
Bangladesh	13	66	103	98
Others	156	310	393	304
Total	4,500	4,321	4,094	4,123

Source: GTA

Fruit, Melon & Other Exports in Volume and Major Destinations (in MT) 120999				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Korea South	375	1,608	657	909
Japan	294	341	307	257
Indonesia	22	260	170	1
Netherlands	45	44	85	100

Pakistan	32	26	124	27
Taiwan	28	13	21	24
United States	36	224	48	64
Others	142	307	266	234
Total	974	2,823	1,678	1,616
Sunflower Planting Seed Exports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 12060010				
Country	**MY06/07**	**MY07/08**	**MY08/09**	**MY09/10**
Pakistan	0	0	350	1486
Indonesia	41	267	0	0
Sudan	0	0	113	158
United States	2	0	55	165
Japan	8	10	3	10
Others	34	0	9	6
Total	85	277	531	1,825

Source: GTA