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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Planting Seed Annual 2011

Report Categories:

Planting Seeds

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Report Highlights:

For MY 2011/12, planting seed production is estimated to increase from last year. Chinese imports of grass and vegetable seeds are to rise on continued strong demand. Sunflower imports are forecast to decline on lower planted acreage and high stocks.

For more information on grains, oilseeds, and cotton production, please see Gain report CH12022, CH12020, and CH11018.

Production:

China is the second largest seed market in the world (the United States is the largest). According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), China annually utilizes 12.5 million metric tons (MMT) (RMB 55 billion (USD \$8.7 billion)) of planting seed. On an annual basis, 60 percent is bought commercially (from both private and public sources), while 40 percent is saved on-farm. Chinese industry expects that by 2015 China's total seed market value will reach RMB 90 billion (USD \$14.2 billion), and fewer farmers will save seed on-farm. Hybrid corn and rice seed are 100 percent produced by private companies, unlike wheat seed which only comprises 40 percent (60 percent is produced by the public sector). Private companies could be defined as joint ventures with international firms.

China is 100 percent self-sufficient in rice, corn, wheat, cotton, and soybean seed. China domestically produces over 80 percent of its vegetable and fruit seeds. Less farmers are reportedly saving seeds for future harvests (e.g. wheat), and are relying more on government subsidy programs to annually purchase high quality seeds. Recent reports indicate price increases for hybrid rice and corn seed due to higher production, labor, and transportation costs.

Rice

According to industry sources, for MY 2011/12 hybrid rice seed acreage is estimated at 112,000 Hectares (Ha) with production at 290,000 MT, up 7 percent from last year on favorable weather. Seed demand is estimated to rise to 250,000 MT on increased indica acreage in southern China. MY 2009/10 to MY 2011/12 data has been revised to reflect this steady rise in demand.

Corn

For MY 2011/12, total hybrid corn seed production is estimated at 1.36 MMT, an 18 percent increase from last year due to good weather conditions. Acreage is estimated at 273,000 Ha, a 5 percent increase from last year. Seed demand is estimated to remain steady at 1.18 MMT.

Wheat

In MY 2011/12, winter wheat seed acreage is estimated at 859,000 Ha. Production is at 5 MMT, up 19 percent. Total demand is estimated to increase to 3.7 MMT, as less farmers are saving seed on-farm and increasing seed populations in the field (higher density). Most wheat seeds are conventional varieties, and are produced in China's northern provinces.

Cotton

For MY 2011/12, cotton seed acreage is estimated at 103,000 Ha, with production revised to 156,000 MT. Post believes there have not been significant production increases in the last few years. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton accounts for about 70 percent of China's total cotton acreage. It is reported that cotton acreage in Henan, Hebei, Shandong and Anhui provinces only comprises Bt cotton. Although Xinjiang is the largest cotton producing province in China, its farmers do not utilize Bt cotton since they have few pest problems.

Agricultural Planted Area and Yields

According to MOA, in 2010 China's total sown area for all crops was 160.7 million Ha, 2.1 million Ha higher than last year. Because of high prices, corn is the largest contributor to total sown acreage. On the contrary, due to several years of relatively lower profits, farmers continue to plant less soybeans. For 2010, soybean acreage declined 674,000 Ha.

Table 1. Agricultural Crop Sown Area in Million Hectares

Year/Crop	Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Cotton	Rapeseed	Tubers	Peanut	Vegetables	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
2010	29.9	24.2	32.5	8.5	4.8	7.4	8.7	4.5	19.0	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	1.87	3.36
2010	6.6	4.7	5.4	1.8	1.23	1.78	3.45

(Source: Ministry of Agriculture of China)

Trade:

In MY 2010/11, China imported 50,993 MT of planting seeds, valued at \$251 million, an increase of 7 percent and 24 percent over the previous year. Vegetable/fruit, grass (rye grass, fescue, clover, and Kentucky grass), and sunflower seeds still rank in the top 3 categories of China's seed imports. In MY 2010/11, China's seed exports totaled 33,124 MT, and were valued at \$187 million, a 2 percent decrease in volume but an 18 percent increase in value from the previous year. Prices for rice and vegetable/fruit exports, which account for the largest share of total Chinese seed exports, rose because of higher production costs.

