

III-1 Registration status

III-1.1 Nicosulfuron technical

ISK. is the first company to register nicosulfuron technical in China in 2001 with 90%TC. Forbidden by patent, Chinese company can only register nicosulfuron technical in 2007.

There are XX companies registered XX times of nicosulfuron technical as of April 12th, 2010. Each company has an active registration except Jiangsu Tianrong Group as the registration belongs to its subsidy of Jiangsu Tianyi Chemical Co., Ltd.

Table III-1.1.1 Registration situation of nicosulfuron technical as of April 12th, 2010

No.	Company	Certificate number	Content	Validity date	Deadline
1	Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd.	PD371-2001	90%	2006.10.23	2011.10.23
2	Jiangsu Kuaida Agrochemical Co., Ltd.	XX	XX	XX	XX
3	Jiangsu Fengshan Group Co., Ltd.	XX	XX	XX	XX
...
36	Henan Xinke Chemical Co., Ltd.	XX	XX	XX	XX

Source: ICAMA, CCM International

III-2 Factors influencing this industry

The factors influencing nicosulfuron industry are showed in the following table:

Table III-2.1 Factors influence China's nicosulfuron industry

Factors	Influence
Competition from other herbicides	XX
XX	XX

Source: CCM International

III-5.2 China

There are XX companies registered nicosulfuron technical as of April 12th, 2010. But only XX companies produce nicosulfuron technical in 2010, including one company-Jintan Wish Chemical Co., Ltd.(Jintan Wish) which has not registered nicosulfuron technical yet.

Table III-5.2.1 Basic information of nicosulfuron technical manufacturers

No.	English name	Abbreviation	Location	Situation	Start year
Vi-1.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.3	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.4	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.5	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.6	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
...	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-2.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-2.2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-3.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Source: CCM International

Table III-5.2.2 Production situation of nicosulfuron technical manufacturers

No.	Abbreviation	Content	Capacity, 2010	Output 2009	Output 2008	Output 2007
Vi-1.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.3	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.4	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.5	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Vi-1.6	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
...	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-2.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-2.2	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
VI-3.1	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Source: CCM International

IV-3 Market situation in the past years

ISK began to promote nicosulfuron formulation-4% SC in China in the middle period of the 1990s' with the brand name of 'Yunongle'. It was intensively promoted in the places where have plenty of corn planting areas with high planting technology, such as Heilongjiang, Jilin and part of Liaoning.

The sales volume was restricted by its high price and high cost, though peasants accepted its advantages, such as good weed control effect and high safety etc.

Until the later period of the 1990s, nicosulfuron began to receive some acceptance in the Northeast China. And then, 'Yunongle' began to be promoted in the Northern China and Northwest China.

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After patent expiration, Chinese manufacturers not only hastily registered nicosulfuron technical, but also produce nicosulfuron technical. The output in 2009 reached XX tonnes with growth rate of XX%. And in 2008, the growth rate also reached XX%.

IV-3.3 Markets by region

Nicosulfuron is mainly used as 4% OF or mixed with atrazine. Mixed formulation has better effect than single formulations. 1,200~1,500ml 4% OF is needed for a hectare of corn field.

Nicosulfuron is mainly used in the places where have plenty of corn planting areas, such as Heilongjiang, Jilin and Shandong etc. The main reasons why manufacturers want to promote nicosulfuron in these places is that the high potential there and peasants there want to buy nicosulfuron as they have large area corn field which using nicosulfuron will reduce cost.

Heilongjiang, Jilin, Shandong, Hebei and Henan are the top five consumers of nicosulfuron. They captured XX% of total consumption in 2009,

As nicosulfuron is promoted in these places for many years, peasants there have mastered the correct application technology of nicosulfuron and know the excellent weed control effect of it. As a result, they will meet less pesticide harm and accept nicosulfuron well. So the drought in 2009, though reduced nicosulfuron's weed control effect, had no impact on the sales of nicosulfuron in these places.

Table IV-3.3.1 Consumption volume of nicosulfuron in 2009

Province	Planting area, '000 hectares	Consumption, tonne
Heilongjiang	XX	XX
Jilin	XX	XX
Shandong	XX	XX
Hebei	XX	XX
Henan	XX	XX
Inner Mongolia	XX	XX
Liaoning	XX	XX
Shanxi	XX	XX
Yunnan	XX	XX
Sichuan	XX	XX
Shaanxi	XX	XX
Others	XX	XX
Total	XX	XX

Source: CCM International

Remark: consumption volume is converted into 95% nicosulfuron technical