GENERAL SURVEYS

Crop Production

In 2011, we achieved great results beyond expectation in the development of grain and crop production and realized a good beginning of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

1. Grain Production Achieved the Eighth Consecutive Growth

In 2011, grain output hit a record, reached 571. 208 million tons, increased by 24. 73 million tons as compared with the previous year, stepped on a new stage of 550 million tons for the first time and realized the growth for the eighth consecutive year in total output for the first time in the past half century. In these eight years, the cumulative production increase was 140. 5 million tons, and it has been a period with the largest increase range of grain production since the founding of new China. Grain output has reached more than 500 million tons for 5 years for the first time which indicates the overall grain production capacity of our country has stepped on the new stage of 500 million tons stably. In 2011, grain output showed comprehensive and balanced yield. Summer grain crops, early season rice and autumn grain crops had good harvests in every season. Sown area, overall output and per unit yield increased comprehensively. The production of rice, wheat and corn all increased. The total output of the three major grains exceeded 500 million tons for the first time.

2. Commercial Crop Production Increased Comprehensively

When grain production achieved the eighth consecutive growth, commercial crop has realized first comprehensive production increase since the new century. Cotton production reversed the situation of decline for three consecutive years, reaching an output of 6. 59 million tons, increasing by 630 000 tons. The production of oil-bearing crops remained growth for the fourth consecutive year with an output of 33. 07 million tons, increasing by 770 000 tons. Sugar-bearing crops resumed development with an output of 125 million tons, increasing by 5. 08 million tons. The sown area, overall output and per unit yield of vegetables increased in the same pace with the output of 679 million tons, increasing by 28. 3 million tons. Fruit, tea and other commercial crops kept a momentum of stable production, with the output increasing by more than 4 percent.

3. Both Production and Efficiency of Crop Production Increased

The production of grain and commercial crops increased comprehensively. The market price of most products was reasonable. Export trade increased substantially and crop production income improved significantly. According to customs statistics, from January to December in 2011, the export of horticultural crops reached 15. 44 million tons in total, increasing by 7 percent on year-on-year basis; amount of exports reached 18. 5 billion U. S. dollars, increasing by 20. 4 percent on year-on-year basis. According to statistics, 5 major commercial crops including cotton, sugar-bearing crops, vegetables, fruit and tea, reached the output value of 1. 83 trillion yuan, increasing by 14. 4 percent. In 2011, farmers' income increased by 400 yuan per capita in crop production, accounting for almost 40 percent of the increment of rural per capita net income.

4. Support of Policies Was Strengthened

In 2011, the central government increased 4 billion yuan of reward fund for major grain-producing counties. In addition to implementing general reward policy of transfer payment in major grain-producing counties, the central government also gave appropriate rewards for the part of increased production. Specific to the natural

disasters in producing areas, the central government resolutely introduced various subsidy policies and the amount of fund reached 4. 8 billion yuan. Meanwhile, the fund scale for realizing high yield and standard parks construction also increased substantially. In 2011, the high frequency and strong force of the policies introduced by the central government to support grain and agricultural production significantly exceeded those in previous years, which greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the local government and peasants.

5. Significant Effects of Anti-Disaster and Disaster Relief

In the face of the frequent occurrence of natural disasters, the agricultural sectors at all levels strengthened monitoring and early warning and vigorously promoted scientific disaster prevention and mitigation. From the central to the local, there were more than 30 000 government functionaries from agricultural sectors and 160 thousand agricultural experts and technicians going down to the grass roots to conduct technical guidance. We realized drought control and reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain crops in northern winter wheat regions, and ensured the implementation of areas for middle-season rice and the recovery production increase of early season rice in the middle and lower basins along the Yangtze River. Drought losses were effectively mitigated in the southwest region. The agricultural sectors at all levels strengthened pest and disease monitoring and prevention and control guidance and minimized the hazards and losses caused by the pest.

6. Powerful Supports of Science and Technology Service

The Ministry of Agriculture formulated and issued 14 technical guiding opinions in the whole year of 2011 which proposed management measures on the basis of time, places and crops and explored effective ways for the fine management of the whole process of grain production. We carried out pilots in 500 villages of 50 counties for the creation of high production of grain, which drove large-sized balanced increase of grain production. The standard parks of horticultural crops increased from 200 to 600. We also implemented designated business of highly toxic pesticides and real-name medicine purchasing pilots in major producing counties of dominant production areas of vegetable, and promoted steady improvement of the quality level in dominant production areas of vegetable, fruit and tea. The area under the specialized unified pest and disease control reached 43. 3 million hectares, increasing by 8. 7 million hectares as compared with the previous year. The area with soil testing and formulated fertilization reached 80 million hectares, increasing by 6. 7 million hectares.

(Department of Crop Production,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Forestry

In 2011, we started the second phase of natural forest resources protection project, completed the forestation of 6.138 million hectares and voluntary planting of 2.514 billion trees, and achieved forestry output value of 3.06 trillion yuan. The development of national forestry reform made new progress and achievements.

1. Forestry Reform Made Significant Progress

(1) Clarification of property rights was basically completed. The collective forests with defined rights were 173.3 million hectares, accounting for 95 percent of the total area collective forests; certification area was 151 million hectares, accounting for 87 percent of the total area of the forests with defined rights; 97.85 million copies of forest right certificates were issued and 83.79 million rural households got forest right certificates.

(2) Supporting reform was gradually deepened. The forest right mortgage loan in 26 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) was 45.6 billion yuan. The insured area of forest insurance in 21 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) was 26 million hectares and the insurance premium was 430 million yuan. Totally 200 demonstration counties with specialized farmers' forestry cooperatives were determined and cooperative economic organizations were more than 100 thousand. The forest right management service agencies above the county level nationwide reached more than 980.

(3) Under-forest economy developed rapidly. We convened National Under-Forest Economy Site Meeting, summarized and popularized the practice and experience of more than 100 typical counties.

(4) The effectiveness of forest reform showed comprehensively. The impacts of forest reform on promoting forestry development, increasing employment income and other aspects became more prominent. In many major forestry counties, the forestry income has accounted for more than half of the net income of farmers and the reform purpose of ecological protection and benefiting farmers has been achieved.

(5) Reform pilot of state-owned forest farms and state-owned forest areas were carried out steadily. We formulated and introduced the document of "Measures for the Administration of the State-Owned Forest Farms", initially specified the central supportive policies for the reform of state-owned forest farms and conducted reform pilot of state-owned forest farms in seven provinces.

2. Notable Effectiveness of Ecological Construction

(1) Forestation had steady progress. We issued the document of "National Forestation Planning Outline (2011-2020)", started revise work of "State Council: Implementation Measures for Launching Nationwide Voluntary Tree-Planting Campaign". We strengthened unified management, technical guidance, inspection and assessment of forest tending operations. A number of provincial-level construction projects were pushed forward.

(2) Key projects were further implemented. The State Council held the Working Meeting of the Natural Forest Protection Project, launched the second phase of the protection project of natural forest resources, to which the investment was more than 244 billion yuan in total. The inter-ministerial joint conference for the consolidation of returning farmland to forest was held, and we adjusted specialized planning for the same purpose. We organized and implemented the tasks of supporting forestation on barren hills and wastelands and closing the land for refores-

tation for 510 000 hectares. The document of "Overall Program of Returning Farmland to Forest in Major Ecological Areas" was formulated and reported, and the assessment of state-level task of more than 1.533 million hectares and provincial-level task of more than 3.133 million hectares was completed. We also conducted development strategy study of the Three-North Project and evaluation of the fourth phase of the project, and formulated the "Planning for the Fifth Phase of Three-North Shelter Forestation Project". We started three construction pilots of planted forest bases in Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Shaanxi.

(3) Anti-desertification made important progress. The sand storm source control project for Beijing and Tianjin completed the control task for 760 000 hectares. The control project of rocky desertification was launched officially and the construction range extended to 200 counties. Two project plans in Gansu and Xinjiang were approved. We also started the second rocky desertification monitoring. We carried out comprehensive examination of the anti-desertification objectives and responsibilities of the provincial-level governments at the end of their terms of service.

(4) Management of forest seedlings significantly strengthened. The document of "Administrative Measures for National Major Forest Seed Bases" was formulated and the second batch of the national major forest seed bases was determined. Totally 25 million kilograms of seeds and more than 30 billion nursery stocks were produced in 2011.

3. The Protection and Management of Resources Was Strengthened Comprehensively

(1) The protection of forest resources was increased notably. The formulation of provincial-level forest land protection and utilization planning was basically completed, and the formulation of county-level forest land protection and utilization planning and the settling of forest land were pushed forward steadily. The document of "Norm Administrative Measures for Forest Land Occupation and Expropriation" was issued. The document of "Administrative Measures for Carried Forward of Cutting Limit of Commercial Forest" was introduced. The annual inspection and law enforcement supervision of wood transportation was carried out. The document of "Evaluation Implementation Plan for Forest Growth Indicators" was formulated. Sustainable forest operation and management pilots were launched in 200 county-level units. Inspection of law enforcement and special monitoring were conducted in 559 county-level units. The establishment of responsibility system for the target of protecting and developing forest resources and inspection of implementation were carried out in 80 counties for the first time.

(2) Wetland protection was pushed forward solidly. We formulated and completed implementation planning of national wetland protection during the Twelfth Five-Year. The document of "Interim Measures for Subsidies Management of Wetland Conservation" was formulated. The survey work of national wetland resources was completed by more than 80%. Totally 42 national wetland protection projects were implemented. Totally 330 000 hectares of wetland protection areas were added, and 23 000 hectares of wetlands were restored. In addition, 4 international major wetlands and 68 national wetland parks were added. The document of "Ecological Regime Communique of International Major Wetland in China" was issued.

(3) Bio-diversity protection was strengthened. In 2011, 18 new forestry nature reserves were added with the area of 108 700 hectares and the total number of nature reserves reached 2 053. The document of "Notice of Further Strengthening the Construction Management of Forest Nature Reserves" was issued and the document of "Rescue and Protection Works Plan for Rare National Wild Plants(2011-2015)" was

formulated. Rescue and protection pilot was launched. The second survey work of national terrestrial and wild animals and key protected wild plant resources and the fourth survey work of national giant panda were conducted.

4. Forestry Industry Flourished

(1) The industry scale continued to expand. In 2011, 686 700 hectares of fast-growing and high-yielding forest and cultivation project of special forest was implemented. The formulation of "National Wood Strategic Reserve Production Base Planning" was launched. The artificial board production reached 165 million cubic meters, and wood and bamboo floor production reached 490 million square meters nationwide, increasing by 7.7 percent and 2.2 percent on year-on-year basis respectively. The output of special economic forest products reached 126 million tons.

(2) Industrial structure optimized constantly. The proportion of primary, secondary and tertiary forest industry adjusted from 39:52:9 of 2010 to 36:54:10. The import and export trade volume of national fo-rest products reached 116 billion U. S. dollars, increasing by 23.6 percent on year-on-year basis.

(3) Emerging industry developed rapidly. In 2011, 213 300 hectares of oil camellia forest were newly created and more than 300 000 hectares of low-yield forest were transformed. The national flower planting area reached 917 300 hectares and the flower sales volume reached 82.6 billion yuan. In 2011, 13 new national forest parks were built and the total number reached 759. The tourism of forest parks throughout the country reached the total social output value of more than 240 billion yuan, increasing by more than 10 percent on year-on-year basis.

5. Emergency Response Capacity Improved Significantly

(1) Forest fire was prevented and controlled effectively. By the end of November in 2011, there were 5 331 fire disasters, 26 000 hectares of affected forest area and 92 casualties throughout the country, decreasing by 28 percent, 42 percent and 15 percent respectively on year-on-year basis.

(2) Emergency disposal mechanism of sand storm became sound gradually. The inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for the emergency disposal of sand storm was perfected, and emergency guarding and 39 ground monitoring stations were strengthened.

(3) The forestry pest prevention and control was strengthened comprehensively. Working Conference of National Forestry Pest Prevention and Control was convened. The document of "Construction Plan of National Forestry Pest Prevention and Control(2011-2020)" was introduced. Formulation of disaster standards and construction of quarantine traceability information platform were implemented.

(4) Monitoring, prevention and control of wild animal epidemic sources and disease were pushed forward steadily. In 2011, 2 wild animal disease research centers were established.

6. Support and Security Ability Continued to Be Enhanced

(1) Forestry policies and investment achieved new breakthrough. The 2 indicators of forest coverage and stand volume, 12 major projects and forestry reform were listed into the National Twelfth Five-Year Plan. The document of "Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Forestry Development" was introduced. The pilot scope of forestry subsidy was expanded and the standards were improved. In 2011, the central government invested nearly 90 billion yuan in forestry directly, increasing by 50.3 percent over the average annual level during the period of Eleventh Five-Year Plan and increasing by 12.6 billion yuan over 2010.

(2) Forestry informatization achieved remarkable results. The Second Working Meeting of the National Forestry Informatization was conv-

ened. The document of "Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Forestry Informatization Development" was issued. The report named "Development Report of China's Forestry Informatization in 2011"was released. Pilot construction project for the comprehensive supervision and service system of forestry resources was implemented. The construction of the second batch of national forestry informatization demonstration provinces was launched.

(3) Science and technology supporting ability was gradually improved. Modern forestry topics were listed into rural science and technology plan of the Twelfth Five-Year. In 2011, 850 projects were organized and implemented and 6 scientific and technological achievements were awarded the National Science and Technology Progress Award. National key laboratory of tree genetics and breeding received approval and the construction began. The basic-level forestry stations guided and trained 150 000 foresters. The forestry technology extension stations above county level reached 2 638 and ecological positioning station reached 100 throughout the country. The document of "National Report of China's Forest Genetic Resources" was formulated.

(4) Legal system construction was strengthened significantly. Modification of "Forest Law", legislation of "Wetland Protection Ordinance" and other work were pushed forward steadily. The management system for law enforcement qualification of forest police was put into implementation. Two documents of "Administrative Measures for State-Level Forest Parks" and "Regulations of Borrowing Giant Panda for Domestic Exhibitions" were introduced.

(State Forestry Administration)

Animal Husbandry

In 2011, the total output of meat, eggs and milk, respectively, reached 79.578 million tons, 28.114 million tons and 38.107 million tons, increasing by 0.4 percent, 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent as compared with the previous year respectively. The price of animal products returned to be reasonable, which effectively protected the product supply of "vegetable basket" for urban and rural residents.

1. Live Pig Production Kept Stable

Live pig prices began to rise from the beginning of 2011, with a faster increase in May and June, and began to gradually fall back in September, with a slight rise at the end of December. The quantity of live pigs in stock had increased for nine consecutive months as of March, and the quantity of reproductive sow in stock had increased for eight consecutive months as of May. The quantity of live pigs in stock was 467.67 million head at the end of the year, with a year-on-year growth of 0.7 percent and the quantity of live pigs off-take was 661.7 million head throughout the year, with a year-on-year decline of 0.8 percent.

2. Poultry Production Maintained Stable while Beef and Mutton Output Declined

The egg output reached 28.114 million tons and poultry meat output reached 17.09 million tons throughout the year, with the year-on-year growth of 1.8 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. Beef and mutton prices continued to rise as of the beginning of May 2011 to the end of the year, with the accumulative increase of 12.9 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively. The total output of beef and mutton, respectively, reached 6.48 million tons and 3.93 million tons throughout the year of 2011, decreasing by 0.9 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

3. Continued Revitalization of Dairy Production

In 2011, the milk output was 36.56 million tons, with an increase of 2.2 percent throughout the year. The quantity of milk cows in stock at the end of the year was 14.4 million head, with an increase of 1.4 percent on year-on-year basis. The average price of raw milk was maintained at about 3.2 yuan/kg across the country, with a year-on-year growth of 10.6 percent. The loss ratio of farmers was 18.8 percent throughout the year, and was the lower level of past three years.

4. Steady Quality Improvement of Animal Husbandry Products

There were 11.4 thousand batches of raw milk sample in total accumulatively sampled and checked throughout the year, with melamine detection pass rate of 100 percent for the third consecutive year. Illegal usage in breeding areas was effectively curbed, with "clenbuterol" detection pass rate of 99.98 percent.

5. Sustained and Healthy Development of Feed Industry

The total industrial feed output reached 181 million tons nationwide, with a year-on-year growth of 11.7 percent. The sampling pass rate for the quality and safety indicators of feed reached 95.7 percent, with an increase of 1.8 percent. With continuous improvement of industrial concentration, the number of feed production enterprises was significantly reduced.

6. Grassland Protection and Construction Comprehensively Accelerated

In 2011, the comprehensive vegetation coverage degree in grassland reached 51 percent across the country. Natural fresh grass output of grassland exceeded 1 billion tons to 1.002 billion tons, with an increase of 2.7 percent. Grassland ecological protection subsidy incentive mechanism was fully launched and the total area of contracted grassland reached 242.6 million

hectares nationwide, with an increase of 22.6 million hectares as compared with the previous year. About 10.266 million hectares of grass growing modification were completed, with an increase of 3.6 million hectares. About 8.4 million hectares of grassland fence were constructed, with an increase of 2.4 million hectares. The area of banning grazing, resting grazing and rotational grazing was 258.07 million hectares, with an increase of 151.4 million hectares.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Fisheries

The national output of aquatic products in 2011 was about 56.0321 million tons, with a year-on-year growth of 4.28 percent; the net income per capita of fishermen was 10 011.65 yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 11.7 percent. At current prices, the total value of fishery economic output in the whole society was 1 500.501 billion yuan, with added value of 688.167 billion yuan; of this total, the fishery output value was 788.397 billion yuan, with added value of 442.076 billion yuan.

1. New Development of Modern Fishery Construction

We implemented 903 million yuan of central infrastructure investment in the fishery, with 600 million yuan invested in fishery administration and fishing port. We applied 300 million yuan of central financial transfer to the conservation of fishery resources. We implemented 100 million yuan of the central financial fund for fishery construction of "vegetable basket" project. Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Jiangxi, Guangdong and other provinces established a batch of modern fishery parks with financial special funds for modern agriculture development.

2. New Development of Fishery Production

(1) Rapid development was continued to be kept in healthy aquaculture. Various regions accelerated the planning of mudflat aquaculture as well as registration and certification of aquaculture right and strengthened the protection on the use right of mudflat aquaculture for fishermen. As of the end of 2011, there were 405 thousand copies of certificates issued nationwide, with registration area of 5.49 million hectares and registration rate of 79 percent.

(2) We vigorously promoted the standardized transformation of breeding ponds, created standardized and healthy aquaculture demonstration farm and promoted the concepts and technology of ecological healthy aquaculture. In 2011, national aquaculture area was 7 834.95 thousand hectares, with an increase of 2.48 percent on year-on-year basis. Of this total, mariculture area was 2 106.38 thousand hectares, with an increase of 1.23 percent; freshwater aquaculture area was 5 728.57 thousand hectares, with an increase of 2.95 percent. There were 839 newly-established aquaculture demonstration farms, and 226.67 thousand hectares of ponds accepted standardized transformation. The aquaculture output reached 40.232 6 million tons, with an increase of 5.08 percent on year-on-year basis, accounting for 71.8 percent of total output of aquatic products. Of this total, mariculture production was 15.513 3 million tons, with an increase of 4.66 percent, accounting for 53.35 percent of the total output of marine products; freshwater aquaculture output was 24.7193 million tons, with an increase of 5.34 percent, accounting for 91.72 percent of total output of freshwater products.

(3) Stable development was maintained in fishing industry. We further strengthened the management of fishing vessels and intensity control of marine fishing, adjusted industrial layout along with production and operation structures of the fishing industry, and cracked down illegal fishing practices. In addition, we actively promoted the equipment upgrades of fishing vessels, screened energy-saving fishing vessels and expanded the application of energy-saving technologies and energy-saving products. In 2011, the output of marine fishing (excluding offshore fishing) reached 12.419 4 million tons, with an increase of 3.19 percent, accounting for 42.71 percent of total output of marine products. Freshwater fishing output was 2.2323 million tons, with a decrease of 2.49 percent on year-

on-year basis, accounting for 8.28 percent of the total output of freshwater products; offshore fishing output reached 1.1478 million tons, with a year-on-year growth of 2.82 percent, accounting for 3.95 percent of total output of marine products.

3. New Breakthrough in Aquatic Products Market

(1) Quality and safety supervision for aquatic products was strengthened. The comprehensive test pass rate of origin and market of aquatic products reached 98.3 percent. There were no serious quality or safety incidents of aquatic products in 2011.

(2) Domestic aquatic products markets ran smoothly. The average price in aquatic products wholesale markets in 2011 was 18.24 yuan/kg, with an increase of 5 percent on year-on-year basis. Market turnover was 6.3 million tons with the value of 124.48 billion yuan, respectively increasing by 4.57 percent and 10.66 percent on year-on-year basis.

(3) International aquatic product trade was in sound situation and export trade rapidly grew. The total import and export volume of aquatic products in 2011 was 8.162 million tons, with the value of 25.81 billion U.S. dollars in total, reaching the year-on-year growth of 13.98 percent and 26.74 percent respectively. Of this total, the export volume was 3.912 million tons and export amount was 17.79 billion U.S. dollars, reaching the year-on-year growth of 17.17 percent and 28.65 percent respectively. The proportion of export amount accounted in total global aquatic products export amount reached 14.8 percent, ranking first in the world for the tenth consecutive year. The import volume was 4.249 million tons, and the import amount was 8.02 billion U.S. dollars, reaching the year-on-year growth of 11.18 percent and 22.71 percent respectively. The trade surplus amounted to 9.77 billion U.S. dollars, with the year-on-year growth of 34 percent.

4. New Breakthrough in Fishery Disaster Relief

In the spring and summer of 2011, five provinces including Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu suffered droughts and floods, resulting in heavy losses to the fishery production. The central finance timely allocated 400 million yuan to support fishery disaster relief. In addition to strengthening efforts on drought resisting and disaster reduction, the Ministry of Agriculture(MOA), together with other fishery departments in charge tried their best to facilitate aquaculture production development in non-disaster areas and implement large-scale breeding and releasing in order to stabilize national fisheries production. MOA submitted policies to the State Council for special instruction in terms of aquatic original fine breed engineering construction, pond standardized transformation, comfortable ashore housing projects for fishermen with boat as home, breeding and releasing of aquatic animals, fishing port construction and fishery policy-based insurance. The establishment and implementation of these policies laid a solid foundation for ability improvement of disaster prevention and reduction of fishery.

5. New Achievement in Fishery Resources Conservation

MOA and 16 provinces(municipalities) jointly carried out 17 times of breeding and releasing activities. Hence, over 1 750 times of aquatic life breeding and releasing activities were launched across the country, with 840 million yuan funds invested in breeding and releasing, 29.6 billion aquatic seeds and over 18 million aquatic wild animals released. We reviewed and announced 62 National Aquatic Germplasm Resources Protection Zones, making the total number of national zones to be 282. We actively carried out protection and relief work for key aquatic wildlife, and launched scientific propaganda month activity for aquatic wildlife conservation. We perfected the closed fishing and for-

bidden fishing system. Approved by the State Council, closed fishing system along the Pearl River was implemented as of 2011, covering 6 provinces (autonomous regions), involving 28 367 fishing vessels and 114 426 fishermen. We fully executed environmental evaluation system for engineerings involved in fishery, organized and reviewed 77 copies of environmental impact statements for engineerings involved in fishery as well as applied over 900 million yuan of resource and ecological compensation funds.

6. Fishery Safety Was Strengthened

(1) Quality and safety supervision for aquatic products was further strengthened. The national veterinary professional test for aquatic animal specialty was independently held for the first time. We started the implementation of quarantine pilot for aquatic seed in origin as well as rural fishery veterinary registration. Throughout the year of 2011, there was no major aquatic epidemic disease nationwide. The detection pass rate of aquatic products in origin reached 98. 3 percent through special treatment for prohibited drugs, toxic and harmful residues. Since we properly dealt with the impact of Japan' s Fukushima nuclear accident, strengthened the monitoring of key products and timely released information, consumers' worries were eliminated. No major quality or safety incidents of aquatic products took place throughout the year of 2011.

(2) National fisheries "Safe Production Year" activity was carried out in deep-going way. MOA promulgated and implemented the "Fishery Safety Production Work Plan", continued to carry out the "Peace Fishery Demonstration Counties" activity and selected 45 demonstration counties. A batch of marine fishery crew training institutions were identified and the entity responsibility of safety production for overseas fishing enterprise was further clarified. We carried out the investigation on the construction of national fishing vessels, fishing harbor and navigation mark to advance dynamic management information system of marine vessels. Meanwhile, we organized quality improvement action of marine products and fishing vessel training in major counties. Due to our active implementation of anti-typhoon and anti-disaster measures, no fishery casualties were resulted from 11 typhoons having landed on China' s coast throughout the year. We established the fishing vessel overwater accident monthly notification system, and further strengthened emergency duty, search and rescue. In 2011, the overall safety situation of fishing vessels was stable, with 1 829 organized salvage, 2 784 fishing vessels rescued and 14 103 fishermen saved, recovering economic losses of 780 million yuan.

(3) Different types of fishery events concerning foreign affairs were properly disposed. Due to strengthened patrol control and active implementation of fishing right protection, further achievement was fulfilled in normalized patrol in Diaoyu Islands sea waters and fishing convoy in Nansha Islands. Sino-Korea, Sino-Japan and Sino-Vietnamese fishery agreements were implemented smoothly. Sino-US, Sino-Korea, Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Russian joint patrols were successfully completed.

7. New Achievements in Fishery Administration

(1) Fishery patrol in exclusive economic zones, "Fishing Protection Actions" and other fishery administration work was continuously strengthened. Throughout the year of 2011, 63 fishery administration ships in total were organized for 293 times of patrols with 220 thousand sea miles of voyage.

(2) We went deep into the marine fishery law enforcement action of "Fishery Protection 2011". In the action, 220 thousand person-times of fishery law enforcement officers were involved, and 170 thousand fishing vessels were checked, and 14 thousand illegal fishing vessels were punished.

(3) Fishery law enforcement was strengthened

during closed fishing and forbidden fishing. We organized joint law enforcement action at 35 degrees of north latitude during marine summer fishing moratorium. We organized special rectification of spring closed finishing along the Yangtze River There were 188 illegal fishing vessel-times seized among 9 thousand fishing vessels checked during the closed fishing along the Pearl River. A two-month special rectification action for the Yangtze River illegal fishing operations was carried out. We implemented fishery administration enforcement inspection for natural conservation areas of aquatic organisms in 10 provinces(municipalities) in the Yangtze River basin for the first time, and investigated and punished illegal projects.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

Feed Industry

1. Steady Growth in Total Output

In 2011, the total output of commercial feed across the country was 181 million tons, increasing by 11.5 percent on year-on-year basis. Of this total, the output of compound feed was 149 million tons, increasing by 15 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of concentrated feed was 25.43 million tons, decreasing by 4 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of additive premix feed was 6.05 million tons, increasing by 4.5 percent on year-on-year basis. From the perspective of different varieties of feed, the output of pig feed was 68.3 million tons, increasing by 14.9 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of egg poultry feed was 31.73 million tons, increasing by 5.5 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of poultry feed was 52.83 million tons, increasing by 11.6 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of aquatic feed was 16.84 million tons, increasing by 12.1 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of ruminant feed was 7.75 million tons, increasing by 6.5 percent on year-on-year basis; the output of other feed was 3.16 million tons, increasing by 12 percent on year-on-year basis.

2. Continuous Improvement in Product Quality

The document of "Feed and Feed Additive Regulations" was issued and implemented after revision. After feed quality and safety rectification action for three consecutive years, the law enforcement system of feed was continuously improved, and the monitoring technology continued to be improved and the generalization, standardization and institutionalization of industry supervision were accelerated. In 2011, a total of 14 802(times) of feed production enterprises, business units and farm households were checked, and 24 727 batches of feed and animal urine were sampled. The overall pass rate of feed products reached 95.5 percent.

3. Adjustment of Product Structure Was Accelerated

The structure of the three main commercial feeds: compound feed, concentrated feed, additive premix feed was further readjusted. The proportion of compound feed in total output further increased to 82.6 percent; the proportion of concentrated feed decreased to 14.1 percent; the proportion of additive premix feed was 3.3 percent. The ratio of the three was 24.7:4.2:1.

4. Industry Concentration Was Further Increased

Influenced by the high price of feed ingredients in a large quantity, fierce competition for market share of commodity feed and other factors, the development speed of small and medium feed enterprises, restricted by high pressure of capital, low management level and several other factors, slowed down. On the contrary, large-scale feed enterprises accelerated business expansion, and further speeded up industry consolidation. In addition, large feed enterprise groups also accelerated extension to feed aquaculture, livestock processing and other industry chains for the development of industrialized operation.

5. Steady Coordinated Development of Different Regions

Regional steady development and the concentrated development of key provinces occurred synchronously. In 2011, the total output of feed in the eastern region was 94.17 million tons, accounting for 52.1 percent of the national total output of feed; the total output of feed in the central region was 52.21 million tons, accounting for 28.9 percent of the national total output of feed; the total output of feed in the western region was 34.24 million tons, accounting for 19 percent of the national total output of feed. The

number of provinces with total output of feed exceeding 10 million tons increased to 6 in 2011, namely: Guangdong (20.95 million tons, increasing by 11.4 percent on year-on-year basis), Shandong (20.5 million tons, increased by 12.7 percent on year-on-year basis), Henan (12.62 million tons, increasing by 9.4 percent on year-on-year basis), Liaoning(12.16 million tons, increasing by 8.3 percent on year-on-year basis), Hebei(11.5 million tons, increasing by 5.9 percent on year-on-year basis), Hunan (10.06 million tons, increasing by 10 percent on year-on-year basis). The total output of the above 6 provinces reached 87.79 million tons, accounting for 48.6 percent of the total output across the country.

6. Overall Quality of Feed Processing Enterprises Was Enhanced

In 2011, the number of processing enterprises for the three feed industries of compound feed, concentrated feed, additive premix feed in China was 10 915, increasing by 72 over 2010, with the increase rate of 0.7 percent. With the scale development, a part of small and medium enterprises of feed were eliminated. At the same time, feed ingredients, feed machinery and feed additives production enterprises developed rapidly. According to statistics, the number of feed additives enterprises in China in 2011 reached 1 396; the number of single feed ingredient enterprises was 2 000; the number of animal-derived feed enterprises was 986; the number of feed processing machinery enterprises was 57.

(Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Township Enterprises

1. Stable Growth of Economic Output, Promotion in both Quality and Efficiency

In 2011, the total output value of township enterprises reached 55.038 5 trillion yuan, with development both in quality and efficiency. The operating revenue of township enterprises in 2011 nationwide reached 53.100 2 trillion yuan with an increase of 11.08 percent on year-on-year basis. Township enterprises achieved total profit of 3.242 6 trillion yuan with a year-on-year growth of 10.97 percent and paid 1.341 3 trillion yuan of taxes throughout the year with a year-on-year growth of 12.16 percent.

2. Sound Link of Industrial Production and Sales, Rapid Development of Agricultural Product Processing Industry

In 2011, rapid growth was achieved in township large-scale agricultural product processing industry, reaching total output value of 8.931 trillion yuan throughout the year, with a growth of 13.17 percent. The total output value of township large-scale agricultural product processing industry accounted for 32.51 percent of the output value of national township large-scale industry, with 17.51 million persons obtaining employment. The total output value of large-scale enterprises of agricultural product processing industry in Jilin, Heilongjiang and Hainan accounted for over 60 percent of the output value of large-scale industry of corresponding provinces. The total output value of township agricultural product processing industry increased by more than 40 percent over the previous year in Sichuan.

3. Proportion of Tertiary Industry Was Increased, and Leisure Agriculture Made Progress

In 2011, added value of 3.1615 trillion yuan was achieved in township tertiary industry throughout the year, reaching a year-on-year growth of 13.26 percent, with the growth rate remarkably faster than the first and secondary industries. It fulfilled an increased proportion in overall added value of township enterprises from 23.45 percent at the end of previous year to 23.77 percent. In 2011, annual operating revenue in leisure agriculture reached 150 billion yuan nationwide with over 600 million person-times of visitors. The number of farmhouse tour sites across the country reached 1.5 million, and leisure agricultural parks were over 20 thousand, which drove employment of 15 million farmers.

4. Transformation and Upgrades Were Accelerated, and Economic Structure Was Continuously Optimized

In 2011, the number of established technology innovation centers across the country reached 67 700, with an increase of 19.97 percent as compared with the previous year. Industrial structure of township enterprises was further optimized. The ratio of the first, secondary and tertiary industrial structure was adjusted from 1.14: 76.89: 21.97 in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period to 1.25: 74.98: 23.77 in 2011, with the proportion increase of 1.8 percent in tertiary industry for more reasonable structure. The growth rate of traditional manufacturing industry and high energy consumption manufacturing industry slowed down, with the proportion decrease as compared with the previous year; while agricultural product processing industry, equipment manufacturing industry and high-tech industry acquired rapid development. In 2011, the total output value growth rate of township enterprises in the eastern, central, western and northeastern regions, respectively, were 10.39 percent, 12.18 percent, 11.95 percent and 12.09 percent.

5. Overall Expansion of Investment Scale and Continuous Sound Momentum in the

Central and Western Regions

In 2011, the investment amount achieved by township enterprises was 6. 293 97 trillion yuan throughout the year, with a year-on-year growth of 15. 39 percent. Further improvement was fulfilled in investment intensification. There were over 30 thousand projects which each obtained investment amount more than 50 million yuan; of this total, 12 thousand projects each obtained investment amount over 100 million yuan. From a regional perspective, investment amount achieved by the eastern region accounted for 63. 8 percent of total investment amount in 2011; due to rapid growth and enhancement, investment amount in the central and western region accounted for 24. 7 percent of total investment amount; that of the northeastern region accounted for 11. 5 percent.

6. Overall Growth in Export Trade and Remarkable Acceleration in the Central Region

In 2011, the export delivery value reached 4. 373 4 trillion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 11. 33 percent. Export delivery value of the central region reached 201. 59 billion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 26. 47 percent, which accounted for 4. 61 percent of total export proportion of township enterprises and increased by 0. 6 percent over 2010. Export delivery value achieved by the western region reached 138. 49 billion yuan, with the year-on-year growth of 14. 06 percent and the proportion increasing by 0. 07 percent. Export delivery value completed by the northeastern region was 144. 88 billion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 15. 52 percent and the proportion increasing by 0. 11 percent. Export delivery value achieved by the eastern region reached 3. 888 44 trillion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 10. 27 percent and the proportion decreasing as compared with the previous year.

7. Outstanding Leading Role in the Society with Further Enhanced Contribution

Taxes paid by township enterprises across the country in 2011 reached 1. 341 3 trillion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 12. 16 percent. The social expenditure for supporting and building agriculture as well as subsidy for the rural provided by township enterprises amounted to 40. 101 billion yuan, with an increase of 556 million yuan as compared with the previous year. The number of employees in township enterprises at the end of the year reached 162 million persons; the remuneration for workers was 2 627. 06 billion yuan in total, achieving a year-on-year growth of 11. 87 percent. The wage income per capita of rural residents obtained from township enterprises was 2 471 yuan, with an increase of 385 yuan as compared with the previous year. Farmers in a large amount returning home towns for business made tremendous contributions to coordinating urban and rural development, stabilizing rural community and promoting farmers' employment and income increase.

(Bureau of Township Enterprises,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Land Reclamation

1. Land Reclamation Economy Developed Rapidly and Healthily and Economic Efficiency of Enterprises Continued to Improve

In 2011, land reclamation reached a total output value of 421. 247 billion yuan, increasing by 13. 5 percent as compared with the previous year, maintaining a growth rate over 12 percent for the ninth consecutive year. Of this total, the added value of the primary industry was 139. 497 billion yuan, increasing by 9. 8 percent; the added value of the secondary industry was 174. 869 billion yuan, increasing by 17. 9 percent; and the added value of the tertiary industry was 106. 881 billion yuan, increasing by 12. 5 percent. The added value of the primary, secondary and tertiary industry accounted for 33. 1 percent, 41. 5 percent and 25. 4 percent of the total output value of land reclamation respectively. The total output value of land reclamation per capita was 31 691 yuan, increasing by 12. 6 percent on year-on-year basis; net income per capita was 9 344 yuan, increasing by 9. 2 percent on year-on-year basis deducting inflation factors. The profit reached 17. 307 billion yuan in 2011, increasing by 2. 87 billion yuan and 19. 8 percent as compared with the previous year. Of this total: the profit of the primary industry was 6. 716 billion yuan, increasing by 25. 9 percent; the profit of the secondary industry was 6. 425 billion yuan, increasing by 23. 9 percent; the profit of the tertiary industry was 4. 166 billion yuan, increasing by 6. 3 percent.

2. Supply Security and Driving Ability of Modern Agricultural Demonstration Areas Were Significantly Enhanced

In 2011, total agricultural output value reached 280. 386 billion yuan, increasing by 11. 2 percent as compared with the previous year.

(1) The total grain output reached 31. 986 5 million tons, increasing by 2. 453 6 million tons with 8. 3 percent as compared with the previous year and realizing the eighth consecutive growth. Totally 28. 209 3 million tons of commodity grains were provided for the state, increasing by 2. 156 9 million tons with 8. 3 percent as compared with the previous year. The commodity rate was 88. 2 percent.

(2) Cotton output was 1. 638 million tons, increasing by 13. 8 percent as compared with the previous year. The output of sugar-bearing crops was 8. 185 4 million tons, increasing by 6. 7 percent as compared with the previous year.

(3) Animal husbandry accounted for 27. 5 percent of total agricultural output value, increasing by 1. 5 percent as compared with the previous year; the quantity of cows in stock was 1. 536 8 million head at the end of 2011, increasing by 7. 4 percent; milk production was 4. 059 4 million tons, increasing by 10. 9 percent; meat production was 2. 789 1 million tons, increasing by 8. 8 percent; aquatic products output was 1. 267 4 million tons, increasing by 10 percent.

(4) The quality and safety level of agricultural products was improved comprehensively. According to the sampling inspection conducted by 8 ministerial-level quality inspection centers on nearly more than 300 batches of products, the percent of pass reached 99. 5 percent.

(5) The level of agricultural equipment was further improved. The total power of agricultural machinery reached 22. 838 5 million kilowatts at the end of 2011, increasing by 7. 4 percent as compared with the previous year; large and medium agricultural tractors reached 161 700 sets, increasing by 10. 8 percent; integrated farming mechanization rate reached 86 percent, increasing by 1 percent as compared with the previous

year.

(6) The whole system has established 616 modern agriculture demonstration areas in various types and carried out 380 high-yield creation and research units in 2011.

3. Operation Mechanism Became Perfect and the Secondary and Tertiary Industry Developed Rapidly

In 2011, the industrial added value was 137.934 billion yuan, increasing by 18.1 percent as compared with the previous year. Total industrial output value was 547.798 billion yuan, increasing by 20.1 percent. Construction industry achieved an added value of 36.935 billion yuan, doubling that of the previous year. Wholesale and retail trade reached sales value of 306.976 billion yuan, increasing by 23.1 percent as compared with the previous year. Total value of export commodities was 65.691 billion yuan, increasing by 21.3 percent as compared with the previous year.

4. Investment in Fixed Assets Was Increased and Construction of People's Livelihood Was Promoted

The total investment in fixed assets of 2011 was 244.126 billion yuan, increasing by 63.004 billion yuan as compared with the previous year, with an increase rate of 34.8 percent. Of this total, the investment amount of the primary industry was 28.225 billion yuan, accounting for 11.6 percent of the total investment; the investment amount of the secondary industry was 118.613 billion yuan, accounting for 48.6 percent of the total investment; the investment amount of the tertiary industry was 97.288 billion yuan, accounting for 39.8 percent of the total investment. The pace of people's livelihood construction quickened. Road construction, drinking water safety, electric network transformation and dilapidated building renovation in land reclamation areas were effectively promoted. The construction of small towns made notable achievements and the outlook of reclamation areas improved remarkably. The total investment amount of dilapidated building renovation in land reclamation areas achieved 28.532 billion yuan in 2011. The dilapidated building renovation for 452 900 households was newly started in 2011 and the construction for 327 200 households was basically completed.

5. Reforms Were Further Promoted and Vitality of Development Was Continuously Enhanced

Agricultural insurance business of land reclamation developed rapidly. Among the 34 reclamation areas nationwide, there were 32 reclamation areas carrying out agricultural insurance business. The agricultural insurance of natural rubber achieved a big breakthrough. Of this total, the insured range in Hainan land reclamation and Guangdong land reclamation has basically covered all rubber trees. Premium subsidy was increased substantially. The annual total amount of premium for agricultural insurance contracts was 2.443 billion yuan, increasing by 6.5 percent over 2010. The affected crop areas, funds and farmers of which claims should be settled have been implemented basically in 2011. We widely implemented government award and subsidy for public works projects in direct reclamation areas, which aroused the enthusiasm of the masses and workers of state-owned farms to participate in public construction.

The production and living conditions of poor farms continued to improve. The poor farms with key supports achieved the profit of 77.96 million yuan and turned loss into gain in general for the first time. The net income per capita of the farms was 4 917 yuan, increasing by 9.6 percent over 2010, higher than the increasing speed of the net income per capita of land reclamation nationwide. Totally 267 poverty relief and construction projects were implemented in 2011.

6. Traceability Scale Was Expanded Constantly and the Social Influence Was

Strengthened

There were 162 enterprises of land reclamation nationwide having put their agricultural products quality traceability systems into operation. In land reclamation nationwide, the product scale of traceable crop production reached about 246 700 hectares, increasing by about 46 700 hectares as compared with the previous year; the output of traceable breeding industry reached 260 000 tons, increasing by 150 000 tons as compared with the previous year. The tracing scope has covered main agricultural products such as cereals, vegetables, fruits, tea, meat, eggs, milk and aquatic products. Meanwhile, the demonstration work of quality traceability of land reclamation products drove more local enterprises into the construction of traceability system. There have been nearly 40 local enterprises participating in the construction of traceability system in Heilongjiang, Anhui, Hubei, Liaoning and other provinces.

(Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Mechanization

1. Agricultural Machinery and Agricultural Machinery Industry Maintained Rapid Growth and the Support Capability Was Further Enhanced

Total power of agricultural machinery throughout the country reached 977 million kilowatts, increasing by 5.34 percent on year-on-year basis; the rate of increase exceeded 5 percent for the fourth consecutive year, maintaining the rapid growth. Original value of agricultural machinery reached 711.464 billion yuan, increasing by 10.32 percent on year-on-year basis; the original value of agricultural machinery owned by each rural household achieved 2 697.27 yuan, accounting for 36.23 percent of the original value of the basic production assets of rural households by the end of the year, increasing by 0.73 percent on year-on-year basis. In 2011, agricultural machinery industry achieved 289.8 billion yuan of the total industrial output value and 282.9 billion yuan of sales value respectively, increasing by 33.74 percent and 34.39 percent and both higher than the previous year.

2. Equipment Structure of Agricultural Machinery Was Further Optimized and Agricultural Machinery for Main Grain Crops Increased Substantially

The quantity of tractors reached 22.558 7 million units, increasing by 3.58 percent on year-on-year basis. Large and medium tractors reached 4.406 4 million units, increasing by 12.36 percent on year-on-year basis, and both amount and rate of increase were higher than small tractors for the fourth consecutive year. The rate of matching agricultural machinery of tractors increased from 1: 1.66 in 2010 to 1: 1.67 in 2011; of this total, the rate of matching agricultural machinery of large and medium tractors increased from 1: 1.57 in 2010 to 1: 1.59 in 2011. Agricultural implements for rice and corn increased rapidly. Agricultural implements for key production links of rape, potatoes, peanuts, tea and other crops grew fast as well. Primary processing machinery of agricultural products and livestock breeding machinery maintained stable growth. Machinery for fishery, forestry and fruits also achieved rapid growth.

3. Operation Level of Agricultural Machinery Improved Steadily and Mechanization Production in Weak Links of Main Agricultural Products Advanced Fast

National comprehensive mechanization level of agricultural products reached 54.82 percent, increasing by 2.54 percent on year-on-year basis. Comprehensive mechanization level of wheat farming reached 92.62 percent, basically realizing mechanization during the entire process of production. Rice machinery planting level and harvesting level reached 26.24 percent and 69.32 percent respectively, increasing by 5.38 percent and 4.83 percent as compared with the previous year. Machinery harvesting level of corn reached 33.59 percent, increasing by 7.79 percent as compared with the previous year. Of this total, Shandong Province firstly realized mechanization during the entire process of corn production throughout the country. Both operation area and mechanization level of potatoes, rape, cotton, peanuts and other crops were improved. Mechanization production in livestock and poultry industry, forest and fruit industry, agricultural facilities, processing industry of agricultural products and other fields presented a rapid development trend.

4. Socialized Services of Agricultural Machinery Developed Thoroughly and Service Capability Was Further Enhanced

Service organizations of agricultural mechanization reached 170 600, decreasing by 0.52 per-

cent on year-on-year basis; of this total, professional cooperatives of agricultural machinery reached 27 800, increasing by 27.98 percent on year-on-year basis. The number of rural households owning agricultural machinery and the number of persons by the end of the year 2011 reached 41.110 8 million and 50.883 9 million respectively, increasing by 1.29 percent and 3.25 percent on year-on-year basis. In 2011, the total income of agricultural mechanization operation reached 450.907 billion yuan, increasing by 8.2 percent on year-on-year basis; the annual profit reached 172.815 billion yuan, increasing by 6.88 percent on year-on-year basis. Operation service of agricultural mechanization became an important content of the development of agricultural socialized service and operation income of agricultural mechanization became an important channel to continually increase farmers' income.

5. The Situation of Safety Production Kept Stable and Overall Quality of Agricultural Machinery Maintained Good

The cumulative number of agricultural machinery accidents having occurred outside the state-level highways was 933 in 2011, increasing by 14.9 percent on year-on-year basis. The accidents caused 171 persons dead, 473 persons injured and the direct loss of 8.213 8 million yuan, decreasing by 20.09 percent, 8.51 percent and 5.06 percent on year-on-year basis respectively. No major agricultural machinery safety production accidents occurred in 2011 throughout the country. Supervision on agricultural machinery quality was strengthened. Agricultural machinery quality supervisory organizations received 2 446 cases of quality complaints in 2011, increasing by 68.3 percent on year-on-year basis; of this total, 2 207 cases were accepted and 2 187 cases were handled, which redeemed direct economic loss of 24.7 million yuan for rural households. According to the survey, the overall satisfaction of rural households on the quality of agricultural implements supported by subsidies reached 83.48 percent.

6. Subsidy Policy for the Purchase of Agricultural Machinery Was Implemented Thoroughly

In 2011, the central finance arranged 17.5 billion yuan of subsidy funds for the purchase of agricultural machinery. The implementation of policies obtained remarkable achievements. Local finance, farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations were drove to invest 43.29 billion yuan. About 5.64 million units of various agricultural implements got subsidies and about 4.39 million rural households benefited from this.

(Department of Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture)

Meteorology

1. Meteorological Development Plan

The China Meteorological Administration (CMA), jointly with National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), issued the document of "Meteorological Development Plan (2011-2015)" to define the guiding ideology, development goals, strategic tasks, key projects, policies and measures for meteorology development in future five years. Meteorological departments in all places participated in preparation work of their local plans. Meteorological disaster prevention and mitigation and responding to climate change were included into economic and social development during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period at national and local levels.

2. Solidly Promoting the Construction of Agro-Meteorological Service System and Rural Meteorological Disaster Prevention System

18 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) introduced policies to support the construction of "two systems". The central finance allocated nearly 100 million yuan of special investment to drive about 110 million yuan of local matching funds for the construction of "two systems". Rural meteorological disaster warning information coverage was significantly broadened. The rural meteorological short message service users reached 30 million nationwide, and nearly 70 000 rural electronic displays were settled. There were nearly 40 000 rural meteorological information service stations, covering 68 percent of villages and towns. There were 490 thousand rural meteorological information messengers, covering 71 percent of villages. Rural meteorological disaster prevention and mitigation capability was further enhanced and meteorological service involved in "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" became increasingly extensive and in-depth.

3. Vigorously Strengthening Meteorological Disaster Monitoring, Warning and Information Release Work

The government introduced the document of "Opinions on Strengthening Meteorological Disaster Monitoring, Warning and Information Release" to intensify strengthening meteorological disaster prevention and mitigation by virtue of social resources. 16 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) issued implementation opinions and 28 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) incorporated the construction of warning information release system of public emergency into their local development. CMA launched the construction of National Early Warning and Information Release System of Public Emergency, and established inter-ministerial linkage and communication mechanism as well as emergency linkage platform.

4. Outstanding Achievements in Disaster Prevention and Meteorological Services

Meteorological departments at all levels made preparation in advance with scientific response and effectively organized the work of meteorological disaster prevention and mitigation. To deal with Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, we timely monitored and forecast pollutant dispersion meteorological conditions, by which we not only offered technical support for China's effective response, but also effectively resolved public panic. Meteorological departments at all levels carried out weather and climate services for key farming, which made outstanding contributions for the realization of "eight successive production increase" of national grain production and successfully fulfilled a meteorological support services task for major national activities.

(China Meteorological Administration)

Tropical Crops Industry

1. Stable and Sound Trend of Tropical Crops Industry

(1) New development in production. In 2011, the total planting area of tropical crops reached 8.9 million hectares, with an increase of 3 percent as compared with the previous year; the total output of tropical crops products reached 184 million tons, with an increase of 1.3 percent on year-on-year basis. The output of natural rubber exceeded 700 thousand tons for the first time, reaching 750.8 thousand tons, with an increase of 12.9 percent; total cassava output (dry potato) reached 3449.3 thousand tons, with an increase of 28 percent on year-on-year basis; total banana output reached 10 398.1 thousand tons, with an increase of 7.5 percent on year-on-year basis; total lychee output reached 1 910.8 thousand tons, with a growth of 7.5 percent on year-on-year basis; total longan output reached 1 464.8 thousand tons, with an increase of 14.6 percent on year-on-year basis.

(2) Significant improvement in industrial benefits. We realized an annual output value of 256.963 billion yuan, with an increase of 19.7 percent. Of this total, the total output of natural rubber reached 22.982 billion yuan, with an increase of 39.9 percent on year-on-year basis. Total exports of tropical crops reached 10.85 billion yuan, with an increase of 23.6 percent. The structure of import and export product was basically stable. The bulk resources of raw material products still dominated the import, while fruit products dominated the export.

(3) Product quality maintained at a high level, and main pest and disease damage were effectively controlled. Quality sampling pass rate of tropical crops products reached 99.5 percent.

(4) Breakthrough in technological innovation and application. The innovation of germplasm resources achieved breakthrough that we created more than 30 000 copies of breeding intermediate material, and cultivated 24 new varieties with independent intellectual property rights. We made a progress in R&D and promotion of key production technology. We studied, developed and extended a number of key technologies, and integrated application of comprehensive production technology for 13 crops. The standard system was increasingly perfected, and 23 items of industrial standards were issued.

(5) Farmers' income in tropical areas realized continuous increase. In 2011, farmers in tropical areas achieved an annual net income per capita of 5 916 yuan, with an increase of 10 percent as compared with the previous year; of this total, more than 1/3 was from the operation of tropical crops industry.

2. Production Market Conditions of Main Tropical Crops

(1) Natural rubber. In 2011, China's natural rubber planting area was 1 081.3 thousand hectares, and the total output reached 750 800 tons, and the output value reached 22.981 billion yuan, increasing by 5 percent, 12.9 percent and 39.9 percent respectively as compared with the previous year. Influenced by the uncertainty of international economy, the price of domestic natural rubber showed extreme fluctuations in 2011, declining from approximately 40 thousand yuan per ton at the beginning of the year to approximately 25 thousand yuan per ton at the end of the year. China was still the largest consuming and importing country of natural rubber in the world. In 2011, China's natural rubber imports reached 2 101.7 thousand tons, with an increase of 12.9 percent as compared with the previous year.

(2) Cassava. In 2011, planting area of cassava was about 388 300 hectares, with a decline of

0. 1 percent on year-on-year basis. Cassava output(dry potato) was 3449. 3 thousand tons, with an increase of 28 percent on year-on-year basis; the output value was 4. 186 billion yuan, with a notable decrease of 18. 1 percent as compared with the previous year. In 2011, cassava products of all kinds imported reached 5 893. 6 thousand tons, with a decline of 9. 3 percent on year-on-year basis.

(3) Tropical fruits. In 2011, China' s planting area of major tropical fruits reached about 2 541. 14 thousand hectares, and the total output reached 27 570. 3 thousand tons, and the output value reached 77. 411 billion yuan, increasing by 1. 4 percent, 11. 8 percent and 8. 4 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

① Banana. In 2011, we achieved remarkable increase in planting area and output of banana. The planting area of banana reached approximately 383. 58 thousand hectares, and the output was 10 398. 1 thousand tons, and the output value was 26. 971 billion yuan, increasing by 6. 8 percent, 7. 5 percent and 27. 7 percent on year-on-year basis, respectively. Annual banana imports reached 818 700 tons, with an increase of 23. 1 percent on year-on-year basis.

② Lychee. Lychee is the tropical fruit with the largest planting area nationwide, and China is also the largest producing country in the world. In 2011, the planting area of lychee reached approximately 555 900 hectares, with a slight increase of 0. 6 percent on year-on-year basis; the output reached 1 910. 8 thousand tons, with an increase of 7. 5 percent on year-on-year basis; and the output value reached 9. 967 billion yuan, with a decline of 9. 5 percent on year-on-year basis. Throughout the year, fresh lychee imported was 33 800 tons, with an increase of 10. 6 percent as compared with the previous year.

③ Longan. In 2011, the planting area of longan reached approximately 379 100 hectares, with a decline of 1 percent on year-on-year basis; the output was 1 464. 8 thousand tons, with a growth of 14. 6 percent on year-on-year basis; and the output value was 6. 778 billion yuan, with a decline of 21. 2 percent on year-on-year basis. We imported 338 800 tons of fresh longan and 77 400 tons of dried longan throughout the year, with a growth of 16. 3 percent and 24. 7 percent on year-on-year basis, respectively.

④ Mango. In 2011, the planting area of mango was about 140 200 hectares and the total output was 1003. 4 thousand tons, with an increase of 8. 7 percent and 14. 4 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous year; the total output value was 3. 891 billion yuan, with a decline of 1 percent on year-on-year basis.

⑤ Pineapple. In 2011, the planting area of pineapple was approximately 56 100 hectares, and the total output was 1 191 thousand tons, and the output value was 2. 198 billion yuan, increasing by 6. 1 percent, 11. 5 percent and 29. 9 percent as compared with the previous year respectively.

(4) Other tropical crops

① Sisal. In 2011, planting area of sisal was 32 760 hectares, with a decrease of 14. 4 percent as compared with the previous year; total output reached 81 700 tons, with an increase of 5. 6 percent as compared with the previous year; the output value was 444 million yuan, with a decline of 3. 5 percent on year-on-year basis.

② Coffee. In 2011, due to severe weather, global coffee output notably dropped down, and the coffee price was still at a high level. We achieved significant growth in the planting area and output of coffee in 2011. The planting area was 61 960 hectares, with an increase of 43. 4 percent on the year-on-year basis; the output was 69 900 tons, with an increase of 41 percent on year-on-year basis; the output value reached 1. 768 billion yuan, with an increase of 67. 6 percent on year-on-year basis.

(Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Agriculture)

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Central Rural Working Conference

The Central Rural Working Conference was held on December 27, 2011 in Beijing. Wen Jiabao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China(CPC) and Premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The Conference pointed out that our Party always attached great importance to the work involved in "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". Especially since the 16th National Congress of the CPC, we had been adhering to the overall urban and rural development and taking the increase of farmers' income as the central task of rural work; we initially formed the policy system of strengthening, benefiting and enriching farmers, and basically established the institutional framework in compliance with urban and rural development.

The Conference pointed out that in these years, the central government concentrated on accomplishing great events involved in long-term agricultural and rural development as well as good deed related to the vital interests of farmers. Firstly, abolishing agricultural tax. About 133. 5 billion yuan of tax was reduced for farmers across the country. Secondly, implementing agricultural production subsidies. In 2011, expenditure of central finance in direct grain subsidy, improved varieties subsidy, agricultural machinery purchase allowance and comprehensive agricultural subsidy totally reached 140. 6 billion yuan, and the subsidy policy was extended to animal husbandry, forestry, grassland, water-saving irrigation, agricultural insurance and other fields. Thirdly, comprehensive liberalization of grain purchase and sale. We implemented the minimum purchase price policy to incorporate all agricultural products circulation into the track of market operation. Fourthly, promoting the reform of collective forest right system. Forest land use right and ownership were transferred to farmers. Fifthly, strengthening rural infrastructure construction. In the past nine years, we constructed and reconstructed rural roads of 2. 72 million kilometers nationwide, solved the drinking safety problem of 326 million rural residents, and renovated dilapidated buildings for more than 4. 6 million households in rural areas. Sixthly, reforming safeguard mechanism of rural compulsory educational expenditure to fulfill the real free and compulsory education in the true sense. Seventhly, constructing social security system framework in rural areas. At present, 97 percent of farmers were covered by the new-type rural cooperative medical care; over 53 million people were covered by the minimum rural living security system; 60 percent of counties were covered by new-type rural social pension insurance pilots, with more than 78 million pensioners. Eighthly, eliminating constraints on migrant rural labor force as for working or starting business in towns. We carried out the action for getting rid of wage arrears to rural migrant workers on a large scale, continuously expanded employment fields for migrant workers, gradually increased wage level and social security standards, accelerated the settlement for enrollment issue of rural migrant workers' children, and constantly improved labor protection and housing conditions.

The Conference stressed that abiding by laws of economic and social development, basing on the fundamental realities of China and its agricultural situation, synchronously advancing industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization, and constructing new socialist countryside, all these were major tasks related to reform and opening up as well as overall modernization construction of our country. We

should insist on the implementation of the most stringent farmland protection and water resources management system, unswervingly stabilize and improve basic rural operating system, constantly boost the advance in agricultural science and technology, and continue to intensify efforts on agricultural protection and support. In future, the form of agricultural operation would be diverse, but household contract responsibility system was the most basic form at any time. Training a generation of new-type farmers was related to the long-term development of agriculture, and we should regard it as a fundamental major engineering to be constructed.

The Conference stressed that the construction of socialist new countryside was a major task throughout the whole process of China's modernization drive. Rural construction should maintain the characteristics of rural areas, which was conducive to the production and life of farmers and maintained the rural scenery and sound ecological environment. We should lay the emphasis of national infrastructure construction on rural areas in the long term. Construction departments should strengthen guidance on villages planning and rural housing construction and make great efforts to improve school running conditions in rural areas, so as to enable rural children to access to high-quality educational resources. For the next step, the overall direction of rural social security was to make the system perfect, improve the level, and ultimately move towards the urban and rural integration.

The Conference pointed out that facilitating migrant rural workers truly becoming urban residents was not merely changing their residence registration. We should not only take measures to enable eligible rural migrant workers to gradually settle down where they worked, but also lead the industry to transfer to inland, small and medium-sized cities and small towns, making employment transfer possible for more farmers nearby. Contract land use right, rural homestead use right, collective income distribution right and other rights are legal property rights of farmers endowed by the law, which should not be deprived by anyone. It was necessary to promote the collective land expropriation system reform, so as to substantially increase the allocation proportion of farmers from land value-added revenue.

The Conference stressed that in the past few years, the sound agricultural and rural situation was one of important points for China successfully maintaining steady and rapid national economic development. Under the new situation, we should be adept in grasping the law of agricultural and rural development, and continuously improve the ability of working for "agriculture, rural areas and farmers".

(Extracted and compiled from *Farmers' Daily*)

National Agricultural Work Conference

From December 27 to 28, 2011, the National Agricultural Work Conference was held by the Ministry of Agriculture in Beijing.

The main task of this Conference was to thoroughly implement the spirit of the Central Economic Conference and the Central Rural Work Conference, to summarize the agricultural and rural economic work in 2011 and to deploy key tasks in 2012. This Conference researched major measures to promote agricultural scientific and technical innovation, improve supply and support capacity of agricultural products and advance the rapid growth of farmers' income.

The Conference comprehensively summarized the agricultural and rural economic work in 2011. In 2011, the agricultural and rural economy showed a good momentum of all-round development; grain production stepped onto a new stage and the output of main agricultural products increased production comprehensively; farmers' income achieved double-digit growth; quality and safety of agricultural products was steadily improved and the situation of major animal epidemic diseases was generally stable; agricultural machinery, agricultural reclamation and township enterprises kept sustainable development.

The Conference fully deployed the agricultural and rural economic work in 2012. It pointed out that we should focus on the stable development of grain production, speed up the progress of agricultural science and technology and comprehensively promote the construction of modern agriculture; we should do everything possible to make the grain production remain above 525 million tons and the growth rate of farmers' income remain above 7.5 percent and endeavor to ensure no serious quality and safety events of agricultural products and regional major animal epidemic diseases; we should continue to improve the support capacity to ensure adequate supplies of agricultural products and provide a basis for the stable and rapid development of economy and society. The work should be intensively done well in the following eight aspects. Firstly, improve and implement policies of strengthening, benefiting and enriching the agriculture. We should enhance policy propaganda, standardize operations, do a good job in supportive implementation and intensify supervision. Secondly, strive to win a good harvest of grain production and thoroughly promote the actions for stable increase in grain production and activities to create high grain yield. We must increase per unit yield by relying on science and technology, and disaster resistant and reduction at the same time. Thirdly, steadily develop the production of "vegetable basket" products. We should advance the construction of a new round of "vegetable basket" project and focus on the production of vegetables, pork, beef and mutton, dairy, aquatic products and other foods. Fourthly, strengthen the quality and safety supervision of agricultural products. We should continue to carry out special regulation of the quality and safety of agricultural products, implement centralized governance on the problems in the individual products and firmly promote the standardized production of agriculture. Fifthly, seize prevention and control of major animal epidemic diseases. We should organize and implement the national mid-term and long-term plan of prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases, carry out mandatory immunization, quarantine supervision, epidemic situation monitoring, emergency management and other measures, and effectively strengthen the supervision of vaccine quality. Sixthly, enhance the construction of the market system of agricultural products. We should strengthen monitoring and warning, im-

prove circulation facilities, perfect production and marketing links, implement regulatory policies and enhance producers' marketing ability. Seventhly, speed up the construction of major engineering projects of modern agriculture. We should focus on the implementation of key public welfare and fundamental engineering projects. Eighthly, endeavor to broaden the channels to increase farmers' incomes. We should persist in taking multiple measures to keep rapid increase in farmers' incomes.

The Conference focused on the issue of agricultural scientific and technical innovation and proposed that it was necessary to accelerate agricultural scientific and technical innovation to provide strong supports for the development of modern agriculture. The "No. 1 Document" of the central government issued in 2012 highlighted the deployment of agricultural scientific and technical innovation and regarded the promotion of agricultural scientific and technical innovation as the key point of the work involved in "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" in 2012. The Conference pointed out that we should adhere to the road of agricultural science and technology development with Chinese characteristics, increase investment, perfect system and mechanism, strengthen joint collaboration, and strive to make the contribution rate of agricultural scientific and technical progress achieve more than 55 percent and the comprehensive mechanization level of main crop farming and harvesting reach more than 60 percent by the end of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. The Conference pointed out that we should accelerate agricultural research and innovation and promote the independent innovation capability of agricultural science and technology; we should accelerate reform and construction of agricultural technology popularization system and improve the applications and services of agricultural technology; we should accelerate the cultivation of modern agricultural talents and enhance the level of developing agriculture through science and education.

The Conference deployed to carry out the activity of "promotion year for agricultural science and technology". The activity focused on the promotion of major practical technology, and supported the stable development of grain and agriculture. The construction of basic level agricultural technology popularization system got strengthened and the capacity of public services was also improved. We should fully commit to the development of agricultural disaster prevention and reduction, and significant practical technology for stable and increasing production. We should drive new progress in crop seed industry. We should promote the education and training of farmers to achieve remarkable results.

The Conference stressed that it was necessary to further improve the level of self-construction of agricultural systems. We should organize cadres to go to basic level areas and the masses, and implement policies, measures and services. We should innovate our ideas, management and mechanism. We should continuously improve the capacity to guide the development of agricultural and rural economy and science, and promote the level to serve the basic level and farmers.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Significant Accomplishments Achieved in the Practical Matters Managed by the Ministry of Agriculture for Farmers

Except from 152 practical matters done for farmers in the ninth consecutive years, the Ministry of Agriculture(MOA) did another 29 practical matters for farmers in 2011, which effectively solved practical difficulties of farmers, improved production and living conditions in rural areas and favorably received by farmers.

1. Implementing Policies in Rural Areas to Create the Good Atmosphere of Public Opinion

In 2011, the central finance allocated 40 million yuan to support free distribution of 0. 2 million copies of *Farmers' Daily* to the village party branches(village committees) in the western region and in some major grain-producing counties (cities) in the east and central regions. Special column of policies involving "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" was set on *Farmers' Daily*, China Agricultural Information Network and other media. *China Farmers Mobile Newspaper* was published with more than 10 columns established, which was regularly distributed to rural basic level cadres and farmers freely. Free magazines about "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" were issued to farmers. Agricultural popular science readings valued more than 2 million yuan were donated to the farmers in former revolutionary base areas. We thoroughly carried out surveys in hundreds of villages and thousands of households, practice and training activities of young cadres. We implemented basic level contacting point system of leading cadres.

2. Conducting Training in Villages to Enhance Farmers' Comprehensive Quality

The central finance allocated 1. 1 billion yuan and local governments arranged supportive funds of 380 million yuan to conduct employment and entrepreneurship trainings specific to 3. 375 million rural laborers, and the training covered 2 160 counties (cities and districts) . The national plant protection system was organized to hold 672 training courses which trained more than 40 thousand person-times. Training courses for pesticide management and users were carried out as well to help farmers improve medication safety. We conducted training courses for the famers who newly bought agricultural machinery and trained 6. 187 million person-times of agricultural machinery personnel. Training planning and program specific to rural veterinary were formulated to guide and promote each province to conduct rural veterinary training. Township enterprise system carried out "blue certificate" training and trained 0. 75 million person-times of employees. Online classes were held and seminars for agricultural production technique were held as well.

3. Providing Services to Farmlands to Improve the Efficiency of Agricultural Production

The central finance allocated 800 million yuan to continue to implement "demonstration county project for the reform and construction of basic level agricultural technology extension system". We establish 800 state-level demonstration counties, and drove each province to build 225 provincial-level demonstration counties and implemented provincial-level supportive funds of 250 million yuan. We carried out pilots of soil testing and formulated fertilization and provided the technology services for 170 million rural households. Extension areas of soil testing and formulated fertilization technology throughout the country reached more than 80 million hectares. Subsidies for corn harvester were increased and mechanization demonstration counties were es-

tablished. The national harvesting level of corn harvester exceeded 33 percent. Agricultural machinery exhibitions and on-site demonstrations were conducted in southern hilly mountain areas to promote applicable new agricultural machinery technology. We carried out major technology promotion and docking activities of agricultural products processing, transformed more than 130 items of scientific and technological results. We spread animal epidemic prevention technology to farmers, conducted basic level research activities, distributed publicity materials to farmers of basic level contacting point and presented epidemic prevention materials. Preferential policies of green food certification and logo charges were implemented for poor areas and 0.85 million yuan of costs were reduced.

Meanwhile, the MOA took varieties of ways to provide market information for farmers and built multiple platforms to link up production and marketing. Public welfare and poverty alleviation advertisements lasting more than 3 800 minutes were broadcasted on CCTV-7. We also helped 56 counties and cities of 15 provinces to post free advertisements and assisted to market 6 billion kilograms of unsalable agricultural products. We helped 15 634 cooperatives to establish production and marketing relations with large-scale chain supermarkets or circulation enterprises and turnover amount reached 53.3 billion yuan. More than 1 600 marketing activities of various types were held throughout the country and trade turnover amount reached more than 340 billion yuan.

4. Benefiting Rural Households to Improve Their Production and Living Conditions

The construction of biogas projects was pushed forward steadily. In 2011, there were 1.44 million household biogas sites, 572 medium and large biogas sites, 4 212 small biogas sites and 13 847 service centers having been built. We vigorously carried out grassland ecological protection. In 2011, 6.88 million hectares of artificial planting got subsidies and 1.032 billion yuan of subsidy funds were invested in forage seed. Totally 22 grassland fire prevention projects were implemented in 11 provinces, municipalities (autonomous regions) and Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps and 2 944 kilometers of fire barrier were constructed in frontier grasslands. Activities of delivering fine seeds and extension science and technology to the countryside were carried out in 10 provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities), and 140 thousand head of fine livestock and poultry were donated in total which brought direct economic benefits of about 16 million yuan for farmers. Releasing work of fishery stock enhancement was conducted. The central and local finance invested more than 840 million yuan for enhancement and releasing in 2011 and released nearly 29.6 billion aquatic fingerlings and rare and endangered species. Subsidies pilots of policy fishery mutual insurance premium were carried out. We underwrote 18 643 fishing vessels in total and 15.853 million yuan of subsidy funds were implemented. The central finance invested 1.48 million yuan as subsidy funds to equip 3 700 fishing vessels with a new type of fishery interphones. Dilapidated building renovation in reclamation areas was carried out, and more than 0.2 million households of workers moved in new houses.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Comprehensive Rural Reform

In 2011, local governments and relevant departments thoroughly promoted comprehensive rural reform by concentrating on consolidating achievements of reformation of rural taxation system, coordinating urban and rural development, and facilitating the equalization of fundamental public services in urban and rural areas.

1. Basically Completing the Reform Task of Township Agencies

According to the statistics, in 2011, the number of townships which had completed or was conducting institutional reform was 33 631, accounting for 98 percent of the total number of townships. Of this total, 24 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) had fully completed the reform task, and 6 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) partially completed or were conducting the reform.

2. Smooth Implementation of Rural Compulsory Education

As of 2011, the per capita public fund standard for students of rural compulsory education was increased by 100 yuan; the standard in the central and western regions reached 500 yuan per capita for students at primary school, and 700 yuan per capita for students at junior high school; while in eastern region, the standard reached 550 yuan per capita for students at primary school, and 750 yuan per capital for students at junior high school. The central finance allocated 85.91 billion yuan for safeguard mechanism reform of rural compulsory education funds. About 130 million rural students receiving compulsory education completely enjoyed the policy of free tuition and free textbooks, and approximately 12.28 million resident students from households with economic difficulties in the central and western regions obtained the living subsidies. In 2011, we conducted nutrition improvement plan pilots for students of rural compulsory education in contiguous destitute areas, and continued to implement the school building safety engineering in middle and primary school, and other series of plans.

3. Steadily Improving Financial Management System Reform in Towns and Counties

We actively urged local governments to further rationalize the distribution relationship between governments at lower-provincial level, perfect responsibility division of lower-provincial revenue and expenditure, and improve lower-provincial transfer payment system. We promoted the financial management mode of "county's finance governed by province". By the end of 2011, the direct financial management had been implemented in 1080 counties of 27 provinces across the country in total, and the policy of "town's finance governed by county" had been fulfilled in 29 300 towns. The central finance continued to intensify the support on county-level basic financial safeguard mechanisms, and it allocated reward and subsidies of 77.5 billion yuan in 2011, with an increase of 30 billion yuan over 2010.

4. Comprehensively Promoting the Reform of Tenure in Collective Forests

By the end of 2011, the area of collective forests in which tenure was identified reached 173.3 million hectares, accounting for 95 percent of total area of national collective forests; the area with certification was 15 100 thousand hectares, accounting for 87 percent of the area in which tenure was identified. Forest right mortgage loan in 26 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) was 45.6 billion yuan. There were 200 rural forestry specialized cooperatives demonstration counties, and more than 100 thousand cooperative economic organizations. The number of forest rights management service organizations above county-level was

more than 980 nationwide. We convened the national under-forest economy on-the-spot meeting to sum up and popularize practice and experience of more than 100 typical counties.

5. Comprehensively Implementing the Government Awards and Subsidies System for Village-Level Public Welfare Construction

In 2011, the investment of financial awards and subsidies for village-level public work projects was 57. 3 billion yuan, with an increase of 20. 2 billion yuan over 2010, increasing by 54. 5 percent. Of this total, the central finance allocated 16 billion yuan; awards and subsidies were implemented in 273 thousand administrative villages of 2 845 counties across the country; about 355 thousand projects were constructed in total, benefiting 470 million farmers.

6. Actively and Steadily Promoting the Liquidation of Public Welfare Debt in Villages

By the end of 2011, a total of 92. 1 billion yuan of rural compulsory education debt was dissolved, fulfilling 96 percent of the debt of compulsory education in rural areas, which benefited more than 2. 8 million rural creditors. Meanwhile, we continued to select the rural debts which were of distinctive public welfare characteristics, closely related to the interests of rural residents and relatively clear in amount, to carry out liquidation pilot work. We established and perfected the incentive and restraint mechanism eliminating village debt of public welfare. In 2011, the central finance allocated 1. 87 billion yuan subsidies to encourage and guide local governments to take initiatives for independent debt liquidation.

7. Striving for Promoting Township Financial Management and Village-Level Funding Guarantee Work

Firstly, we strengthened research guidance and policy coordination, and emphasized on township finance construction work to improve the capability and level of township financial services for the agriculture. Secondly, we urged local governments to stress operation funds guarantee work of village-level organizations, so as to gradually increase the level of funds guarantee and ensure personnel and funds for work of village-level organizations. Thirdly, we should strengthen prospective study that seriously studied, such as the comprehensive rural reform demonstration pilot, new-type agricultural social service system construction, social functions reform pilot in state-owned farms, and so on.

(Office of the Working Group for Comprehensive Rural Reform, the State Council)

Policies and Measures for Rural Economy

In 2011, in the face of abnormal occurrence of natural disasters, abnormal fluctuations in the market environment and other serious challenges, agricultural and rural economy maintained a good momentum of all-round development.

1. Increase Efforts to Implement Policies for Supporting Agriculture and Benefiting Farmers

We continued to promote incentive policies for main production counties. We continued to raise the minimum purchase price of wheat, rice and other important grain varieties. We perfected interim purchasing and storage and other regulation and control policies for agricultural products market. Subsidies and incentive policies for the ecological protection of grassland were seriously implemented and grazing prohibition subsidies, incentives for grass-livestock balance and production subsidies for herdsmen were also carried out. We promoted subsidy policies for the introduction of key technology specific to agricultural disasters prevention and reduction and the stable and increasing production. We accelerated the promotion of rural financial system innovation, product innovation and service innovation, and boosted financial institutions to increase efforts to release agriculture-related credit. The perfection of subsidy policies for agricultural insurance premium was promoted and the varieties and regional coverage areas were expanded.

2. Stable Production Development of Grain, Cotton, Oil, Sugar and Other Crops

We accelerated the implementation progress of the plan to increase grain production by 50 billion kilograms nationwide. We strove to expand oil plants area and actively developed the production of soybean, rape and peanuts. Totally 10 thousand high-yield demonstration areas were built. Totally 50 counties(cities) and 500 villages(towns) with good basic conditions and great production-increasing potentials were chosen to implement advancing of whole villages and whole counties(farms) .

3. Vigorously Developing the Production of "Vegetable Basket" Products

We implemented a new round of the "vegetable basket" project and accelerated the construction of transportation bases for southern winter melons and vegetables provided for the north region and northern facilities vegetable bases. We promoted the standardized-scale breeding of livestock and poultry and increased reward efforts for the main pig production counties. Supervision of raw milk collection stations and feed quality safety was strengthened. We also promoted healthy aquaculture and accelerated the standardized transformation of aquaculture ponds.

4. Striving to Improve the Circulation of Agricultural Products and Market Regulation

We strengthened production and marketing links of agricultural products, enhanced agriculture exhibition promotion and online promotion, and encouraged farmers and stores to link up. The implementation and perfection of "green channels" policy for the transportation of fresh agricultural products were pushed forward. We supported upgrade and transformation of key wholesale markets, and strengthened the construction of wholesale market, cold chain system of agricultural products and distribution center of fresh agricultural products in producing areas. We improved market regulation of agricultural products and enhanced production information scheduling, market monitoring and information dissemination.

5. Strengthening the Quality and Safety Supervision of Agricultural Products

We deepened special rectification of agricultural products quality and safety, strictly supervised agricultural inputs. We launched the second phase of the construction of agricultural product quality and safety inspection and detection system. We actively carried out standardized production activities of the "vegetable basket" products, and established 1000 standard horticultural crop gardens, 500 demonstration farms of standardized breeding of livestock and poultry and 500 demonstration farms of the standardized breeding of healthy aquatic products. We enhanced the construction of agriculture standardization demonstration counties (farms), and promoted overall advancement of standardized production by county.

6. Strengthening the Prevention and Control of Major Animal Epidemic Diseases

Comprehensive prevention and control measures were strengthened to ensure that the avian flu, foot-and-mouth disease, highly pathogenic blue-ear disease and classical swine fever were effectively controlled. We improved regionalizing prevention and control mechanisms of animal epidemic diseases and initiated disease purification on breeding livestock and poultry farms. The prevention and control of zoonotic diseases was strengthened. We advanced the perfection of vaccine and culling subsidies policy and improved culling subsidies standard. The prevention and control in border areas were highlighted and the construction of cross-border prevention and control cooperation mechanisms for animal epidemic diseases was boosted. Supervision and law enforcement of animal health were enhanced and quality control and residue monitoring of veterinary medicine were strengthened. We also strengthened disease surveillance and disease control of aquatic organisms.

7. Promoting Specialized Prevention and Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests

Plant protection project was implemented and joint prevention and control in entire counties and regions was gradually achieved. We focused on vegetable bases, export bases of agricultural products, standard horticultural crop gardens and anti-season vegetable bases in large and medium-sized cities, and vigorously promoted green prevention and control technology. Meanwhile, we practically did a good job in supervision, prevention and control of major plant epidemics, and strictly executed produced-area quarantine and transporting quarantine to prevent and treat foreign biological invasions.

8. Further Optimizing the Layout of Agricultural Productivity

Support for major grain-producing areas was strengthened and the perfection of compensation mechanism for the interests of major grain-producing areas was accelerated. We comprehensively abolished local supporting for grain risk fund in major producing areas and continued to increase general transfer payments from central finance for major grain and oil producing counties. Modern agricultural construction of agricultural reclamation was boosted and the advantages of equipment and technology were made full use of to drive the development of surrounding areas. We also advanced the construction of national modern agriculture demonstration areas, and determined the second batch of national modern agriculture demonstration areas.

9. Continuing to Promote the Progress of Agricultural Science and Technology

We strengthened the technology system construction of modern agricultural industry and intensified the combination of industrial technology researches and production realities. The development of key laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture was promoted to facilitate the coordinated development of bases, projects and talents and the innovation of agricultural scientific and technological system and mechanism was strengthened. Ministry departments and provincial departments worked together to build agricultural universities. We initiated modern agri-

cultural talents support plans and intensified efforts to introduce overseas high-level talents. We vigorously promoted the construction of rural utility talents team and agricultural scientific and technological talents team. The development of modern seed industry quickened and investment in research and development of seed industry was increased. We also strengthened variety certification management and supervision of the seed market. Supportive policies were implemented specific to leading enterprises in seed industry and the construction of large-scale seed breeding bases also got powerful support. We actively promoted the development of agricultural machinery and improved the mechanized operation level in important farming seasons and weak links. The basic-level agricultural technology extension system reform and construction of demonstration counties were further implemented. The establishment of agricultural technology popularization organizations in villages and towns was launched on a large scale.

10. Enhancing the Construction of Agricultural Infrastructure

We vigorously carried out the construction of farmland water conservancy facilities and comprehensively promoted water-saving agriculture. Meanwhile, we implemented the planning of increasing grain production by 50 billion kilograms nationwide and lost no time in formulating and conducting the overall planning of national high-standard farmland construction and county-level construction planning. Extension of soil testing and formula fertilization was carried out thoroughly.

11. Strengthening Prevention and Mitigation of Agricultural Disasters and Safety Production

Scientific researches of agricultural disasters prevention and mitigation were strengthened and technical measures were vigorously promoted. We studied to establish long-term mechanisms of agricultural disasters prevention and mitigation and boosted the establishment of the whole system including monitoring and early warning, disaster prevention and recovery. We also comprehensively implemented responsibility system for safety production. We strictly conducted prairie fire hazards investigation and fire prevention inspection. We enhanced law enforcement of safety hazards investigation, safety inspection and other inspections specific to agricultural machinery. We strengthened detection, inspection and management of fishing vessels.

12. Enhancing Agricultural Resources and Environment Protection

Agricultural biological resources protection projects were implemented and the protection of agricultural wildlife resources was also enhanced. We strictly conducted systems of fishing moratorium and closed fishing, and strengthened breeding and releasing work and ocean farm construction. We strictly controlled fishing intensity and continued to carry out ship reduction and production transformation among coastal fishermen. The promotion of agricultural energy saving technology and construction of biogas projects were both accelerated. We actively advanced clean projects in rural areas, vigorously renovated village environment, and accelerated the comprehensive utilization of straw. We increased pollution abatement efforts to agricultural non-point sources and strengthened environmental monitoring in producing areas of agricultural products.

13. Actively Broadening Channels to Increase Farmers' Income

We continued to promote the establishment of professional demonstration towns. We took the action of industrialized agricultural operations, and established national agricultural industrialization demonstration areas to drive increase in agricultural production and farmers' income. Structural adjustment and transformation and upgrading of township enterprises were accelerated to promote local employment of farmers and

increase their incomes. We advanced the implementation of primary processing of agricultural products in producing areas. We standardized and guided the development of leisure agriculture. Guidance services were strengthened while vocational trainings were enhanced. We also supported famers to obtain employment locally or in other places and supported rural migrant workers to return home to run business.

14. Thoroughly Promoting Rural Reforms

Registration pilots of rural land contracting management right were carried out and transfer market of land contracting management right was perfected. The perfection of mediation and arbitration system for disputes arising from land contracting management was advanced. We improved grassland contracting management system. We actively developed specialized farmer cooperatives. We deepened reforms in property relations of rural collective economic organizations. We comprehensively implemented financial incentives and subsidies for the construction of village-level public welfare. We improved the standards of central financial incentives and subsidies and continued to push forward the establishment of rural reform pilot areas.

15. Improving the Opening-Up Level of Agriculture

The cooperation with financial institutions was promoted to create conditions for the "going out" of agriculture-related enterprises. Distant fishing grew and developed steadily, and the development of a batch of distant fishing enterprises and modern distant fishing fleet with international competitiveness was boosted. We actively participated in the formulation of trade rules for international agricultural products and quality and safety standards, further perfected policy coordination and regulation mechanism of the import and export of agricultural products and increased marketing and promotional efforts for the export of agricultural products.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Legislation

In 2011, focusing on agricultural and rural central task and adhering to the purpose of serving for "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", agricultural sectors at all levels constantly improved the agricultural laws and regulations system, and achieved new progress in agricultural legal system construction.

1. Improving Agricultural Laws and Regulations

(1) In October 2011, the State Council revised "Regulations on Administration of Fodder and Fodder Additive", which would be effective since May 1, 2012. Modifications were mainly made on four aspects of the regulation. Firstly, it further clarified the quality and safety responsibility of local governments, fodder management department and production operators. Secondly, it further improved the control system of production and operation quality and safety. Thirdly, it further perfected the safety use management system, defined types of prohibited substances, and standardized the utilization behavior of farmers. Fourthly, it further enhanced supervision and management measures, and intensified punishment for illegal acts.

(2) In 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) launched the amendment of "Law of Agro-Technical Popularization"; it completed the work of soliciting public opinions for "Regulations on the Control of Agricultural Chemicals (Revision)"; it coordinated with relevant ministries and commissions to fulfill evaluation work after legislation of "Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization".