The United States continues to be the largest seed supplier to China, and has high market share in grass, sunflower, and fruit/melon seed. For MY 2010/11, the United States total seed market share in China is 67 percent in volume and 44 percent in value.

China has tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for wheat, rice, and corn seed (this is allowed under China's WTO accession agreement). In-quota wheat, corn, and rice seed are subject to a 1 percent tariff. Out-of-quota tariffs for seed corn are 20 percent, while out-of-quota tariffs for wheat and rice seed are 65 percent.

The VAT-free policy on seed imports will remain in effect through the 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015). 2012 quotas will not be available until at least July or August 2012. Traditionally, until the new quotas are issued, importers are required to pay a deposit (usually 13 percent of the import value) to Customs. This year, in order to better facilitate trade before the roll-out of the 2012 quotas, the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Customs and General Administration of Tax jointly authorized the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the State Administration of Forestry (SFA) to issue 30 percent of the 2011 quota in advance, and will not require a deposit for this advance. Eventually, these quotas will be rolled into the 2012 quota allocation. Of those firms that apply for the advance, not all firms will receive 30 percent of the quotas they

received last year (could be less).

Table 3. China's VAT-free Seed Import Quota in 2011

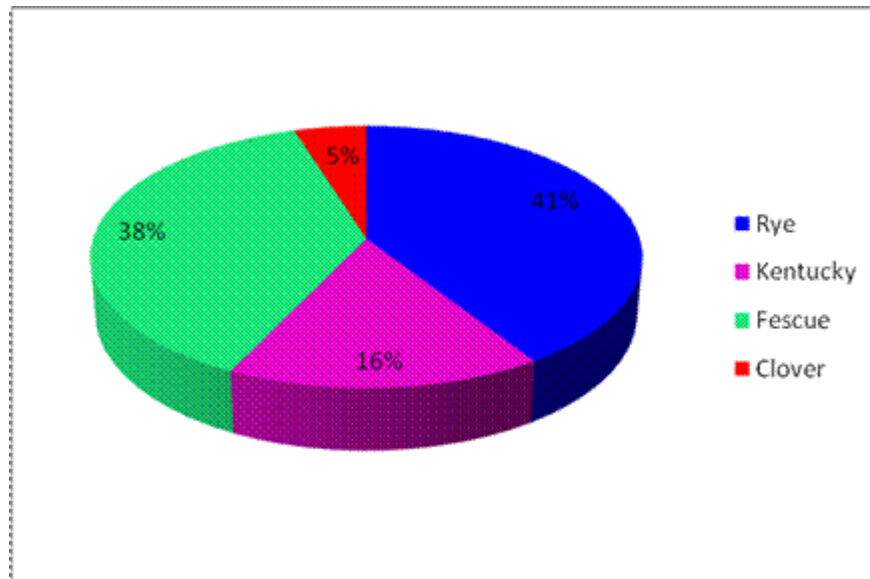
H.S. code	Commodity	MOA Quota (MT)	SFA Quota(MT)	Total
120922	Clover	600.6	2000	2600.6
120923	Fescue	4200	6000	10200
120924	Kentucky	1630.68	3500	5130.68
120925	Rye Grass	4800	6000	108000
	Bean seed	1000	N/A	1000
10019010	Wheat seed	5	N/A	5
100510	Corn seed	600	N/A	600
10089010	Other cereals seed	5	N/A	5
120720	Cotton seed	2	N/A	2
	Oil seed (peanut, sunflower, rapeseed, sesame)	9600	N/A	9600
12091000	Sugar seed	2000	N/A	2000
120991	Vegetable seed	12000	N/A	12000

Grass Seed Imports to Grow due to New Grassland Policies and Landscaping

For MY 2011/12, 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 35,000 MT, a 6 percent increase from MY 2010/11. As the largest grass seed supplier to China, the United States accounted for over 85 percent of China's total grass seed imports. Top US exports are rye grass and fescue seed (see figure 1 below).

Because of China's new policies to protect and develop its grasslands, industry contacts believe that Chinese demand for grass seed imports will continue to rise. From 2011-2015, China plans to launch the Grassland Ecology Protection Reward-Compensation Mechanism in 8 provinces, which includes Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, and Yunnan. Major measures of the Mechanism include: 1) Compensation will be provided to herders who can no longer use certain land for grazing (the central government will compensate RMB 90 per Ha (USD \$14.2 per Ha)); 2) Herders will be compensated RMB 22.5 per Ha (USD \$3.5 per Ha) to keep animal numbers low; and 3) The aforementioned 8 provincial governments will receive RMB 150 per Ha (USD \$23.6 per Ha) for seeds to develop 6 million Ha (encompasses all 8 provinces) of artificial grassland. During the same time frame, the central government also announced a plan to invest RMB 15.7 billion (USD \$2.47 billion) to protect and construct grasslands in southern China.

Figure 1. MY 2010/11 China's Grass Seed Imports by Commodity

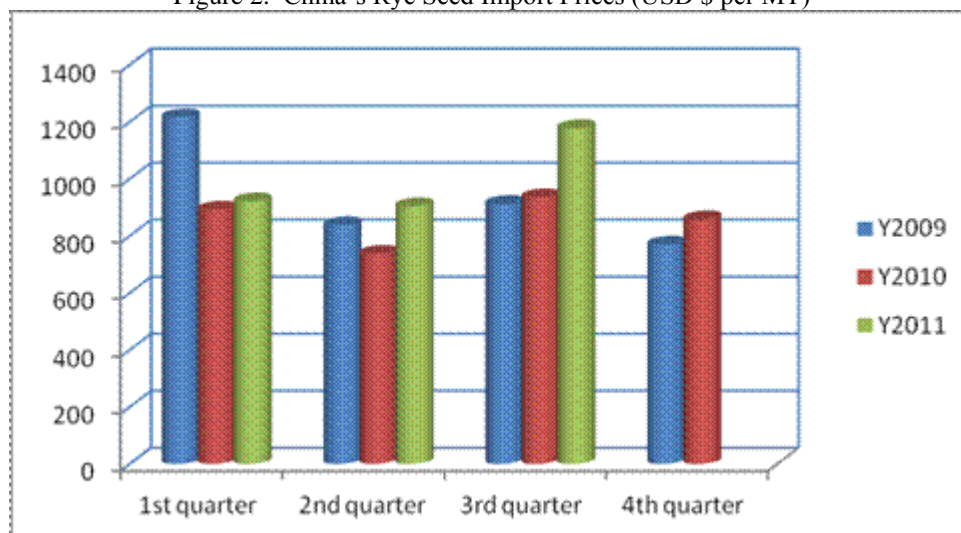


(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

For MY 2011/12, China's rye seed imports are forecast at 14,000 MT, a 4 percent increase due to strong demand in the feed sector. Rye seed is reportedly a popular feed for poultry, fish and dairy. China's grassland policies also may boost demand. That being said, high prices may affect its price competitiveness with other feed ingredients. According to China Customs, in the third quarter of 2011 rye seed import prices increased 26 percent from the same period last year (see figure 2 below). For MY 2010/11, the United States comprised over 80 percent of China's total rye seed imports.