2. Improving Supporting Regulations

(1) In 2011, MOA issued "Crop Seed Production Business License Management Approach". Its content was made up of three aspects. Firstly, it enhanced registered capital requirements for seed production and operation enterprises, added the requirement on the proportion of fixed assets of seed operation enterprises, and proposed specific requirements for other conditions that seed enterprises should possess. Secondly, it strengthened the supervision on production and operation behavior of seed enterprises. Thirdly, it enhanced connection between seed production and management.

(2) In 2011, MOA issued "Management Approach for Aquatic Germplasm Resources Reserve". It mainly stipulated the following contents: to define the meaning of aquatic germplasm resources reserve; to stipulate the establishment range, graded approval procedures, requirements for application materials and method of definition of aquatic germplasm resources reserve; to define the administration agencies and major responsibilities of aquatic germplasm resources reserve, activities prohibited or restricted in the resources reserve, environmental impact assessment requirement of construction project involving fishery as well as revocation and adjustment of programs, etc.

(3) In 2011, MOA formulated and issued "Agricultural Machinery Accident Management Approach". It mainly stipulated the following contents: firstly, to define the classification of agricultural machinery accidents, and the corresponding investigation and handling procedures; secondly, to further refine duties and obligations of agricultural machinery safety supervision agencies and persons involved in the accidents in all links; thirdly, to further clarify the legal responsibilities of the responsible departments, its supervisor organizations and persons involved in the accidents for illegal acts in the agricultural machinery accidents handling.

3. Clarifying Agricultural Laws and Regulations

In order to implement the "Administrative

Enforcement Law", MOA, in accordance with the work deployment of the State Council, carried out comprehensive cleaning on administrative enforcement provisions of 25 agricultural administrative regulations, 156 regulations and 192 normative documents; it made corresponding modification on partial terms of 5 regulations and normative documents.

4. Active Promotion of Local Agricultural Legislation

In 2011, agricultural sectors in various places thoroughly promoted local agricultural legislation through the combination with actual situation. Hunan and Gansu took the lead in the pioneering legislation respectively on alien species management and on education and training of farmers. Xinjiang, Shanxi, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Chongqing, Inner Mongolia, Hubei, Yunnan and other provinces(autonomous regions) launched local laws and regulations in such aspects as rural specialized cooperative economic organizations, agricultural products quality and safety, basic meadow and pasture protection, animal epidemic prevention, fisheries, livestock and poultry. Jilin implemented explorative legislative studies in plant protection and agricultural processing, so did Fujian in tea industry, Henan in rural energy construction, Heilongjiang and Guangxi in farmland quality construction, Shaanxi in the development of fruit industry, rural land expropriation compensation fee management.

(Department of Sector Policy and Law,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Restructuring of Agriculture and Rural Economy

1. Significant Progress in Restructuring of Agriculture and Rural Economy

(1) Continuous improvement in the structure of agricultural production. A good pattern of coordinated development was initially achieved in planting and breeding industry as well as food crops and economic crops. From the aspect of internal structure of agriculture industry, the proportion of output value of planting industry in the total agricultural output value was stable with a slight decline, from 57.6 percent in 2010 to 51.6 percent in 2011; output value of animal husbandry steadily increased, with the proportion rising from 32.4 percent to 38.4 percent; the proportion of fishery output value was basically stable, maintaining approximately 10 percent. From the aspect of internal structure of planting industry, the grain planting area steadily increased and reached about 110.7 million hectares in 2011, with an increase of approximately 666.7 thousand hectares over 2010. We achieved coordinated development in economic crops that the proportion of oil plant area declined from 8.6 percent to 8.5 percent. The proportion of cotton area rose from 2.7 percent to 3.1 percent, and the proportion of sugar area was basically stable. Rapid development was achieved in efficient economic crops and horticultural crops; hence, the benefit of planting industry was continuously improved.

(2) Continuous optimization in quality and structure of agricultural products. In 2011, the optimization rate of three grain varieties of rice, wheat and corn reached 81 percent, 74.3 percent and 64.6 percent respectively, increasing by 1.2 percent, 1.7 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous year. Meat structure tended to be stable, with the proportion of pork, poultry, beef and mutton of 63.4 percent, 23.6 percent, 8.1 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. The numbers of pollution-free, green and organic agricultural products which were newly qualified reached 16 577, 6 524 and 1 850 respectively. The number of agricultural products with newly registered geographical indications reached 300. The total amount, origin scale of the above four products exceeded 40 percent of total volume of commodities and total production area of edible agricultural products across the country.

(3) Rapid development in industrialized agricultural operation. By the end of 2011, the number of leading agricultural industrialization enterprises across the country was over 110 thousand. The number of rural households driven by various industrialization organizations was 107 million. Rural households participating in the industrial management accounted for more than 40 percent, and increased income reached more than 2400 yuan per household. Farmers' specialized cooperatives legally registered amounted to more than 550 000, covering 91 percent of villages nationwide, and the number of rural households joining in the cooperative reached 17 percent of the total number of rural households, with an increase of 6 percent as compared with the previous year. Further development was fulfilled in the processing industry of agricultural products: the ratio of the output value of agricultural product processing industry to the output value of agriculture increased from 1.7:1 in 2010 to 1.8:1 in 2011; the total output value of above-scale agricultural product processing industry throughout the year achieved the growth over 25 percent, with approximately 20 percent of growth rate in export value; deep processing rate of agricultural products exceeded 30 percent, and the processing rate exceeded 50 percent.

(4) More reasonable agricultural production

layout. The production of major agricultural products gradually concentrated to the advantageous region, and gradually formed a number of industrial belts of agricultural products with different features and advantages. The concentration ratios of rice, wheat, corn and soybeans in advantageous regions stably were over 98 percent, 88 percent, 65 percent and 55 percent respectively. Concentration ratio in cotton region of the Yangtze River Valley, the Yellow River Valley and the northwest inland was up to 99.9 percent. The status of advantageous region of animal husbandry and aquaculture was further consolidated, with significantly improved level of large-scale standardized breeding: the dairy cow breeding industry was mainly concentrated in the Northeast and North China, with milk output accounting for more than 60 percent across the country; fisheries formed the pattern of "Two Belts and One Area" of southeast coastal and the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea advantageous aquatic product breeding belts and the high-quality river crab breading area of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

(5) Growing comprehensive production capacity of agricultural products. The comprehensive grain production capacity reached a new level that the overall grain output reached up to 571.208 million tons throughout the year, with an increase of 24.73 million tons as compared with the previous year. The yield per unit area was vastly increased that the grain yield per hectare was 5 166 kilograms increasing by 192 kilograms over the previous year. The improved per unit area yield achieved the contribution rate of 86 percent for production increase. With the rapid development of economic crops, cotton, oil plants and sugar output reached 6.59 million tons, 33.07 million tons and 125 million tons, respectively, increasing by 10.53 percent, 2.37 percent and 4.23 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous year. Vegetables, melon and fruit output reached 679 million tons and 86 million tons, increasing by 4.35 percent and 1.74 percent respectively. The total output of meat, eggs and milk reached 79.578 million tons, 28.114 million tons and 38.107 million tons, increasing by 0.4 percent, 1.8 percent and 2.3 percent as compared with the previous year, respectively. The output of aquatic products was 56.032 1 million tons, with an increase of 4.28 percent.

(6) The rapid income growth of farmers. The net income of farmers per capita reached 6 977 yuan, 1 058 yuan higher than last year, with an increase of 11.4 percent in real growth, which was faster than disposable income growth of urban residents per capita for the second consecutive year. The income ratio between urban and rural residents declined from 3.23:1 in 2010 to 3.13:1. From the aspect of different regions, farmers' net income per capita in the eastern, central, western and northeastern regions respectively reached 9 585 yuan, 6 530 yuan, 5 247 yuan and 7 791 yuan, increasing by 17.7 percent, 18.5 percent, 18.8 percent and 21.1 percent on year-on-year basis respectively. From the aspect of composition of income, the operational income of farmer family maintained the dominant position of 3 222 yuan, with an increase of 13.7 percent as compared with the previous year; income from wage and salary continued to increase, reaching 2 963 yuan, with an increase of 21.9 percent; transfer income reached 563 yuan, with an increase of 24.4 percent; income from property reached 229 yuan, with an increase of 13 percent.

2. Major Measures for Promoting Agricultural and Rural Economic Restructuring

(1) Strengthening the planning guidance. We issued the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Agricultural and Rural Economic Development" and defined the overall scheme and major measures for agricultural and rural economic development in the twelfth five-year period. We implemented extensive propaganda to strengthen pub-

lic awareness for the content of the plan, and strove to create a sound atmosphere that the whole society concerned agriculture, cared village and loved farmers. We advanced the approval and release of modern agricultural development plan; we accelerated the planning and formulation of japonica rice, oil plants, vegetables, seed industry, grassland protection and construction as well as fishery administration and fishing port, animal epidemic prevention.

(2) Paying close attention to the policy implementation. In 2011, we acquired the total capital of 140.6 billion yuan allocated by the central finance for direct grain subsidy, improved varieties subsidy, farm machinery purchase subsidy as well as agricultural comprehensive direct subsidies, with an increase of 14.7 percent as compared with the previous year. We actively strove for and expanded the scale of reward for major grain-producing (oil-producing) counties and pig slaughter export counties, subsidies for reproductive sows and agricultural insurance premiums, and various subsidies and allowance for basic-level agriculture technology extension system reform and demonstration counties construction, creation and construction of high-yield grain, cotton, oil and sugar. We launched the implementation of grassland ecological protection subsidy and incentive mechanism policy. In the course of policy implementation, we effectively intensified supervision and inspection for guaranteeing all proper policy implementation.

(3) Strengthening the scientific and technological support. We organized and implemented agricultural scientific and technological major special projects and scientific research projects of nonprofit agricultural industry, which was an effective way for intensifying the construction of modern agricultural industrial technical system and exploring key laboratory construction of agricultural field by subject grouping. We continued to implement the basic-level agriculture technology extension system reform and construction projects in 800 important agriculture counties, and launched the implementation of basic level agriculture technology extension institutional conditions for engineering construction. We intensified efforts on farmers training. The Sunshine Project of 2011 was transformed to serve agricultural and rural economic development in an all-round way, giving priority to the training on agricultural employees of agricultural pre-industrial, med-industrial and post-industrial services and agro-product processing, together with foregoers of rural secondary and tertiary characteristic industries, farmers entrepreneurship and villages.

(4) Strengthening the agricultural infrastructure construction. In 2011, the central finance accumulatively allocated 26.786 billion yuan for infrastructure, organized and implemented a series of critical projects to effectively improve agricultural production conditions and agro-ecological environment, and enhance the production capacity of major agricultural products. Meanwhile, we strengthened project supervision and inspection, promptly discovered problems in the project implementation, and proposed improvements.

(5) Enhancing the quality and safety support capabilities of agricultural products. Focusing on pesticides and veterinary drug residue standards and feed safety standards, we newly organized and formulated 450 agricultural national and industrial standards, and newly constructed 45 overall advancement demonstration counties of state-level agricultural standardization. We created 1 600 vegetable, fruit and tea standard gardens, large-scale livestock standardized farms, and health aquaculture demonstration farms. We strengthened the supervision for the quality and safety of agricultural products, and solidly carried out 6 special rectification activities such as cracking down on fake products of toxic pesticides and agricultural means of products. We launched the implementation of quali-

ty and safety risk assessment of agricultural products for the enhancement of the quality safety accident prevention ability of agricultural products and emergency response capabilities.

(6) Innovating agricultural production and management system and mechanism. We launched the registration pilots of rural contract land use rights in 28 provinces, and carried out contract grassland use rights registration in accordance with the law. We strengthened the supervision of and services for the transfer of contracted land use rights, and developed diverse large-scale farming operations. We actively developed farmer specialized cooperatives and agricultural industrial operation; we promoted the standardization construction of farmer specialized cooperatives; we studied and formulated policies and measures to support the development of leading agricultural industrialization enterprises; we approved a batch of demonstration cooperatives, model villages and agricultural industrialization demonstration bases across the country, and organized and appraised the fifth batch of national key agricultural leading industrialization enterprises. We guided the healthy development of the secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas; we promoted the transformation and promotion of township enterprises; we optimized the agro-processing layout, and strengthened the standard management and pilot demonstration of leisure agriculture. We implemented the creation and construction of national modern agricultural demonstration area and the construction of rural reform pilot area; we carried out the identification of the second batch of national modern agricultural demonstration area; we defined and approved 24 rural reform pilot areas in conjunction with relevant departments.

(Department of Development and Planning,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Employment Structure of Rural Migrant Labor Force

1. Employment Structure of Rural Migrant Labor Force in 2011

In 2011, the number of rural migrant workers was 160.37 million across the country, with an increase of 5.85 million as compared with the previous year, increasing by 3.8 percent. Of this total, the proportion of the generation born in and after 1980s of rural migrant labor force was 49.3 percent.

(1) Age and educational structure of rural migrant labor force. Of total migrant labor force, the proportion of male was about 65.6 percent, with 1 percent increase as compared with the previous year. The average age was 34.5 years old, with an increase of 0.7 years old as compared with the previous year. Of this total, the average age of male was 35.3 years old, and the average age of female was 33 years old. The average term of migrant labor force receiving education was 8.4 years, with an increase of 0.1 years as compared with the previous year. Of this total, the number of migrant labor force receiving nine-year compulsory education and above accounted for 53.3 percent, with a decline of 0.2 percent as compared with the previous year.

(2) Regional distribution structure of rural migrant labor force. The proportion of trans-provincial migrant labor force reached 40.9 percent, with an increase of 1.8 percent as compared with the previous year; proportion of overseas migrant labor force accounted for 1.3 percent, with a decline of 0.5 percent as compared with the previous year. The proportion of trans-provincial employment in new-generation migrant labor force accounted for 47.5 percent, higher than the overall proportion in total migrant labor force. According to the investigation, 38.7 percent persons of the trans-provincial new-generation migrant labor force worked in Guangdong.

(3) Industrial distribution structure of rural migrant labor force. The proportion of rural migrant labor force in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries respectively reached 1.9 percent, 47.3 percent and 50.8 percent, which embodied basically stable industrial distribution as compared with the previous year. The industrial distribution of new-generation migrant labor force was different from that of overall migrant labor force, and its employment proportion of primary, secondary and tertiary industries respectively reached 0.8 percent, 44.4 percent and 54.8 percent.

2. Policies and Measures for Promoting the Transfer Employment of Rural Labor Force

(1) Strengthening the public employment services for rural migrant workers. We organized over 24 000 job fairs before and after the Spring Festival for the successful employment transfer of more than 20 million rural migrant workers. We also opened national public service network of recruitment information to facilitate rural migrant workers applying jobs and obtaining employment in other places other than their own hometowns. Emphasis on the development of housekeeping services, pension services, community care services and patient nurse services, we launched the policy that staff-system housekeeping services exempted from business tax. We carried out competitions among family service enterprises(units) to promote a number of small and medium-sized enterprises to develop more quickly, and support enterprises with abundant strength bigger and stronger.

(2) Strengthening vocational skills and safety training for rural migrant workers. We actively organized various types of migrant workers skills training throughout the year. We allocated fi-

nancial subsidies for training 7.45 million person-times of migrant workers and the training fund for migrant workers was 6.68 billion yuan. We continued to implement the construction engineering of secondary vocational education infrastructure capacity. We carried out safety training for migrant workers of 13.22 million person-times. The numbers of accidents and deaths respectively decreased by 4.3 percent and 5 percent nationwide.

(3) Strengthening labor and employment management of rural migrant workers. We continued to carry out the specific project for labor contract system in small enterprises, as well as the "Warm Spring Action" of employment contract signature for rural migrant workers; hence, the employment contract signature rate in rural migrant workers employed by small and medium-sized enterprises reached approximately 70 percent. We continued to implement the "Rainbow Project" to expand the coverage of collective contracts. We accelerated the construction of labor and employment register system, and established provincial labor and employment information database in 23 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities).

(4) Protecting rights and interests of rural migrant workers. We comprehensively implemented the wage payment margin system in construction field and other industries with frequent wage arrears. We established and improved emergency revolving fund in cities (counties) where rural migrant workers were often paid in arrears. We adjusted the minimum wage standard in 24 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), with an average increases of 22.2 percent.

(5) Keeping unimpeded channels for rural migrant workers to safeguard legal rights. Since 519 000 enterprises nationwide set up the labor dispute mediation committee, 70 percent labor disputes of rural migrant workers were resolved through mediation. There were 214 cities and 1 115 counties across the country establishing the court of arbitration of labor disputes. We extensively carried out legal aid and legal services for rural migrant workers, and the special fund allocated by central finance for local legal aid was increased to 200 million yuan.

(6) Actively and steadily pushing forward rural migrant workers settling in towns. Various places should bring rural migrant workers in compliance with certain conditions into the scope of supply for indemnificatory housing such as public rental housing and economically affordable housing, etc.

(7) Strengthening public service for rural migrant workers. We continued to intensify incentives and subsidies for local governments to solve the education issue of children of migrant workers, and the proportion of children of rural migrant workers receiving education in public schools reached 79.2 percent. We revised the national basic public health services specification to include rural migrant workers and their children living in local residence for more than 6 months or more into the scope of service. We launched the "Care Action for Women and Children Left Behind in Rural Areas", and determined to carry out care service system pilots of migrant children left behind in the rural areas of 26 counties(cities, districts) in 13 provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities). More than 30 million students at rural boarding schools nationwide were free from accommodation expense; 12.28 million boarders from rural families with financial difficulties in the central and western regions enjoyed the living subsidies.

(Department of Sector Policy and Law,
Ministry of Agriculture)

The Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

1. Overview

There were no major quality and safety incidents of agricultural products throughout 2011. The overall level of quality and safety of agricultural products rose steadily. The monitoring pass rates of vegetables, livestock and poultry products and aquatic products respectively were 97.4 percent, 99.6 percent and 96.8 percent. The pass rates of vegetables and aquatic products increased by 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent respectively on year-on-year basis, while the pass rate of livestock and poultry products was stable. The quality and safety monitoring pass rate of China's agricultural products stabilized at above 96 percent for the second consecutive year. Regulatory system construction was further strengthened and the quality and safety regulation capacity of agricultural products was continuously rising.

2. Special Rectification on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

In accordance with the deployment of the State Council, in 2011, we conducted 6 times of special treatment actions all over the country, including the rectification for "clenbuterol" of livestock products, highly-toxic pesticide, prohibited substances in raw and fresh milk, veterinary drugs, prohibited drugs in aquatic products, as well as campaigns against agricultural counterfeiting. The national agricultural systems designated over 4.16 million person-times of law enforcement officers in total, checked over 2.889 million related production and operating units, banned 1 020 enterprises without certificates or license, revoked certificates or licenses of 332 enterprises, investigated and treated over 41 thousand cases, registered over 29 thousand cases, and transferred 152 cases to judicial organs. All in all, remarkable results were achieved in rectification work.

3. Risk Monitoring and Assessment of Agricultural Products Quality and Safety

(1) The scope of quality and safety monitoring of agricultural products was continuously expanded. In 2011, the agricultural products for routine monitoring were expanded to 91 varieties; the monitor parameters increased to 91 varieties; the monitoring covered 144 large and medium-sized cities across the country.

(2) The quality and safety risk assessment of agricultural products was accelerated. We launched the construction and planning of quality and safety risk assessment system of agricultural products, established 65 ministerial-level agricultural product quality and safety risk assessment laboratories, set up financial special projects for agricultural products quality and safety risk assessment, and promoted 9 provincial academies of agricultural science to establish specialized quality standard research institutions. Aiming at characteristics of production and consumption during the holiday season, we organized investigation and quality and safety risk assessment work for 8 major categories of agricultural products. We created the expert group for agricultural products quality and safety, and appointed 66 experts of 16 specialized fields. We newly established scientific and research subjects group of agricultural products quality and safety, constructed a ministerial-level comprehensive key laboratory and 7 ministerial-level specialized laboratories, and launched 5 major science and technology projects of agricultural industry, such as detecting technology and traceability technology.

4. Agricultural Standardization and Agricultural Products Safety, High-Quality and Brand

(1) We accelerated standard system construction. We newly formed National Fruit Standardi-

zation Technical Committee and National Methane Gas Standardization Technical Committee, and then the number of agricultural system standard committees reached 18. With the smooth progress of standard settlement, formulation and revision, we modified and formed maximum residue limits for 1 795 kinds of pesticides, and newly formulated 494 items of national and industrial agricultural standards.

(2) We intensified standard implementation and demonstration. We newly created 1 993 vegetables, fruits and tea standard gardens, large-scale livestock and poultry standardized farms and healthy aquaculture demonstration farms. We newly constructed 45 national agricultural standardization demonstration counties; we organized examination and assessment for 501 national agricultural standardization demonstration counties constructed during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period.

(3) Steady development of "three products (pollution-free agricultural products, green food and organic food) and one indication". There were 29 400 newly certificated pollution-free agricultural products, green food and organic produce, as well as 300 products with geographical indications. Meanwhile, we strengthened regulation after certification in an all-round way, perfected the regulation mechanism and maintained brand credibility.

(Bureau of Supervision and Management of Agricultural Products, Ministry of Agriculture)

Poverty Alleviation and Development

1. Issuing and Implementing "China Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Outline(2011-2020)"

In May 2011, the State Council issued the "Notice on the Issuance of China Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Outline (2011-2020)". The file made an objective analysis on the existing difficulties and problems in current poverty alleviation, and systematically proposed the general thinking, guiding ideology, objectives and tasks, working patterns and policy measures of poverty alleviation and development work in the new stage. It was the programmatic document for China's poverty alleviation and development work in the next 10 years, .

2. Central Poverty Alleviation and Development Working Conference

From November 29 to 30, 2011, The Central Poverty Alleviation and Development Working Conference was held in Beijing. The conference summed up the achievements and experience of poverty alleviation and development work, and analyzed the current and future situation and tasks of poverty alleviation and development. After the conference, 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) held the provincial working conference of poverty alleviation and development, and 8 provinces (autonomous regions) convened the conference with their rural work conferences.

3. Substantially Raising the National Poverty Alleviation Standard

In 2011, the Central Government decided to set the 2 300 yuan (constant price in 2010) per capita net income of farmers as the new national poverty alleviation standard, which was 92 percent higher than 1 196 yuan standard in 2009. The number of rural poverty alleviation people was 122 million at the end of 2011, accounting for 12.7 percent of rural registered population. The new poverty alleviation standard met the work orientation of "subsistence allowance maintaining survival, and poverty alleviation promoting development", and took the demand of poverty alleviation population for production development and income increase in consideration.

4. Starting Regional Development of Contiguous Destitute Areas and Poverty Alleviation Planning Pilots

(1) Determining the contiguous destitute areas as main battlefield of poverty alleviation in the new stage. There were 14 contiguous districts including 680 counties and county-level units in total, with 3.92 million square kilometers of land area.

(2) Taking the lead in starting the regional poverty alleviation and development pilot of Wuling Mountain contiguous area. In accordance with the basic thinking of "regional development driving poverty alleviation and development, poverty alleviation and development promoting regional development", Wuling Mountain contiguous area intensified investment and integrated various resources to play a leading role model for poverty alleviation across the country.

5. Steadily Promoting Special Poverty Alleviation

(1) Striving for increasing financial special funds on poverty alleviation through active coordination. In 2011, special poverty alleviation funds increased from 22.268 billion yuan of the previous year to 27.2 billion yuan, with an increase of 22 percent.

(2) Promotion plan for entire-village poverty alleviation and development. Totally 30 000 poor-stricken villages across the country were incorporated into the planning. In 2011, we started the implementation in 9 000 poor-stricken villages.

(3) Actively supporting the poor-stricken areas in developing local advantageous industries,

and intensifying policy financial support on the industrialized poverty alleviation. In 2011, 500 million yuan of special fund was continuously allocated in 100 pilot counties for the implementation of experimental work.

(4) Steadily promoting poverty alleviation relocation. In 2011, 780 thousand people of 190 thousand households completed poverty alleviation relocation.

(5) Strengthening the labor transfer training and cadres training. The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance jointly launched pilots in 100 key counties, to offer subsidy for students from rural poor-stricken families in the pilot counties who received vocational education and year skills training for over one year in 2011-2012 academic year.

(6) Advancing the entire-village promotion pilot work in old poverty-stricken revolutionary areas. In 2011, 525 million yuan of central lottery public welfare fund was allocated for the poverty-stricken entire-village advancement implemented in 35 old poverty-stricken revolutionary areas in 19 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities).

(7) We enhanced the guidance on poverty alleviation and development as well as disaster prevention and mitigation pilot projects in Yushu earthquake-stricken area of Qinghai Province and Zhouqu disaster area of Gansu Province.

(8) We started and promoted poverty alleviation pilot work in specific areas of Sichuan, Guizhou, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Ningxia, Gansu and other provinces (autonomous regions).

6. Striving to Improve the Working Level of Social Poverty Alleviation

(1) Continuously strengthening poverty alleviation work in specific pilots. In 2011, 3 designed aiding counties were newly added. Central units participating in specific poverty alleviation pilots selected and designated 404 cadres serving temporary positions to specific counties in total; we directly invested 1.54 billion yuan of relief fund and materials; we helped the introduction of 5.05 billion yuan funds in all kinds, 1 308 projects, 644 talents and 217 items of technologies; we held 1 614 sessions of training courses, and organized labor services exporting of 31 000 person-times; we supported 21 000 poverty-stricken students.

(2) Achieving new progress in east and west poor-stricken alleviation cooperation. In 2011, eastern provinces (municipalities) allocated financial assistance funds of 840.263 million yuan to poverty-stricken areas of western regions, for the construction of 147 schools, 80 health centers, 1 012.71 kilometers of highway and 3.5 thousand hectares of basic farmland, and solved the problem of dysdipsia for 329 800 people and 164 800 head of large animals. We aroused social forces for 59.994 9 million yuan of donation and 45.578 8 million yuan of discounted contribution from donated goods. The number of collaborative enterprises amounted to 267, with 1 897 agreement cooperation projects and 120.128 billion yuan of agreement cooperation investment. We organized professional and technical talent exchanges of 1035 person-times, held 168 sessions of training courses, and helped to export 15 items of techniques. We organized export of labor service of 188 733 person-times, and held 156 sessions of training courses for 436 615 person-times.

7. Fulfilling Effective Linking Work of Two Systems.

In August 2011, we held on-the-spot meeting for effective linking of poverty alleviation and development and rural subsistence allowance in Shaanxi, to comprehensively promote the poverty identification work. Meanwhile, all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) actively implemented supportive policies to ensure complete support for the identified population under poverty alleviation.

(Office of the Leading Group for Poverty-Alleviation and Development, State Council)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

Market System of Agricultural Products

By the end of 2011, the number of agricultural products wholesale markets exceeded 4 300, with annual turnover of more than 4 trillion yuan. From the aspect of market size, according to the statistics of National Bureau of Statistics, by the end of 2011, there were 1 128 specialized wholesale markets of agricultural products across the country, with the average turnover of above 100 million yuan, including 564 000 booths with 41.587 million square meters of business area. From the aspect of market structure, among specialized wholesale markets of agricultural products with single turnover of above 100 million yuan in 2011, the grain market accounted for 10 percent; the meat, grain, poultry and egg market accounted for 14 percent; aquatic products market accounted for 14 percent; vegetable market accounted for 27.9 percent; dried fruits market accounted for 13 percent; other agricultural products markets accounted for 24.9 percent.

In 2011, concentrating on the market system construction, the Ministry of Agriculture(MOA) focused on the implementation of following work.

1. Promoting the Construction of State-Level Specialized Wholesale Markets of Agricultural Products

(1) Studying and formulating the scheme for establishing state-level specialized wholesale markets of agricultural products in advantageous areas. MOA studied and planned that during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period we would cultivate and construct a batch of state-level agricultural products wholesale markets in the concentrated origin of advantageous areas, for the establishment of a state-level platform connecting large production and large market. By virtue of the construction and cultivation, we would forge the specialized agricultural products market as logistics distribution center, price formation center, information dissemination center, exhibition trade center, as well as science and technology communication center of certain kind of product nationwide, to promote the industry to take the lead in the realization of specialization, standardization, large scale and intensification, and in leading the development of national specialized products industries. For this purpose, MOA organized and formulated the document of "Work Program for Constructing State-Level Specialized Agricultural Products Market", which defined the general thought, fundamental objective, construction content, layout condition, implementation model, emphasis of support and work arrangement for the construction of specialized agricultural products market.

(2) Implementing research and demonstration of state-level specialized wholesale market construction. We organized and carried out field research: we successively went deep into advantageous area, agricultural products markets and leading industrialization enterprises in dozens of provinces, such as Yunnan, Shandong and Guangdong for the informal discussion and study on the necessity, feasibility and realization forms of the specialized market construction. We strove for the support from other departments: we promoted MOA to sign the cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Commerce, and conduct research together with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance and other relevant departments to form consensus. We organized experts for demonstration: we invited relevant experts for three times to discuss and demonstrate the positioning, principles, objectives, content, measures and problems needing attention of specialized market construction.

(3) Launching the construction of state-level Luochuan apple wholesale market. In November

2011, the construction of state-level Luochuan apple wholesale market was launched. The project offered powerful support for constructing Luochuan apple modern industrial park, promoting the Loess Plateau apple industrial belt to take the lead in realizing specialization, standardization, large scale and intensification, and to lead the development of national apple industry.

2. Coordinating Financial Institutions to Offer Loan Support for the Construction of Market Infrastructure

We actively coordinated the Agricultural Bank of China(ABC) to offer loan support for the construction of market infrastructure. By the end of 2011, ABC accumulatively issued 29. 286 billion yuan of loans for the construction of rural circulation system to 444 enterprises across the country. Of this total, the short-term loan was 9. 942 billion yuan, and mid-term and long-term loan was 19. 344 billion yuan. Loan balance was 19. 352 billion yuan.

By the end of 2011, the Agricultural Development Bank granted 2. 596 billion yuan of loans in accumulative total to support 22 projects of "upgrading and reconstructing engineering of agricultural products wholesale market" of MOA; it granted 18. 933 billion yuan of loans to support the construction of 282 agricultural products wholesale markets and logistics centers; it also granted 2. 918 billion yuan of loans to support agricultural products cold chain logistics projects of 40 leading circulation enterprises.

3. Launching Training Pilots of Rural Brokers

Currently, the number of rural brokers nationwide was approximately 6 million; 80 percent of agricultural products entered into circulation link after being purchased by rural brokers. In 2011, MOA launched the training pilot work of rural brokers that trained 3 000 critical brokers in 10 provinces(autonomous regions) of Shandong, Hubei, Jiangsu, Sichuan, Hunan, Hebei, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Gansu and Guangxi; of this total, 2 800 people passed the vocational skill qualification of rural brokers. MOA planned to train 30 000 rural brokers in 10 years. As of 2012, the training would focus on rural youth and the people engaged in the marketing of agricultural products in the Central and Western China. For the purpose of enhancing comprehensive capability of market information acquisition and analysis, storage and transportation of agricultural products, as well as network marketing of agricultural products and fund raising, we would establish a team of rural backbone brokers.

(Department of Market and Economic Information, Ministry of Agriculture)

The 9th China International Agricultural Products Fair

The 9th China International Agricultural Products Fair(hereinafter referred to as the "Agricultural Fair") was held in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, from October 29 to November 1, 2011.

1. Overview

The total exhibition area of the Agricultural Fair was 60 000 square meters, and was divided into such seven plates as Comprehensive Exhibition Trading Zone, International Exhibition Trading Zone, Specialized Cooperatives Exhibition Trading Zone, Horticultural Crops Standard Garden Exhibition Zone, Aquatic Product Exhibition Trading Zone, Agricultural Equipment Exhibition Trading Zone and Sichuan Province Exhibition Trading Zone. Totally 33 pavilions from 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and Taiwan Province, and 4 specialized pavilions of specialized cooperatives, standard garden of horticultural crops, aquatic products and agricultural machinery, and enterprises from 15 countries and regions participated in the exhibition. More than 10 000 domestic and foreign purchasers from over 20 countries and regions participated in the transactions and negotiations, and the trade turnover exceeded 60 billion yuan, with an increase of 4 billion yuan over the previous fair. There were over 500 journalists from over 300 domestic and foreign media in total participating in reporting the Agricultural Fair, and the visitors were nearly 300 000.

2. Main Features

(1) Highlighting the advanced concepts. This Agricultural Fair specially added a new exhibition zone of "Specialized Farmer Cooperatives", organized and invited 300 cooperatives with abundant comprehensive strength nationwide for a comprehensive display of their mode of organization and operation, production and circulation, products and sales mode etc. The Agricultural Fair newly established the exhibition zone of "Horticultural Crops Standard Garden", and organized 60 representative horticultural crops standard gardens and demonstration gardens across the country for the systematic demonstration of their construction concepts, model and effectiveness.

(2) Highlighting regional features. The Agricultural Fair set up a separate exhibition trading zone for Sichuan Province to vividly display the new face of rural development in Sichuan. During the exhibition, Sichuan Province also held the online trade fair to intensively display and market high-quality agricultural products with local features in about 900 types of 8 categories.

(3) Highlighting the pursuit of effectiveness. The Agricultural Fair, at the request of exhibitors, organized such activities as purchaser special exhibition, key leading enterprise forum, production and marketing linking meeting, large trade signing ceremony, release promotion for featured products of all provinces, and agricultural investing and financing forum. For the invitation of purchasers, by virtue of multilateral organizations, we invited more than 100 dealers of large agricultural products wholesale markets, nearly 100 chain supermarkets, import and export traders, agro-processing enterprises and overseas purchasers to participate in the fair.

(4) Highlighting diverse forms. The Agricultural Fair adopted a variety of forms through the combination of indoor and outdoor exhibitions as well as display, demonstration and promotion to enable the audience to systematically understand the situation of agricultural and rural economic development across the country; meanwhile, it offered a good opportunity of business negotiations and cooperation for specialized exhibitors, which sufficiently embodied characteristics of modern agricultural comprehensive exhibition.

(5) Highlighting exhibition brands. The Agricultural Fair further intensified the propaganda for all-round, multi-angle and real-time grand occasion in exhibitions through television, network and other channels. According to statistics, during the exhibition, the fair collected and issued over 2 300 pieces of reports, nearly 10 thousand pictures, 37 sections of video program, as well as more than 500 pages of multimedia information, successfully creating the exhibition brand.

(Department of Market and Economic Information, Ministry of Agriculture)

Import and Export Trade In Agricultural Products

According to customs statistics, the total import and export value of China' s agricultural products in 2011 amounted to 153. 92 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 27. 5 percent as compared with the previous year. Of this total, export value was 60. 1 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 23 percent as compared with the previous year; the import value was 93. 82 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 30. 4 percent as compared with the previous year; the trade deficit topped 30 billion U. S. dollars for the first time, amounting to 33. 72 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 46. 7 percent as compared with the previous year.

1. Main Features of Import and Export Trade in China' s Agricultural Products in 2011

(1) The monthly import and export value fluctuated at high level, both of which hit a record in December. In the first three quarters of 2011, monthly import and export value of agricultural products in China fluctuated wildly, and import and export growth accelerated noticeably since November. The export value was 6. 36 billion U. S. dollars in December, with a growth of 13 percent on year-on-year base and a comparative growth of 8. 8 percent on moving base; the import value was 10. 7 billion U. S. dollars in December, with an increase of 23. 3 percent on year-on-year base and a comparative growth of 13. 5 percent on moving base; and the trade deficit was 4. 34 billion U. S. dollars, hitting a record.

(2) The general trade accounted for approximately 80 percent of import and export value of agricultural products.

In 2011, the agricultural export value of general trade in China was 48. 66 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 24. 2 percent, accounting for 81 percent of total agricultural export value in China; the export value of processing trade was 9. 17 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 15. 9 percent; export value of border trade was 1. 38 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 19. 7 percent.

In the corresponding period, the agricultural import value of general trade in China was 74. 18 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 30. 8 percent, accounting for 79 percent of total agricultural import value in China at the same period; import value of processing trade was 8. 86 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 28. 3 percent; import value of logistics goods under special customs supervision was 7. 5 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 40. 2 percent.

(3) The status of private enterprises in the export trade became more stable, accompanied with continuous decline of foreign-invested enterprises in the proportion of import.

In 2011, agricultural export value of private enterprises in China reached 28. 61 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 30. 4 percent, accounting for 47. 6 percent of total agricultural export value in China at the same period. The agricultural export value of foreign-invested enterprise reached 21. 77 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 16. 4 percent. At the same period, the agricultural export value of state-owned enterprises and collective enterprises respectively were 7. 58 billion U. S. dollars and 2. 09 billion U. S. dollars, increasing by 15. 3 percent and 29. 7 percent, respectively.

In the same period, agricultural import value of foreign-invested enterprises in China was 36. 8 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 21. 9 percent, accounting for 39. 2 percent of total agricultural import value at the same period; agricultural import value of private enterprises was 30. 99 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase

of 41.2 percent; agricultural import value of state-owned enterprises was 21.36 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 27.2 percent; agricultural import value of collective enterprises was 4.71 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 59.4 percent.

(4) The export market was mainly in Asia, while the United States, Brazil and ASEAN were the main areas of imports.

In 2011, agricultural products exported to Asian countries and regions amounted to 36.31 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 24.2 percent, accounting for 60.4 percent of gross agricultural exports. Of this total, exports to Japan, ASEAN, Hong Kong Special Administration Region and South Korea respectively were 10.99 billion, 9.86 billion, 5.64 billion and 4.18 billion U.S. dollars, increasing by 20.3 percent, 32.3 percent, 32.1 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively. In addition, the exports to EU reached 8.1 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 18.2 percent; exports to the United States reached 6.7 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 15.9 percent.

In the same period, agricultural import value of China from the United States was 23.26 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 24.9 percent; imports from Brazil was 15.6 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 45.4 percent; imports from ASEAN was 14.59 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 36.2 percent. The total import value of above three countries and region accounted for 56.9 percent of gross agricultural imports of China in the same period.

(5) The Bohai Rim and the Pan-Pearl River Delta were core areas of China's agricultural exports, while imports concentrated in the Bohai Rim and the Yangtze River Delta.

In 2011, agricultural exports of Bohai Rim and the Pan-Pearl River Delta in China were 23.67 billion and 19.31 billion U.S. dollars, increasing by 21.4 percent and 28.6 percent, respectively. Shandong Province, with export value of 15.37 billion U.S. dollars increasing by 21 percent over the previous year, ranked first among provinces and cities across the country; Guangdong Province and Fujian Province ranked second and third, with export value of 6.97 billion and 6.89 billion U.S. dollars respectively, increasing by 22.9 percent and 39 percent, respectively.

In the same period, agricultural import value of the Bohai Rim and the Yangtze River Delta were 41.59 billion and 25.39 billion U.S. dollars, increasing by 42 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively. Top three provinces of import value were Shandong, Guangdong and Beijing, respectively achieving the import value of 18.59 billion and 11.98 billion and 11.84 billion U.S. dollars, increasing by 50.4 percent, 22.3 percent and 42.6 percent, respectively.

(6) Aquatic products, vegetables and fruits were main export varieties; while main import varieties were soybeans, cotton and edible vegetable oil. In 2011, exports of aquatic and marine products in China reached 2.883 million tons, with an increase of 18.6 percent; the value achieved 10.98 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 24.8 percent. The export of vegetables was 7.693 million tons, with an increase of 17.9 percent; the value achieved 9.32 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 17.2 percent. The export of fresh and dried fruits and nuts was 2.887 million tons, with a decrease of 3.9 percent; the value achieved 2.84 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 17.7 percent. The export value of above three varieties accounted for 38.6 percent of gross agricultural exports in China in the same period.

In the same period, soybean imports reached 52.495 million tons, with a decrease of 3.9 percent, and the value achieved 29.75 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 18.9 percent. Cotton imports reached 3.363 million tons, with an increase of 18.6 percent, and the value achieved 9.47 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of

67.4 percent. Imported edible vegetable oil reached 6.568 million tons, with a decrease of 4.4 percent, and the value achieved 7.71 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 28 percent. The import value of above three varieties accounted for 50.1 percent of the gross agricultural imports in China in the same period.

2. The Current Situation and Main Problems of the Development of China's Agricultural Trade

(1) Since the bulk import volume of agricultural products remained at a high level, China will become the largest importing country of agricultural products in the world. In 2011, the gross agricultural imports of China were 6.9 times of that in 2001, with an average annual increase of 23 percent. Although large quantities of agricultural imports relieved the conflict between the increasing demands for agricultural products and continuously reduced arable lands in China, and maintained the balance between domestic market supply and demand, it also brought certain risk to the safety of China's agricultural products market. Therefore, we should pay close attention to the influence of bulk agricultural import volume and import price on the domestic market, and regulate the scale of imports in a timely manner.

(2) Increasing complexity of international trade environment resulted in restriction for the competitiveness of China's agricultural exports. The impact of European debt crisis on China's agricultural exports should not be ignored. Continuously spreading European debt crisis would lead to following influences on China's agricultural exports. Firstly, in order to deal with the debt crisis, the decline in import demand would be resulted from the widespread implementation of tight fiscal policies by EU member states. Secondly, trade protectionism would prevail, which could lead to more intensive trade barriers towards China's agricultural products. Thirdly, the decline in export competitiveness of enterprises would be caused by increasing pressure on the appreciation of RMB.

(Department of Statistic,
General Administration of Customs)

Aquatic Products Market

According to statistics of transaction prices of 80 aquatic products wholesale markets across the country, the comprehensive average price of aquatic products in the wholesale market was 18.24 yuan per kilograml in 2011, increasing by 4.97 percent on year-on-year basis. Of this total, the comprehensive average price of marine products was 33.07 yuan per kilogram, increasing by 5.56 percenton year-on-year basis; the comprehensive average price of freshwater products was 12.26 yuan per kilogram, increasing by 4.23 percent on year-on-year basis. According to the statistics of the transactions of 38 comparable aquatic products wholesale markets, the turnover amount was 6.3 million tons, increasing by 4.57 percent on year-on-year basis; the turnover was 124.48 billion yuan, increasing by 10.66 percent on year-on-year basis.