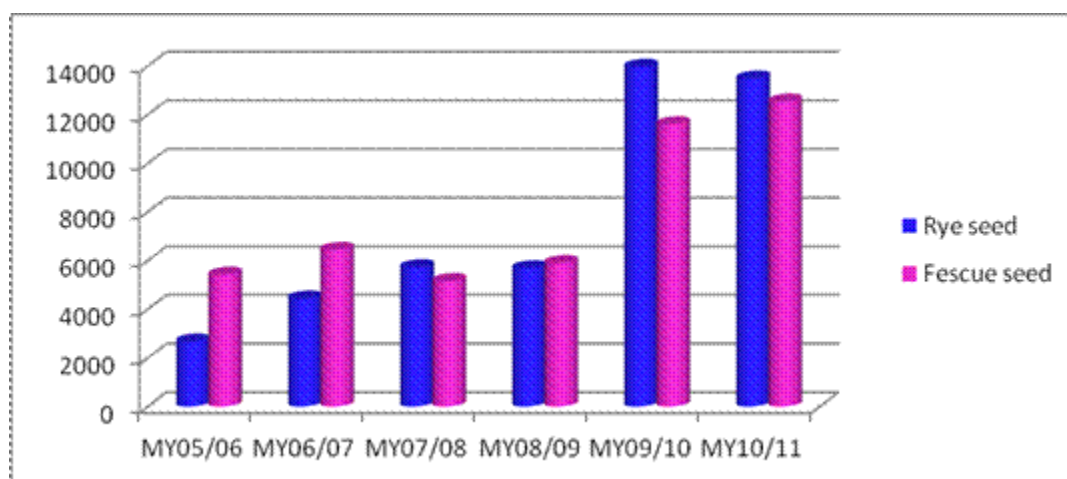
In MY 2011/12, China's fescue seed imports are forecast at 13,800 MT, a 10 percent rise due to strong demand in landscaping. Fescue is widely used in landscaping for property and road construction. Industry contacts expect first and second tier city landscape construction to foment further demand. In MY 2010/11, U.S. fescue seed comprised over 90 percent of China's total fescue seed imports.

Figure 2. China's Rye Seed Import Prices (USD \$ per MT)



(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

Figure 3. China's Rye Grass and Fescue Seed Imports (MT)



(Source: Global Trade Atlas)

Sunflower Seed Imports to Decline on Lower Planted Acreage and High Stocks

In MY 2010/11, China imported 3,824 MT of sunflower seed (H.S. code 12060010), a 17 percent increase on expectations of strong demand. However, many farmers reportedly substituted sunflower acreage with corn on expectations of relatively higher profit margins due to strong corn prices. This generated high domestic stock levels for sunflower seeds. For MY 2011/12, China's sunflower seed imports are forecast to decline on high stocks and continued low planted acreage due to high corn prices. In 2011, industry sources reported that sunflower acreage declined 10 to 15 percent in Inner Mongolia, the largest sunflower producing province, and many believe total domestic acreage will continue to fall in 2012. The United States is the largest supplier of sunflower seeds to China, accounting for over 90 percent of China's total imports in MY 2010/11.

Vegetable Seed Imports Rise on Strong Domestic Demand

For MY 2011/12, China's vegetable seed imports are forecast at 8,500 MT, a 5 percent increase from last year on strong domestic demand. Although China produces many domestic vegetable seed varieties, imported seeds are primarily used for greenhouse production, and marketed to customers that demand higher quality. Many of these seeds are used to produce organic or green foods, which demand a higher price premium (these products are marketed for their higher quality and food safety (e.g. less pesticide residues)). Imported seeds costs reportedly are 10 times higher than domestic varieties. Indonesia, Thailand, Italy, and New Zealand are major vegetable seed suppliers to China, accounting for over 70 percent of China's total vegetable seed imports in MY 2010/11.

Seed Exports to Fall due to Rising Production Costs

For MY 2011/12, China's seed exports are forecast to decline 3 percent to 32,000 MT on higher production costs, which is expected to dampen demand in foreign markets. In MY 2010/11, rice seed (H.S. code 10061011) and vegetable and fruit seed exports account for 65 and 15 percent of China's total seed exports. Prices for all 3 commodities increased from 18 to 38 percent from last year. Industry sources expect production costs, which include fertilizer, pesticide, and labor, to continue to rise.

Policy:

Chinese Seed Industry Reform: Vertical Integration Incentives

In April 2011, for the first time in history the State Council released a document specifically to develop and reform the domestic seed industry. It is entitled: Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of the Modern Seed Industry. Some industry contacts believe it means that the Chinese government now wants to focus on developing the seed industry to help realize China's food security goals. The document provides 2 key points: 1) encourages enterprises to vertically integrate business into a model that includes breeding research, production, distribution, and marketing. Qualified vertically integrated business would potentially pay less taxes and have access to an expedited seed variety registration called the green channel; and 2) by the end of the 12th 5 year plan (2015) China will prohibit universities and research institutions from commercializing product in order to incentivize public researchers and scientists to enter the private sector. Please refer to Gain Report CH11025 for full translation of the above-mentioned document.

Although the document states that qualified vertically integrated enterprises will be able to take advantage of the "green channel," MOA officials indicated that the specific policy details are not yet available. MOA is currently revising the Seed Registration Regulation, and the tenants of the "green channel" are expected to be included in this document.

In order to implement the State Council decree, the Ministry of Finance is expected to establish the "Modern Seed Industry Development Fund," which, according to the General Administration of Tax, will provide tax exemptions for vertically integrated enterprises, and give these businesses the opportunity to acquire a favorable interest rate from the Agriculture Development Bank.

MOA's New Seed Licensing Regulation: Mergers and Acquisitions and Limitations to Biotech Licensing

In August 2011, MOA released its final version entitled: "Administrative Measures on the License of Seed Production and Operation," (see Gain Report CH12010) which stipulates that seed companies must comply with minimal capital requirements (fixed and/or liquid) in order to register for a production and/or operation license. Although the capital requirements vary depending on the level of vertical integration, it is expected to incentivize smaller seed companies to consolidate/merge their operations or exit the business (China reportedly has over 8,000 seed companies, and only 1 percent are vertically integrated). The final version does not directly address how enterprises can acquire production and operation licenses for genetically modified seeds, and states that additional measures or regulations will be forthcoming.

In late September 2011, MOA released another document entitled: "Regulations on the License of Production and Operation of GM Cotton Seed," which provides guidance on how to acquire a license only for GM cotton seed. MOA authorities indicated that the regulations would be revised if other GM seeds, such as corn and rice, complete the variety seed registration process. MOA officials have previously said that GM corn and rice may not complete the variety seed registration process for 5 years or longer (See Gain Report CH11050).

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection

Although China has IPR laws and regulations, IPR infringement and counterfeit cases continue to be an ongoing issue. Seed sold in counterfeit packages identical to legitimate brand names is the most frequent problem for seed companies. Other IPR crimes include theft of seed/germplasm from production fields or facilities that is then bred and marketed by other companies. Seed companies also have reported consumer demands for restitution for "inferior quality" seeds sold by counterfeiters.

Plant Variety Protection (PVP) Background and Development

On October 1, 1999, China legally recognized the 1978 version of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). From 1999 to September 30, 2011, China's PVP office has accepted PVP applications from

both foreign and domestic entities. Out of the total 8,487 PVP applications, 3,713 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 55 percent of the applications, which was significantly higher than for domestic seed enterprises and individuals (only 38 percent of total applications).

Within the last 3-4 years, foreign companies have taken a greater interest in submitting PVP applications to China. 69 out of the 537 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 214 new plant varieties in China (190 applications are flower varieties). The United States ranks second with 132 PVP applications (103 applications are corn varieties).