1. Monthly Prices of Aquatic Products in Wholesale Markets

Since 2011, monthly transaction prices of aquatic products in wholesale markets rose from January to October, and slightly fell after October but still higher than the prices in the same period of the previous year. Among 49 key aquatic varieties monitored, prices of 37 varieties rose on year-on-year basis; prices of 10 varieties held the line; prices of 2 varieties decreased respectively on year-on-year basis.

2. Prices of Marine Products

Since 2011, prices of marine products were high in general. Price in each month was higher than the highest level in the same period of the previous year. In the aspect of categories, prices of 5 major categories of marine products all rose on year-on-year basis

In the aspect of varieties, among 31 varieties of marine products monitored, prices of 22 varieties rose; prices of 8 varieties held the line while only the price of 1 variety decreased. Of this total, increasing rates of 3 varieties exceeded 10 percent.

3. Prices of Freshwater Products

Since 2011, fluctuations in prices of freshwater products were comparativelysignificant. Prices of freshwater products kept sharp rise from April to July, gradually declined after October and fell back to the level of the same period in the previous year. In the aspect of categories, among 3 major categories of freshwater products, prices of fish rose by 3.17 percent on year-on-year basis; prices of shellfish rose by 9.91 percent on year-on-year basis; prices of other categories rose by 4.74 percent on year-on-year basis. In the aspect of varieties, among 18 varieties of freshwater products, prices of 15 varieties rose; prices of 2 varieties held the line; the price of 1 variety decreased.

4. The Main Factors Affecting the Prices of Aquatic Products

(1) The continuous increasing of production costs promoted the rise in the prices of aquatic products. According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics, in the first three quarters of 2011, production prices of fishery products rose by 10.62 percent on year-on-year basis, which included rise in means of production and labor costs.

(2) Impacts of natural disasters on the prices of aquatic products became increasingly significant. In recent years, the frequent occurrence of natural disasters caused serious damages to fishery production, which became another major factor affecting the prices of aquatic products.

(3) Other factors. Obvious seasonality of fishery production is one of the major factors affecting the prices of aquatic products. Other changes in food prices have certain impact on the prices of aquatic products.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Agricultural Comprehensive Development

In 2011, we invested 51.833 billion yuan in agricultural comprehensive development. Of this total, the central finance invested 23.022 billion yuan(including foreign capital), increasing by 3.51 billion yuan over 2010 with an increase of 18 percent. It drove the supporting investment of 13 billion yuan from local finance, acquired fund raising from farmers and attracted bank loans and corporate self-raised funds of 15.811 billion yuan. All the funds effectively promoted China' s agricultural infrastructure construction and the development of agricultural industrialization.

1. Promoting Agricultural Infrastructure Construction in Main Producing Areas

(1) Increasing investment on major grain-producing provinces and major grain-producing counties. The central finance allocation was preferential to the 13 major grain-producing provinces. In 2011, the comprehensive agricultural development funds from central finance on 13 major grain-producing provinces reached 14.551 billion yuan, accounting for 63.2 percent of total investment across the country. Meanwhile, as of 2011, we would incorporate 29 non-agricultural comprehensive development counties which were included into nationwide grain production increase plan of 50 billion kilograms, and 19 important agricultural counties complying with policy into the scope of development, and arrange funds to carry out the project construction of comprehensive agricultural development. So far, 800 major grain-producing counties had all been included in the scope of agricultural comprehensive development.

(2) Vigorously promoting the modification of medium and low-yield farmland and the construction of high-standard farmland. In 2011, the agricultural comprehensive development invested 28.672 billion yuan(25.675 billion yuan of financial funds) in total on the modification of medium and low-yield farmland and construction of high standard farmland demonstration project. The modification of medium and low-yield farmland and the construction of high-standard farmland of approximately 1 704.7 thousand hectares effectively improved agricultural production conditions and enhanced the ability of withstanding natural disasters, laying a solid foundation for the realization of increase production.

(3) Implementing large-scale demonstration project construction of high-standard farmland. In 2011, 5.981 billion yuan of central financial funds was invested to 143 new demonstration projects of high-standard farmland across the country, together with 397 projects of continued construction. We completed the construction of 504.82 thousand hectares high-standard farmland, playing an important model and leading role in the construction of high-standard farmland nationwide.

(4) Highlighting and strengthening the continued supporting and water-saving modification in medium-sized irrigation area. In 2011, we arranged central financial funds of 922 million yuan(including 662 million yuan of department project funds), for new and continued construction of 175 supporting and water-saving modification projects in the medium-sized irrigation area.

(5) Arranging ecological comprehensive treatment projects in the light of local conditions. In 2011, we allocated central financial funds of 1.025 billion yuan in grasslands(field) construction of approximately 188.4 thousand hectares nationwide, treating small watershed area of about 77.97 thousand hectares and desertificated land of 8.54 thousand hectares.

Through above measures, in 2011, the agricultural comprehensive development newly a-

chieved grain, cotton, oil and sugar production capacity of 3.311 billion kilograms, 64 million kilograms, 167 million kilograms and 534 million kilograms, respectively. Meanwhile, the grain output in the project area newly transformed in 2011 could increase by 1 500-2 250 kilograms per hectare, from which 30 million farmers benefited.

2. Actively Supporting Agricultural Industrialized Management and Leading Increase of Farmers Income

In 2011, the central finance allocated 3.581 billion yuan for the industrialization project of comprehensive agricultural development. It was estimated that new industrialized operational projects of comprehensive agricultural development in 2011 could directly benefit more than 22 million farmers, whose annual net income increasing by about 500 yuan per capita.

(1) Strengthening financial discount support. In 2011, the central finance allocated discount capital of 1.841 billion yuan, accounting for 51.4 percent of central financial funds on comprehensive agricultural development industrialization. It supported 2 743 projects of loan with discounted interest and drove loans of 90.309 billion yuan from various financial institutions to support agricultural industrialization development.

(2) Focusing on supporting farmer specialized cooperatives and restricting the weak link of industrial development. In 2011, the Central Finance allocated 1.28 billion yuan for the financial aid projects of agricultural comprehensive development, supporting 2 528 financial aid projects; of this total, 707 million yuan of aid funds supported 1 783 farmer cooperatives projects. In terms of supporting links, we put forth efforts to resolve weak link and key fields of restricting industrial development.

(3) Actively supporting the construction of "vegetable basket" vegetable bases. The central finance allocated 460 million yuan of special subsidies for Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province implementing construction projects of "vegetable basket" facilities in vegetable bases.

3. Specifying Department Project Management and Intensifying Support on Department Project

In 2011, we arranged central financial funds of 2.176 billion yuan for the construction of department projects. Accompanied by comprehensively promoting project construction, we highlighted several priorities: we allocated central financial funds of 662 million yuan to the construction of 124 new and continued water-saving supporting and modification projects in medium-sized irrigation area through the implementation and organization of water conservancy departments; We allocated central financial funds of 206 million yuan specifically for the support of project construction of woody oil plant; we allocated central financial funds of 140 million yuan for the supply and marketing cooperatives constructing new cooperative demonstration projects; we also allocated central financial funds of 230 million yuan for seed breeding base construction, including 100 million yuan of specialized funds on seed breeding base construction of virus-free potato.

4. Strengthening Policy Research and Institutional Improvement, and Improving Operation and Management System

Firstly, we studied and planed the framework of major policies. Secondly, we revised and improved management system. Thirdly, we further promoted scientific and delicacy management. Fourthly, we implemented comprehensive inspection across the country.

(National Agricultural Comprehensive Development Office, Ministry of Finance)

Support for Agriculture from Central Finance — Projects under the Supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture

In 2011, the Ministry of Finance arranged 104.16 billion yuan as the financial support for agriculture which should be utilized under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. Of this total, 15.16 billion yuan was departmental budget funds, with a slight decline as compared with the previous year; 89 billion yuan was of special transfer payments, increasing by 28.2 billion yuan and 46.3 percent over 2010.

1. Department Budget Projects

(1) The amount of 7.88 billion yuan was arranged for the economic and social development projects in the directly controlled reclamation areas, which was mainly used in social commonweal projects of the reclamation areas.

(2) The amount of 3.18 billion yuan was arranged for the special fund of agricultural research and promotion.

(3) The amount of 4.1 billion yuan was arranged for the quality and safety supervision of agricultural products, agricultural law enforcement and resource protection, international exchange and cooperation, construction and operation of agricultural administration and subordinate units, agricultural economy operational monitoring, policy research and other projects.

2. Special Transfer Payment Projects

(1) The amount of 22 billion yuan was arranged for crop seed subsidies. The crop seed subsidies would be continued for the full coverage of rice, wheat, corn, cotton, northeast soybean, winter rape of the Yangtze River and highland barley in Tibetan ethnic area. The subsidies for potatoes, peanuts and natural rubber were implemented in the main producing areas.

(2) The amount of 17.5 billion yuan was arranged for purchasing agricultural machinery subsidies. About a total of 5.64 million units (sets) of various types of agricultural machinery received subsidies from the agricultural machinery purchasing subsidies; the number of benefited rural households was nearly 4.39 million; China's crops cultivation and harvest mechanization level was promoted to 54.5 percent.

(3) The amount of 990 million yuan was arranged for livestock and poultry breeding subsidies. Of this total, 650 million yuan for live pigs, 260 million yuan for dairy cows, and 80 million yuan for beef cattle and sheep.

(4) The amount of 2.22 billion yuan was arranged for breading sows. In line with the standard that 100 yuan of subsidy per head with 60 percent from central financial aid, more than 36 million head of breeding sows received the subsidies in the central and western provinces.

(5) Launched the grassland ecological protection award and subsidy mechanism in an allround way. The amount of 13.6 billion yuan was arranged for the grassland ecological protection award and subsidy policy in 8 provinces (autonomous regions) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The grassland rodent and pest was controlled for 12.4 million hectares, with substantial increase in the proportion of biological prevention and control. Grassland fire was at a historical lowest level.

(6) The amount of 17.17 billion yuan was arranged as diesel subsidy for fisheries, which played an important role in declining fishery production cost, increasing fishermen income, maintaining stability of fishing area and promoting deep-sea fishing.

(7) The amount of 1.5 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for establishment of grain, cotton, oil and sugar high-yield districts. Totally 7 500 high-yield demonstration districts with the

average area of 666.7 hectares were established across the country. The establishment of grain high-yield, from the point to the surface, was carried out in the 50 counties and 500 townships for entire establishment pilots.

(8) The amount of 1.5 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for soil testing and formulated fertilization technology. The area of soil testing and formulated fertilization was 80 million hectares, benefiting 170 million rural households. It not only promoted crop production increase, cost saving and efficiency, but also enhanced energy saving and emission reduction and alleviation of agricultural non-point source pollution.

(9) The amount of 1 billion yuan was arranged for the support for special production of "vegetable basket" products. We newly constructed 400 horticultural crops standard parks, 554 demonstration farms of livestock poultry farming standardization and 500 healthy breeding demonstration farms of aquatic standardization.

(10) The amount of 0.8 billion was arranged for subsidies for demonstration counties of basic-level agricultural technology extension system reform and construction. It provided the 800 counties having reformed agricultural technology extension system with 1 million yuan for each.

(11) The amount of 1.1 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for rural labor transfer training and 3 million rural workers were trained.

(12) The amount of 1.323 billion yuan was arranged for modern agricultural technology system subsidies. The funds was used as basic R&D subsidies for 50 chief scientists, 944 post scientists and 965 station masters of the comprehensive test stations of 50 agricultural product systems.

(13) The amount of 300 million yuan was arranged for dual-transform and protection of fishery resources. We focused on supporting the breeding and releasing of fishery resources, which promoted fishery resources recovery and improved waters ecological environment.

(14) The amount of 3.98 billion yuan was arranged for major animal disease immunity, culling subsidy and basic-level animal epidemic prevention subsidies, which further enhanced budge subsidy standard for basic-level animal epidemic prevention, and ensured that no regional major epidemics occurred throughout the year.

(15) The amount of 400 million yuan was arranged for pest and disease control of major crops subsidies.

(16) The amount of 3.6 billion yuan was arranged for agricultural production disaster relief subsidies. In 2011, aiming at major natural disasters in all places, the central finance timely arranged funds, allocated and transported relief supplies to support the recovery of agricultural production in the disaster areas, and played an important role in fighting natural disasters and striving for harvests.

(Department of Finance,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Investment in Forestry

In 2011, the central forestry investment continued to be tilted to the critical forestry projects and forestry livelihood projects. As a result, the scope of subsidies for afforestation, forest tending and other subsidy funds was expanded, together with increased total funds; the funds supporting the development of woody oil plant industry were integrated; the scope of central finance forest insurance premium subsidy pilots was further expanded; long-term mechanism of public finance supporting the forestry was gradually established.

1. Fund Sources of Forestry Construction

In 2011, various funds for forestry construction were 274.448 billion yuan in total. In terms of the sources, the national budget fund was 130.215 billion yuan, accounting for 47.45 percent of total funds; domestic loans, utilization of foreign funds, self-raised funds and other funds respectively were 27.417 billion yuan, 2.284 billion yuan, 73.742 billion yuan and 40.79 billion yuan, which accounted for 9.99 percent, 0.83 percent, 26.87 percent and 14.86 percent of total funds respectively. Of the national budget funds, the central fund was 77.276 billion yuan, and the local fund was 52.939 billion yuan.

2. The Performance of Forestry Investment

In 2011, the completed forestry investment amount reached 263.261 billion yuan in total. Of this total, the completed national investment was 110.66 billion yuan, accounting for 42.03 percent of total completed investment amount.

In terms of construction content, the investment for ecological construction and protection reached 130.25 billion yuan, accounting for 49.48 percent of total completed investment amount; the investment for forestry support and protection reached 30.066 billion yuan; the investment for forestry industrial development reached 52.241 billion yuan; and other funds reached 50.704 billion yuan.

In terms of different regions, the completed forestry investment amount in Eastern China was 67.244 billion yuan, accounting for 25.54 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Central China was 40.023 billion yuan, accounting for 15.20 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Western China was 113.531 billion yuan, accounting for 43.12 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Northeastern China was 41.034 billion yuan, accounting for 15.59 percent of total completed investment amount.

In 2011, the reconstruction of dilapidated and old buildings in state-owned forest farms was smoothly implemented. Throughout the year, the floor space under construction of forestry system was 21.153 million square meters, and the floor space completed was 13.714 9 million square meters, increasing by 81.37 percent and 65.83 percent over 2010 respectively, Of this total, the residence floor space under construction was 18.947 1 million square meters, and the floor space completed was 11.865 2 million square meters.

3. Foreign Funds Utilization in Forestry

In 2011, the number of the projects of forestry utilization of foreign funds was 272, and the size of actual utilization of foreign funds reached 1.699 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 158.56 percent over 2010. Of this total, the external borrowing, foreign direct investment and non-reimbursable assistance respectively were 1.053 billion U.S. dollars, 548 million U.S. dollars and 98 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 61.97 percent, 32.24 percent and 5.79 per-

cent of total forestry actual utilization of foreign funds respectively. The forestry actual utilization of foreign direct investment accounted for 1.46 percent of actual total utilization of foreign direct investment nationwide.

(State Forestry Administration)

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Reform and Construction of Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension System

In 2011, we continued to promote the reform and construction of basic level agricultural technology extension system comprehensively and deeply and achieved positive results.

1. Township or Regional Agricultural Technology Extension Agencies Became Sound in General

The Ministry of Agriculture researched and formulated reference standards for sound township or regional agricultural technology extension agencies and each province formulated local standards in response and organized assessment. By the end of 2011, there were 2 475 counties (cities, districts) having completed the reform tasks of township agricultural technology extension agencies basically which accounts for 95 percent of the total number of the reform counties(cities, districts).

2. Facilities of Township Agricultural Technology Extension Agencies Were Improved Constantly

In 2011, the state increased investment in the construction for the facilities of township agricultural technology extension agencies. The government arranged 1 billion yuan to build business houses and provide instrument and equipment for extension agencies of 7 428 towns and 1 084 counties in the 31 provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities) across the country.

3. Funds Security of Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension Was Constantly Enhanced

We continued to implement basic level agricultural technology extension system and construct demonstration county projects in 800 agricultural counties: selecting 80 000 technical instructors, cultivating 0.8 million scientific and technological demonstration households and constructing 8 000 agricultural science and technology pilot demonstration bases.

4. Working System of Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension Became Increasingly Perfect

We distributed special documents to guide various places by taking meeting the scientific and technological needs of farmers as the starting point and improving service ability and enhancing service effectiveness as goals, to strengthen the construction of recruitment system, responsibility system, evaluation system, training system and multiple extension system for basic level agricultural technology extension to achieve standard management and efficient operation of basic level agricultural technology extension work.

5. Legislative Work of Agricultural Technology Extension Made Good Progress

Relevant laws of agricultural technology extension had been listed into the legislative program of 2011 by the National People's Congress (NPC). We in conjunction with Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee of the NPC formulated work program, carried out deep researches, sought for opinions extensively, drafted and completed the "Amendment Draft of Agricultural Technology Promotion Act(Exposure Draft)".

(Department of Science, Technology and Education, Ministry of Agriculture)

Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training

In order to promote the employment transfer of local farmers in the neighborhood, strengthen talent support for modern agriculture and new rural construction, and broaden channels of farmers' income increase, in 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance continued the implementation of Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training, and social impact was expanded.

1. Basic Information

In 2011, demonstrative training missions were conducted for 3 million persons across the country. The central finance allocated 1.1 billion yuan of financial fund for the Sunshine Project, with subsidy standard of 367 yuan per capita. The subsidy standard for short-term skill training in principle was 282 yuan per capita in the eastern region, 360 yuan per capita in the central region and 400 yuan per capita in the western region. The training subsidy standard for agricultural entrepreneurship personnel was no less than 2 500 yuan per capita in general.

2. Primary Methods

(1) Successful transformation and direction change of the sunshine project. The Sunshine Project transferred from training for outgoing employment to for employees engaging in agriculture-related sectors, secondary and tertiary industries with rural characteristics and starting their own business. We guided the rural labor force to get employment in the neighborhood, encouraged and supported farmers to start their own business. Demonstrative training missions for 3 million persons arranged by the central government were delivered to various provinces by 7 classifications including production and service personnel of crop farming, livestock, fisheries, veterinary, agricultural machinery, personnel of agricultural operation management and rural social management, employees of agriculture-related enterprises and agricultural entrepreneurs. We defined classified training mandatory plans of various provinces and implemented classified assessment for the guarantee of smooth transition of Sunshine Project as a whole.

(2) All-round services for agricultural and rural economic development. The Sunshine Project after adjustment was closely integrated with the agricultural industrial development and new rural construction. The 7 assigned training categories not only embodied the type of talents in urgent need for the industrial development of agriculture and rural areas, but also created conditions for training implementation in various places through the arrangement of local unique vocational training.

(3) Improving project management level. As to training base identification, we added such contents as getting familiar with modern agricultural service industry, agricultural product processing industry and farmer entrepreneurship to the standards of base identification. As to project supervision, we strengthened the supervision on training process, and incorporated training file, training process and the satisfaction of trainees into the inspection and assessment. As to the training quality, we prepared and issued a series of training norms for the improvement of training quality.

3. Major Achievements

(1) Improved personal quality and skills of farmers. Sunshine Project after adjustment further tapped the employment potential in the agricultural sector and rural areas, promoted the development of agriculture-related occupations and positions, and broadened channels of farmers' employment and income increase. A considerable number of farmers passed the post occupational skill testing, and possessed the capability of getting stable employment, increasing

their income and getting rich.

(2) Supporting the enhancement of agricultural production and efficiency. Most trainees having finished the training course of Sunshine Project became the backbone in agricultural specialized services and professional talents in rural management and services, which greatly strengthened the talent support in agricultural and rural economic development.

(Department of Science, Technology and Education, Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural and Rural Talents Team Construction

In 2011, we actively implemented the strategy of "Strengthening the Agriculture Through talents" for the construction of agricultural and rural talents. Emphasizing on the construction of rural practical talent and agricultural scientific and technological talent team, we fulfilled remarkable achievements in the intellectual support and talent support for the development of agricultural and rural economy and science.

1. Conscientiously Implementing the Spirit of National Talent Work Conference and National Medium and Long Term Talent Development Planning Outline and Actively Planning Agricultural and Rural Talents

(1) In order to implementing the "National Talent Development Planning Outline", we formulated "the Medium and Long Term Planning for the Construction of Rural Practical Talents and Agricultural Scientific and Technological Talent Team (2010-2020)" to guide all provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) to strengthen the construction of rural practical talent and agricultural scientific and technological talent team. We organized and convened National Agricultural and Rural Talent Work Forum as well as relevant meetings of agricultural and rural talent work by the Ministry of Agriculture, in which we defined internal task division within the ministry and department, and made interpretation and focused publicity in the *Farmer's Daily*, China's Agricultural Information Network and other medias.

(2) In order to promote and implement the "Modern Agricultural Talent Support Plan", we printed and distributed the "Implementation Scheme of Modern Agricultural Talent Support Plan" for the improvement of the work implementation mechanism and funds guarantee mechanism. We appraised and elected the first batch of 50 agricultural scientific research elitists, and conducted exemplary training for 1 000 agricultural technological backbone talents, 3 000 principals of leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization and farmers' specialized cooperative organization, 7 000 rural production experts and 3 000 rural brokers.

2. Vigorously Promoting Rural Practical Talent Training, and Further Consolidating the Development of Modern Agriculture and Talent Base for the Construction of New Socialist Countryside

(1) In order to continue the training for rural practical talent leaders, we strengthened the construction of training bases and training materials. By virtue of 11 training bases of rural practical talents holding 50 training courses, we conducted demonstration cultivation for 5 000 principals of basic-level organizations and farmers' specialized cooperative organizations as well as university-graduate village officials. We launched training for national university-graduate village officials, and jointly with the organizing department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

(2) In order to strengthen the publicity for work of agricultural and rural talents, we edited and printed publicity pamphlets of practical talent training base in rural areas, and conducted investigation and research for entrepreneurship situation of university-graduate village officials and prepared the report. We compiled and distributed 35 periods of "Agricultural and Rural Talent Work Trends", and promoted agricultural and rural talent work of the Ministry of Agriculture in "Talents Work Briefing" for 4 times, which published by the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and on other journals.

(3) In order to strengthen the cultivation of

rural practical talents, we steadfastly fulfilled the production and broadcasting of modern distance education, and prepared special topic teaching materials for rural party members and cadres. Throughout the year, we completed 365-hour production and broadcasting task of teaching programs. The central government allocated 1.1 billion yuan to carry out the Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training, with 3 million person-times in total, and vigorously implemented the "Millions of Secondary Students Plan" for rural practical talents, with enrollment of 150 000 people throughout the year.

3. Vigorously Strengthening the Construction of Agricultural Scientific and Technological Talent Team and Focusing on the Improvement of Agricultural Scientific and Technological Innovation and Promotion Capability

(1) We highlighted and emphasized scientific and technological talent cultivation for the system of the Ministry of Agriculture. 2 people were elected as academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and four people were elected in the Thousand Talent Plan, and one foreign expert won the Friendship Award. Relying on talent introduction work, we actively cultivated excellent talents of agricultural field by innovating talent evaluation and incentive mechanism.

(2) We emphasized the talent cultivation for agricultural technology promotion. Relying on basic-level agricultural technological promotion system reform and construction of demonstration county projects, we organized 80 000 backbone talents of agricultural technological promotion from 800 demonstration counties to agricultural universities and colleges for a week-long concentrated training. We actively organized and implemented the special post plan of basic-level agricultural technology promotion to guide undergraduates majoved in agriculture to carry out basic-level promotion services.

(3) We organized agricultural scientific and technological talents to serve the construction of modern agriculture. We organized 31 agricultural academicians and experts to participate in consultation services, and determined 2 doctoral students as members of the twelfth batch of "Doctor Service Group", and received 30 visiting scholars of "Western Light" and special training students from Xinjiang and Tibet for the research and study in R&D institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. Strengthening the Construction of Agricultural Technical Talent Team and Promoting the Development of Farmers' Professionalization and Agricultural Specialization

We summarized the work in the "Gold and Blue Collar Plan" pilots of agricultural high-skilled talent cultivation, and organized quality management training courses of agricultural vocational skills identification, and carried out revision of agricultural vocation in the "National Occupational Classification Dictionary", and completed preparation and revision work of 8 standards, 7 textbooks, 8 examination subject bases and 6 vocational paper libraries. We accomplished the assessment for quality management of 383 agricultural vocational skills identification institutions.

(Human Resources Department,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Modern Agricultural Industrial Technology System Construction

Since the launch and implementation of modern agricultural industrial technology system construction(hereinafter referred to as "the system") in 2007, after nearly four-year' s construction and operation, significant progresses and remarkable achievements had been accomplished. In 2011, we continued to improve the system construction for the basic stability of system framework, and the system personnel had covered all relevant and main producing areas of China' s major agricultural products.

1. Completing the Systematic Design for Basic System Framework of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan

We determined key technology links in the important industries and industrial chains as required by the country, and systematically designed basic system framework. We defined 50 major agricultural products, such as rice, corn, wheat, soybeans and canola which involve in national food security, and as construction unit of the system, and set up 50 industrial technology researches and development centers, and employed 50 chief scientists. In accordance with inherent development law of each industry, through integrating scientific and technological strength in 6 key links of genetic breeding, cultivation and breeding, pest control, nutrition, treatment and processing after production, facility instrument and industrial economy, we established function laboratory and employed post scientists in each link, and constructed comprehensive test station and employed station master in line with regional allocation plan of advantageous agricultural products and distribution of main producing areas.

2. Integrating and Stabilizing the Research Team Serving for National Objectives and Industrial Development

Currently, a total of 2 195 agricultural researchers from 757 agricultural scientific research, teaching, enterprises and public institutions were employed in 50 systems. Of this total, there were 50 chief scientists, 1 051 post scientists and 1 144 integrated test station masters. The annual subsidy allocated by the central finance was approximately 1. 32 billion yuan.

3. Studying and Determining Key Tasks for the System of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan

The primary starting point of the system was to promote the integration of scientific research and industry. Through the main industrial line, we should sufficiently demonstrate the purpose of facing producing and serving for farmers in such links as topic selection, project approval, inspection and acceptance. A total of 454 major research tasks were studied and determined in 50 industrial technology systems, together with 950 tasks for industrial base data platform construction. We determined the primary task for the system of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, to further clarify the system work, as well as research ideas and priorities.

4. Positively Organizing System Expert to Serve for the First-Line Production

Aiming at the prominent problem that agricultural production suffered severe drought in the spring of 2011, the Bureau of Technology and Education under the Ministry of Agriculture launched 34 comprehensive experimental stations in Huang-Huai-Hai wheat main producing areas to implement emergency research in 170 wheat demonstration counties, which reported over 1 100 pieces of information in total. Meanwhile, we organized experts to study and proposed specific resistance measures, to formulate

technology and service plans for specific provinces and regions, and to lead technicians to carry out technical guidance and technology services. In the first quarter, we directly trained nearly 1 500 person-times for merely wheat system, nearly 20 thousand person-times of agro-technology extension personnel, and more than 200 thousand person-times of farmers.

5. Gradually Improving and Constructing New-Type Agricultural Research Management Mechanism

Learning experience from advanced countries, we supported R&D funds in full amount for personnel employed by the system in accordance with the characteristics of China' s national conditions and agricultural industries as required. Under the premise of guaranteeing fair competition and preferential support, we established stable mechanism to support agricultural scientific and technical personnel in implementing joint research on industrial development objectives and technical requirements. Meanwhile, we strengthened the dynamic management on tasks execution of staff employed by the system, the use of funds, scientific research progress, dynamic monitoring on industrial development and other aspects.

(Department of Science Technology and Education, Ministry of Agriculture)

ECO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCES PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE

Development and Utilization of Rural Renewable Energy

1. Rural Methane Gas

In 2011, by virtue of the central finance of 4.3 billion yuan, rural methane gas achieved sustained and healthy development. The number of rural methane gas users had reached 41 million households; the annual output was 15.2 billion cubic meters. We formed the energy-saving capacity of nearly 25 million tons of standard coal, reducing carbon dioxide emission of 62 million tons.

2. Straw Energy-Oriented Utilization

Throughout the country, we have constructed 341 sites of straw methane centralized supply facility for 56 900 households. We have constructed 952 sites of straw gasification centralized supply facility for 217 000 households. We have constructed 757 sites of straw curing facility, with the annual output of more than 3.46 million tons. We have constructed 73 sites of straw carbonization facility, with the annual output of 0.2 million tons.

3. Solar Energy Utilization

Totally 62.32 million square meters of solar water heaters, 2.14 million units of solar cookers, and 22.36 million square meters of solar house have been promoted and applied across the country.

(Department of Scientific and Technological Education, Ministry of Agriculture)

Grassland Protection and Construction

Throughout the year of 2011, we invested 18078.97 million yuan of financial funds to the grassland protection and construction. We achieved 243 million hectares of grassland contract, 10.447 million hectares of improved grassland, 7.011 million hectares of grassland fence, 95 million hectares of banning grazing grassland, and promoted 144 million hectares of grassland with balance between forage and animal. In 2011, the overall output of fresh grass in natural grassland nationwide reached 1 002 482.6 thousand tons, with an increase of 2.68 percent as compared with the previous year, and grassland vegetation coverage nationwide was up to 51 percent.

1. Implementing Grassland Ecological Protection Subsidy and Incentive Mechanism

In 2011, the central finance allocated 13.6 billion yuan for implementation of grassland ecological protection subsidy and incentive mechanism in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Tibet, Yunnan, Sichuan and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. By the end of 2011, the subsidy and incentive funds from central finance had all been allocated to different provinces, and 10.567 4 million households of farmers and herdsmen were entitled to the subsidy and incentive policy.

2. Implementing Grassland Protection and Construction Projects

(1) In 2011, we implemented Returning Livestock Pastures to Natural Grasslands Project in Inner Mongolia, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Guizhou, Yunnan and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The central finance allocated 2 billion yuan to the construction of 4.504 million hectares of grassland with fence, 1.459 million hectares of seriously degraded grassland with supplementary sowing, and construction and planting of 47 000 hectares of artificial forage land.

(2) We implemented the Beijing and Tianjin Sandstorm Source Grassland Control Project in Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi and Hebei. The central government allocated 256 million yuan to the treatment of 91 000 hectares of grassland, the construction of 1.16 million square meters of livestock stalls, and provision of 8 330 sets of forage processing machinery for farmers and herdsmen.

(3) We implemented the Nomad Settlement Project in Inner Mongolia, Sichuan, Tibet, Yunnan, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. The central finance allocated 1.7 billion yuan for the settlement of 68 000 households of herdsmen.

(4) We implemented the Rocky Desertification Comprehensive Treatment Pilot Project in karst areas in Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou. We treated 18 600 hectares of grassland, constructed 388 000 square meters of livestock stalls and 96 000 cubic meters of silage silo, and offered 4 010 sets of forage machinery.

According to the monitoring, the grassland vegetation coverage of areas under treatment increased by 10 percent over that of the areas excluded from the project, with an increase of 49.9 percent of fresh grass output on average and an increase of 54.3 percent of edible fresh grass output on average.

3. Promoting Grassland Contract Operation

In 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the document of "Scheme for Promoting Grassland Contracting Work" to strive for basically completing grassland use right verification and contract in five years. By the end of 2011, the grassland use right contract area was 243 million hectares nationwide, accounting for 73 percent of

available grassland area across the country; the grassland use right contract rate in pasturing area was more than 90 percent.

4. Strengthening Grassland Law Enforcement Supervision

Currently, we have set up 816 supervisory agencies of grassland law enforcement at or above the county level, with 9 518 officials across the country. The relatively perfect supervision system of grassland law enforcement at province, city and county levels has been initially formed in main grassland provinces (autonomous regions). In 2011, the number of grassland illegal cases of all types respectively was 17 245, and case registration rate was 95.7 percent; the number of cases settlement was 16 111, and the settlement rate was 97.6 percent. There were 5 cases proposing administrative reconsideration or administrative proceedings and 96 cases transferred to judicial organs for dealing with. As compared with the previous year, the number of grassland illegal cases reduced by 3 217, with a decrease of 15.7 percent; the number of case registration reduced by 2 969, with an increase of 0.5 percent of case registration rate; the number of cases settlement reduced by 3 011, with a decrease of 0.6 percent of case settlement rate; the area of destroyed grassland reduced by 3 449.6 hectares, with a decrease of 22.2 percent.

5. Strengthening the Capacity of Grassland Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

(1) In 2011, there were 83 cases of grassland fires nationwide. The area of damaged grassland was 17 473.5 hectares. As compared with the previous year, the number of grassland fires decreased by 26 cases, and the area of damaged grassland increased by 12 315.1 hectares.

(2) In 2011, the grassland rodent hazard area was 38.724 million hectares across the country, accounting for approximately 10 percent of the total grassland area, essentially flat with the previous year. The grassland rodent mainly occurred in 13 provinces(autonomous regions), as well as the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Of this total, hazard area in 6 provinces (autonomous regions) of Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Gansu, Xinjiang and Sichuan was 34.801 million hectares, accounting for 89.9 percent of the total rodent hazard area nationwide.

(3) In 2011, the grasslands pest hazard area was 17.658 million hectares across the country, decreasing by 2.3 percent as compared with the previous year, accounting for 4.4 percent of total grassland area nationwide. The grassland pests occurred in 13 provinces(autonomous regions), as well as the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Of this total, the grassland pest hazard area in 6 provinces(autonomous regions) of Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Ningxia amounted to 14.815 million hectares, accounting for 83.9 percent of total grassland pest hazard area nationwide.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Water and Soil Conservation

1. Publicizing and Implementing of "Water and Soil Conservation Law" and Construction of Supporting Regulations

In 2011, the newly revised "Water and Soil Conservation Law" was officially implemented, and over 70 000 copies of books on the interpretation for new law were distributed. In April, the class for new law learning was held in Wuhan, training more than 180 supervisors and administrators of the department of water administration at all levels. We carried out formulation and revision of supporting regulations in an all-round way, established the working group for supporting regulation amendments of the new law, and set out implementation plan for key system of water and soil conservation. We planned to formulate 18 items supporting regulations and technical standards within about three years. We finished the first draft of water and soil conservation program management and facility assessment in production and construction projects, as well as management of water loss and soil erosion compensation.

2. Supervision and Management of Water and Soil Conservation

The Ministry of Water Resources(MWR) approved 245 programs of water and soil conservation in total, and the construction units invested 28. 57 billion yuan to water and soil conservation, covering the area of prevention and treatment of 3 896. 74 square kilometers. It was expected to reduce anthropogenic water loss and soil erosion of 42. 775 million tons. Meanwhile, departments of water administration at all levels nationwide approved 23 200 programs of water and soil conservation. Of this total, the provincial departments of water administration approved 3 527 water and soil conservation programs. We organized and completed the assessment of water and soil conservation facilities in 152 large and medium-sized production and construction projects. We finished the assessment of the first batch of 510 pilot counties of water and soil conservation supervision and management capacity building, with pass rate of 97 percent. Throughout the year, departments of water administration at all levels carried out 30 thousand times of supervision and law enforcement inspections and inspected 22 000 production and construction projects of all kinds. Totally 97 production and construction projects were awarded as water and soil conservation demonstration projects.

3. Comprehensive Treatment for Water Loss and Soil Erosion

The government arranged central financial investment of 3. 448 billion yuan, focusing on the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River and the Yellow River, Northeast Black Soil Area, Southwest Stony Desertification and other serious water loss and soil erosion areas, and put forth effort on the promotion of key projects construction of national water and soil conservation. The area of comprehensive treatment for water loss and soil erosion increased by 40 000 square kilometers; ecological restoration area was 19 000 square kilometers. We treated 2 680 small watersheds, established 332 new backbone check dams and medium-sized check dams, controlled 2 000 collapsing hills, and implemented slope-to-terrace of approximately 206. 7 thousand hectares. Water loss and soil erosion comprehensive treatment pilot projects of slope land achieved a major breakthrough with the scope of construction expanded to 100 counties(cities) of 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) .

4. The Establishment of State Water and Soil Conservation Science and Technology Demonstration Parks

We nominated the third batch of 18 state water and soil conservation science and technology demonstration parks and actively carried out the construction and declaration of the fourth batch of the parks. Many places actively carried out the declaration of water and soil conservation education and social practice bases. Totally 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) declared 66 bases. Jointly with the Ministry of Education, we organized the assessment for 25 bases with qualified condition.

5. Water and Soil Conservation Monitoring

We implemented the Phase II of National Water and Soil Conservation Monitoring Network and Information System in an all-round way, and initially completed the construction of 738 monitoring points and the construction of water and soil conservation management information systems of 7watershed agencies, 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. We continued the implementation of national water loss and soil erosion dynamic monitoring and announcement as well as the water loss and soil erosion observation of 5 experimental small watersheds, 26 typical small watersheds and 60 typical monitoring points in different water erosion area. We organized and implemented planning and formulation of national water and soil conservation monitoring, promulgated and implemented the document of "Water and Soil Conservation Data Table Structure and Identifier", and released the "Water and Soil Conservation Communique". We actively undertook and implemented major national projects of water and soil conservation monitoring.

6. National Water and Soil Conservation Planning

We launched the preparation of "National Water and Soil Conservation Planning" in an all-round way, established formulation leading group comprised of 7 ministries and commissions and watershed organizations, and set a technical consultation expert group comprised of 5 academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering and 16 well-known professors. We basically completed the division of national water and soil conservation district, explicitly divided the district into Level 1, 2 and 3. We also reported national water and soil conservation planning data, completed the planning and collaboration platform construction. We constructed and completed national water and soil conservation data reporting system, developed and accomplished planning and collaboration platform, and structured backstage basic database.

7. The First Water Conservancy Survey on Water and Soil Conservation

We implemented the first water conservancy survey on water and soil conservation condition in an all-round way for the collection and arrangement of basic data. We held 12 technical training courses by 4 phases and training for field investigation technology, information extraction technology, data quality control and result reporting. We completed calculation, analysis and mapping of water erosion factor, wind erosion factor and freeze-thaw erosion factor, and initially completed field investigation and state-level quality audit of water erosion, wind erosion and freeze-thawing erosion. We designed and developed water and soil conservation database, and conducted testing and partial data storage management.

(Department of Water and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Water Resources)

Aquatic Biological Resources Conservation and Aquatic Ecological Restoration

1. Breeding and Releasing of Aquatic Organisms

In 2011, a total of 840 million yuan funds were invested in breeding and releasing. A total of 29.6 billion seeds were released, of which 15.08 billion seeds were marine economic species, 14.5 billion seeds were freshwater economic species, and 18 million seeds were rare and endangered species.

2. Significant Conservation Activities

In 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture(MOA), jointly with 16 provinces(municipalities), conducted over 17 times of breeding and releasing activities. We organized a total of more than 1 750 times of breeding and releasing activities of aquatic organisms.

(1) On April 11, MOA and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region jointly organized the Pearl River organisms breeding and releasing activity, releasing over 2.6 million seeds of important economical organisms to the Pearl River.

(2) On June 9, MOA and Fujian Province jointly organized the breeding and releasing activity of marine organisms of Taiwan Strait in Fuzhou, releasing over 1.8 million seeds of important marine economical and rare organisms to the Taiwan Strait.

(3) On July 7, MOA and Shandong Province jointly organized the Yellow Sea organisms breeding and releasing activity.

(4) On July 12, MOA, together with 5 provinces of Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangsu, organized fishery resources restoration and releasing activity of middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. In the activity, over 500 million seeds of aquatic organisms were released, and approximately 1 830 hectares of aquatic weed were planted, and 3.08 million seeds of shellfish were replaced in total.

(5) On July 26, MOA conducted the organisms breeding and releasing of Niyang River in conjunction with the Tibet Autonomous Region for the first time, releasing 330 000 seeds of specific fishes to Niyang River.

(6) In addition, MOA carried out releasing activities jointly with Tianjin, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, Yunnan, Xinjiang and other provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities).

3. Protection of Aquatic Germplasm Resources

MOA approved and announced 62 state-level aquatic germplasm resources conservation zones of the fifth batch in December, 2011. By the end of 2011, MOA approved and announced totally 282 state-level aquatic germplasm resources conservation zones of 5 batches.

In March 2011, the document of "Interim Measures for the Administration of Aquatic Germplasm Resources Conservation Zones" was formally implemented, according to which, MOA organized all places to carry out the planning and formulation of aquatic germplasm resources conservation zones.

4. Fishing Moratorium and Closed Fishing

The system of ocean summer fishing moratorium, closed fishing along the Yangtze River and the Pearl River was successfully implemented. In 2011, nearly 150 000 marine fishing vessels in three sea areas were involved in summer fishing moratorium. In 2011, closed fishing was conducted along the Pearl River for the first time. The fishery departments at all levels adopted a variety of measures to guarantee the smooth and orderly implementation of closed fishing system along the Pearl River. The year

of 2011 was the tenth anniversary for the implementation of forbidden fishing system in the Yangtze River. For the past decades, closed fishing along the Yangtze River has played an important role in protecting resources and environment, expanding social impact, and innovating conservation system.

5. Protection of Aquatic Wildlife

(1) We actively promoted the construction of aquatic nature reserve. From May to October 2011, MOA implemented a half-year fishery administration law enforcement special activity in the nature reserves of Yangtze River Basin for the first time, and organized relevant experts to evaluate the special environmental impact assessment reports of 9 projects involving in the state-level nature reserves.

(2) We strengthened the releasing and rescue of rare and endangered aquatic wildlife. In May 2011, MOA issued the "Planning for Breading and Releasing of Rare and Endangered Aquatic Wildlife", urging all places to accomplish local breading and releasing work. We held the breading and releasing activity of rare and endangered aquatic organisms of the Yangtze River in Yichang, Hubei Province in 2011, releasing 570 000 seeds of aquatic organisms. We conducted the turtle breading and releasing activity in Qionghai, Hainan Province, releasing 200 heads of turtles. At the end of spring and the beginning of summer in 2011, severe drought occurred in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and the life of finless porpoise was gravely threatened. To deal with the sever situation, MOA issued an emergency notice to organize rescue team comprised of experts for the implementation of 3 million yuan of relief funds and guarantee of the survival safety of finless porpoise.

(3) We intensified the license use management of aquatic wildlife. MOA organized the evaluation for performance venues of aquatic wildlife, and conducted inspection and revaluation for partial performance venues needing rectification. Aiming at the new policy by the EU in 2011 about complete prohibition of European eel seeds export, we studied the response measures, went to Fujian Province for the investigation and survey on the European eel import and export management situation, and timely helped European eel production enterprises resolve the difficulties and problems. We earnestly accomplished the license use approval work of aquatic wildlife. Totally 414 cases of license use approval of aquatic wildlife was conducted throughout the year.

6. Protection of Fishery Ecological Environment

After Penglai 19-3 oilfield spill accident taking place, MOA immediately set up working groups to guide and help local governments to deal with fishery disposal and claim for aquaculture loss. We timely responded to the situation of dead fish in the Minjiang River of Fujian Province, assisted in applying for relief funds. We also actively coordinated relevant departments to cope with dead fish accident of Wujiang River in Guizhou.

We organized governments and relevant experts in all places for the research and summary on "National Important Rivers and Lakes Water Function Zoning (Exposure Draft)", and proposed 622 feedbacks to the Ministry of Water Resources. We also participated in the review of watershed planning for important rivers and lakes, as well as editing, revision and review for a new round of "National Marine Function Zoning" and marine function zoning work in coastal provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities).

According to the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Aquatic Germplasm Resources Conservation Zones", we initially established the review precedure on construction project within the state-level aquatic germplasm resources conservation zones. We organized and reviewed 24

construction project environmental impact evaluation reports involving in state-level aquatic germplasm resources conservation zones. We continued the participation in the construction project environmental impact evaluation reports of marine engineering. We participated in the review of 53 marine engineering environmental impact reports in total in 2011.

We prepared and completed "China' s Fishery Ecological Environment Status Bulletin (2010)", which was jointly issued by MOA and the Ministry of Environmental Protection. In addition, we held the qualification authentication training course for fisheries pollution accident investigation, training over 100 persons in total.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERTION

Foreign Affairs in Agriculture

In 2011, aiming at promoting agricultural modernization construction and serving the overall national diplomacy, we achieved further development in international agricultural cooperation, which are actively promoting the international cooperation in the field of food and agriculture, pragmatically carrying out bilateral and multilateral consultations, conducting agricultural high-level reciprocal visits, strengthening policy coordination and trade promotion of agricultural products' import and export. The further development in international agricultural cooperation effectively facilitated the development of agriculture and rural economy and offered important support for China's overall diplomacy.

1. Speeding the Development of Agricultural Product Trade and Maintaining for the Security of China's Agriculture Industry

The total import and export value of agricultural products in 2011 was 153.92 billion U.S. dollars, with a growth of 27.5 percent on year-on-year basis. Of this total, the export value was 60.1 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 23 percent, and the import value was 93.82 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 30.4 percent. The export volume of advantageous agricultural products was further increased, and the market structure was further optimized. The Ministry of Agriculture(MOA) successfully held the 2011 China Fishery & Seafood Expo, the China Potato Industry Expo, the China Seed Expo and other brand exhibitions, and supported Shaanxi Provinces and other 3 provinces in organizing China's High-Quality Fruit Export Promotion Conference for Sino-Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN). Besides the above, in order to promote the exports of advantageous agricultural products , the MOA continued to organize and support domestic enterprises to participate in overseas agriculture exhibition.

The number of monitoring unit of agricultural industry damage monitoring and warning system was extended to 26 provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities) and industry associations, with the basic realization of full coverage of main producing areas and main agricultural products. We actively responded to trade dispute cases of agricultural products, and assisted the State Council Tariff Commission to formulate the tariff policy, which safeguarded the security of China's agriculture industry, and maintained the basic stability of import tariff policy for important agricultural products. We strengthened seed provenance import management, and improved the approval and management method as well as work and consultation mechanism, and achieved the continuous implementation of seed provenance import duty-free policy during the Twelfth Five-Year. At the same time, we actively participated in trade negotiation and consultation, and entered into WTO Trade Policy Review and Notification Mechanism to earnestly safeguard the core interests of agricultural industry.

2. Accelerating Agricultural Foreign Investment and Enterprises Actively Participating in the Global Resource Allocation

We continued to deepen the cooperation with the Export-Import Bank, and established cooperative mechanism with the China Development Bank to strengthen cooperation in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions. Taking agricultural enterprises as the main part, we further implemented the "going out" strategy, promoted and issued the development and guidance planning for agricultural "going out" strategy, actively offered service and support for enterprises with abundant strength "going out", and facilitated their effective "going out" work countries in such countries as Brazil, Argentina and Ukraine. We assisted domestic enterprises in

implementing high-quality and high-yield crop demonstration plot projects in countries of Southeast Asia and South Asian, and promoted domestic agricultural technologies, products, talents, funds and standard to "go out".

3. Increasing Efforts to Attract Investment and Persons of Extraordinary Abilities to Promote the Level of Domestic Agricultural Science and Technology

We carried out targeted international cooperation in such aspects as the animal disease prevention and control, the monitoring ability construction of agricultural products market, the agricultural response to climate change for the comprehensive quality improvement of "attracting foreign investment". Taking advantage of the loan from the Bank of Asia, together with grants from Global Environment Facility(GEF) and German for the construction of large and medium-sized biogas engineering and scientific and technological cooperation, we further enhanced biogas production and scientific research ability, and boosted the promotion and application of biogas technology. By virtue of the establishment of broiler processing plant through the cooperation with companies in the United States, we promoted the large-scale development of domestic broiler industry as well as the agricultural civilization heritage and new rural construction in Guizhou and other places through the implementation of agricultural culture heritage protection and development with relevant institutions of the United Nations. We organized relevant units to successfully apply for various EU technical training and cooperation projects, and acquired a total grant of over 4 million Euros. For the introduction of resources, technology and equipment in urgent needing, we continued a series of projects, such as the avian influenza prevention and control project of World Bank, the modern agricultural demonstration area construction training project of Asian Development Bank(ADB), the Sino-German modern agricultural demonstration farm, the Sino-German animal husbandry technology innovation center, and the Sino-British agricultural sustainable innovation collaboration network.

4. Pragmatically Promoting High-Level Reciprocal Visits to Improve Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation Mechanisms

In 2011, the MOA, successfully held the Agriculture Secretary Conference of "BRIC" Countries(Brazil, Russia, India, China), and participated in conferences of the Group of Twenty, Food and Agricultural Organization(FAO), the BRIC Countries, Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO), ASEAN and China-Japan-South-Korea(CJK) 10 + 3 Meeting. By virtue of high-level reciprocal visits, we promoted the signing of bilateral cooperation documents on agriculture between China and the United States, China and Singapore, China and Germany, China and Tajikistan, as well as China and Zambia, and consolidated cooperation mechanisms of Sino-US Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade, Sino-Singapore Agricultural Cooperation Council, Sino-German Joint Commission on Agricultural Cooperation, Sino-Ukraine Cooperation Committee and others. Through formally signing the "Rice Emergency Stock Agreement Between ASEAN and China, Japan and South Korea", we participated in the negotiation of 10 + 3 FAO, and facilitated domestic enterprises to achieve a number of agricultural trade and economic cooperation projects with foreign companies, and played our leading roles. We promoted the acceptance of "Working Regulations for Agricultural Cooperation Working Group in BRIC Countries" and established the Agricultural Cooperation Working Group in BRIC Countries. In addition, we convened forums and expositions to organize recommendation between domestic and overseas enterprises with the theme of facilitating agricultural trade and economic cooperation between China and relevant countries.

5. Actively Participating in the Interna-

tional Food and Agriculture Affairs, and Enhancing China's International Status and Influence

China was reappointed consecutively as members of FAO Council and the Executive Board of World Food Programme (WFP), and acquired series of important posts such as the World Food Security officers through election and promoted a number of officers to take the posts of senior officers in FAO and designate interns to international institutions for the first time. The active participation in the formation of multilateral rules protected the interests of China's agricultural industry and farmers. The world's first grassland carbon sink methodology we developed through the cooperation with FAO laid the scientific foundation for the implementation of global grassland carbon sink transactions. We closely tracked and took participation in the overall process of the consultation of " Voluntary Norms for Land, Fisheries and Forest Ownership Responsible Governance within National Food Security" and defended our due right in terms of land acquisition, land ownership, land investment.

6. Actively Promoting the Development of Agricultural Foreign Aid and Wining Favorable Reputation for South-South Cooperation Widely

We organized and completed the review for the three-year technical cooperation program of foreign aids for 13 agricultural technology demonstration centers in Sudan, Uganda and other countries, as well as feasibility study on the foreign aid of 8 agricultural technology demonstration centers in Mauritania, Angola and other counties that we selected the location of construction projects and determined the construction proposals. We promoted the establishment of another agricultural technology demonstration center, experiment stations and demonstration bases of 20 good crop varieties and 20 plant and animal disease monitoring stations in Asia, and trained nearly 1 000 agricultural management and technical personnel in developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Making full use of the trust fund of 30 million U. S. dollars we set up in FAO to accelerate the implementation of "South-South Cooperation" projects. In 2011, we designated 90 agricultural experts and technicians in total for foreign aid to facilitate developing countries to improve the level of agricultural development.

(Department of International Cooperation,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Forestry

1. Summary of Foreign Affairs Work

The year of 2011 is the International Year of Forests. International cooperation of forestry in China has made remarkable progress. We signed bilateral agreements between governments and departments with 5 countries, and renewed the Sino-US Nature Conservation Protocol, the Sino-US Cooperation Agreement in Forestry and the Co-Construction Agreement of China Garden between China and the United States, and newly won over 6 free assistance projects of Australia, Japan and the Global Environment Facility(GEF) and the total amount of fund was approximately 30. 3 million U. S. dollars, and won over 12 foreign aid training projects of the Ministry of Science and Technology(MOST) with a total amount of 28. 19 million yuan, and approved 560 batches/2 590 people of visits to foreign countries and to China in the whole year.

2. Important Activities of Foreign Affairs

(1) We visited Australia and Brunei. Upon the invitation of relevant departments in Australia and Brunei, the Chinese Forestry Delegation visited Australia and Brunei from October 19 to 27, 2011.

(2) We went to the U. S. for Attending the 3rd Round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue. The third round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue was held in Washington from May 9 to 10, 2011. The Chinese delegation introduced China' s achievements in afforestation and contributes to turn around the continuous decrease in forest resources of the Asia-Pacific region and the world, and suggested China and US to strengthen efforts against illegal tree-cutting and enhance related trade cooperation, and hoped that US initiated the construction of the China Garden as early as possible.

(3) We visited Kenya and Gabon. The Chinese delegation visited Kenya and Gabon from September 13 to 21, 2011. The delegation introduced great achievements of China' s forestry construction and the principled stand on performing international convention, actively undertaking obligations of fighting against climate change and resolutely cracking down on illegal tree-cutting and illegal trade of wild fauna and flora.

(4) We went to the United Kingdom for Signing the Cooperative Research Agreement of Giant Panda. In January 10, 2011, the China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA) and the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland(RZSS) signed the Sino-British Joint Cooperation Agreement of Giant Panda Protection Research in London. Under this agreement, China will provide the UK with a pair of giant pandas to go to Edinburgh Zoo for decade of collaborative research.

(5) We visited Switzerland and Italy. Upon the invitation of the Swiss Environmental Agency and Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO) , from September 16 to 25, the delegation of the State Forestry Administration (SFA) visited Switzerland and Italy. During the period in Switzerland, the 2 parties exchanged recent development and key works in forestry of the 2 countries, and discussed prospects for cooperation and reached consensus on signing memorandum of understanding of forestry cooperation between China and Switzerland. When meeting with FAO officials, the 2 parties exchanged the preparations of the 24th meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission and the 2nd Asia-Pacific Forestry Week hosted by the SFA, and reviewed the favorable project cooperation between each other during the past 30 years.

(6) We visited Austria and Denmark. Upon the invitation of the Republic of Austria and rel-

evant UN departments, the SFA delegation visited Austria and Denmark from October 11 to 20, 2011. During the period in Austria, the 2 parties held the 1st meeting of China-Austria Forest Working Group. The delegation conducted field investigation of the forestry machinery, the wood processing, the seed production, the forestry education and the business condition of shelter forest in Austria. During the visit to Denmark, the delegation introduced China' s forestry action plan of mitigating and adapting to the climate change and the assumption of developing forest biomass energy and promoting the sustainable forest management, and listened to the research and development situation of new foreign forestry technology and explored the possibility of further cooperation.

(7) We attended the 6th regular high-level meeting of Sino-Japanese forestry. The 6th Regular Meeting of Sino-Japanese Forestry High-Level was held in Beijing on August 19, 2011. The 2 parties exchanged views on the issues of Sino-Japanese forestry policies, and solved problesus like illegal tree-cutting and related trade, Sino-Japanese folk greening cooperation, China sending Forestry trainees to Japan, Japanese timber export to China, forestry fighting against climate change, etc.

3. International Scientific and Technological Exchanges and Cooperation

(1) China and Mongolia Signed the implementation rules of fire protection and joint defense agreement for forests and grasslands in border areas. On February 24, 2011, the Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia, Wang Xiaolong, signed the Implementation Rules of Fire Protection and Joint Defense Agreement for Forests and Grasslands in Border Areas with the Mongolian State Emergency Service Bureau on behalf of the SFA. Through the implementation rules of fire protection and joint defense agreement, the fire prevention, fire notification, firefighting work and other specific matters of forest and grassland fires in border areas were further clarified.

(2) China and South Korea signed an agreement on carrying out the breeding cooperation of the Siberian tiger. On April 19, 2011, the SFA signed an agreement on carrying out the breeding cooperation of the Siberian tiger in Beijing with the Korea Mountain Forest Administration. The 2 parties decided to support the Siberian tiger which symbolizing the friendship between the 2 countries to thrive in South Korea and establish a stable population through the cooperation agreement.

(3) China and Japan signed a memorandum of cooperation to combat illegal tree-cutting and related trade. On August 19, 2011, the SFA signed a memorandum of cooperation to combat illegal tree-cutting and related trade and support sustainable forest management with relevant departments of the government of Japan. Under the agreement, the 2 countries committed to promote the process of combating illegal tree-cutting and related trade, strengthen forest law enforcement and governance, carry out exchange of information such as laws and regulations and promote sustainable forest management.

(4) China and Brunei signed memorandum of understanding on cooperation in forestry. On November 21, 2011, the 2 governments signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in forestry. Under the agreement, specific to the issues of sustainable forest management and utilization and fighting against the common concerned climate change, the 2 countries would carry out various forms of exchange and cooperation in the fields such as the development of forestry industry as well as ecological protection publicity and education.

(5) The 8th meeting of the China-Korea forestry working group was held. The 8th Meeting of the China-Korea Forestry Working Group was held in Beijing on April 19, 2011. The meeting reviewed the progress of China-Korea cooperation in forestry, and introduced the latest situa-

tion of forestry development of each country and determined cooperation projects and action plans to be carried out in forest management, wildlife conservation, combating desertification, forest tourism, pest control and other fields.

(6) China and the U. S. conducted consultations for the Attachment 11 project of Sino-US nature conservation protocol. The consultation for the Attachment 11 Project of Sino-US Nature Conservation Protocol was held in Washington from April 4 to 9, 2011. The conference thoroughly discussed the field and content of the 2011-2013 Attachment 11 Project of Sino-US Nature Conservation Protocol and activities, and determined the 19 exchange projects carried out by the two parties in 2011-2013 and supported the implementation of wetland restoration and other projects.

(7) The 5th meeting of the Sino-US forestry working group was held. The 5th Meeting of the Sino-US Forestry Working Group was held in Beijing from June 20 to 21, 2011. The meeting decided to take forest health, forest fighting against climate change, alien species control, inspection and analysis of forest resources and other fields as the key point of the future cooperation between the 2 parties, and agreed to carry out more than 10 cooperation projects and specific activities under the cooperation framework of 2011-2012.

(8) The Sino-Finland forestry cooperation seminar was held. The China-Finland Forestry Cooperation Seminar was held in Beijing on October 27, 2012. The Seminar focused on the analysis of the opportunities and challenges faced by China' s Forest Tenure Reform and the development of modern forestry, and discussed the prospects and forms for the cooperation of the counterparts and inter-enterprises between China and Finland.

(9) The 2nd Sino-Russian joint defense conference for forest fire protection was held. The 2nd Sino-Russian Joint Defense Conference for Forest Fire Protection on the Border was held in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province on July 12, 2012. The 2 sides reviewed the cooperation and exchanges in recent years in Sino-Russian forestry and forest fire prevention and said that they would further strengthen the exchange of experience, information sharing and regular meeting and strengthen the defense mechanisms of forest fire prevention.

(10) The ministerial-level official workshop between China and developing countries in forestry(bamboo industry) was held. On October 25, 2011, the "Ministerial-Level Official Workshop Between China and Developing Countries in Forestry(Bamboo Industry)" was opened in Beijing. There were about 30 participants from 25 developing countries.

4. Economic and Technological Exchanges and Cooperation

(1) According to the requirements of the Ministry of Finance on declaring the grant project of GEF in the 5th period of capital increase, the project of the Ministry of Finance—"Strengthening Wetland Protection System in China and Promoting the Protection of Biodiversity" has been achieved. This project intended to apply for the GEF grants of 26 million U. S. dollars in total and the project content was in 1 +6 framework. According to the relevant provisions of GEF, this project will be fully implemented before May, 2013.

(2) From May 31 to June 7, 2011, the appraisal mission of KFW Bank group made final evaluation on the Jiangxi Sino-German cooperative afforestation project which symbolized the officially ended of Jiangxi project. The project focused on China' s forest protection and restoration, and emphasized key issues such as the sustainable forest management and contributed to the local poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

(3) From September 12 to 24, 2011, the appraisal mission of KFW Bank group successively

made final evaluation on the Liaoning Chaoyang and Inner Mongolia Chifeng afforestation projects with Sino-German financial cooperation and these 2 projects officially ended. The appraisal mission thought the above 2 projects completed successfully each expected target and produces good and significant ecological, organizational and socio-economic impacts, and summarized main experience and lessons and proposed relevant suggestions to consolidate project results.

(4) From February 22 to 28, 2011, the afforestation technology and management training classes co-sponsored by the SFA and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) were successively opened in Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Henan, Shaanxi, Qinghai and Gansu.

(5) On January 17, 2011, the initiating meeting of the China-Japan cooperative promotion and popularity project on new forestry technology and management method in China Loess Plateau was held in Taiyuan, Shanxi. The implementation period of the project is from 2010 to 2015. The project have several aims which are enhancing economic income generating awareness in the afforestation area of the Loess Plateau, improving afforestation technology and management capacity and promoting growth in farmers' income and regional economic development by developing and promoting new forestry technology and management method in Loess Plateau area.

(6) The assistance fund of "Xiaoyuan Fund" was achieved for 770 million yen. The project involves 29 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in China and fields including prevention and control of desertification, water conservation, construction of coastal protection forest, recovery and construction of post-disaster ecological forest. The afforestation area reached 8 000 hectares.

5. Multilateral International Exchanges and Cooperation

(1) The 1st APEC Forestry Ministerial-Level Conference was held. The 1st APEC Forestry Ministerial-Level Conference was held in Beijing from September 6 to 8, 2011. Forestry ministers and senior officials from 21 economies of APEC attended the conference. The conference thoroughly discussed the topic of "strengthening regional cooperation, promoting green growth and achieving sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific Forestry".

(2) Negotiations on forestry issue of climate change were held. From November 28 to December 10, 2011, the 17th Contracting Party Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 7th Contracting Party Conference of the Kyoto Protocol were held in Durban, South Africa. The SFA attended the conference as a member of the Chinese delegation.

(3) The 2011 annual meeting of grand forest forum was held. From October 17 to 21, 2011, the 2011 annual meeting of grand forest forum was held in Oaxaca, Mexico. The China forestry delegation introduced the latest situation of China's forestry development in details on the meeting and exchanged views on the issues of the meeting.

(4) The 2nd Asia-Pacific forestry week and the 24th FAO Asia-Pacific forestry commission conference were held. In November, 2011, the SFA hosted the 2nd Asia-Pacific Forestry Week and the 24th FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission Conference in Beijing. The Chinese delegation attended the discussion on the issues of the Forestry Commission and hosted the side meeting on the topic of "New Opportunities and Challenges of China's Forestry".

(5) The 9th session of the UN forest forum was held. The 9th Session of the UN Forest Forum was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from January 24 to February 4 in 2011. The session took "Forestry Benefiting People, Improving People's Livelihood and E-

liminating Poverty" as its topic. The Chinese delegation introduced China's experience and practice in developing forestry, reducing poverty and benefiting people, especially the reform of collective forest right system which is comprehensively implemented in China.

(6) The 10th contracting party conference of UN convention on desertification prevention and control was held. The 10th Contracting Party Conference of UN Convention on Desertification Prevention and Control(hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") was held in South Korea from October 10 to 21 in 2011. The Chinese delegation expounded China's position and views on issues of the "Convention" under the background of Rio +20 Conference and proposed 4 suggestions for the future implementation of the "Convention". The Chinese delegation pointed out that the core and the bottom line of desertification prevention and control was to alleviate poverty and hoped each contracting party would strengthen political will, and actively promote the progress of desertification prevention and control and drive the implementation of the ten-year strategy.

(Department of International Cooperation,
State Forestry Administration)

Foreign Affairs in Veterinary Work

1. Promoting the Pragmatic Cooperation with OIE

In the 79th International Conference of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), China was recognized as a country free from bovine infectious pleuropneumonia by the OIE. 5 laboratories including National Foot-and-Mouth Disease Reference Laboratory, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences were designated as the OIE Reference Laboratories.

We effectively participated in the formulation and revision of the International Animal Health Standards. The Veterinary Bureau actively stated China' s position and opinions and made efforts to fight for our right to speak in the formulation and revision of the International Animal Health Standards and make China step by step become a major force in the Asia-Pacific region to participate in OIE activities.

2. Deepening the Cooperation with FAO

We continued to carry forward the veterinary epidemiology training programs. We established a high-level veterinary epidemiology training platform in China, and systematically trained 15 technical personnel in the Provincial Veterinary Departments of State-Level Technical Organizations and Projects, and invited 20 trainees from 10 other Provincial Veterinary Departments or Research Institutes as well as 2 trainees from Mongolia to audit training courses.

Making use of the project funds from the FAO, we sent a number of laboratory management and technical personnel to participate in Laboratory Bio-safety Management Training, Diagnostic Technical Training, Equipment and Facilities Maintenance Training and Laboratory Quality Management System Training in Australia. We organized relevant units to participate in the comparison experiments on the international veterinary laboratory detectability. We jointly organized the Laboratory Bio-Safety Management Training with FAO for biosafety laboratory construction, operation and validity assessment of the laboratory as well as quality control and management of the laboratory and trained 30 technical personnel for the state-level and provincial veterinary laboratories.

We actively promoted the practice called "Same Health". We introduced public-private partnership projects, and studied to promote cooperation among government departments, research institutions, enterprises and individual farmers, and improved the program of control capabilities for the animal diseases and carried out pilot projects in Guangdong Province. We jointly organized the Theme Meeting named "Same Health" with the China office of FAO Transboundary Animal Disease Emergency Center and invited representatives of interested parties to communicate on strengthening animal disease prevention and control capabilities.

3. Strengthening Bilateral Exchanges and Cooperation

We made new breakthroughs in cooperation mechanisms with neighboring countries. Relying on FAO and OIE platforms and using the Foot-And-Mouth Disease Prevention and Control Action Plan of China-Southeast Asian countries, we further strengthened the animal disease prevention and control cooperation between China and ASEAN countries. We convened China-Vietnam Bilateral Seminar for HPAI Control Strategies to study prevention and control strategies for major animal diseases in China and Vietnam, such as avian influenza. Through the convening of China-Mongolia Veterinary Work Conference, we signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in animal health. This series of cooperation defined the key areas of cooperation in

the animal epidemic report, prevention and control policy exchanges, the veterinary research cooperation, animal disease joint prevention in the border area and initially established a cross-border animal diseases joint prevention and control mechanism in southwest and northeast border areas of China. In addition, we assisted North Korea in the prevention and control for foot-and-mouth disease and expanded exchanges and cooperation in the veterinary field between the 2 countries.

We continuously deepened the technical exchanges and cooperation with the EU. The Veterinary Bureau jointly held the China-EU Technical Seminars for Mad Cow Disease with the Working Group for the EU - China Trade Project (Phase II) in Beijing, and discussed topics in depth on prevention and control laws and regulations, prevention and control technologies and research progress for the mad cow disease. The Veterinary Bureau organized a delegation to go to the EU for visiting the OIE Reference Laboratory, the bio-security system of dairy products and the traceability system of food safety. Moreover, the Veterinary Bureau jointly organized a Training Course of China-EU Foot-And-Mouth Disease Prevention and Control Technologies with the EU Consumer Health Institution, and gradually increasing mutual understanding and trust and promoting bilateral exchanges and cooperation.

We signed a cooperation agreement on animal quarantine and animal health with Namibia. The Agreement further deepened the cooperation in the field of animal health and had a positive impact on the healthy development of China´s veterinary work.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Fisheries

1. Multilateral Field

We actively participated in the formulation of regional international fishery management and rules, and designated several groups for the formulation and negotiation of the Fishery Convention which reached fruitful achievements . These meetings include the preparatory meeting of South Pacific Regional Fishery Management Organization(SPRFMO), conferences of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas(ICCAT) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission(IOTC), law enforcement conference of Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission(WCPFC), conference of Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), preliminary meeting of North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC), fishery subsidy negotiation of World Trade Organization(WTO), fishing vessel safety meetings of International Maritime Organization(IMO) and other conferences.

2. Bilateral Field

We further strengthened cooperative relations with neighboring countries in fisheries, and carried out effective work to stabilize the surrounding, maintain social stability of coastal fishing areas and develop fishery economy of inland border waters. In 2011, China conducted bilateral consultations and exchanges with Japan, Russia, United States, South Korea, Vietnam, European Union (EU) and other countries and regions on fishery issues, and made exchanges with fishery experts of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization on the aquaculture development and fishery statistics.

3. Important Events

(1) The 10th round of negotiations of Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean was held in Vancouver, Canada, from February 27 to March 4, 2011.

(2) Officials of ICCAT visited China from March 21 to 26, 2011. They discussed with the Bureau of Fisheries on the issue of tuna industry development in Beijing, and inspected in Shandong and Shanghai.

(3) The 20th meeting of Sino-Russian Fishery Cooperation Joint Commission was held from April 11 to 15, 2011 in Russia. The meeting summed up the bilateral fisheries cooperation work in 2011, and discussed ways of cooperation in preventing and combating illegal fishing, and negotiated the issue about high-sea fishing fleet returning to Russian waters.

(4) The Sino-Japanese tuna fisheries consultations were held. In order to implement relevant contents of the joint press release published on August 27, 2010 by both China' s and Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries conducted a number of communication and consultation with Japan, and determined in May the specific number and condition of big-eyed tuna quota transferred from Japan to China.

(5) The 2nd meeting of Fisheries Sub-Committee of Sino-Argentina Agriculture Committee was held in Beijing from July 20 to 21, 2011. The 2 sides discussed in accordance with preferential cooperation projects determined in the 1st meeting of the Sub-Committee, and achieved substantial progress. After the meeting, the 2 sides signed minutes of the 2nd Fisheries Sub-Committee Meeting.

(6) Officials of CCAMLR visited China from July 20 to 26, 2011. During their visit in China, they respectively held talks with Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute and East China Sea Fisheries Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences in Qingdao and Shanghai.

(7) From July 26 to 29, 2011, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization convened the

"Asia Regional Ministerial Conference for the Role of Aquaculture in Food Security & Nutrition and Economic Development" in Sri Lanka. Our delegation at the meeting introduced China's aquaculture policy, the positive effect of healthy aquaculture pattern for food security as well as the experience and achievements fulfilled by us.

(8) Catch Certificate of China for products exported to European seas was conducted. In 2011, Bureau of Fisheries conducted relevant certificates for over 30 000 batches of products from over 200 companies exported to the EU, 570 thousand tons in total.

(9) On August 23, officials from Aquatic Products Research Office, the Korean Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries visited China for friendly exchanges on such issues as the location of the Secretariat of the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean.

(10) On October 20, the 11th Annual Conference of the Sino-Korea Fisheries Joint Committee was held in Anhui Province. Both parties reached an agreement on conditions of mutual fishing operations and other issues in 2012, and signed the meeting minutes. In addition, the High-level Sino-Korea Fisheries Meeting was held at the same time.

(11) On November 4, 2011, Deep-Sea Fisheries Branch of China Fisheries Association and the Cook Islands government authorities signed mutual fishing agreement in Beijing. This was the first time that China conducted fishing in Cook Islands through the signature of agreements, as well as Cook Islands signed mutual fishing agreement with foreign organizations.

(12) In December 2011, Guinea Fisheries and Aquaculture Minister led a delegation to visit China. The 2 sides had reached an agreement on fishery cooperation agreement memorandum of understanding.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Status of Rural Economy in National Economy in Various Years

(%)

Year	Proportion of farm labor force to total labor force in society	Proportion of added value of agriculture in GDP	Proportion of rural consumer retail sales to total consumer retail sales	Proportion of agricultural imports to total imports	Proportion of agricultural exports to total exports
1985		28.6	56.5		
1990		27.3	53.1		
1991		24.7	51.9		
1992	73.0	22.0	50.2	12.0	14.5
1993	72.7	20.1	42.0	8.1	13.7
1994	72.3	19.9	40.6	10.8	12.9
1995	72.0	20.0	40.0	9.3	9.4
1996	71.1	19.7	39.6	7.1	8.4
1997	70.2	18.3	39.0	7.0	8.2
1998	69.4	17.6	38.9	7.0	7.5
1999	68.6	16.5	38.7	5.0	6.9
2000	67.9	15.1	38.2	5.0	6.3
2001	67.2	14.4	37.4	4.9	6.0
2002	66.4	13.7	35.8	4.2	5.6
2003	65.6	12.8	35.0	4.6	4.9
2004	64.8	13.4	33.3	5.0	3.9
2005	64.0	12.2	32.9	4.3	3.6
2006	62.9	11.3	32.5	4.0	3.2
2007	61.9	11.1	32.3	4.3	3.0
2008	61.0	10.7	30.3	5.1	2.8
2009	60.1	10.5	32.8	5.2	3.3
2010	54.4	10.2	31.9	5.2	3.1
2011	53.0	10.1	31.8	5.4	3.2

Agricultural Production Conditions in Various Years

(Continued)

Year	Rural hydropower station	Installed capacity (10 000 kW)	Electricity consumed in rural areas (100 million kWh)	Effective irrigated area (1 000 hectares)	Chemical fertilizer applied (10 000 tons)	Plastic sheets for farm use (10 000 tons)	Diesel oil for farm use (10 000 tons)	Pesticides used (10 000 tons)
1985	55 754	380.2	508.9	44 035.9	1 775.8			
1987	51 978	394.1	658.8	44 403.0	1 999.3			
1988	51 558	428.9	712.0	44 375.9	2 141.5			
1989	50 862	416.8	790.5	44 917.2	2 357.1			
1990	52 387	428.8	844.5	47 403.1	2 590.3			
1991	49 644	456.9	963.2	47 822.1	2 805.1	64.2		76.5
1992	48 082	478.6	1 106.9	48 590.1	2 930.2	78.1		79.9
1993	45 153	481.9	1 244.8	48 727.9	3 151.9	70.7	938.3	84.5
1994	48 722	503.7	1 473.9	48 759.1	3 317.9	88.7	966.6	97.9
1995	40 699	519.5	1 655.7	49 281.2	3 593.7	91.5	1 088.2	108.7
1996	37 743	533.7	1 812.7	51 161.0	3 827.9	105.6	1 076.1	114.1
1997	36 117	562.4	1 980.1	52 268.8	3 980.7	116.2	1 229.5	119.5
1998	33 185	634.8	2 042.1	53 400.2	4 083.7	120.7	1 314.7	123.2
1999	31 678	664.1	2 173.4	54 366.3	4 124.3	125.9	1 354.3	132.2
2000	29 962	698.5	2 421.3	53 820.5	4 146.3	133.5	1 405.0	128.0
2001	29 183	896.6	2 610.1	55 517.0	4 253.8	144.9	1 485.3	127.5
2002	27 633	812.4	2 993.4	55 857.9	4 339.4	153.9	1 507.5	131.2
2003	26 696	862.3	3 432.9	55 900.6	4 411.8	159.2	1 575.0	132.5
2004	27 115	993.6	3 933.0	56 252.1	4 636.8	168.0	1 819.7	138.6
2005	26 726	1 099.5	4 375.7	55 029.4	4 766.2	176.2	1 902.8	146.0
2006								
2008	44 433	5 127.4	5 713.2	58 471.7	5 239.0	200.69	1 887.9	167.23
2009	44 804	5 512.1	6 104.4	59 261.4	5 404.4	208.0	1 959.9	170.9
2010	44 815	5 924.0	6 632.3	60 377.9	5 561.7	217.3	2 023.1	175.0
2011	45 151	6 212.3	7 139.6	61 681.6	5 704.2	229.5	2 057.4	178.7

The data of effective irrigated area from 1996 are provided by the Ministry of Water Resources of PRC.

Total Output Value of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery by Regions

(100 million yuan)

Region	Total output value		Farming		Cereal and other farm crops	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
National total	81 303.9	69 319.8	41 988.6	36 941.1	20 151	17 721.5
Beijing	363.1	328.0	163.4	154.2	31	27.6
Tianjin	349.5	317.3	179.9	168.3	70	64.3
Hebei	4 895.9	4 309.4	2 775.3	2 470.1	1 050	933.0
Shanxi	1 207.6	1 047.8	767.1	669.0	338	324.4
Inner Mongolia	2 204.5	1 843.6	1 057.8	900.4	788	656.9
Liaoning	3 633.6	3 106.5	1 307.2	1 140.3	675	564.8
Jilin	2 275.1	1 850.3	1 020.4	866.9	755	616.8
Heilongjiang	3 223.5	2 536.3	1 801.8	1 369.2	1 534	1 172.3
Shanghai	314.6	287.0	165.1	155.3	40	36.9
Jiangsu	5 237.4	4 297.1	2 640.9	2 269.6	1 140	993.2
Zhejiang	2 534.9	2 172.9	1 152.0	1 041.3	279	251.5
Anhui	3 459.7	2 955.4	1 714.8	1 544.4	1 064	963.1
Fujian	2 730.9	2 307.1	1 136.2	976.6	272	227.6
Jiangxi	2 207.3	1 900.6	917.8	801.4	610	499.7
Shandong	7 409.7	6 650.9	3 843.6	3 670.1	1 641	1 410.1
Henan	6 218.6	5 734.2	3 599.9	3 540.8	1 759	1 645.6
Hubei	4 252.9	3 502.0	2 299.3	1 921.7	1 136	1 008.6
Hunan	4 508.2	3 787.5	2 391.7	2 059.6	1 001	939.0
Guangdong	4 384.4	3 754.9	2 042.2	1 760.2	673	536.6
Guangxi	3 323.4	2 721.0	1 602.5	1 339.6	904	712.9
Hainan	1 002.4	821.3	401.0	341.7	89	75.5
Chongqing	1 265.3	1 021.1	751.2	623.3	328	290.1
Sichuan	4 932.7	4 081.8	2 454.3	2 069.3	1 095	996.2
Guizhou	1 165.5	997.8	655.3	587.3	340	340.6
Yunnan	2 306.5	1 810.5	1 124.7	925.6	666	542.1
Tibet	109.4	100.8	49.6	46.1	25	22.4
Shaanxi	2 058.6	1 666.1	1 360.7	1 107.2	430	385.9
Gansu	1 187.8	1 057.0	848.5	757.6	405	382.5
Qinghai	230.8	201.3	102.9	92.1	54	57.2
Ningxia	354.7	305.9	223.6	195.1	103	97.3
Xinjiang	1 955.4	1 846.2	1 437.9	1 376.9	857	946.8

Total Output Value of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery by Regions

(Continued)

(100 million yuan)

Region	Forestry		Animal husbandry		Fishery	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
National total	3 120.7	2 595.5	25 770.7	20 825.7	7 568.0	6 422.4
Beijing	18.9	16.8	162.7	139.6	11.5	11.5
Tianjin	2.5	2.4	98.5	87.5	58.6	50.3
Hebei	58.8	51.3	1 674.0	1 443.8	163.6	142.5
Shanxi	73.5	65.0	295.7	250.8	7.5	6.1
Inner Mongolia	93.2	76.6	998.3	822.4	23.5	15.9
Liaoning	107.4	82.5	1 521.1	1 270.6	560.0	491.0
Jilin	81.9	68.3	1 074.5	831.5	31.1	25.3
Heilongjiang	110.2	95.5	1 189.9	965.8	58.9	53.7
Shanghai	7.6	7.5	77.4	62.9	54.7	52.6
Jiangsu	92.8	78.1	1 190.5	923.3	1 060.4	805.2
Zhejiang	134.1	119.4	546.3	448.4	655.8	522.2
Anhui	182.1	135.3	1 083.5	865.0	346.2	294.8
Fujian	237.7	189.4	479.2	380.3	782.6	674.2
Jiangxi	206.1	186.8	734.3	584.1	272.2	255.6
Shandong	100.0	86.5	2 171.9	1 774.5	999.1	847.4
Henan	127.3	115.3	2 198.4	1 805.9	72.5	71.2
Hubei	86.1	65.4	1 205.8	925.0	508.8	458.6
Hunan	239.1	207.4	1 425.6	1 118.2	255.0	232.7
Guangdong	208.7	176.3	1 146.4	947.2	843.0	741.4
Guangxi	217.4	173.5	1 096.6	870.7	303.1	247.2
Hainan	161.4	123.8	207.1	158.6	204.6	173.5
Chongqing	38.1	30.4	425.3	326.6	34.9	27.2
Sichuan	130.1	112.9	2 127.2	1 705.2	147.2	129.8
Guizhou	46.7	41.0	381.9	304.2	19.9	13.8
Yunnan	245.7	184.2	808.2	588.8	55.9	48.1
Tibet	2.4	2.5	54.1	48.9	0.2	0.2
Shaanxi	42.3	35.2	553.4	435.0	10.6	8.3
Gansu	17.2	18.5	210.6	181.8	1.6	1.2
Qinghai	4.2	3.8	119.3	101.5	0.2	0.1
Ningxia	9.3	8.7	97.6	82.1	10.2	8.0
Xinjiang	38.1	35.3	415.0	375.8	14.2	12.7

Total Added Value of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery by Regions

(100 million yuan)

Region	Total added value					Composition of added value(%)			
		Farming	Forestry	Animal husbandry	Fishery	Farming	Forestry	Animal husbandry	Fishery
National total	47 486.1	27 042.8	2 089.2	12 431.4	4 590.0	56.95	4.40	26.18	9.67
Beijing	136.3	75.2	8.1	47.0	4.0	55.18	5.95	34.51	2.96
Tianjin	159.7	87.4	1.5	41.4	28.0	54.73	0.91	25.90	17.50
Hebei	2 905.7	1 876.8	42.1	790.5	96.7	64.59	1.45	27.21	3.33
Shanxi	641.4	431.0	28.7	147.9	4.1	67.20	4.48	23.06	0.65
Inner Mongolia	1 306.3	688.4	65.5	517.9	15.7	52.70	5.01	39.65	1.20
Liaoning	1 915.6	789.6	62.7	614.6	365.3	41.22	3.27	32.09	19.07
Jilin	1 277.4	676.2	51.2	493.0	19.1	52.93	4.01	38.59	1.49
Heilongjiang	1 701.5	1 150.2	51.1	446.2	22.1	67.60	3.00	26.23	1.30
Shanghai	124.9	71.3	2.6	27.3	20.1	57.09	2.06	21.82	16.05
Jiangsu	3 064.8	1 809.8	51.2	476.7	584.4	59.05	1.67	15.56	19.07
Zhejiang	1 583.0	831.7	97.6	247.9	383.0	52.54	6.17	15.66	24.20
Anhui	2 015.3	1 057.5	126.8	536.4	228.2	52.48	6.29	26.62	11.33
Fujian	1 612.2	716.8	153.1	250.1	436.9	44.46	9.50	15.51	27.10
Jiangxi	1 391.1	611.7	159.8	385.8	190.9	43.98	11.49	27.74	13.72
Shandong	3 973.8	2 255.0	70.1	891.0	614.3	56.75	1.76	22.42	15.46
Henan	3 512.2	2 108.8	76.5	1 206.0	49.1	60.04	2.18	34.34	1.40
Hubei	2 607.4	1 495.9	44.4	704.1	313.6	57.37	1.70	27.00	12.03
Hunan	2 768.0	1 692.9	176.9	647.2	166.0	61.16	6.39	23.38	6.00
Guangdong	2 665.2	1 426.2	155.5	520.0	504.1	53.51	5.83	19.51	18.91
Guangxi	2 047.2	1 089.8	168.1	541.9	206.5	53.24	8.21	26.47	10.09
Hainan	659.2	260.5	111.6	118.4	153.4	39.51	16.93	17.96	23.27
Chongqing	844.5	560.8	27.8	217.6	27.3	66.40	3.29	25.76	3.23
Sichuan	2 983.5	1 700.8	90.3	1 053.0	93.6	57.01	3.03	35.29	3.14
Guizhou	726.2	430.8	32.0	223.2	12.8	59.33	4.40	30.74	1.76
Yunnan	1 411.1	742.7	172.0	435.6	33.6	52.63	12.19	30.87	2.38
Tibet	74.4	32.6	1.5	38.3	0.1	43.83	2.08	51.54	0.09
Shaanxi	1 220.9	841.6	26.9	297.4	6.0	68.93	2.20	24.36	0.49
Gansu	678.7	498.0	7.6	143.5	1.1	73.38	1.12	21.14	0.16
Qinghai	155.1	61.3	2.8	88.4	0.1	39.55	1.80	56.97	0.10
Ningxia	184.1	126.5	3.3	41.4	3.9	68.72	1.80	22.51	2.14
Xinjiang	1 139.0	844.8	20.0	241.5	6.1	74.17	1.76	21.21	0.53