Table 4. MOA PVP Applications and Approvals

Plant	Applications				Approvals	
	CY 2009	CY 2010	2011(up to Sep. 30)	Grand Total	2011(up to Sep. 30)	Grand Total
Rice	221	372	186	2,470	92	1,240
Corn	295	329	179	2,854	67	1,434
Wheat	67	88	85	756	43	363
Cotton	26	51	21	302	7	116
Soybean	66	59	35	350	2	125
Other major crops	84	76	52	466	15	166
Vegetable	53	91	66	459	7	131
Flower	143	90	85	567	1	77
Fruit	32	37	15	230	6	61
Others (pasture and tea)	5	13	2	33	0	0
Total	992	1,206	726	8,487	240	3,713

(Source: MOA PVP Office)

Table 5. MOA PVP Applicants

Applicants	Applications				Approvals	
	CY 2009	CY 2010	2011(up to Sep. 30)	Grand Total	2011(up to Sep. 30)	Grand Total
Chinese research institutes	470	508	307	4,058	149	2,009
Chinese enterprises	277	426	290	2,776	48	1,170
Chinese universities/colleges	74	104	43	646	22	307
Chinese individuals	67	52	42	470	16	158
Foreign enterprises	89	107	41	482	2	66
Foreign individuals	11	6	0	32	1	1
Foreign universities/colleges	4	3	2	19	2	2
Foreign research institutes	0	0	1	4	0	0
Total	992	1,206	726	8,487	240	3,713

(Source: MOA PVP Office)

Biotechnology Policy:

In November 27, 2009, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) granted biosafety certificates to two insect resistant rice varieties and a high phytase corn variety. In addition to the biosafety certificates, both products must still complete the plant variety registration process before they can be officially commercialized. MOA has mentioned that because these are GM crops, the variety registration process may take up to 5 years or possibly longer. Please refer to Gain Report CH11050 for more information on China’s biotechnology developments.

Marketing:

China’s onerous investment, import, and marketing laws and regulations for the planting seed sector remain unchanged. The country’s policy on foreign investment in the seed sector prevents any investment by foreign enterprises in genetically engineered planting seed sector, while investment for “main crop” varieties is limited to a minority share. Many foreign seed companies, however, have established representative offices in China. When introducing new varieties to China, companies usually demonstrate seed quality in trial plots before they decide which varieties to market to farmers. Demonstration trials are the best way to showcase farmers the advantages of newly developed varieties. It is also effective to provide free seeds to farmers or farmer cooperatives for trial planting. In general, farmers purchase seeds from local county or village level seed stations. Seed vendors mainly promote the seeds that have the highest profit margins; therefore, it is important to note that price is an important concern when selling seeds to small-scale household farmers.

Trade shows are another way to expose farmers to new varieties. For example, China’s National Agriculture Technology Extension Center/MOA and China Seed Association sponsor an annual national seed fair with support from the leading (mainly domestic) seed companies. Many regional (one or several provinces) or specialized (such as vegetable or oilseeds seed fairs) are held regularly, such as China (Shouguang) International Vegetable Science and Technology Fair.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics :

Table 1. Hybrid corn seed PSD table

1,000 MT	2009		2010		2011	
	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011	
	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data
Area Harvested (ha)	223,000	223,000	259,000	259,000		273,300
Beginning Stocks	450	450	430	430		400
Production	1,120	1,120	1,150	1,150		1,360
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	1,570	1,570	1,580	1,580		1,760
MY Exports	0	0	0	0		0
Domestic Consumption	1,140	1,140	1,130	1,180		1,180
Ending Stocks	430	430	430	400		580
Total Distribution	1,570	1,570	1,580	1,580		1,760

Table 2. Hybrid rice seed PSD table

1,000 MT	2009	2010	2011
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	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011	
	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data
Area Harvested (ha)	91,000	91,000	100,000	100,000		112,000
Beginning Stocks	47	47	47	23		26
Production	237	237	254	271		290
MY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	284	284	301	294		316
MY Exports	19	21	17	23		16
Domestic Consumption	218	240	251	245		250
Ending Stocks	47	23	41	26		50
Total Distribution	284	284	301	294		316

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

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume (MT)			Value (Thousand US\$)		
HS Code	Planting Seeds	MY08/09	2009/10	2010/11	MY08/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Total	28,691	47,865	50,993	149,307	202,311	250,873
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	122	223	257	2,248	3,952	4447
10061011	Rice, long grain	0	0	0	0	0	0
10061019	Rice, other	0	4	0	1	36	0
10070010	Sorghum	1	18	0	2	32	3
10089010	Other cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0
12010010	Soybean seeds	0	0	0	2	5	3
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	0	0	0	0	0	0
12060010	Sunflower	1,855	3,266	3,824	18,315	38,058	48,163
12072010	Cotton	0	1	2	2	3	6
12091000	Sugar beet	899	799	978	8,519	7,952	12,034
120921	Alfalfa	180	254	402	494	900	1,360
120922	Clover	1,847	1,891	1,595	7,294	5,741	5,082
120923	Fescue	5,987	11,603	12,538	9,339	11,598	12,186
120924	Kentucky	2,609	3,845	5,361	9,585	11,076	14,807
120925	Rye grass	5,681	13,965	13,481	6,922	11,531	12,269
120930	Herbaceous	28	25	48	4,598	5,547	7,753
12092990	Other Forage	799	230	3	1,798	359	35
120999	Fruit, Melon and Other	2,184	3,921	4,432	11,948	15,083	18,541
120991	Vegetable	6,499	7,820	8,072	68,240	90,438	114,184

Source: Global Trade Atlas

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

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume (MT)	Value (Thousand US\$)
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HS Code	Planting seeds	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
	Total	14,334	31,440	34,335	48,929	82,239	111,206
10019010	Wheat	0	0		0	0	0
10020010	Rye	0	0		0	0	0
10030010	Barley	0	0		0	0	0
10040010	Oats	0	0		0	0	0
100510	Corn	0	0		0	0	0
10061011	Rice, long grain	0	0		0	0	0
10061019	Rice, other	0	0		0	0	0
10070010	Sorghum	0	0		0	0	0
10089010	Other cereals	0	0		0	0	0
12010010	Soybean	0	0		0	0	0
12021010	Peanut	0	0		0	0	0
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	0	0		0	0	0
12059010	Rape/Colza, nes	0	0		0	0	0
12060010	Sunflower	1,099	2,560	3,463	10,966	29,566	43,746
12072010	Cotton	0	0	0	1	0	0
12091000	Other sugar beet	0	0	0	0	0	0
120921	Alfalfa	2	30	109	4	126	424
120922	Clover	76	456	598	363	1,335	1,870
120923	Fescue	5,167	10,597	11,568	8,132	10,453	11,085
120924	Kentucky	2,426	3,463	5,208	9,057	10,331	14,499
120925	Rye grass	4,116	11,792	10,818	4,520	8,941	9,090
120930	Herbaceous	3	5	6	2,224	2,085	2,531
12092990	Other forage	141	59	1	944	206	23
120999	Fruit, Melon & Other	1,080	2,308	2,272	6,238	9,146	11,406
120991	Vegetable	224	170	292	6,480	10,050	16,532

Source: Global Trade Atlas

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

Clover Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120922			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	76	456	598
Denmark	193	891	375
Australia	367	245	269
Argentina	20	65	194
Canada	298	142	139
New Zealand	892	91	20
Others		0	0
Total	1847	1891	1595
Fescue Seeds Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120923			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	5167	10597	11568
Canada	566	624	524
Denmark	159	381	444
Others	5	0	2
Total	5897	11603	12538
Kentucky Seeds Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120924			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	2,426	3,463	5,208
Denmark	182	329	128
Canada	0	52	25
Total	2,609	3,845	5,361
Rye Grass Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120925			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	4116	11792	10818
Canada	1367	1330	1658
Denmark	180	611	841
New Zealand	6	148	142
Germany	11	68	22
Netherlands	0	16	0
Total	5681	13965	13481