Per Capita Agricultural Products by Regions

(kg)

Region	Grain	Cotton	Oil-bearing crops	Sugar crops	Meat	Eggs	Dairy products	Aquatic products
National total	425.2	4.90	24.6	93.2	59.2	20.9	3 810.7	41.7
Beijing	61.2	…	0.7		22.3	7.6	64.0	3.1
Tianjin	122.2	5.46	0.5		32.4	14.1	69.4	26.6
Hebei	439.8	9.06	19.7	6.4	58.0	47.1	466.9	14.8
Shanxi	333.0	1.77	5.2	9.1	19.9	19.8	75.9	1.0
Inner Mongolia	964.2	0.09	54.1	63.7	95.9	21.2	931.4	5.0
Liaoning	464.9	…	27.3	1.8	93.2	63.4	132.0	103.1
Jilin	1 154.0	0.44	25.3	5.9	88.8	34.7	46.0	6.3
Heilongjiang	1 453.5		6.1	71.7	52.5	27.5	550.4	11.0
Shanghai	52.5	0.21	0.8	0.5	11.9	2.7	29.1	12.4
Jiangsu	419.6	3.13	18.3	1.2	47.7	24.7	59.2	60.4
Zhejiang	143.3	0.59	7.3	13.0	32.3	8.7	19.9	94.6
Anhui	526.2	6.34	35.9	3.6	63.0	20.1	22.5	33.5
Fujian	181.6	…	7.4	15.1	49.4	6.8	15.8	163.0
Jiangxi	459.0	3.19	25.4	14.1	66.1	9.9	12.3	48.6
Shandong	460.7	8.17	35.5	…	74.0	41.8	279.0	84.7
Henan	589.9	4.07	56.7	2.8	68.3	41.6	321.1	7.0
Hubei	416.1	9.16	53.1	5.7	66.5	23.9	34.8	62.1
Hunan	446.6	3.45	32.7	11.0	74.4	14.2	8.1	30.4
Guangdong	130.0		8.8	132.8	41.5	3.3	14.5	72.8
Guangxi	309.3	…	10.8	1 572.3	84.6	4.5	8.9	62.6
Hainan	215.6		11.4	444.6	82.1	3.8	0.2	183.7
Chongqing	388.3	…	16.0	4.1	67.6	12.9	8.0	9.5
Sichuan	409.1	0.18	34.6	10.9	80.9	18.0	71.7	13.9
Guizhou	252.6	…	22.7	12.6	51.8	3.9	4.9	3.1
Yunnan	362.7	…	13.2	411.6	70.3	4.7	56.6	7.4
Tibet	310.6		21.0		86.6	1.1	29.8	0.1
Shaanxi	319.6	1.80	15.8	…	26.6	13.5	182.4	2.2
Gansu	396.2	2.97	24.8	7.1	32.7	5.5	37.7	0.5
Qinghai	182.8		58.9	…	51.0	3.1	28.4	0.6
Ningxia	565.5		29.0	…	39.8	11.5	96.0	16.6
Xinjiang	557.9	132.01	30.4	236.4	54.7	11.7	133.9	5.1

CROP PRODUCTION

Total Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops

Item	2011			Changes of 2011 over 2010		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Total output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Total output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
Total sown area	162 283.2			1 608.4		
1. Grain crops	110 573.0	57 120.8	5 166	696.9	2 473.1	192
Summer crops	27 557.6	12 638.7	4 586	117.3	323.6	98
Autumn crops	77 265.9	41 206.7	5 333	625.9	2 007.8	218
(1) Cereal crops	91 015.8	51 939.4	5 707	1 165.2	2 302.3	182
Rice	30 057.0	20 100.1	6 687	183.7	524.0	134
Early rice	5 749.5	3 275.4	5 697	-46.3	141.7	290
Middle-season rice and one-crop late rice	18 100.5	13 308.1	7 352	248.6	394.0	118
Double-crop late rice	6 207.0	3 516.5	5 665	-18.6	-11.7	-2
Wheat	24 270.4	11 740.1	4 837	13.9	222.0	89
Maize	33 541.7	19 278.1	5 748	1 041.6	1 553.6	294
Foxtail millet	745.4	156.7	2 103	-63.3	-0.6	157
Sorghum	500.2	205.1	4 100	-47.5	-40.5	-385
Other cereal crops	1 901.1	459.3	2 416	36.9	43.9	188
(2) Beans and peas	10 651.4	1 908.4	1 792	-624.4	11.9	110
Soybean	7 888.5	1 448.5	1 836	-627.2	-59.8	65
(3) Tuber crops	8 905.8	3 273.0	3 675	156.1	158.9	116
Potato	5 424.0	1 765.8	3 256	218.9	135.1	123
2. Oil-bearing crops	13 855.1	3 306.8	2 387	-34.5	76.6	61
(1) Peanut	4 581.4	1 604.6	3 502	54.1	40.2	47
(2) Rapeseeds	7 347.4	1 342.6	1 827	-22.3	34.4	52
(3) Sesame	437.0	60.5	1 385	-10.0	1.9	73
(4) Benne	322.1	35.9	1 113	-2.3	0.6	26
(5) Sunflower seeds	940.2	231.3	2 460	-43.8	1.5	124
3. Cotton	5 037.8	658.9	1 308	189.1	62.8	78
4. Fibre crops	118.3	29.6	2 498	-14.4	-2.2	105
(1) Jute and kenaf	19.3	7.5	3 896	0.5	0.6	211
(2) Ramee	84.0	15.8	1 886	-13.6	-3.1	-53
(3) Hemp	5.7	1.6	2 766	0.6	0.5	641
(4) Flax	6.1	3.9	6 472	-2.6	-0.5	1 325
5. Sugar crops	1 947.8	12 516.5	64 261	42.8	508.1	1 225
(1) Sugarcane	1 721.2	11 443.5	66 485	34.9	364.6	785
(2) Sugar beets	226.6	1 073.1	47 361	7.8	143.5	4 863
6. Tobacco	1 461.4	313.2	2 143	116.8	12.9	-90
Flue-cured tobacco	1 351.0	287.0	2 124	120.2	13.8	-95
7. Medicinal materials	1 385.2			143.2		
8. Vegetables and Melons	22 028.4	76 614.6	34 780	639.1	2 979.0	353
(1) Vegetables	19 639.2	67 929.7	34 589	639.3	2 830.3	326
(2) Melons	2 389.3	8 684.9	36 350	-0.1	148.7	624
Watermelon	1 803.2	6 889.3	38 207	-9.3	71.2	590
9. Other farm crops	5 876.2				-170.6	

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

Region	Total sown area (1 000 hectares)	Grain crops		
		Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	162 283.2	110 573.0	57 120.8	5 166
Beijing	302.6	209.4	121.8	5 816
Tianjin	468.0	310.8	161.8	5 207
Hebei	8 773.7	6 286.1	3 172.6	5 047
Shanxi	3 797.4	3 287.9	1 193.0	3 629
Inner Mongolia	7 109.9	5 561.5	2 387.5	4 293
Liaoning	4 145.7	3 169.8	2 035.5	6 422
Jilin	5 222.3	4 545.1	3 171.0	6 977
Heilongjiang	12 222.9	11 502.9	5 570.6	4 843
Shanghai	400.6	186.3	122.0	6 544
Jiangsu	7 663.2	5 319.2	3 307.8	6 219
Zhejiang	2 462.7	1 254.1	781.6	6 232
Anhui	9 022.9	6 621.5	3 135.5	4 735
Fujian	2 285.8	1 226.8	672.8	5 484
Jiangxi	5 486.8	3 650.1	2 052.8	5 624
Shandong	10 865.4	7 145.8	4 426.3	6 194
Henan	14 258.6	9 859.9	5 542.5	5 621
Hubei	8 009.6	4 122.1	2 388.5	5 794
Hunan	8 402.0	4 879.6	2 939.4	6 024
Guangdong	4 572.0	2 530.4	1 361.0	5 378
Guangxi	5 996.5	3 072.8	1 429.9	4 653
Hainan	838.3	430.6	188.0	4 367
Chongqing	3 413.1	2 259.4	1 126.9	4 988
Sichuan	9 565.6	6 440.5	3 291.6	5 111
Guizhou	5 021.2	3 055.6	876.9	2 870
Yunnan	6 667.5	4 326.9	1 673.6	3 868
Tibet	241.4	170.2	93.7	5 509
Shaanxi	4 181.0	3 134.9	1 194.7	3 811
Gansu	4 094.8	2 833.7	1 014.6	3 581
Qinghai	547.7	279.4	103.4	3 699
Ningxia	1 260.4	852.4	359.0	4 211
Xinjiang	4 983.5	2 047.5	1 224.7	5 981

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Summer crops			Cereal crops		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	27 557.6	12 638.7	4 586	91 015.8	51 939.4	5 707
Beijing	58.2	28.4	4 882	200.8	119.3	5 943
Tianjin	112.3	54.2	4 828	296.8	159.5	5 375
Hebei	2 431.6	1 290.1	5 306	5 836.2	3 032.3	5 196
Shanxi	730.8	242.2	3 314	2 774.3	1 138.4	4 103
Inner Mongolia				3 819.3	2 012.2	5 268
Liaoning	64.1	43.7	6 817	2 943.3	1 933.5	6 569
Jilin				3 976.9	3 015.3	7 582
Heilongjiang				7 865.9	4 858.2	6 176
Shanghai	70.5	28.3	4 018	179.0	119.6	6 680
Jiangsu	2 361.5	1 117.2	4 731	4 926.6	3 186.4	6 468
Zhejiang	182.2	64.8	3 558	1 033.0	704.6	6 821
Anhui	2 425.7	1 221.2	5 034	5 485.0	2 974.0	5 422
Fujian	88.4	33.9	3 831	895.0	533.2	5 957
Jiangxi	61.2	8.9	1 454	3 359.6	1 964.3	5 847
Shandong	3 595.5	2 104.7	5 854	6 739.0	4 194.9	6 225
Henan	5 353.3	3 131.5	5 850	9 055.4	5 308.1	5 862
Hubei	1 304.3	425.8	3 265	3 627.7	2 249.2	6 200
Hunan	195.7	58.5	2 989	4 455.0	2 779.5	6 239
Guangdong	228.1	106.5	4 668	2 121.6	1 178.5	5 555
Guangxi	87.0	27.1	3 112	2 665.8	1 333.2	5 001
Hainan	73.0	29.0	3 971	342.2	155.4	4 542
Chongqing	520.4	156.3	3 002	1 316.4	799.2	6 071
Sichuan	1 804.0	577.0	3 198	4 787.1	2 753.7	5 752
Guizhou	972.6	210.4	2 164	1 829.0	615.6	3 366
Yunnan	1 157.9	251.2	2 169	3 118.4	1 368.9	4 390
Tibet				163.1	91.0	5 581
Shaanxi	1 314.7	455.1	3 462	2 582.4	1 069.8	4 142
Gansu	1 032.3	319.5	3 095	1 956.9	750.9	3 837
Qinghai				159.1	59.4	3 736
Ningxia	229.8	65.5	2 852	589.1	309.7	5 258
Xinjiang	1 102.8	587.7	5 329	1 916.1	1 171.7	6 115

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Rice			Early rice		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	30 057.0	20 100.1	6 687	5 749.5	3 275.4	5 697
Beijing	0.2	0.2	6 522			
Tianjin	14.2	10.7	7 528			
Hebei	83.0	60.2	7 249			
Shanxi	1.0	0.5	4 902			
Inner Mongolia	90.0	77.9	8 657			
Liaoning	659.6	505.1	7 658			
Jilin	691.2	623.5	9 020			
Heilongjiang	2 945.6	2 062.1	7 001			
Shanghai	106.1	88.9	8 379			
Jiangsu	2 248.6	1 864.2	8 290			
Zhejiang	894.8	649.0	7 254	111.8	68.3	6 111
Anhui	2 230.8	1 387.1	6 218	256.2	137.2	5 355
Fujian	845.3	514.1	6 082	204.1	122.8	6 015
Jiangxi	3 317.7	1 950.1	5 878	1 384.3	785.6	5 675
Shandong	124.5	104.0	8 348			
Henan	638.0	474.5	7 437			
Hubei	2 036.2	1 616.9	7 941	346.4	197.1	5 689
Hunan	4 066.3	2 575.4	6 334	1 395.3	806.4	5 779
Guangdong	1 940.9	1 096.9	5 651	927.9	527.4	5 684
Guangxi	2 078.5	1 084.1	5 216	941.3	530.4	5 635
Hainan	318.6	145.1	4 555	140.4	73.9	5 260
Chongqing	686.5	493.5	7 189			
Sichuan	2 007.9	1 527.1	7 605	1.1	0.7	6 364
Guizhou	681.5	303.9	4 460			
Yunnan	1 073.5	668.7	6 229	40.9	25.8	6 313
Tibet	1.0	0.6	6 000			
Shaanxi	120.9	84.5	6 987			
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia	83.9	70.8	8 430			
Xinjiang	70.6	60.6	8 590			

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Middle-season rice and one-crop late rice			Double-crop late rice		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	18 100.5	13 308.1	7 352	6 207.0	3 516.5	5 665
Beijing	0.2	0.2	6 522			
Tianjin	14.2	10.7	7 528			
Hebei	83.0	60.2	7 249			
Shanxi	1.0	0.5	4 902			
Inner Mongolia	90.0	77.9	8 657			
Liaoning	659.6	505.1	7 658			
Jilin	691.2	623.5	9 020			
Heilongjiang	2 945.6	2 062.1	7 001			
Shanghai	106.1	88.9	8 379			
Jiangsu	2 248.6	1 864.2	8 290			
Zhejiang	640.1	490.5	7 662	142.9	90.3	6 318
Anhui	1 702.2	1 113.3	6 541	272.4	136.6	5 013
Fujian	453.2	284.4	6 276	188.0	106.9	5 688
Jiangxi	401.5	266.3	6 632	1 531.9	898.2	5 863
Shandong	124.5	104.0	8 348			
Henan	638.0	474.5	7 437			
Hubei	1 281.6	1 169.8	9 127	408.2	250.1	6 127
Hunan	1 217.3	864.4	7 101	1 453.7	904.6	6 223
Guangdong				1 013.1	569.5	5 622
Guangxi	151.0	81.8	5 415	986.3	471.9	4 785
Hainan				178.2	71.3	4 000
Chongqing	686.5	493.5	7 189			
Sichuan	2 006.2	1 526.0	7 606	0.6	0.4	6 667
Guizhou	681.5	303.9	4 460			
Yunnan	1 000.8	626.1	6 257	31.8	16.7	5 261
Tibet	1.0	0.6	6 000			
Shaanxi	120.9	84.5	6 987			
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia	83.9	70.8	8 430			
Xinjiang	70.6	60.6	8 590			

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Wheat			Maize		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	24 270.4	11 740.1	4 837	33 541.7	19 278.1	5 748
Beijing	58.1	28.4	4 883	140.5	90.3	6 429
Tianjin	112.3	54.2	4 828	169.0	94.4	5 584
Hebei	2 396.1	1 276.1	5 326	3 035.8	1 639.6	5 401
Shanxi	710.1	240.3	3 384	1 646.7	854.6	5 190
Inner Mongolia	567.9	170.9	3 010	2 669.6	1 632.1	6 114
Liaoning	6.9	3.7	5 362	2 134.6	1 360.3	6 373
Jilin	3.2	1.3	4 214	3 134.2	2 339.0	7 463
Heilongjiang	297.8	103.8	3 485	4 587.4	2 675.8	5 833
Shanghai	59.8	24.1	4 031	4.2	2.8	6 603
Jiangsu	2 112.4	1 023.2	4 844	414.3	226.2	5 459
Zhejiang	72.6	27.0	3 720	30.9	14.6	4 716
Anhui	2 383.0	1 215.7	5 102	818.8	362.6	4 428
Fujian	2.8	0.8	2 883	42.6	16.6	3 904
Jiangxi	10.9	2.2	2 011	25.7	10.5	4 090
Shandong	3 593.5	2 103.9	5 855	2 995.9	1 978.7	6 605
Henan	5 323.3	3 123.0	5 867	3 025.0	1 696.5	5 608
Hubei	1 013.6	344.8	3 402	549.7	276.2	5 025
Hunan	40.4	10.2	2 525	327.1	188.5	5 763
Guangdong	1.0	0.3	3 000	173.1	78.9	4 560
Guangxi	1.5	0.2	1 419	565.9	244.7	4 325
Hainan				23.5	10.3	4 376
Chongqing	138.4	42.4	3 063	466.9	257.0	5 504
Sichuan	1 259.3	436.0	3 462	1 363.1	701.6	5 147
Guizhou	257.6	50.4	1 956	787.8	243.7	3 094
Yunnan	437.9	98.9	2 258	1 409.0	598.2	4 246
Tibet	37.6	24.9	6 625	4.2	2.8	6 627
Shaanxi	1 136.7	410.9	3 615	1 177.8	550.7	4 676
Gansu	861.6	247.5	2 873	838.7	425.6	5 074
Qinghai	94.0	35.4	3 761	20.5	15.2	7 421
Ningxia	202.1	63.0	3 116	231.1	172.4	7 461
Xinjiang	1 078.0	576.6	5 349	728.0	517.7	7 111

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Foxtail millet			Sorghum		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	745.4	156.7	2 103	500.2	205.1	4 100
Beijing	1.5	0.3	2 162	0.3	0.1	2 963
Tianjin	0.1	…	2 500	1.0	0.2	1 900
Hebei	164.5	43.5	2 644	14.2	5.0	3 547
Shanxi	206.0	26.2	1 272	29.5	5.4	1 834
Inner Mongolia	137.3	27.8	2 027	118.1	60.9	5 155
Liaoning	63.5	22.1	3 480	58.9	36.3	6 163
Jilin	35.1	10.2	2 913	100.8	37.9	3 758
Heilongjiang	10.2	3.5	3 408	19.1	11.1	5 821
Shanghai						
Jiangsu		…	2 500	…	…	3 000
Zhejiang						
Anhui				1.0	0.2	2 000
Fujian	0.1	…	3 125	1.4	0.6	4 037
Jiangxi				1.3	0.5	3 636
Shandong	17.8	5.8	3 272	4.6	1.6	3 377
Henan	35.9	5.3	1 478	3.2	0.3	889
Hubei	0.1	…	6 667	3.0	1.4	4 783
Hunan				2.6	1.1	4 231
Guangdong	0.3	0.1	2 667	0.1	…	3 750
Guangxi	2.7	0.7	2 482	2.3	0.7	2 863
Hainan						
Chongqing				15.9	4.6	2 927
Sichuan				50.8	17.8	3 504
Guizhou	1.7	0.2	1 047	50.4	11.6	2 306
Yunnan	0.3	…	1 071	2.7	0.3	1 049
Tibet						
Shaanxi	62.7	10.5	1 668	9.0	2.9	3 256
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia	5.2	0.4	687	0.1	…	1 980
Xinjiang	0.3	0.1	1 765	10.1	4.6	4 573

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Other cereal crops			Beans and Peas		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	1 901.1	459.3	2 416	10 651.4	1 908.4	1 792
Beijing	0.1	…	2 500	6.3	1.2	1 879
Tianjin	0.2	…		12.8	1.7	1 348
Hebei	142.7	7.9	550	179.3	35.7	1 992
Shanxi	181.0	11.4	629	321.3	24.4	760
Inner Mongolia	236.5	42.5	1 799	1 022.5	171.3	1 676
Liaoning	19.8	6.0	3 030	143.4	37.0	2 580
Jilin	12.4	3.3	2 671	481.9	101.3	2 101
Heilongjiang	5.8	1.9	3 265	3 386.7	577.8	1 706
Shanghai	8.9	3.8	4 276	6.2	1.5	2 468
Jiangsu	151.2	72.9	4 820	333.1	82.8	2 486
Zhejiang	34.6	14.0	4 037	124.4	31.6	2 541
Anhui	51.2	8.5	1 653	969.0	115.0	1 187
Fujian	2.8	1.0	3 496	80.6	19.9	2 474
Jiangxi	4.1	1.0	2 543	154.2	28.7	1 857
Shandong	2.6	1.0	3 802	166.2	43.3	2 603
Henan	30.0	8.5	2 833	505.9	95.2	1 881
Hubei	25.2	9.8	3 882	190.7	39.5	2 073
Hunan	18.6	4.3	2 312	171.3	41.1	2 397
Guangdong	6.2	2.3	3 706	77.2	18.2	2 355
Guangxi	14.8	2.8	1 914	168.8	28.9	1 711
Hainan	0.1	…	1 250	8.5	2.3	2 729
Chongqing	8.7	1.6	1 867	224.6	43.5	1 936
Sichuan	106.0	71.2	6 717	441.1	96.2	2 181
Guizhou	50.0	5.8	1 156	314.0	22.0	700
Yunnan	195.1	2.9	147	574.6	125.7	2 188
Tibet	120.3	62.8	5 216	6.5	2.4	3 643
Shaanxi	75.3	10.3	1 363	225.3	44.6	1 981
Gansu	256.6	77.8	3 032	199.6	34.8	1 744
Qinghai	44.6	8.9	1 991	32.3	7.1	2 185
Ningxia	66.6	3.2	475	38.9	4.7	1 214
Xinjiang	29.1	12.0	4 133	84.3	29.1	3 454

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Soybean			Tuber crops (converted into grain)		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	7 888.5	1 448.5	1 836	8 905.8	3 273.0	3 675
Beijing	5.4	1.1	2 011	2.4	1.3	5 447
Tianjin	12.4	1.7	1 366	1.2	0.6	4 828
Hebei	136.1	29.5	2 169	270.6	104.6	3 864
Shanxi	198.0	16.2	820	192.3	30.2	1 571
Inner Mongolia	687.6	137.2	1 996	719.7	204.0	2 835
Liaoning	120.2	34.1	2 837	83.1	65.0	7 822
Jilin	304.8	78.8	2 585	86.3	54.5	6 319
Heilongjiang	3 201.7	541.3	1 691	250.3	134.7	5 379
Shanghai	3.4	0.9	2 674	1.1	0.8	7 434
Jiangsu	219.7	57.6	2 622	59.4	38.6	6 493
Zhejiang	51.1	14.0	2 748	96.8	45.4	4 689
Anhui	885.9	107.5	1 213	167.6	46.5	2 773
Fujian	62.5	15.3	2 442	251.2	119.7	4 766
Jiangxi	95.2	20.7	2 178	136.2	59.9	4 394
Shandong	156.2	40.6	2 599	240.7	188.1	7 816
Henan	445.7	88.0	1 975	298.7	139.3	4 663
Hubei	101.6	23.9	2 349	303.6	99.8	3 288
Hunan	92.3	23.5	2 546	253.3	118.8	4 690
Guangdong	59.7	13.5	2 259	331.6	164.2	4 953
Guangxi	111.9	20.1	1 798	238.3	67.8	2 847
Hainan	3.6	0.9	2 495	79.9	30.3	3 793
Chongqing	95.4	18.7	1 955	718.4	284.2	3 957
Sichuan	225.0	48.0	2 133	1 212.3	441.7	3 643
Guizhou	131.3	7.1	541	912.6	239.3	2 622
Yunnan	125.3	24.3	1 942	633.9	178.9	2 823
Tibet	0.2	0.1	3 529	0.6	0.4	5 806
Shaanxi	174.4	37.7	2 163	327.1	80.3	2 455
Gansu	91.0	15.8	1 740	677.2	228.9	3 380
Qinghai				88.1	36.9	4 189
Ningxia	13.2	3.2	2 444	224.5	44.5	1 983
Xinjiang	77.8	27.1	3 485	47.1	24.0	5 083

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Potato			Oil-bearing crops		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	5 424.0	1 765.8	3 256	13 855.1	3 306.8	2 387
Beijing				4.9	1.4	2 853
Tianjin				2.2	0.7	2 960
Hebei	170.6	47.9	2 810	453.1	141.8	3 129
Shanxi	171.6	24.9	1 452	150.0	18.7	1 247
Inner Mongolia	712.7	196.5	2 757	717.0	133.9	1 867
Liaoning	56.4	39.8	7 057	392.0	119.8	3 055
Jilin	81.0	49.5	6 113	245.1	69.6	2 838
Heilongjiang	250.3	134.7	5 379	148.6	23.3	1 566
Shanghai				8.6	1.9	2 178
Jiangsu				552.3	144.1	2 608
Zhejiang	59.2	22.8	3 849	196.0	39.9	2 033
Anhui	10.7			878.3	213.6	2 434
Fujian	76.1	28.7	3 768	112.5	27.5	2 440
Jiangxi	2.6	1.0	3 760	732.4	113.6	1 551
Shandong				806.7	341.0	4 227
Henan				1 578.9	532.4	3 372
Hubei	220.3	68.1	3 091	1 429.6	304.7	2 132
Hunan	93.0	35.6	3 828	1 295.5	215.3	1 662
Guangdong	40.7	20.2	4 968	343.3	91.9	2 677
Guangxi	53.1	17.9	3 363	202.7	50.1	2 474
Hainan	0.2	0.1	4 146	40.4	9.9	2 459
Chongqing	344.2	116.1	3 374	257.1	46.5	1 809
Sichuan	601.1	216.5	3 602	1 232.8	278.5	2 259
Guizhou	667.0	189.4	2 839	536.1	78.9	1 471
Yunnan	496.4	159.5	3 213	342.3	60.8	1 775
Tibet	0.6	0.4	6 545	24.0	6.4	2 644
Shaanxi	281.2	65.6	2 334	300.8	59.0	1 960
Gansu	677.2	228.9	3 380	351.1	63.5	1 809
Qinghai	88.1	36.9	4 189	167.9	33.3	1 982
Ningxia	224.5	44.5	1 983	88.7	18.4	2 077
Xinjiang	45.4	20.5	4 512	264.3	66.8	2 526

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Peanut			Rapeseeds		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	4 581.4	1 604.6	3 502	7 347.4	1 342.6	1 827
Beijing	4.4	1.3	2 986	…	…	150
Tianjin	1.5	0.5	3 558			
Hebei	360.2	128.9	3 579	21.0	3.0	1 436
Shanxi	8.9	2.2	2 444	5.9	0.6	991
Inner Mongolia	17.6	3.1	1 739	218.7	24.0	1 099
Liaoning	377.1	116.5	3 091	0.4	0.1	2 071
Jilin	118.5	36.0	3 041			
Heilongjiang	22.4	5.7	2 541	0.5	0.1	2 575
Shanghai	0.8	0.2	2 665	7.6	1.6	2 150
Jiangsu	100.2	37.0	3 692	441.3	105.3	2 385
Zhejiang	19.0	5.4	2 820	171.6	33.6	1 958
Anhui	188.9	84.3	4 465	640.4	122.8	1 917
Fujian	99.6	25.7	2 581	11.6	1.6	1 369
Jiangxi	157.9	43.8	2 771	542.6	66.7	1 228
Shandong	797.1	338.6	4 248	8.7	2.2	2 525
Henan	1 010.6	429.8	4 253	383.5	77.3	2 016
Hubei	192.2	68.7	3 577	1 141.4	220.4	1 931
Hunan	118.9	32.0	2 689	1 167.2	182.0	1 559
Guangdong	334.4	90.9	2 716	6.7	0.7	1 181
Guangxi	179.5	47.5	2 644	15.5	1.6	1 038
Hainan	38.6	9.8	2 525			
Chongqing	50.4	10.1	2 007	196.2	35.1	1 791
Sichuan	258.6	62.8	2 426	964.2	214.4	2 223
Guizhou	38.9	6.1	1 559	489.0	71.8	1 469
Yunnan	48.6	7.0	1 448	272.9	51.8	1 900
Tibet	0.1	…	2 390	23.9	6.3	2 645
Shaanxi	32.1	9.3	2 895	203.3	38.4	1 887
Gansu	1.1	0.3	2 712	184.8	33.1	1 794
Qinghai				163.6	32.7	1 999
Ningxia				0.4	0.1	2 143
Xinjiang	3.5	1.3	3 768	64.5	15.2	2 354

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Sesame			Benne		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	437.0	605 448	1 385	322.1	358 641	1 113
Beijing	…	29	967			
Tianjin	0.1	187	1 438			
Hebei	7.4	10 375	1 402	35.4	28 535	805
Shanxi	4.7	4 827	1 018	63.9	60 302	944
Inner Mongolia	3.7	1 848	495	56.3	32 026	569
Liaoning	1.2	2 330	1 907			
Jilin	9.9	13 827	1 398			
Heilongjiang	0.5	651	1 385			
Shanghai	0.1	130	929			
Jiangsu	10.7	17 860	1 668			
Zhejiang	5.4	9 061	1 666			
Anhui	48.0	62 399	1 299			
Fujian	1.3	1 574	1 252			
Jiangxi	31.8	31 723	997			
Shandong	0.6	1 055	1 702			
Henan	177.5	241 385	1 360			
Hubei	89.2	145 883	1 636			
Hunan	9.3	13 513	1 451			
Guangdong	2.2	2 586	1 189			
Guangxi	5.0	6 122	1 219			
Hainan	1.7	1 726	988			
Chongqing	6.9	6 878	996			
Sichuan	3.5	4 580	1 301	2.7	3 733	1 380
Guizhou	0.3	323	1 042	…	22	1 467
Yunnan	0.2	172	904	…	33	818
Tibet						
Shaanxi	14.9	23 694	1 591	2.8	2 632	930
Gansu				100.9	138 259	1 370
Qinghai				4.4	5 930	1 363
Ningxia	0.1	65	813	47.7	74 805	1 567
Xinjiang	0.6	646	1 052	7.8	12 334	1 575

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Sunflower seeds			Cotton		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	940.2	2 312 751	2 460	5 037.8	6 588 959	1 308
Beijing	0.4	659	1 883	0.4	515	1 170
Tianjin	0.5	1 090	2 271	60.0	72 275	1 204
Hebei	26.9	53 401	1 987	632.5	653 445	1 033
Shanxi	39.4	56 122	1 426	53.3	63 364	1 188
Inner Mongolia	412.0	1 029 741	2 500	1.6	2 328	1 447
Liaoning	12.0	25 917	2 162	0.4	736	1 822
Jilin	111.1	310 961	2 798	6.7	12 088	1 812
Heilongjiang	40.4	68 618	1 700			
Shanghai				2.5	4 812	1 940
Jiangsu	0.1	238	2 380	239.2	246 795	1 032
Zhejiang				21.7	32 357	1 489
Anhui	…	16	1 231	350.4	378 000	1 079
Fujian	…	67	1 478	0.1	73	697
Jiangxi	…	33	1 100	82.0	142 853	1 743
Shandong	…	69	2 300	752.6	784 586	1 043
Henan	7.4	11 142	1 508	396.7	382 350	964
Hubei	6.1	9 197	1 498	488.7	525 800	1 076
Hunan	…	33	1 100	192.4	227 000	1 180
Guangdong						
Guangxi	2.7	4 630	1 720	2.3	2 271	974
Hainan						
Chongqing	3.6	5 672	1 570	0.1	94	637
Sichuan				16.0	14 600	913
Guizhou	7.4	7 616	1 036	1.6	1 029	643
Yunnan	5.2	10 242	1 962	0.3	445	1 648
Tibet						
Shaanxi	28.8	45 504	1 582	50.3	67 447	1 341
Gansu	35.8	114 982	3 208	47.9	75 958	1 585
Qinghai						
Ningxia	36.8	103 214	2 805			
Xinjiang	163.7	453 586	2 772	1 638.1	2 897 738	1 769

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Fibre crops			Jute and kenaf		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	118.3	295 508	2 498	19.3	75 182	3 896
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	0.3	729	2 209	0.3	688	2 219
Shanxi	0.2	207	1 380			
Inner Mongolia	0.0	57	2 036			
Liaoning		151				
Jilin	0.3	199	796			
Heilongjiang	2.6	11 630	4 508			
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.8	1 779	2 281	…	92	4 600
Zhejiang	0.1	305	3 112	0.1	244	3 596
Anhui	9.4	25 789	2 753	4.7	13 994	2 998
Fujian	0.1	394	3 021	0.1	314	3 275
Jiangxi	6.2	9 926	1 598	0.2	988	4 491
Shandong	0.1	281	4 014	…	201	6 700
Henan	8.1	43 504	5 351	8.1	43 465	5 353
Hubei	14.5	28 853	1 988	0.1	343	3 430
Hunan	17.7	42 249	2 382	0.2	557	3 097
Guangdong	0.2	440	2 366	0.2	440	2 366
Guangxi	4.7	12 266	2 632	4.2	10 795	2 571
Hainan	0.2	1 027	6 847	0.2	1 027	6 847
Chongqing	9.6	14 455	1 505	0.1	100	1 390
Sichuan	33.8	61 013	1 805	0.9	1 917	2 216
Guizhou	0.7	607	928	…	8	667
Yunnan	2.9	10 529	3 669		8	
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.5	654	1 335		1	
Gansu	1.7	2 068	1 195			
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	3.8	26 396	7 013			

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Ramee			Hemp		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	84.0	158 446	1 886	5.7	15 802	2 766
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				…	36	1 800
Shanxi				0.2	204	1 360
Inner Mongolia				…	29	2 231
Liaoning						
Jilin				0.2	149	648
Heilongjiang				…	47	4 700
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.8	1 687	2 220			
Zhejiang	…	61	2 023			
Anhui	2.5	3 723	1 507	1.9	5 044	2 653
Fujian	…	80	2 317			
Jiangxi	6.0	8 938	1 492			
Shandong				…	80	2 000
Henan				…	39	3 900
Hubei	14.4	28 510	1 978			
Hunan	17.5	41 592	2 373			
Guangdong						
Guangxi	0.5	1 471	3 184			
Hainan						
Chongqing	8.9	12 779	1 430	0.6	1 576	2 627
Sichuan	32.8	58 959	1 797			
Guizhou	0.4	429	1 103	0.1	61	772
Yunnan	…	18	885	0.6	6 021	10 034
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.2	200	1 250	0.3	448	1 358
Gansu				1.7	2 068	1 195
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang						

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Flax			Sugar crops		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	6.1	39 380	6 472	1 947.8	12 516.5	64 261
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				12.5	46.5	37 243
Shanxi				5.6	32.4	57 816
Inner Mongolia				39.2	157.7	40 222
Liaoning				1.8	7.8	44 482
Jilin	…	50	2 500	5.0	16.3	32 482
Heilongjiang	2.6	11 583	4 507	82.0	275.0	33 526
Shanghai				0.2	1.1	64 082
Jiangsu				1.6	9.6	58 940
Zhejiang				11.3	71.1	62 764
Anhui				5.4	21.6	39 919
Fujian				9.2	56.0	60 904
Jiangxi				14.0	62.9	44 891
Shandong						
Henan				4.0	26.7	67 398
Hubei				7.8	32.5	41 652
Hunan	…	100	3 333	14.5	72.2	49 814
Guangdong				160.3	1 390.0	86 736
Guangxi				1 091.6	7 270.0	66 599
Hainan				60.5	387.8	64 073
Chongqing				3.4	11.8	34 903
Sichuan	…	1	250	18.8	88.0	46 694
Guizhou	0.1	79	581	12.0	43.6	36 301
Yunnan	0.1	1 171	10 643	306.7	1 898.8	61 902
Tibet						
Shaanxi				0.1	0.1	31 120
Gansu				4.8	18.1	37 361
Qinghai				…	…	11 000
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	3.2	26 396	8 212	75.4	519.0	68 800

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Sugarcane			Sugar beets		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	1 721.2	11 443.5	66 485	226.6	1 073.1	47 361
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				12.5	46.5	37 243
Shanxi				5.6	32.4	57 816
Inner Mongolia				39.2	157.7	40 222
Liaoning				1.8	7.8	44 482
Jilin				5.0	16.3	32 482
Heilongjiang				82.0	275.0	33 526
Shanghai	0.2	1.1	64 082			
Jiangsu	1.6	9.6	58 940			
Zhejiang	11.3	71.1	62 764			
Anhui	5.4	21.6	39 925	…	…	8 000
Fujian	9.2	56.0	60 904			
Jiangxi	14.0	62.9	44 891			
Shandong						
Henan	4.0	26.7	67 398			
Hubei	7.8	32.5	41 652			
Hunan	14.5	72.2	49 814			
Guangdong	160.3	1 390.0	86 736			
Guangxi	1 091.6	7 270.0	66 599			
Hainan	60.5	387.8	64 073			
Chongqing	3.4	11.8	34 903			
Sichuan	18.7	87.7	46 945	0.2	0.3	17 020
Guizhou	12.0	43.6	36 410	…	…	4 366
Yunnan	306.7	1 898.8	61 902			
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.1	0.1	31 120			
Gansu				4.8	18.1	37 361
Qinghai				…	…	11 000
Ningxia						
Xinjiang				75.4	519.0	68 800

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Tobacco			Flue-cured tobacco			Chinese medicinal materials
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)
National total	1 461.4	3 132 408	2 143	1 351.0	2 869 547	2 124	1 385.2
Beijing	…	7					2.6
Tianjin							
Hebei	2.9	6 812	2 341	2.3	4 159	1 816	33.7
Shanxi	3.2	11 021	3 444	3.2	10 971	3 428	23.2
Inner Mongolia	4.2	15 429	3 716	3.1	12 681	4 120	28.9
Liaoning	10.8	29 846	2 768	9.7	26 423	2 733	23.4
Jilin	22.3	72 300	3 249	11.1	30 361	2 745	30.8
Heilongjiang	35.0	85 320	2 439	31.8	77 532	2 440	51.1
Shanghai							0.5
Jiangsu	0.1	225	2 045	…	68	1 700	12.6
Zhejiang	1.2	2 943	2 412				31.6
Anhui	11.4	30 966	2 710	11.2	30 236	2 702	74.4
Fujian	67.9	143 264	2 111	67.4	142 172	2 111	12.8
Jiangxi	20.0	45 505	2 273	19.4	44 497	2 295	19.9
Shandong	33.6	87 814	2 616	33.3	87 197	2 622	28.7
Henan	124.7	292 453	2 345	124.7	292 357	2 345	123.1
Hubei	67.2	140 962	2 098	47.7	96 459	2 024	119.8
Hunan	104.8	246 529	2 353	99.2	233 474	2 353	61.2
Guangdong	24.2	56 321	2 323	22.0	50 556	2 302	13.6
Guangxi	16.5	29 114	1 760	12.7	21 979	1 734	63.9
Hainan	0.1	50	833	0.1	50	714	4.2
Chongqing	46.2	93 608	2 028	38.9	75 928	1 951	82.3
Sichuan	117.1	249 297	2 128	98.4	200 398	2 037	98.8
Guizhou	212.2	343 244	1 617	200.0	325 037	1 625	44.4
Yunnan	495.3	1 055 660	2 131	476.0	1 018 239	2 139	70.7
Tibet							
Shaanxi	36.2	77 770	2 146	35.7	76 749	2 147	90.3
Gansu	3.7	12 111	3 256	3.0	9 897	3 310	185.6
Qinghai	0.2	1 710	9 500				19.0
Ningxia	0.4	2 127	5 064	0.4	2 127	5 064	11.5
Xinjiang				0.1	217	1 550	22.9

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Vegetables and melons			Vegetables		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	22 028.4	76 614.6	34 780	19 639.2	67 929.7	34 589
Beijing	75.0	334.7	44 623	66.8	296.9	44 442
Tianjin	92.7	461.0	49 729	87.1	431.3	49 512
Hebei	1 263.1	7 898.4	62 533	1 157.9	7 384.3	63 775
Shanxi	253.4	1 044.4	41 219	228.6	981.9	42 957
Inner Mongolia	337.1	1 694.8	50 278	270.8	1 440.2	53 176
Liaoning	515.8	3 068.9	59 498	465.4	2 832.5	60 862
Jilin	289.2	1 136.5	39 299	236.9	971.4	41 010
Heilongjiang	284.8	1 015.6	35 656	223.1	789.9	35 402
Shanghai	150.4	456.0	30 328	136.3	408.2	29 954
Jiangsu	1 400.6	5 075.4	36 237	1 260.2	4 586.9	36 398
Zhejiang	730.4	2 128.5	29 141	624.5	1 815.6	29 075
Anhui	960.1	2 818.8	29 359	789.0	2 214.0	28 061
Fujian	715.4	1 705.4	23 837	679.4	1 623.4	23 897
Jiangxi	608.3	1 358.7	22 334	535.5	1 165.7	21 768
Shandong	2 064.6	10 543.3	51 066	1 791.2	9 180.9	51 255
Henan	2 049.2	8 290.3	40 456	1 720.1	6 709.7	39 008
Hubei	1 161.2	3 692.0	31 794	1 062.2	3 358.6	31 619
Hunan	1 330.1	3 676.3	27 639	1 193.8	3 337.4	27 956
Guangdong	1 250.7	2 960.2	23 668	1 208.8	2 851.0	23 585
Guangxi	1 147.6	2 525.6	22 008	1 040.7	2 246.4	21 585
Hainan	257.2	564.6	21 950	225.0	469.1	20 850
Chongqing	640.1	1 448.2	22 624	618.6	1 408.0	22 759
Sichuan	1 255.2	3 698.3	29 463	1 205.6	3 573.6	29 641
Guizhou	733.6	1 298.6	17 700	708.5	1 250.1	17 643
Yunnan	763.5	1 411.0	18 480	735.1	1 340.0	18 228
Tibet	22.5	60.4	26 814	22.4	60.1	26 817
Shaanxi	536.7	1 687.0	31 432	458.3	1 432.5	31 258
Gansu	465.9	1 510.2	32 412	415.4	1 320.6	31 791
Qinghai	42.8	147.7	34 550	42.0	144.6	34 399
Ningxia	189.5	603.5	31 853	107.3	438.7	40 886
Xinjiang	441.5	2 300.5	52 110	322.6	1 866.2	57 845