Sunflower Planting Seed Imports Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 12060010			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	1,099	2,560	3,463
Chile	265	282	169
Argentina	82	72	111
Australia	92	75	62
France	66	236	13
Others	251	40	5
Total	1,855	3,266	3,824
Fruit, Melon and Other Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120999			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
United States	1,080	2,308	2,272
Canada	297	552	585
Denmark	162	312	526
Argentina	179	248	425
Australia	166	136	265
Taiwan	99	225	189
Others	201	137	167
Total	2,184	3,921	4,432
Vegetable Import Volume and Major Origins (in MT) 120991			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
Indonesia	1,383	2,003	1,603
Thailand	1,427	949	1,514
Italy	873	1,603	1,477
New Zealand	216	482	1,068
Denmark	1,051	1,139	749
Japan	444	437	461
United States	224	170	292
Vietnam	85	403	242
Australia	355	205	218
Others	439	428	449
Total	6,499	7,820	8,072

Source: Global Trade Atlas

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

	MY(Jul-Jun)	Volume(MT)			Value(Thousand US\$)		
HS Code	Planting Seeds	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
	Total	36,612	33,691	33,124	140,468	158,348	186,826
10019010	Wheat	0	0	5	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	292	534	161	521	816	498
10061011	Rice Long Grain	15,759	17,421	21,384	30,347	37,431	54,144
10061019	Rice Other	7,927	4,061	2,625	15,464	9,050	6,607
10070010	Sorghum	40	14	6	92	184	89
10089010	Other Cereals	2	1	0	1	1	0
12010010	Soybeans	37	34	61	117	105	204
12021010	Peanuts	19	0	0	19	0	0
12051010	Rape/Colza, low erucic acid	49	68	0	218	382	0
12059010	Rape/Colza, n es	0	10	0	0	56	1
12060010	Sunflower Planting	531	1,825	297	1,351	5,470	1,154
12072010	Cotton Planting	106	147	329	741	766	1,583
120921	Alfalfa	702	346	1,390	1,397	777	5,051
120922	Clover	0	0	0	2	1	0
120923	Fescue	0	0	0	0	0	3
120924	Kentucky	0	0	9	0	0	58
120925	Rye Grass	13	5	4	87	18	10
120930	Herbaceous	824	995	972	11,562	11,449	13,308
12091000	Sugar Beet	1	1	1	3	6	14
12092910	Other Sugar Beet	3	6	11	7	23	41
12092990	Other Forage	4,533	2,481	759	6,788	3,670	2,814
120991	Vegetable	4,095	4,125	3,600	57,569	70,821	78,856
120999	Fruit, Melon and Other	1,679	1,617	1,510	14,182	17,322	22,391

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Table 7. China's Major Seed Exports and Major Countries of Origin

Rice, Long Grain Export Volume and Major Destinations (in MT) 10061011			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
Vietnam	6,136	8,188	8,590
Pakistan	1,940	3,943	5,775
Bangladesh	3,754	3,334	3,396
Indonesia	3,275	1,184	2,413
Philippines	625	742	1,172
Others	28	30	39
Total	15,759	17,421	21,384
Rice Other Exports Volume and Major Destinations (in MT) 10061019			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
Indonesia	1,719	1,998	1,623
Bangladesh	4,924	228	503
Philippines	625	1,015	222
Pakistan	602	752	162
Others	57	68	115
Total	7,927	4,061	2,625
Vegetable Seed Exports in Volume and Major Destinations (in MT)120991			
Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
Netherlands	614	658	678
United States	455	529	536
Korea South	451	471	434
Japan	574	455	401
Vietnam	283	231	227
Taiwan	328	260	196
Italy	180	209	173
France	153	180	144
Thailand	194	341	139

Hong Kong	180	172	139
Russia	84	74	103
Others	598	543	427
Total	4,095	4,125	3,600

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Fruit/melon Seed Exports in Volume and Major Destinations
(in MT)120999

Country	MY08/09	MY09/10	MY10/11
Korea South	657	909	733
Japan	307	257	306
Netherlands	85	100	126
United States	48	64	67
France	36	25	54
Pakistan	124	27	39
Others	421	234	182
Total	1,679	1,617	1,510

Source: Global Trade Atlas