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Melons			Watermelon		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	2 389.3	8 684.9	36 350	1 803.2	6 889.3	38 207
Beijing	8.2	37.8	46 098	7.3	35.5	48 355
Tianjin	5.6	29.7	53 119	4.2	24.4	58 378
Hebei	105.2	514.1	48 858	74.2	389.8	52 556
Shanxi	24.8	62.5	25 210	20.7	54.2	26 149
Inner Mongolia	66.2	254.6	38 434	42.9	181.7	42 375
Liaoning	50.4	236.4	46 899	23.0	126.4	56 203
Jilin	52.3	165.1	31 552	29.9	111.6	37 317
Heilongjiang	61.7	225.6	36 572	33.8	145.6	43 056
Shanghai	14.1	47.7	33 956	10.2	37.0	36 163
Jiangsu	140.4	488.5	34 796	98.4	382.1	38 844
Zhejiang	106.0	312.9	29 530	83.8	264.3	31 537
Anhui	171.1	604.8	35 344	136.3	510.9	37 483
Fujian	36.1	81.9	22 723	28.7	66.9	23 299
Jiangxi	72.8	192.9	26 497	63.6	158.0	24 852
Shandong	273.4	1 362.3	49 824	203.5	1 079.8	53 067
Henan	329.1	1 580.5	48 022	265.7	1 346.7	50 678
Hubei	99.0	333.4	33 674	83.2	277.1	33 318
Hunan	136.3	338.9	24 863	115.6	301.6	26 085
Guangdong	41.9	109.2	26 067	29.6	79.0	26 656
Guangxi	106.9	279.2	26 122	94.7	255.5	26 983
Hainan	32.2	95.5	29 628	22.5	69.6	30 915
Chongqing	21.5	40.2	18 714	20.0	38.4	19 193
Sichuan	49.6	124.7	25 136	40.8	109.8	26 921
Guizhou	25.1	48.5	19 316	18.4	40.6	22 072
Yunnan	28.4	71.0	24 995	23.9	60.3	25 276
Tibet	0.1	0.4	26 283	0.1	0.3	37 238
Shaanxi	78.4	254.5	32 449	56.8	200.4	35 274
Gansu	50.5	189.6	37 516	36.1	144.0	39 872
Qinghai	0.7	3.1	43 468	0.6	3.0	48 708
Ningxia	82.2	164.8	20 058	74.0	151.7	20 517
Xinjiang	118.8	434.3	36 544	60.7	240.1	39 567

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Strawberry			Other farm crops	Succulence
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)
National total	95.9	249.1	25 974	5 876.2	2 082.9
Beijing	0.5	1.1	19 639	10.3	3.5
Tianjin	…	0.1	37 750	2.2	0.7
Hebei	12.3	39.3	31 828	89.4	63.2
Shanxi	0.2	0.8	40 641	20.8	19.3
Inner Mongolia	…	0.1	14 351	420.4	224.7
Liaoning	11.7	44.0	37 468	31.7	6.6
Jilin	0.8	1.1	13 788	78.1	1.8
Heilongjiang	4.6	9.3	20 198	115.9	67.2
Shanghai	0.9	1.7	19 574	52.3	7.2
Jiangsu	9.2	21.7	23 562	136.8	28.5
Zhejiang	4.0	9.1	22 797	216.2	8.3
Anhui	12.2	27.9	22 904	112.0	33.2
Fujian	0.8	1.5	19 720	141.0	55.4
Jiangxi	0.5	0.6	12 216	353.9	81.9
Shandong	14.7	50.8	34 563	33.4	1.1
Henan	4.8	14.0	29 047	114.0	5.8
Hubei	1.1	2.0	18 345	598.8	294.3
Hunan	3.8	4.0	10 487	506.2	197.3
Guangdong	0.9	1.7	18 746	249.3	58.5
Guangxi	0.6	0.6	10 681	394.3	27.6
Hainan	…	…	15 718	45.2	0.4
Chongqing	0.9	0.8	8 845	114.8	72.4
Sichuan	5.6	8.5	15 244	352.4	209.9
Guizhou	1.1	1.3	12 137	425.0	147.0
Yunnan	0.5	1.0	19 734	358.8	181.3
Tibet	…	…	3 535	24.7	23.9
Shaanxi	2.5	3.7	14 760	31.3	20.9
Gansu	0.7	1.1	14 568	200.2	97.5
Qinghai	…	0.1	50 850	38.4	35.6
Ningxia	0.3	0.5	15 206	117.9	51.8
Xinjiang	0.4	0.6	14 603	490.1	56.5

Area of Tea Plantation and Orchard by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Area of tea plantation	Harvested area in the year	Area of orchard	Apple	Pear	Citrus	Banana	Peach	Grape
National total	2 112.5	1 644.6	11 830.6	2 177.3	1 085.5	2 288.3	386.0	720.3	596.9
Beijing			63.5	7.8	9.1			20.4	3.0
Tianjin			32.9	4.5	3.7			3.8	5.2
Hebei			1 047.4	236.7	193.4			82.6	73.7
Shanxi			322.6	144.7	33.5			17.6	9.7
Inner Mongolia			66.8	18.9	5.8				7.4
Liaoning			359.9	134.0	98.8			23.9	27.4
Jilin			55.3	12.8	14.8			0.3	12.2
Heilongjiang			35.0	10.9	4.6				3.0
Shanghai			20.9		1.8	7.5		5.9	4.6
Jiangsu	32.3	26.7	203.0	35.8	39.5	3.4		37.5	25.4
Zhejiang	182.0	164.4	320.9		24.4	112.2		25.9	22.5
Anhui	138.0	122.3	110.0	16.8	36.5	2.7		27.0	9.6
Fujian	211.3	186.0	531.2	…	22.0	175.8	27.6	25.8	6.3
Jiangxi	59.0	45.3	381.6		26.5	308.0			
Shandong	18.8	12.7	592.0	276.3	43.8			96.4	35.8
Henan	78.5	71.9	465.5	180.5	49.6	10.8		75.5	30.2
Hubei	243.0	174.7	398.8	1.9	48.8	244.5		56.6	8.5
Hunan	102.5	83.3	537.1		33.1	390.8		30.1	20.1
Guangdong	41.1	37.2	1 096.6		7.7	290.0	125.5	6.7	0.0
Guangxi	53.8	45.7	970.0		20.7	206.6	85.1	21.3	20.7
Hainan	1.1	1.0	182.8			5.2	65.2		
Chongqing	34.7	25.4	264.8	1.4	35.9	147.5	0.1	10.3	5.6
Sichuan	239.2	167.2	580.9	30.5	81.9	267.8	1.3	47.0	20.7
Guizhou	196.4	95.8	169.0	6.5	45.4	43.2	1.4	22.0	11.1
Yunnan	380.0	290.3	348.5	31.9	48.9	36.5	79.8	25.7	19.2
Tibet	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.4	0.1	…		0.2	…
Shaanxi	90.8	90.8	1 121.2	623.2	49.2	35.5		30.4	31.6
Gansu	10.0	4.0	430.0	274.8	33.3	0.3		12.4	20.8
Qinghai			5.1	2.0	0.8			…	0.1
Ningxia			124.9	40.5	2.3			1.8	27.1
Xinjiang			990.3	83.3	69.9			12.9	135.5

Output of Tea by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Black tea	Green tea	Red tea	Yellow tea
National total	1 623 214	63 459	1 137 646	113 679	391
Beijing					
Tianjin					
Hebei					
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia					
Liaoning					
Jilin					
Heilongjiang					
Shanghai					
Jiangsu	14 580		12 028	2 353	
Zhejiang	169 724	3 067	163 794	1 330	
Anhui	87 598		81 412	4 228	201
Fujian	295 976		106 376	22 707	
Jiangxi	32 734	46	24 696	4 450	15
Shandong	10 704		10 704		
Henan	49 447		44 352	5 095	
Hubei	184 165	8 492	148 509	19 374	
Hunan	132 787	37 652	67 426	15 401	14
Guangdong	59 637		25 300	1 279	8
Guangxi	44 410	789	32 830	5 626	
Hainan	1 241		1 112	83	
Chongqing	27 895		22 302	2 856	
Sichuan	186 207	13 040	147 168	2 584	145
Guizhou	58 381	4	47 850	881	8
Yunnan	238 337	369	172 411	25 433	
Tibet	8		2		
Shaanxi	28 430		28 430		
Gansu	944		944		
Qinghai					
Ningxia					
Xinjiang					

Output of Fruits by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Apple	Pear	Citrus	Banana	Pineapple	Grape
National total	140 833 016	35 984 832	15 794 801	29 440 355	10 399 962	1 191 062	9 067 464
Beijing	830 681	104 626	161 712				41 552
Tianjin	329 468	55 256	39 276				122 956
Hebei	12 050 753	2 926 425	4 068 629				1 125 481
Shanxi	5 553 130	3 339 390	590 119				259 294
Inner Mongolia	468 409	105 730	77 229				74 116
Liaoning	5 743 860	2 396 805	1 401 586				672 695
Jilin	606 328	144 152	133 163				142 394
Heilongjiang	542 336	113 984	40 224				62 120
Shanghai	402 242	42	31 671	176 846			95 429
Jiangsu	2 685 837	616 738	729 747	51 025			392 234
Zhejiang	3 994 242		385 684	1 944 436			527 356
Anhui	2 417 902	411 238	1 004 351	28 843			259 177
Fujian	6 059 326	306	197 218	3 004 118	869 735	39 095	111 966
Jiangxi	3 876 539		134 816	3 567 102			33 152
Shandong	14 884 962	8 379 378	1 227 380				985 070
Henan	8 335 824	4 203 235	1 005 027	39 443			500 852
Hubei	5 217 789	9 903	462 901	3 309 737			151 896
Hunan	5 298 949		150 889	4 204 175			118 860
Guangdong	12 050 549		73 849	3 786 809	3 848 889	769 137	
Guangxi	9 438 050		241 557	3 549 753	2 057 463	29 341	272 250
Hainan	3 081 697			45 385	1 892 265	316 684	
Chongqing	2 209 126	5 711	303 782	1 533 332	1 850	505	54 055
Sichuan	6 519 527	456 775	923 356	3 194 008	36 499		243 379
Guizhou	795 243	21 668	195 363	208 140	5 900	1	80 351
Yunnan	4 053 898	252 886	364 142	450 390	1 687 361	36 299	356 139
Tibet	9 858	5 453	1 170	499			399
Shaanxi	13 326 763	9 029 316	881 483	342 801			363 839
Gansu	3 295 096	2 276 003	333 848	3 505			124 666
Qinghai	13 511	5 773					97
Ningxia	724 650	408 903	28 900				140 965
Xinjiang	6 016 470	715 136	605 731				1 754 725

National Area and Output of Major Tropical and Subtropical Crops

Item	National total	Guangdong	Guangxi	Hainan	Yunnan
Rubber (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	1 078. 30	43. 20	3. 45	501. 36	530. 3
Newly developed area	48. 10	1. 93	0. 07	23. 46	22. 6
Harvested area	597. 77	27. 94	0. 99	346. 33	222. 5
Total output of dry rubber (ton)	750 852. 90	15 474. 00	213. 00	371 754. 00	363 411. 9
Coffee (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	61. 68			0. 37	61. 3
Newly developed area	18. 59			0. 14	18. 5
Harvested area	29. 55			0. 14	29. 4
Total output of dry pods (ton)	65 384. 80			269. 00	65 115. 8
Coconut (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	38. 03	0. 17		37. 82	0. 0
Newly developed area	0. 18	…		0. 16	
Harvested area	29. 15	0. 14		28. 97	0. 0
Total output of fruit (10 000)	23 909. 45	104. 00		23 764. 96	40. 5
Cashew (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	0. 24			0. 24	
Newly developed area					
Harvested area	0. 18			0. 18	
Total output of dry fruit (ton)	245. 00			245. 00	
Spices (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	6. 00				6. 0
Newly developed area	0. 25				0. 3
Harvested area	5. 07				5. 1
Total output of oil (ton)	1 129. 80				1 129. 8
Lemongrass					
Existing area in the year	4. 92				4. 9
Newly developed area	0. 18				0. 2
Harvested area	4. 46				4. 5
Total output (ton)	799. 30				799. 3
Sisal hemp and American aloe (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	32. 64	6. 11	24. 45	1. 68	0. 4
Newly developed area	0. 69	0. 14	0. 55		
Harvested area	22. 84	5. 25	16. 19	1. 40	
Total output of fibre (ton)	100 284. 10	33 318. 00	61 565. 00	5 401. 00	

FORESTRY

National Major Indices of Forestry Production

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010 (%)
Afforestation in the waste mountains and lands (hectare)	5 996 613	5 909 919	1.47
Artificial forestation	4 065 693	3 872 762	4.98
Area of bamboo	74 580	69 978	6.58
Afforestation by aerial seeding	196 931	195 948	0.50
New afforestation of unstocked forest land and sparse wood	1 733 989	1 841 209	-5.82
1. Sector of the economy			
(1) Public-owned economy	2 947 928	3 266 278	-9.75
State-owned economy	1 467 113	1 746 703	-16.01
Collective-owned economy	1 480 815	1 519 575	-2.55
(2) Non-public-owned economy afforestation	3 048 685	2 643 641	15.32
2. Type of forest			
(1) Timber forest	1 019 320	809 937	25.85
(2) Economic forest	1 218 281	1 110 896	9.67
(3) Shelter forest	3 688 827	3 943 432	-6.46
(4) Fuelwood forest	36 805	18 887	94.87
(5) Forest of special use	33 380	26 767	24.71
Afforestation in woodland (hectare)	416 352	388 021	7.30
Afforestation under crown	119 864	76 355	56.98
Afforestation by aerial seeding			
New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	296 488	311 666	-4.87
Area of slash regeneration (hectare)	326 641	306 708	6.50
Area of low-yielding forest transformed (hectare)	788 810	665 598	18.51
Number of trees planted in spotty area (10 000)	245 776	246 930	-0.47
Closed hillsides for afforestation in the year (hectare)	23 481 113	23 938 134	-1.91
Area of young growth tended (hectare)	12 800 526	13 011 459	-1.62
Actual area of young growth tended (hectare)	7 349 667	7 769 016	-5.40
Area of grown-up trees tended (hectare)	11 322 527	10 486 104	7.98
Mid-aged and young trees tended	7 334 450	6 661 746	10.10
Mill run of trees tended (m^3)	7 400 849	8 764 648	-15.56
Mid-aged and young growth tended	5 362 034	5 502 556	-2.55
Collection of tree seeds (ton)	56 690	50 866	11.45
Output of saplings in the year (10 000)	5 305 505	4 141 786	28.10
Area of sapling grow (hectare)	769 168	660 410	16.47
Newly developed area in the year	219 512	196 854	11.51
Area of mother forest in the year (hectare)	296 022	318 142	-6.95
Area of seed garden in the year (hectare)	48 845	69 002	-29.21

Areas Afforested for Different Types by Regions

(hectare)

Region	Total afforested area	Timber forest	Economic forest	Shelter forest	Fuelwood forest	Forest of special use
National total	5 996 613	1 019 320	1 218 281	3 688 827	36 805	33 380
Beijing	20 796	11	390	19 698		697
Tianjin	7 401	1 973	1 037	4 391		
Hebei	286 423	24 789	21 437	240 164		33
Shanxi	299 713	300	81 295	212 168	5 950	
Inner Mongolia	731 837	17 738	14 030	699 445		624
Liaoning	246 767	11 947	16 673	218 032	62	53
Jilin	36 424	1 819	3 082	31 480		43
Heilongjiang	123 763	17 005	1 899	102 108	260	2 491
Shanghai	710		105	605		
Jiangsu	57 294	7 601	7 683	41 082		928
Zhejiang	40 473	2 665	8 158	28 734		916
Anhui	45 629	10 329	14 924	19 997	334	45
Fujian	212 724	144 061	20 590	46 154	286	1 633
Jiangxi	164 521	71 029	33 418	56 942	1 617	1 515
Shandong	219 028	34 598	51 154	130 896		2 380
Henan	237 740	56 717	28 704	150 747	666	906
Hubei	194 654	66 712	38 733	85 697	34	3 478
Hunan	402 435	115 459	48 334	235 527	1 106	2 009
Guangdong	125 476	51 541	13 115	60 478	200	142
Guangxi	147 810	113 198	12 201	22 165		246
Hainan	10 914	458	1 133	8 715		608
Chongqing	244 644	53 047	22 834	164 516	3 655	592
Sichuan	251 926	84 882	50 926	109 431	667	6 020
Guizhou	202 409	30 013	67 872	101 038	2 365	1 121
Yunnan	619 961	67 076	433 746	109 746	9 293	100
Tibet	46 705	27 847	2 115	8 789	7 954	
Shaanxi	325 752	4 051	84 570	237 131		
Gansu	189 807		15 718	167 756		6 333
Qinghai	177 492			177 492		
Ningxia	90 478	1 630	21 472	67 376		
Xinjiang	216 907	824	100 933	112 327	2 356	467

The national total afforested area includes the area in military precinct and Daxing' anling Forest Area.

Forestry Production by Regions

(hectare)

Region	Afforestation in woodland	Afforestation under crown	New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	Area of slash regeneration
National total	416 352	119 864	296 488	326 641
Beijing	12 447	67	12 380	1 014
Tianjin				
Hebei				4 019
Shanxi	2 812		2 812	
Inner Mongolia	667		667	14 347
Liaoning	10 201	10 201		8 983
Jilin	94 958	56 936	38 022	8 118
Heilongjiang	35 067	11 866	23 201	11 589
Shanghai				
Jiangsu	50		50	1 514
Zhejiang	18 238	591	17 647	13 033
Anhui	152	152		
Fujian	37 762	12 245	25 517	72 418
Jiangxi	17 223	5 029	12 194	26 746
Shandong	6 964	47	6 917	8 266
Henan				299
Hubei	17 690	8	17 682	3 373
Hunan				
Guangdong	42 680	7 767	34 913	70 707
Guangxi	17 033	65	16 968	66 568
Hainan				5 073
Chongqing	1 186		1 186	
Sichuan	8 214	3 767	4 447	5 720
Guizhou	4 287		4 287	
Yunnan	72 597	10 758	61 839	2 768
Tibet				520
Shaanxi	333		333	
Gansu	4 358		4 358	
Qinghai				
Ningxia				
Xinjiang	11 433	365	11 068	1 566

The national total area includes the area in Daxing' anling Forest Area.

Forestry Production by Regions

(Continued)

(hectare)

Region	Area of low-yielding forest transformed	Number of trees planted in spotty area (10 000)	Closed hillsides for afforestation in the year
National total	788 810	245 776	23 481 113
Beijing	6 413	257	133 372
Tianjin		477	26 014
Hebei	998	10 357	943 059
Shanxi	1 334	10 803	868 733
Inner Mongolia	9 744	4 498	3 331 150
Liaoning	5 057	9 777	1 213 833
Jilin	6 562	1 490	402 917
Heilongjiang	5 933	1 826	757 367
Shanghai		92	
Jiangsu	417	9 476	22 781
Zhejiang	27 422	2 858	811 446
Anhui	14 242	18 869	466 401
Fujian	21 815	2 861	617 169
Jiangxi	66 195	14 820	919 261
Shandong	14 746	20 609	236 097
Henan	9 647	23 793	314 611
Hubei	33 432	12 317	953 850
Hunan	126 487	10 107	871 141
Guangdong	28 997	7 587	185 436
Guangxi	12 461	5 409	2 010 661
Hainan	31	1 362	331 376
Chongqing	16 718	10 922	372 116
Sichuan	91 703	27 648	1 190 727
Guizhou	32 433	4 236	625 302
Yunnan	153 309	9 323	1 670 675
Tibet		260	12 399
Shaanxi	59 569	11 441	834 057
Gansu	1 766	7 423	817 462
Qinghai	133	1 330	887 499
Ningxia	2 778	1 451	254 179
Xinjiang	36 401	2 096	1 400 022

Forestry Production by Regions

(Continued)

(hectare)

Region	Area of grown-up trees tended	Mid-aged and young trees tended	Output of saplings in the year (10 000)	Area of sapling grow	Newly developed area in the year
National total	11 322 527	7 334 450	5 305 505	769 168	219 512
Beijing	83 158	80 605	11 516	12 015	1 015
Tianjin	58 505	34 701	1 728	8 280	2 351
Hebei	391 409	277 358	335 673	43 933	17 661
Shanxi	86 239	82 971	230 611	53 842	24 515
Inner Mongolia	1 105 776	692 473	231 034	19 040	8 257
Liaoning	74 049	62 120	789 390	19 481	7 352
Jilin	313 862	267 538	154 903	12 114	4 440
Heilongjiang	668 399	627 856	151 373	12 915	3 363
Shanghai	41 621	10 358	3 235	52	5
Jiangsu	441 481	263 670	790 343	109 442	13 105
Zhejiang	223 425	131 641	457 698	113 614	21 794
Anhui	579 261	344 618	120 685	44 733	11 106
Fujian	116 523	68 232	61 174	1 522	808
Jiangxi	247 866	190 175	143 071	27 683	5 329
Shandong	1 062 132	843 713	253 077	95 911	23 272
Henan	711 730	357 226	164 220	19 666	12 077
Hubei	384 311	220 573	114 264	34 781	8 366
Hunan	353 449	327 500	116 369	16 342	1 453
Guangdong	149 147	99 273	75 297	3 598	1 019
Guangxi	590 382	231 745	84 872	1 782	1 197
Hainan	42 515	38 534	7 243	993	124
Chongqing	67 443	60 417	81 989	17 353	4 693
Sichuan	163 399	154 043	156 777	8 988	4 710
Guizhou	107 687	70 703	107 734	6 558	2 523
Yunnan	127 342	126 335	104 053	4 358	2 964
Tibet	13 333	13 333	3 355	926	262
Shaanxi	269 192	201 792	259 230	21 747	9 366
Gansu	196 007	129 507	164 162	15 886	9 001
Qinghai	7 573	6 240	51 122	3 567	1 132
Ningxia	363 000	195 976	35 761	23 700	7 994
Xinjiang	1 988 326	829 239	43 176	14 298	8 231

National Major Indices of Forestry Production in Various Years

(1 000 hectares)

Year	Total afforested area	Slash regeneration	Sapling grow	Grown-up trees tended	Young growth tended
1960	4 143.93	483.73	62.40		1 366.47
1965	3 425.33	238.93	178.07		1 196.40
1970	3 884.00	325.00	183.07		
1975	4 973.73	422.00	472.27		4 178.60
1980	4 552.00	421.93	392.87	1 721.73	5 045.20
1981	4 110.07	442.60	346.47	1 794.33	5 014.87
1982	4 495.60	438.80	358.80	1 927.13	5 302.73
1983	6 324.40	508.80	434.73	2 051.53	5 631.87
1984	8 253.67	552.00	510.47	2 642.07	6 835.87
1985	8 336.80	638.27	459.40	2 635.80	7 540.93
1986	5 274.00	577.40	354.07	3 075.40	7 992.07
1987	5 414.20	703.50	279.53	3 382.00	8 160.07
1988	5 533.27	636.90	240.67	3 428.10	8 248.30
1989	5 023.33	719.10	215.47	3 921.10	8 195.70
1990	5 208.47	671.50	213.53	4 089.93	8 462.20
1991	5 594.47	664.10	228.33	4 434.73	9 071.53
1992	6 030.40	673.60	250.20	4 508.30	9 677.80
1993	5 903.40	739.20	261.60	4 878.20	10 020.60
1994	5 992.66	722.70	240.82	5 287.60	9 738.38
1995	5 214.61	750.96	214.12	6 665.65	9 979.09
1996	4 919.38	794.75	206.55	6 556.32	12 391.71
1997	4 354.93	798.38	199.41	6 750.32	8 539.39
1998	4 811.05	806.30	212.89	7 093.85	7 811.24
1999	4 900.71	1 042.83	220.20	8 489.20	7 269.60
2000	5 105.14	919.80	278.63	7 528.96	7 105.27
2001	4 953.04	515.29	381.10	6 672.14	7 055.34
2002	7 770.97	379.00	487.13	7 351.82	6 929.25
2003	9 118.89	285.99	571.26	6 825.61	7 988.52
2004	5 598.08	319.31	558.80	7 712.96	8 994.90
2005	3 637.68	407.55	545.19	7 827.10	9 879.24
2006	2 717.93	408.24	577.97	8 353.28	9 582.76
2007	3 907.71	390.91	559.24	9 790.23	9 746.18
2008	5 354.39	424.00	591.07	10 442.02	9 281.81
2009	6 262.33	344.25	661.80	10 607.97	9 556.00
2010	5 909.92	306.71	660.41	10 486.10	7 769.02
2011	5 996.61	326.64	769.17	11 322.53	7 349.67

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(10 000 head)

Region	Large animal	Draught animal	Cattle and buffalo	Cattle	Cow	Horse
National total	11 966.2	3 194.7	10 360.5	6 646.4	1 440.2	670.9
Beijing	22.3	…	21.1	6.0	15.1	0.2
Tianjin	30.0	0.1	29.4	13.5	15.8	0.1
Hebei	495.7	97.4	400.3	152.1	188.7	18.2
Shanxi	121.2	50.5	86.1	32.5	28.0	1.6
Inner Mongolia	846.0	110.1	634.5	342.1	275.1	74.6
Liaoning	530.8	118.3	371.2	329.3	33.1	24.8
Jilin	508.9	85.6	423.7	395.4	18.0	43.4
Heilongjiang	557.7	44.4	518.8	318.9	192.7	26.7
Shanghai	7.0	0.1	7.0		6.9	
Jiangsu	39.1	8.8	34.1	8.6	21.5	0.4
Zhejiang	19.1	1.6	19.1	11.5	6.1	
Anhui	147.7	14.0	147.2	123.0	10.3	0.1
Fujian	69.8	34.7	69.8	29.9	5.2	…
Jiangxi	281.4	53.5	281.4	220.7	7.2	
Shandong	509.1	58.9	492.9	310.3	125.7	3.1
Henan	988.6	257.7	955.0	612.9	96.1	12.6
Hubei	321.8	127.4	320.5	188.3	6.2	0.8
Hunan	430.8	154.0	425.6	261.4	13.2	4.3
Guangdong	234.0	119.6	233.8	108.6	5.7	0.2
Guangxi	486.6	382.0	441.7	97.2	4.4	39.5
Hainan	90.5	40.1	90.5	49.5	0.9	
Chongqing	127.9	45.6	124.5	78.0	2.9	2.2
Sichuan	1 093.3	506.7	968.3	490.3	20.0	103.3
Guizhou	550.8	239.9	467.1	275.0	4.2	80.3
Yunnan	927.7	195.5	745.7	669.9	14.8	75.9
Tibet	660.4	156.0	614.9	461.9	37.1	35.6
Shaanxi	170.1	22.1	150.1	103.0	45.2	0.7
Gansu	593.1	68.3	433.9	403.8	29.3	14.2
Qinghai	478.8	36.4	442.4	401.7	30.3	22.3
Ningxia	103.1	7.3	91.8	61.9	29.8	0.3
Xinjiang	523.0	158.2	318.2	89.5	150.7	85.7

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(Continued)

(10 000 head)

Region	Donkey	Mule	Pig	Breeding pig	Sheep and goat	Goat	Sheep
National total	647.8	259.8	46 766.9	4 911.6	28 235.8	14 274.2	13 961.5
Beijing	0.8	0.2	179.3	23.2	57.8	16.0	41.7
Tianjin	0.4	0.2	191.3	22.4	36.1	4.6	31.5
Hebei	55.8	21.4	1 885.2	190.6	1 457.2	467.5	989.7
Shanxi	18.5	15.0	446.1	52.3	778.7	369.2	409.5
Inner Mongolia	94.3	31.7	684.2	90.7	5 276.0	1 706.1	3 569.8
Liaoning	116.3	18.5	1 585.4	210.5	725.6	401.8	323.8
Jilin	28.8	12.9	989.3	113.1	391.6	102.1	289.5
Heilongjiang	8.7	3.4	1 367.9	132.4	915.7	337.3	578.4
Shanghai			180.7	16.7	24.4	23.3	1.1
Jiangsu	3.6	1.1	1 745.5	146.2	415.6	405.7	9.9
Zhejiang			1 281.9	128.5	109.5	41.9	67.5
Anhui	0.2	0.1	1 467.3	136.0	591.6	590.6	1.0
Fujian			1 297.8	130.1	107.6	107.6	
Jiangxi			1 570.5	157.4	53.9	53.9	
Shandong	11.1	1.9	2 837.1	311.1	2 150.9	1 638.9	512.0
Henan	16.3	4.7	4 569.0	486.0	1 865.0	1 785.0	80.0
Hubei	0.4	0.1	2 533.1	247.7	422.0	421.6	0.4
Hunan	0.7	0.2	4 158.2	423.4	512.6	511.1	1.5
Guangdong			2 300.6	253.6	40.6	40.6	
Guangxi	0.1	5.3	2 412.0	284.4	198.2	198.2	
Hainan			416.5	61.5	70.1	70.1	
Chongqing	0.3	0.9	1 540.6	147.2	176.7	176.6	0.2
Sichuan	10.4	11.3	5 101.8	500.3	1 661.7	1 435.6	226.1
Guizhou	0.2	3.3	1 521.6	150.1	256.5	243.3	13.2
Yunnan	39.3	66.9	2 689.8	290.7	900.9	802.7	98.2
Tibet	8.1	1.8	32.3	10.3	1 646.1	607.7	1 038.3
Shaanxi	14.2	5.1	880.0	85.0	643.0	529.5	113.5
Gansu	101.2	41.9	560.3	66.9	1 757.1	376.6	1 380.5
Qinghai	5.4	7.7	115.2	12.9	1 497.5	193.6	1 303.9
Ningxia	7.8	3.2	68.3	8.3	479.5	125.9	353.6
Xinjiang	104.7	1.1	158.2	22.0	3 016.4	489.7	2 526.7

National Production of Major Livestock

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
1. Major livestock and poultry offtake (10 000 head)				
(1) Large animal				
Cattle and buffalo	4 670.7	4 716.8	-46.1	-0.98
Horse	160.9	148.4	12.5	8.41
Donkey	239.9	229.2	10.7	4.67
Mule	52.3	54.1	-1.7	-3.17
Camel	6.4	7.2	-0.8	-10.72
(2) Pig	66 170.3	66 686.4	-516.1	-0.77
(3) Sheep and goat	26 661.5	27 220.2	-558.6	-2.05
(4) Poultry (100 million head)	113.3	110.1	3.2	2.92
(5) Rabbit	47 470.4	46 452.5	1 017.9	2.19
2. Tatol output of meat (10 000 tons)	7 957.8	7 925.8	32.0	0.40
(1) Pork	5 053.1	5 071.2	-18.1	-0.36
(2) Beef	647.5	653.1	-5.6	-0.85
(3) Mutton	393.1	398.9	-5.8	-1.44
(4) Poultry meat	1 708.8	1 656.1	52.7	3.18
(5) Rabbit meat	73.1	69.0	4.1	5.91
3. Output of other animal products				
(1) Dairy products (10 000 tons)	3 810.7	3 748.0	62.7	1.67
Milk	3 657.8	3 575.6	82.2	2.30
(2) Goat wool (ton)	44 047.0	42 713.8	1 333.2	3.12
(3) Sheep wool (ton)	393 072.2	386 768.3	6 303.9	1.63
Fine wool	132 835.7	123 174.0	9 661.7	7.84
Semi-fine wool	120 118.7	114 944.3	5 174.3	4.50
(4) Cashmere (ton)	17 989.1	18 519.0	-529.9	-2.86
(5) Honey (10 000 tons)	43.1	40.1	3.0	7.48
(6) Poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	2 811.4	2 762.7	48.7	1.76
(7) Silkworm cocoon (ton)	915 729.8	872 687.0	43 042.8	4.93
Mulberry silkworm cocoon	836 251.7	688 791.0	147 460.7	21.41
Tussah silkworm cocoon	79 478.1	72 979.0	6 499.1	8.91

Major Livestock and Poultry Offtake by Regions

(10 000 head)

Region	Pig	Cattle and buffalo	Sheep and goat	Horse	Donkey	Mule	Poultry (100 million head)	Rabbit
National total	66 170.31	4 670.68	26 661.52	160.85	239.93	52.34	113.27	47 470.36
Beijing	312.20	11.40	78.62	0.01	0.14	0.02	1.07	12.60
Tianjin	352.70	18.00	65.97	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.72	17.23
Hebei	3 235.82	338.98	2 050.68	10.38	29.98	9.93	5.07	2 932.31
Shanxi	672.10	31.40	401.70	0.40	4.00	1.97	0.60	484.32
Inner Mongolia	905.10	306.79	5 300.17	30.47	45.29	7.95	0.94	528.61
Liaoning	2 652.10	281.80	725.80	9.30	46.87	6.08	7.35	169.89
Jilin	1 480.20	294.34	310.91	17.97	17.41	6.69	3.88	605.08
Heilongjiang	1 635.92	252.82	716.56	5.55	2.98	1.18	1.86	217.36
Shanghai	267.00		41.23				0.43	6.58
Jiangsu	2 878.23	19.36	663.73	0.14	1.54	0.31	8.41	3 912.17
Zhejiang	1 929.91	8.00	111.64				2.43	537.00
Anhui	2 721.09	120.35	988.48	0.03	0.08	0.01	6.78	248.82
Fujian	1 950.43	23.29	138.47				2.18	1 850.23
Jiangxi	2 884.80	125.90	70.50				4.14	328.15
Shandong	4 234.24	433.39	2 901.22	1.13	4.72	0.98	17.33	5 812.98
Henan	5 361.20	545.00	2 050.00	8.52	19.03	3.07	8.89	4 039.00
Hubei	3 871.39	126.36	501.94	0.16	0.10	0.06	4.59	248.85
Hunan	5 575.90	141.50	633.10	0.18	0.34	0.05	3.93	582.18
Guangdong	3 664.10	55.94	50.79				11.18	294.89
Guangxi	3 195.12	150.40	204.96	2.85	0.00	0.02	7.92	554.65
Hainan	513.74	25.64	83.43				1.38	18.77
Chongqing	2 020.87	51.85	202.64	0.36	0.02	0.13	2.09	3 870.09
Sichuan	7 002.60	251.06	1 550.80	1.77	0.75	0.60	5.79	18 653.47
Guizhou	1 689.66	97.21	197.31	10.62	0.02	0.71	0.89	112.80
Yunnan	2 964.72	273.33	735.46	10.08	6.95	6.25	1.95	113.77
Tibet	16.40	127.50	535.80	10.33	1.42	0.20	0.01	
Shaanxi	1 063.70	50.50	434.20	0.25	2.33	0.92	0.42	253.27
Gansu	633.11	157.66	968.98	2.30	14.62	3.21	0.34	159.83
Qinghai	130.17	95.02	588.73	1.98	1.01	0.90	0.04	73.34
Ningxia	99.68	52.03	443.87	0.14	3.52	0.82	0.11	18.46
Xinjiang	256.10	203.87	2 913.83	35.93	36.69	0.27	0.53	813.66

Output of Major Animal Products by Regions

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total output of meat	Pork	Beef	Mutton	Dairy products	Milk
National total	7 957. 8	5 053. 1	647. 5	393. 1	3 810. 7	3 657. 8
Beijing	44. 4	24. 2	2. 1	1. 3	64. 0	64. 0
Tianjin	42. 9	27. 6	3. 1	1. 5	69. 4	69. 1
Hebei	418. 2	246. 6	54. 5	28. 4	466. 9	458. 9
Shanxi	71. 3	52. 2	4. 5	5. 6	75. 9	74. 6
Inner Mongolia	237. 4	71. 3	49. 7	87. 2	931. 4	908. 2
Liaoning	408. 2	225. 9	42. 0	7. 9	132. 0	124. 5
Jilin	243. 9	122. 0	43. 4	3. 9	46. 0	45. 2
Heilongjiang	201. 2	116. 9	39. 3	11. 8	550. 4	543. 1
Shanghai	27. 6	19. 1		0. 6	29. 1	29. 1
Jiangsu	375. 9	215. 9	3. 6	7. 3	59. 2	59. 2
Zhejiang	176. 0	135. 8	1. 2	1. 8	19. 9	19. 9
Anhui	375. 5	233. 1	17. 8	14. 2	22. 5	22. 5
Fujian	183. 0	146. 6	2. 4	1. 9	15. 8	15. 5
Jiangxi	295. 6	224. 1	11. 7	1. 1	12. 3	11. 8
Shandong	711. 1	346. 9	66. 2	32. 5	279. 0	268. 9
Henan	641. 7	406. 4	82. 0	24. 8	321. 1	306. 6
Hubei	381. 9	290. 5	18. 2	8. 0	34. 8	14. 2
Hunan	489. 5	406. 1	16. 2	10. 2	8. 1	8. 1
Guangdong	434. 7	271. 0	6. 6	0. 9	14. 5	14. 2
Guangxi	391. 1	239. 8	14. 3	3. 2	8. 9	8. 9
Hainan	71. 6	42. 2	2. 4	1. 1	0. 2	0. 2
Chongqing	196. 3	148. 6	6. 7	2. 6	8. 0	8. 0
Sichuan	651. 2	484. 8	28. 9	23. 9	71. 7	71. 2
Guizhou	180. 0	148. 3	12. 0	3. 4	4. 9	4. 9
Yunnan	324. 4	243. 9	30. 7	13. 0	56. 6	52. 4
Tibet	26. 1	1. 4	14. 8	8. 6	29. 8	23. 8
Shaanxi	99. 6	77. 3	7. 4	6. 7	182. 4	140. 5
Gansu	83. 8	45. 8	16. 1	15. 4	37. 7	37. 0
Qinghai	28. 8	9. 2	8. 7	9. 9	28. 4	27. 0
Ningxia	25. 2	7. 3	7. 5	7. 9	96. 0	96. 0
Xinjiang	120. 0	22. 5	33. 8	46. 4	133. 9	130. 5

Output of Major Animal Products by Regions

(Continued)

(ton)

Region	Poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	Honey	Goat wool	Sheep wool	Fine wool	Semi-fine wool	Cashmere	Silkworm cocoon
National total	2 811.4	43.1	44 047.0	393 072.2	132 836	120 119	17 989	915 730
Beijing	15.1	0.3	62.9	296.2	10	74	35	
Tianjin	18.7	…	2.0	518.0	60	458		
Hebei	339.8	1.2	2 683.0	28 748.0	4 122	15 570	776	1 620
Shanxi	71.0	0.4	1 293.9	6 855.1	2 189	2 393	648	5 815
Inner Mongolia	52.5	0.3	12 561.2	106 599.5	58 854	14 313	7 644	7 318
Liaoning	277.4	0.2	2 169.0	13 471.0	2 405	7 717	1 116	54 930
Jilin	95.3	1.5	1 011.3	23 093.9	12 399	9 619	186	4 098
Heilongjiang	105.4	2.0	1 464.0	28 952.0	5 532	21 180	701	5 308
Shanghai	6.3	0.1	181.0	49.0				
Jiangsu	194.9	0.4	0.8	326.0	83	243		70 680
Zhejiang	47.2	7.8	424.0	1 994.9		1 994		65 308
Anhui	119.7	1.8	127.0	148.0	9	139		32 335
Fujian	25.2	0.9						1
Jiangxi	44.5	1.3						7 230
Shandong	401.2	0.6	4 083.2	8 923.7	1 627	4 570	728	35 943
Henan	390.5	10.0	5 770.0	8 250.0	875	4 830	859	26 129
Hubei	137.0	2.3	4.9	3.5		4	101	8 356
Hunan	93.5	1.1	3.0					258
Guangdong	34.8	1.6	6.0					96 128
Guangxi	21.0	1.0						296 263
Hainan	3.3	0.1						298
Chongqing	37.4	1.2	3.0	4.0	4			20 118
Sichuan	144.8	4.3	510.0	7 152.0	967	4 206	30	112 164
Guizhou	13.7	0.2	158.1	438.5	126	309	3	472
Yunnan	21.7	0.7	155.0	1 602.0	172	1 074	5	29 387
Tibet	0.3	…	1 582.0	8 514.3	443	3 092	1 018	
Shaanxi	50.3	0.4	2 248.5	6 074.6	2 606	1 891	1 642	35 141
Gansu	14.2	0.1	1 877.0	28 993.0	9 349	5 881	375	429
Qinghai	1.8	0.1	1 874.0	17 537.0	525	5 185	414	
Ningxia	7.3	0.1	623.0	7 612.0	895	1 899	448	
Xinjiang	25.6	1.0	3 169.0	86 918.0	29 584	13 478	1 261	1

FISHERIES

Fishermen Survey by Regions

Region	Fishery township	Fishery village	Fishery household	Fishery population (person)	Traditional fishermen	Fishery laborer (person)
National total	957	8 617	5 225 138	20 606 894	7 309 301	14 585 004
Beijing	17	61	6 903	27 370	11 557	19 516
Tianjin	1	8	16 406	62 401	24 531	42 359
Hebei	39	268	70 849	299 209	153 199	228 037
Shanxi			1 723	8 152	45	6 783
Inner Mongolia	4	32	7 914	41 847	6 978	29 196
Liaoning	131	850	204 455	815 208	440 832	741 995
Jilin	1	3	12 103	77 343	2 968	59 394
Heilongjiang			60 542	229 693	183 754	137 143
Shanghai		20	12 587	49 799	15 209	31 088
Jiangsu	23	462	359 007	1 391 537	489 952	1 381 757
Zhejiang	85	784	344 642	1 162 574	464 438	806 970
Anhui	12	199	215 753	914 443	334 260	718 450
Fujian	51	588	434 808	1 757 568	916 858	928 644
Jiangxi	27	353	337 841	1 543 855	332 348	963 424
Shandong	128	1 214	530 114	1 723 744	659 467	1 394 761
Henan	26	456	151 361	564 445	42 739	456 700
Hubei	54	889	532 879	1 895 384	836 378	1 272 804
Hunan	5	274	259 946	1 225 048	175 267	841 703
Guangdong	83	940	530 114	2 452 633	1 115 026	1 358 774
Guangxi	6	205	232 259	1 019 691	335 629	815 852
Hainan	29	436	94 103	487 753	267 960	243 359
Chongqing		11	167 203	535 515	138 338	382 331
Sichuan	34	168	482 549	1 651 021	223 565	1 145 971
Guizhou		13	56 424	201 341	38 156	176 581
Yunnan		10	70 286	329 536	75 530	297 617
Tibet		2	87	449	329	188
Shaanxi	200	366	21 739	86 070	16 198	61 089
Gansu			1 962	9 132	1 534	8 868
Qinghai				616		616
Ningxia			4 429	23 494		19 035
Xinjiang	1	5	4 150	20 023	6 256	13 999

Fishermen Survey by Regions

(Continued)

(person)

Region	Full-time fishermen	Fishing fishermen	Breeding fishermen	Logistics fishermen	Part-time fishermen
National total	7 983 867	1 776 905	5 290 016	916 946	5 105 458
Beijing	11 696	829	8 486	2 381	4 250
Tianjin	23 519	5 311	17 056	1 152	12 324
Hebei	109 889	35 534	58 492	15 863	56 887
Shanxi	3 519	276	3 019	224	2 414
Inner Mongolia	17 752	6 175	9 656	1 921	9 235
Liaoning	550 397	137 741	376 422	36 234	124 657
Jilin	18 693	4 872	13 287	534	38 047
Heilongjiang	97 698	24 626	63 344	9 728	31 556
Shanghai	28 326	8 559	18 907	860	1 866
Jiangsu	705 968	184 625	478 725	42 618	550 111
Zhejiang	502 926	173 937	211 221	117 768	199 458
Anhui	363 549	74 331	255 414	33 804	277 447
Fujian	557 938	196 652	290 360	70 926	314 962
Jiangxi	430 613	60 656	314 583	55 374	426 292
Shandong	753 336	205 160	335 583	212 593	328 104
Henan	212 424	33 077	156 072	23 275	205 929
Hubei	896 298	89 195	759 919	47 184	265 114
Hunan	395 788	34 131	331 254	30 403	403 007
Guangdong	886 589	259 804	566 203	60 582	406 890
Guangxi	422 704	70 617	309 501	42 586	309 745
Hainan	187 044	110 720	52 480	23 844	47 636
Chongqing	194 070	12 076	168 041	13 953	134 698
Sichuan	385 164	24 683	307 309	53 172	693 399
Guizhou	77 108	6 693	63 331	7 084	85 098
Yunnan	95 378	12 665	75 427	7 286	137 374
Tibet	108	108			80
Shaanxi	29 843	1 822	24 833	3 188	26 182
Gansu	3 662		3 182	480	4 785
Qinghai	284	69	110	105	219
Ningxia	11 970	488	10 115	1 367	4 588
Xinjiang	9 614	1 473	7 684	457	3 104

National Output of Aquatic Products

(ton)

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total output of aquatic products	56 032 090	53 730 024	2 302 066	4.28
1. Seawater products	29 080 487	27 975 312	1 105 175	3.95
Marine fishing	12 419 386	12 035 946	383 440	3.19
Marine aquaculture	15 513 292	14 823 008	690 284	4.66
2. Freshwater products	26 951 603	25 754 712	1 196 891	4.65
Inland fishing	2 232 265	2 289 369	-57 104	-2.49
Inland aquaculture	24 719 338	23 465 343	1 253 995	5.34
3. Acquatic fishing				
(1) Fish	10 222 415	9 869 726	352 689	3.57
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	2 415 261	2 386 634	28 627	1.20
(3) Shellfish	870 654	909 084	-38 430	-4.23
(4) Algae	27 406	24 662	2 744	11.13
(5) Cephalopods	695 251	658 309	36 942	5.61
(6) Other seawater products	420 664	476 900	-56 236	-11.79
4. Acquaculture				
(1) Fish	22 818 257	21 449 928	1 368 329	6.38
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	3 291 589	3 199 124	92 465	2.89
(3) Shellfish	11 795 839	11 333 329	462 510	4.08
(4) Algae	1 609 046	1 551 013	58 033	3.74
(5) Other freshwater products	717 899	754 957	-37 058	-4.91

The output of marine fishing excludes the deep-sea fishing.

Output of Aquatic Products by Region

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total aquatic products	Seawater products			Freshwater products		
			Marine fishing	Marine aquaculture		Inland fishing	Inland aquaculture
National total	5 603.2	2 908.0	1 241.9	1 551.3	2 695.2	223.2	2 471.9
Beijing	6.1	0.8			5.4	0.4	5.0
Tianjin	35.2	3.8	1.7	1.3	31.4	1.1	30.3
Hebei	106.7	56.3	25.2	31.2	50.4	9.9	40.5
Shanxi	3.6				3.6	0.1	3.5
Inner Mongolia	12.3				12.3	3.0	9.2
Liaoning	451.5	365.8	106.2	243.5	85.7	4.6	81.1
Jilin	17.3				17.3	2.0	15.3
Heilongjiang	42.0				42.0	5.4	36.5
Shanghai	28.7	12.2	2.1		16.6	0.6	16.0
Jiangsu	476.0	142.1	56.8	84.2	333.9	33.4	300.5
Zhejiang	515.8	411.0	303.0	84.5	104.8	9.9	95.0
Anhui	199.6				199.6	31.9	167.6
Fujian	603.7	526.2	191.7	316.1	77.6	8.5	69.1
Jiangxi	217.3				217.3	24.4	192.8
Shandong	813.8	664.7	238.4	413.5	149.1	13.5	135.6
Henan	65.5				65.5	3.8	61.6
Hubei	356.2				356.2	20.6	335.6
Hunan	199.9				199.9	9.6	190.3
Guangdong	762.5	418.2	145.3	265.6	344.3	12.8	331.5
Guangxi	289.2	159.3	66.5	92.4	129.9	12.3	117.6
Hainan	160.2	124.0	105.0	19.0	36.2	2.1	34.1
Chongqing	27.6				27.6	1.3	26.3
Sichuan	112.1				112.1	5.9	106.2
Guizhou	10.9				10.9	1.4	9.5
Yunnan	34.2				34.2	2.4	31.8
Tibet							
Shaanxi	8.2				8.2	0.7	7.5
Gansu	1.3				1.3		1.3
Qinghai	0.3				0.3	…	0.3
Ningxia	10.5				10.5	…	10.5
Xinjiang	11.2				11.2	1.4	9.8

Output of Marine Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output of marine aquaculture	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab	Shellfish	Algae	Other products
National total	15 513 292	964 189	1 127 189	11 543 626	1 601 764	276 524
Tianjin	13 305	3 454	9 846			5
Hebei	311 520	12 796	19 418	272 552		6 754
Liaoning	2 435 184	61 165	29 010	1 915 432	311 413	118 164
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	842 408	53 463	91 715	667 760	24 483	4 987
Zhejiang	844 941	35 208	91 971	665 530	45 477	6 755
Fujian	3 161 489	188 547	108 950	2 227 010	628 450	8 532
Shandong	4 134 775	160 897	101 551	3 243 826	507 267	121 234
Guangdong	2 655 746	367 086	374 099	1 841 125	66 054	7 382
Guangxi	923 804	38 984	193 252	689 181		2 387
Hainan	190 120	42 589	107 377	21 210	18 620	324

Output of Inland Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Algae	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab			
National total	21 854 068	2 164 400	1 515 160	649 240	252 213	7 282	441 375
Beijing	49 592	90	90				75
Tianjin	249 219	52 855	51 714	1 141			695
Hebei	376 476	22 676	17 441	5 235	30		5 370
Shanxi	34 627	64	53	11			325
Inner Mongolia	90 137	500	129	371		1 795	
Liaoning	732 233	67 897	3 667	64 230	39		10 619
Jilin	152 291	438	227	211			
Heilongjiang	360 944	4 503	396	4 107			35
Shanghai	96 400	63 042	47 991	15 051	133		491
Jiangsu	2 264 023	659 230	353 790	305 440	50 474	1 025	30 393
Zhejiang	620 797	155 057	145 091	9 966	11 437	58	162 393
Anhui	1 364 435	233 292	134 637	98 655	50 592		27 896
Fujian	594 846	51 251	49 810	1 441	29 418	689	14 780
Jiangxi	1 755 050	90 589	77 977	12 612	40 097	2 401	40 265
Shandong	1 259 846	88 807	57 948	30 859	2 471	194	4 372
Henan	600 014	11 438	9 487	1 951	847	162	3 912
Hubei	2 960 264	342 196	258 695	83 501	23 721		30 046
Hunan	1 844 515	16 813	9 957	6 856	16 521		25 129
Guangdong	2 956 318	290 080	285 325	4 755	18 977		49 298
Guangxi	1 145 931	5 623	4 960	663	3 624	72	20 604
Hainan	330 939	1 395	1 155	240	136	557	7 983
Chongqing	261 234	858	792	66	76		477
Sichuan	1 050 033	3 506	3 333	173	3 350		5 384
Guizhou	94 898	50	43	7	120		36
Yunnan	317 350	370	324	46	127	329	107
Tibet	43						
Shaanxi	73 955	52	30	22	17		688
Gansu	12 829	48	6	42			2
Qinghai	3 153	77		77			
Ningxia	104 078	1 144		1 144			
Xinjiang	97 598	459	92	367	6		

Output of Inland Fishing by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Algae	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab			
National total	1 582 468	323 979	275 349	48 630	286 576	44	39 198
Beijing	3 855	70	44	26			14
Tianjin	6 663	2 002	1 387	615	1 015		1 357
Hebei	88 420	5 788	5 463	325	3 989		1 101
Shanxi	1 076	15	14	1			30
Inner Mongolia	29 614	743	743				111
Liaoning	38 531	6 537	3 029	3 508	130		749
Jilin	19 661	276	248	28	148		2
Heilongjiang	53 425	262	262		512		4
Shanghai	5 360	232	206	26			70
Jiangsu	191 739	61 908	46 260	15 648	71 828	10	8 199
Zhejiang	53 661	8 400	6 970	1 430	34 124		2 325
Anhui	209 541	65 801	57 153	8 648	35 666		8 282
Fujian	58 249	6 829	5 178	1 651	18 383		1 321
Jiangxi	164 558	47 549	45 753	1 796	28 829		3 362
Shandong	115 684	12 816	8 203	4 613	6 499	7	372
Henan	32 148	5 377	4 920	457	812		20
Hubei	126 527	58 055	53 688	4 367	17 463		3 926
Hunan	78 112	12 164	11 075	1 089	4 707		1 392
Guangdong	70 402	10 606	8 700	1 906	45 756	7	1 631
Guangxi	100 564	8 098	6 918	1 180	13 099		1 498
Hainan	18 309	797	564	233	1 694		215
Chongqing	11 983	695	568	127	234		43
Sichuan	54 073	4 061	3 537	524	710		347
Guizhou	11 732	1 664	1 556	108	254		48
Yunnan	20 374	2 810	2 709	101	711	4	218
Tibet	286						83
Shaanxi	6 729	157	142	15	11	16	175
Gansu							
Qinghai							63
Ningxia	200						
Xinjiang	10 992	267	59	208	2		2 240

Refrigerators for Aquatic Processing by Regions

Region	Refrigeratory (unit)	Frozen aquatic products per day (ton)	Aquatic products refrigerated at a time (ton)	Ice produced per day (ton)
National total	9 173	677 680	4 276 993	239 727
Beijing	218	68	26 420	55
Tianjin	20	232	200 945	42
Hebei	222	6 169	59 829	4 675
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	35	360	2 724	291
Liaoning	828	68 923	656 380	19 270
Jilin	17	170	1 195	105
Heilongjiang	18	298	2 365	65
Shanghai	36	1 022	11 550	375
Jiangsu	1 101	28 064	153 956	17 657
Zhejiang	1 384	35 039	807 882	27 921
Anhui	329	9 665	33 861	625
Fujian	733	14 654	364 415	19 677
Jiangxi	138	2 029	17 869	3 183
Shandong	2 670	388 535	1 429 490	103 032
Henan	59	805	7 255	213
Hubei	289	65 240	71 614	10 978
Hunan	238	16 148	41 686	1 802
Guangdong	543	20 184	264 147	15 311
Guangxi	50	2 318	77 523	2 908
Hainan	148	4 318	33 397	11 221
Chongqing	15	12 047	5 070	46
Sichuan	8	160	1 750	13
Guizhou	12	26	221	20
Yunnan	21	422	2 291	241
Tibet				
Shaanxi	4	26	35	1
Gansu				
Qinghai				
Ningxia	5	500	800	
Xinjiang	32	258	2 323	

Output of Processed Aquatic Products by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total processed aquatic products	Freshwater products	Chilled and frozen aquatic products	Frozen aquatic products	Processed aquatic products
National total	17 827 840	3 051 392	11 037 216	5 452 898	5 584 318
Beijing	4 019	2 030	3 795	2 216	1 579
Tianjin	1 126	616	1 126	1 093	33
Hebei	131 000	13 001	54 163	25 195	28 968
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia	8 179	8 179	5 898	5 348	550
Liaoning	1 969 610	37 257	1 300 078	409 086	890 992
Jilin	10 655	605	3 520	680	2 840
Heilongjiang	2 065	2 065	1 255	1 255	
Shanghai	18 681	12 364	18 621	3 110	15 511
Jiangsu	1 278 441	657 633	546 034	334 112	211 922
Zhejiang	2 235 327	147 307	1 695 563	1 243 747	451 816
Anhui	121 950	121 950	87 909	42 881	45 028
Fujian	2 737 450	144 593	1 259 494	693 590	565 904
Jiangxi	287 658	287 658	105 715	66 089	39 626
Shandong	5 625 478	156 707	3 625 725	1 667 819	1 957 906
Henan	18 875	18 875	16 220	4 802	11 418
Hubei	671 339	671 339	283 571	88 260	195 311
Hunan	130 322	130 322	66 976	51 034	15 942
Guangdong	1 437 863	369 905	981 988	380 236	601 752
Guangxi	610 514	116 854	530 547	115 170	415 377
Hainan	505 198	130 042	430 351	309 692	120 659
Chongqing	117	117			
Sichuan	1 509	1 509	1 065	121	944
Guizhou	3 959	3 959	2 846	2 846	
Yunnan	14 154	14 154	13 205	2 965	10 240
Tibet					
Shaanxi					
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia	150	150			
Xinjiang	2 201	2 201	1 551	1 551	

Output of Processed Aquatic Products by Regions

(Continued)

(ton)

Region	Fishpaste and dried and salted products	Fishpaste	Dried aquatic products	Processed algae	Canned aquatic products	Fish meal
National total	2 597 930	1 040 174	1 557 756	969 560	265 566	1 821 526
Beijing						200
Tianjin						
Hebei	10 897	470	10 427		6 013	57 553
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	36		36	1 795	450	
Liaoning	138 554	48 105	90 449	276 734	18 439	69 578
Jilin	7 110	1 415	5 695			
Heilongjiang	770		770		40	
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	59 302	19 374	39 928	19 054	13 494	622 543
Zhejiang	272 434	120 843	151 591	21 953	26 082	178 704
Anhui	22 034	10 364	11 670		3 802	8 103
Fujian	585 679	273 789	311 890	348 743	48 915	319 650
Jiangxi	148 710	57 472	91 238	1 438	5 485	18 094
Shandong	676 933	255 052	421 881	287 807	58 019	355 462
Henan	410	64	346	242	3	
Hubei	356 249	132 981	223 268		30 437	
Hunan	57 393	15 516	41 877	85	2 741	753
Guangdong	200 297	89 542	110 755	2 209	50 617	173 000
Guangxi	30 610	14 028	16 582		173	2 711
Hainan	28 157	984	27 173	9 200	90	15 175
Chongqing	117		117			
Sichuan	444	130	314			
Guizhou	1 113	45	1 068			
Yunnan	131		131	300	516	
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia					150	
Xinjiang	550		550		100	

Output of Processed Aquatic Products by Regions

(Continued)

(ton)

Region	Products of fish oil	Other products	Pearl (kg)	Aquatic products for processing	Freshwater products
National total	48 049	1 087 993	174 284	19 810 438	4 572 755
Beijing		24		4 567	2 578
Tianjin				1 270	760
Hebei	52	2 322		282 820	15 129
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia				8 929	8 929
Liaoning	1 960	164 267		2 929 056	42 419
Jilin	25			29 260	2 010
Heilongjiang				3 150	3 150
Shanghai		60		20 476	13 329
Jiangsu		18 014	42	1 548 521	790 550
Zhejiang	1 007	39 584	996	2 435 657	166 399
Anhui		102	15 020	148 582	148 582
Fujian	22 924	152 045		3 177 539	138 553
Jiangxi		8 216	481	496 071	496 071
Shandong	20 191	601 341		3 708 262	96 327
Henan		2 000		37 224	37 224
Hubei		1 082	7 200	1 281 933	1 281 933
Hunan	1 197	1 177	144 300	158 397	158 397
Guangdong	693	29 059	6 245	1 998 896	545 358
Guangxi		46 473		684 661	164 833
Hainan		22 225		807 085	412 142
Chongqing				650	650
Sichuan				2 647	2 647
Guizhou				6 873	6 873
Yunnan				34 368	34 368
Tibet					
Shaanxi				220	220
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia				315	315
Xinjiang				3 009	3 009

Fishing Vessels in the Year by Regions

Region	Motorized fishing vessels			Marine fishing vessels			Non-motorized fishing vessels
	Number	Gross tonnage	Power (kW)	Number	Gross tonnage	Power (kW)	Number
National total	696 186	9 022 317	21 412 243	290 566	7 267 665	15 895 733	373 391
Beijing	29	5 225	7 085	10	5 150	5 627	239
Tianjin	2 817	28 662	78 102	543	27 645	59 530	869
Hebei	12 731	212 604	487 670	9 518	206 504	438 069	4 846
Shanxi	218	482	3 294				90
Inner Mongolia	1 366	2 543	17 871				399
Liaoning	44 477	765 935	1 582 479	42 279	756 892	1 561 009	3 044
Jilin	4 196	6 158	46 247				3 142
Heilongjiang	11 427	14 942	100 202				6 372
Shanghai	1 644	118 669	189 635	572	110 656	166 722	93
Jiangsu	129 033	960 983	3 112 170	12 458	293 065	748 484	122 496
Zhejiang	50 258	2 468 441	4 398 653	33 160	2 407 752	4 222 603	30 799
Anhui	30 946	320 581	425 088				25 896
Fujian	62 967	905 823	2 334 050	59 057	899 903	2 305 875	2 646
Jiangxi	32 718	177 055	437 302				21 964
Shandong	71 030	1 050 208	2 350 868	41 807	931 029	1 948 684	41 903
Henan	4 254	14 191	62 834				6 409
Hubei	50 587	114 145	417 952				55 488
Hunan	42 666	90 755	302 109				17 255
Guangdong	67 405	832 386	2 424 288	54 330	803 743	2 289 229	5 139
Guangxi	26 679	303 271	928 713	10 312	282 901	698 379	734
Hainan	26 948	417 252	1 192 784	26 169	379 030	1 188 414	150
Chongqing	5 777	14 204	48 748				1 153
Sichuan	7 845	10 455	72 587				7 713
Guizhou	4 322	11 923	66 759				3 611
Yunnan	1 381	3 572	22 018				9 222
Tibet	8	12	70				73
Shaanxi	884	4 350	17 806				903
Gansu	13	51	481				71
Qinghai	172	693	3 755				3
Ningxia	16	88	1 496				
Xinjiang	1 021	3 263	16 019				669

TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

Number of Township Enterprises by Regions

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	6 447 115	183 859	3 065 682	217 094	545 804	1 323 913	484 796	349 083
Beijing	21 119	354	11 527	885	1 421	3 590	970	2 005
Tianjin	40 032		40 032					
Hebei	174 793	3 914	106 734	7 625	5 665	26 114	10 339	9 994
Shanxi	110 241	4 842	36 542	4 667	8 820	32 815	11 320	7 751
Inner Mongolia	166 737	4 544	26 438	3 215	8 703	68 131	35 238	15 519
Liaoning	162 022		40 052	3 177	34 150	51 643	14 210	11 348
Jilin	60 826	4 104	23 200	1 553	11 886	10 500	4 775	2 771
Heilongjiang	63 585	381	31 295	2 546	5 977	16 450	5 616	1 062
Shanghai	23 956		23 956					
Jiangsu	697 920	3 405	363 086	10 992	54 625	145 594	45 972	49 274
Zhejiang	853 439	1 927	561 772	6 266	52 153	139 467	32 078	33 164
Anhui	251 674	5 114	214 202	15 964	4 209	5 757	3 394	2 606
Fujian	252 769	9 810	116 469	8 572	17 357	51 154	20 171	15 501
Jiangxi	166 040	11 207	68 568	10 564	14 669	24 141	16 291	12 163
Shandong	703 265	16 215	328 472	23 495	38 362	155 560	60 978	42 444
Henan	275 679	28 747	145 842	12 603	11 000	29 156	11 266	10 148
Hubei	295 684	7 867	94 305	14 128	33 955	67 863	37 868	26 466
Hunan	860 108	45 130	329 146	46 608	133 438	171 108	62 451	28 069
Guangdong	392 289	7 671	183 453	11 238	18 326	94 525	34 897	21 192
Guangxi	334 923	2 920	84 958	7 428	55 652	106 625	33 704	21 597
Hainan	15 905	1 822	4 083	690	753	3 290	3 727	1 159
Chongqing	75 452	4 155	27 546	5 475	4 812	19 317	2 608	8 009
Sichuan	220 453	7 469	80 501	5 993	17 215	57 878	24 075	19 843
Guizhou								
Yunnan	32 521	1 218	17 467	1 404	705	6 267	2 263	2 513
Tibet								
Shaanxi	115 291	7 703	71 620	8 248	1 281	18 995	4 635	1 626
Gansu	37 515	1 583	17 403	2 457	3 251	9 112	2 298	579
Qinghai	7 852	83	3 094	135	570	2 055	1 486	417
Ningxia	21 310	491	6 772	734	5 843	5 267	1 264	844
Xinjiang	13 715	1 183	7 147	432	1 006	1 539	902	1 019

Employment of Township Enterprises by Regions

(person)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	100 134 273	2 012 199	71 641 887	8 068 977	2 809 959	7 207 965	3 953 067	2 329 166
Beijing	788 441	8 576	477 641	72 692	23 358	57 264	34 936	100 463
Tianjin	1 467 460		1 467 460					
Hebei	6 338 894	70 765	4 760 406	572 256	90 265	439 807	192 550	124 760
Shanxi	3 444 608	66 113	2 099 671	267 056	133 100	495 253	224 611	96 889
Inner Mongolia	1 584 877	73 392	757 580	153 047	57 960	229 804	171 493	112 685
Liaoning	3 690 451		2 081 892	255 408	310 671	514 322	250 258	144 595
Jilin	1 163 159	55 854	643 185	106 765	36 021	178 250	93 910	31 627
Heilongjiang	860 470	4 113	573 293	74 979	35 736	76 293	69 683	24 278
Shanghai	2 080 441		2 080 441					
Jiangsu	16 350 189	110 618	12 588 002	1 167 548	387 773	947 970	445 443	421 246
Zhejiang	11 041 795	24 190	9 375 500	707 154	126 757	426 541	140 180	130 839
Anhui	3 600 171	50 345	2 986 711	472 151	22 321	19 356	20 112	10 321
Fujian	6 257 644	176 508	4 708 979	314 325	138 461	405 479	238 145	134 780
Jiangxi	3 324 707	130 656	1 925 556	240 521	176 163	362 448	229 097	116 358
Shandong	14 104 745	294 870	9 782 068	1 092 862	370 328	1 148 904	638 921	375 088
Henan	6 316 101	311 393	4 374 408	576 597	113 999	378 944	220 832	80 218
Hubei	5 094 162	156 698	2 872 332	564 127	178 222	585 893	325 777	203 605
Hunan	6 891 560	333 281	4 587 862	754 099	302 160	448 401	222 404	85 076
Guangdong	10 791 801	100 083	8 806 792	304 233	133 354	577 968	438 859	230 528
Guangxi	3 057 843	40 094	2 009 281	149 579	154 704	367 751	160 818	99 626
Hainan	222 126	28 723	83 678	19 247	6 975	29 422	35 887	13 292
Chongqing	2 416 043	61 512	1 308 853	588 425	77 508	185 583	84 645	44 682
Sichuan	5 000 197	159 116	3 256 912	490 654	170 961	355 864	316 814	156 477
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 583 853	51 585	999 096	280 812	37 762	95 634	48 543	48 342
Tibet								
Shaanxi	2 579 882	75 853	1 599 861	176 010	249 464	303 598	145 141	22 585
Gansu	1 172 426	29 291	578 468	339 827	61 497	103 073	34 354	10 996
Qinghai	89 098	1 467	63 532	7 283	2 844	6 711	5 304	1 836
Ningxia	290 257	8 202	169 335	48 858	15 371	23 023	12 891	4 216
Xinjiang	320 872	26 771	212 926	28 334	7 693	12 919	11 677	10 603

Total Output Value of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	4 321 624 508	68 935 333	3 251 548 224	224 730 835	101 800 751	273 480 637	89 508 452	82 845 232
Beijing	41 266 486	203 699	23 046 517	4 596 192	2 269 555	7 786 658	486 084	1 998 780
Tianjin	88 011 987		88 011 987					
Hebei	301 903 538	2 280 919	246 378 282	12 579 665	6 657 978	19 871 286	4 890 012	4 892 055
Shanxi	122 617 362	1 319 224	84 169 839	6 056 132	4 974 111	16 287 094	4 875 365	1 973 994
Inner Mongolia	37 398 693	3 837 231	21 759 874	2 659 931	1 297 557	3 773 143	1 749 417	1 962 612
Liaoning	295 700 348		221 256 153	13 616 637	15 473 071	23 932 800	9 182 930	5 195 722
Jilin	35 224 673	1 473 013	25 887 065	1 577 532	1 415 016	2 309 165	1 103 700	672 412
Heilongjiang	24 294 508	117 495	18 799 196	1 107 784	980 487	1 547 924	1 024 768	569 518
Shanghai	148 246 957		148 246 957					
Jiangsu	1 004 778 271	2 379 523	839 030 991	37 111 725	9 701 055	77 396 126	10 014 532	13 573 029
Zhejiang	619 667 862	5 770 316	506 843 524	29 496 004	16 647 600	31 793 764	8 569 006	12 683 880
Anhui	72 828 125	900 456	61 313 338	8 765 231	502 131	521 963	345 876	274 896
Fujian	195 700 044	3 218 794	163 222 778	7 942 265	2 785 798	9 637 351	2 763 553	2 328 025
Jiangxi	88 106 318	1 846 470	69 522 938	4 723 996	2 576 007	4 483 768	2 189 988	1 176 309
Shandong	849 415 482	33 677 990	592 014 307	64 572 248	31 177 837	59 409 931	30 496 945	25 106 368
Henan	165 872 196	4 297 958	133 548 041	7 259 564	2 202 982	8 587 687	3 371 709	2 600 741
Hubei	160 186 518	4 624 947	120 438 545	9 783 305	4 469 843	11 009 070	5 042 984	3 165 872
Hunan	135 205 616	4 022 984	84 217 241	13 672 720	6 124 206	9 844 537	3 868 190	11 486 061
Guangdong	286 439 840	1 640 427	253 216 751	6 405 081	2 233 517	11 453 891	5 270 093	2 951 952
Guangxi	34 871 732	704 344	26 304 808	1 458 160	1 483 372	2 717 412	1 222 444	480 503
Hainan	2 363 430	278 908	1 291 304	230 039	75 605	158 643	184 670	49 913
Chongqing	65 978 481	946 410	42 339 018	10 917 049	1 742 907	4 531 816	2 013 848	832 864
Sichuan	168 085 747	2 733 476	138 401 642	8 207 179	3 050 888	7 074 407	3 873 870	2 538 303
Guizhou								
Yunnan	44 234 719	896 594	34 330 245	3 594 793	773 078	2 773 639	797 184	527 156
Tibet								
Shaanxi	55 491 614	2 517 402	42 090 498	4 533 700	356 468	3 735 797	1 380 297	499 364
Gansu	15 291 979	418 585	9 547 631	2 548 924	579 196	1 609 570	305 298	130 561
Qinghai	1 389 224	5 656	1 193 023	83 332	23 363	42 071	33 874	7 135
Ningxia	7 494 367	130 323	5 173 558	521 461	179 582	1 189 925	225 472	45 820
Xinjiang	8 418 391	892 189	6 182 173	800 186	107 541	231 199	76 343	71 387

Business Income of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	4 285 690 759	51 510 301	3 220 461 337	196 776 758	92 978 579	316 220 926	81 780 369	78 998 266
Beijing	37 560 828	180 674	22 227 023	4 066 787	2 196 310	5 908 081	462 912	1 706 851
Tianjin	86 137 634		86 137 634					
Hebei	23 076 842	238 779	18 608 760	1 027 662	766 564	1 377 924	444 033	350 393
Shanxi	117 474 748	1 149 977	79 155 118	5 490 262	5 167 714	16 708 135	4 731 499	2 154 025
Inner Mongolia	35 651 481	3 669 994	20 177 435	2 457 639	1 225 513	4 178 922	1 620 438	1 962 612
Liaoning	279 437 952		207 416 280	12 697 610	15 152 359	24 293 514	9 057 140	4 923 516
Jilin	31 427 083	1 313 030	22 391 757	1 471 187	1 207 446	2 370 561	1 133 338	677 010
Heilongjiang	25 836 471	113 603	16 046 501	1 647 042	979 062	5 135 213	1 139 040	638 432
Shanghai	159 950 823		159 950 823					
Jiangsu	997 972 665	2 405 141	816 009 579	35 357 687	9 647 419	92 591 387	10 063 135	16 332 031
Zhejiang	616 251 788	5 709 379	489 121 470	25 409 991	16 601 652	45 982 946	7 954 218	14 241 400
Anhui	66 541 258	808 725	54 677 161	8 863 961	312 563	495 641	300 121	278 963
Fujian	182 943 160	3 083 498	151 587 877	7 488 107	2 485 725	10 855 761	2 544 585	2 233 094
Jiangxi	84 750 458	1 670 779	67 276 954	4 464 838	2 594 240	4 324 579	2 025 333	965 332
Shandong	848 533 878	13 872 657	667 173 071	42 927 964	20 731 250	53 477 797	21 437 179	15 350 220
Henan	165 506 869	4 276 179	133 289 731	7 250 554	2 199 644	8 535 775	3 359 726	2 598 682
Hubei	153 779 604	4 366 967	116 150 765	8 656 003	4 670 653	10 725 566	4 780 534	2 800 270
Hunan	132 300 146	4 012 346	82 900 849	12 396 545	6 093 321	9 821 438	3 856 765	11 265 356
Guangdong	274 245 783	1 411 873	238 767 845	6 203 182	2 238 252	14 066 925	5 162 342	3 074 368
Guangxi	33 446 410	746 843	23 971 969	1 415 551	1 513 877	3 524 397	1 306 469	478 295
Hainan	2 461 711	252 433	1 161 705	208 496	75 477	387 520	231 819	49 913
Chongqing	65 281 891	929 482	40 153 727	9 811 118	1 608 092	7 451 768	1 819 195	837 896
Sichuan	156 036 560	2 390 084	127 237 811	7 196 568	2 820 638	8 160 584	3 812 690	2 446 995
Guizhou								
Yunnan	45 287 620	851 075	31 938 727	3 490 576	884 527	6 166 783	835 327	564 705
Tibet								
Shaanxi	52 868 050	1 985 122	38 778 062	2 658 528	356 468	6 832 121	1 380 297	499 364
Gansu	13 931 650	306 906	8 705 027	2 129 057	540 560	1 713 452	284 909	116 888
Qinghai	1 299 679	4 440	1 131 076	70 269	19 927	38 786	28 998	5 976
Ningxia	6 824 970	114 110	4 667 772	496 226	152 741	1 097 960	226 334	44 573
Xinjiang	8 252 747	866 205	6 018 828	703 348	116 585	287 390	71 993	131 106

Total Profit of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	232 617 051	3 317 856	184 448 227	10 113 404	5 385 776	14 498 544	5 445 641	4 535 242
Beijing	2 110 007	10 484	1 253 330	158 673	127 422	222 746	32 717	223 537
Tianjin	7 051 885		7 051 885					
Hebei	10 152 364	36 794	7 943 099	575 027	169 280	709 274	240 158	210 546
Shanxi	9 492 616	128 968	6 742 659	423 979	357 061	1 079 208	349 054	203 184
Inner Mongolia	3 465 081	443 479	1 798 582	202 919	136 222	418 316	179 964	200 875
Liaoning	16 852 381		11 791 295	844 981	1 074 870	1 576 065	643 806	360 296
Jilin	2 688 008	144 682	1 860 776	160 481	114 404	164 020	153 433	60 471
Heilongjiang	1 397 037	9 944	904 255	126 380	68 115	180 175	61 317	37 982
Shanghai	21 318 334		21 318 334					
Jiangsu	58 237 424	145 156	46 488 255	2 247 544	730 057	4 932 050	832 167	1 177 521
Zhejiang	33 204 736	318 465	26 359 847	1 012 870	1 171 566	2 213 874	607 834	938 727
Anhui	6 800 112	124 789	5 345 355	884 753	43 256	53 699	43 561	30 586
Fujian	10 985 373	213 488	8 800 457	521 077	222 137	618 011	245 155	169 443
Jiangxi	5 606 421	137 774	4 492 425	246 343	142 765	218 346	138 328	108 899
Shandong	61 119 311	1 302 820	48 649 615	2 821 185	1 472 220	3 069 308	1 693 832	1 130 279
Henan	18 516 499	529 598	14 543 365	728 711	234 483	925 616	408 321	310 793
Hubei	7 508 944	195 874	5 343 679	417 705	293 953	556 987	309 611	292 097
Hunan	4 760 020	173 314	3 185 034	469 026	230 270	407 876	141 342	57 241
Guangdong	15 101 966	142 385	12 022 144	441 612	272 143	799 239	780 796	397 539
Guangxi	2 206 007	66 063	1 463 754	103 197	147 626	202 478	133 763	48 372
Hainan	219 296	25 668	113 999	16 437	7 105	24 298	20 256	4 514
Chongqing	2 852 403	42 583	1 711 363	382 776	81 178	363 116	90 532	42 596
Sichuan	10 116 002	134 694	8 308 921	547 904	211 158	425 630	221 248	159 344
Guizhou								
Yunnan	3 324 803	47 732	2 492 792	218 564	55 667	339 712	82 189	51 619
Tibet								
Shaanxi	2 635 550	119 165	1 936 825	131 446	22 893	303 084	74 671	27 013
Gansu	811 940	28 194	507 056	120 119	24 579	94 872	19 522	6 786
Qinghai	66 132	1 006	53 502	3 961	1 281	3 221	2 175	948
Ningxia	506 682	11 757	380 000	34 300	19 555	39 330	8 006	5 020
Xinjiang	539 717	47 553	386 488	66 071	7 252	13 989	7 442	7 583

Total Tax Payment of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	110 473 078	955 914	87 782 501	5 955 607	2 269 073	6 543 399	2 495 834	2 184 427
Beijing	1 835 148	2 059	1 071 105	195 722	101 250	230 198	35 803	120 844
Tianjin	2 951 450		2 951 450					
Hebei	10 114 152	105 805	7 893 244	813 525	177 925	570 116	236 970	155 750
Shanxi	6 414 008	27 310	4 832 076	243 553	192 598	683 046	209 375	124 714
Inner Mongolia	1 600 916	112 270	956 413	78 538	59 895	176 653	82 097	108 570
Liaoning	6 542 677		4 548 837	433 437	294 179	619 542	229 710	113 505
Jilin	786 933	25 976	597 259	32 970	28 839	44 048	33 021	13 649
Heilongjiang	651 415	3 514	400 185	54 013	33 061	93 908	37 557	22 436
Shanghai	3 951 252		3 951 252					
Jiangsu	32 444 314	71 537	26 994 436	1 279 189	384 835	1 867 166	454 718	639 104
Zhejiang	18 893 703	167 612	15 360 827	1 021 441	438 312	943 133	244 529	440 989
Anhui	1 377 231	30 271	1 077 726	205 623	9 566	10 121	8 862	5 431
Fujian	5 611 065	59 120	4 629 160	292 725	80 013	296 426	90 254	72 419
Jiangxi	3 218 011	63 662	2 437 489	182 763	99 915	211 400	89 334	66 897
Shandong	22 126 420	288 475	16 988 461	1 247 299	590 534	1 284 431	692 601	433 725
Henan	3 224 703	28 746	2 503 776	188 769	38 166	210 220	83 159	93 229
Hubei	3 897 324	42 473	3 022 511	235 995	94 762	249 365	137 831	62 642
Hunan	2 176 803	55 348	1 496 416	271 942	82 908	126 982	72 294	29 836
Guangdong	8 273 713	46 156	6 823 943	249 709	86 111	386 064	296 966	203 377
Guangxi	1 100 976	13 189	815 528	50 238	42 554	78 566	52 770	26 923
Hainan	90 647	5 110	43 175	13 128	3 744	11 442	8 348	2 107
Chongqing	2 124 062	12 631	1 419 468	289 489	47 720	153 141	52 943	72 425
Sichuan	5 272 784	52 567	4 259 193	343 309	112 145	214 326	140 360	86 082
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 730 438	6 370	1 305 109	139 973	30 294	159 137	30 156	26 728
Tibet								
Shaanxi	1 002 711	37 977	746 836	44 020	6 820	130 704	22 209	8 051
Gansu	289 528	3 898	193 651	43 174	6 403	29 674	7 278	2 380
Qinghai	34 963	340	27 970	2 311	814	1 660	1 267	407
Ningxia	173 707	3 682	130 022	16 594	4 617	10 135	2 880	1 587
Xinjiang	272 024	19 059	199 717	37 435	2 625	5 523	2 177	2 997

Total Wage of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	177 922 564	2 455 657	130 311 582	16 745 478	4 539 043	10 922 152	5 301 212	3 909 222
Beijing	2 168 203	17 007	1 395 495	166 511	65 088	172 271	77 067	229 035
Tianjin	4 609 138		4 609 138					
Hebei	10 114 152	105 805	7 893 244	813 525	177 925	570 116	236 970	155 750
Shanxi	6 035 042	88 764	4 149 629	398 413	241 101	528 218	285 051	150 516
Inner Mongolia	2 425 831	91 195	1 252 818	257 531	95 494	326 518	223 962	121 233
Liaoning	7 851 530		4 877 506	595 651	515 015	846 250	383 274	238 601
Jilin	1 740 746	81 068	1 151 734	123 250	122 320	154 305	61 119	32 272
Heilongjiang	1 023 603	8 288	565 642	102 671	61 780	135 238	99 227	43 576
Shanghai	8 513 715		8 513 715					
Jiangsu	42 709 472	172 074	31 607 939	3 730 674	876 427	3 213 048	1 030 575	1 076 175
Zhejiang	33 569 558	220 244	23 920 459	6 144 992	629 042	1 155 058	413 893	696 783
Anhui	3 969 623	50 411	3 327 497	441 745	22 001	18 124	17 412	12 312
Fujian	12 274 674	275 733	9 519 683	641 111	239 459	686 483	395 345	207 263
Jiangxi	5 779 341	148 130	4 027 035	316 836	253 981	459 900	262 661	129 905
Shandong	21 993 899	410 875	15 660 644	1 829 095	637 901	1 480 964	895 235	517 311
Henan	8 522 059	323 547	5 909 683	861 135	137 830	506 418	281 851	230 734
Hubei	7 318 355	173 109	4 517 390	674 650	258 957	762 962	399 487	261 739
Hunan	7 581 872	366 814	5 047 370	829 698	332 486	493 207	244 613	93 581
Guangdong	20 797 303	135 285	17 172 322	686 376	245 978	1 039 447	716 833	438 710
Guangxi	3 289 121	50 158	2 073 163	185 305	219 839	394 979	177 560	96 321
Hainan	228 781	26 723	99 929	23 123	7 195	24 815	28 955	11 629
Chongqing	5 904 580	127 357	3 274 135	1 492 119	190 582	381 603	162 934	99 456
Sichuan	8 872 417	186 420	6 384 396	809 672	275 766	506 771	379 154	207 295
Guizhou								
Yunnan	2 659 895	46 664	1 737 879	406 803	62 376	194 989	87 446	81 535
Tibet								
Shaanxi	2 923 469	72 560	1 974 184	169 435	276 605	292 873	111 802	19 218
Gansu	833 613	23 249	440 937	227 256	34 649	66 968	24 094	7 909
Qinghai	99 606	864	79 642	6 900	2 471	4 222	3 698	1 416
Ningxia	398 845	12 416	268 491	59 129	15 304	20 569	8 913	3 938
Xinjiang	564 121	35 192	309 857	168 286	9 648	18 664	6 786	9 467

Major Economic Indices of Major Township Agricultural Products Processing Enterprises by Regions

Region	Number of enterprises	Employment in the year (person)	Business income (10 000 yuan)	Tax payment (10 000 yuan)
National total	93 132	17 513 723	864 008 364	20 148 992
Beijing	444	110 633	5 315 718	214 769
Tianjin	642	213 437	9 981 100	427 500
Hebei	2 283	637 429	25 919 439	820 797
Shanxi	357	97 234	4 277 447	160 340
Inner Mongolia	1 057	180 900	6 288 681	280 676
Liaoning	3 647	536 746	60 683 452	1 024 660
Jilin	721	141 981	10 433 720	176 407
Heilongjiang	614	79 081	12 947 642	183 144
Shanghai	1 972	449 321	23 967 678	649 068
Jiangsu	15 020	2 560 258	160 596 063	4 960 995
Zhejiang	8 952	1 684 740	197 402 732	2 954 261
Anhui	1 741	282 123	8 302 285	
Fujian	19 617	1 625 874	66 220 501	1 754 865
Jiangxi	1 082	278 324	10 889 747	376 093
Shandong	12 824	3 744 898	199 206 880	4 803 705
Henan	2 874	448 604	21 484 818	288 429
Hubei	1 979	415 366	24 596 069	688 021
Hunan	2 718	611 829	26 922 250	477 200
Guangdong	7 133	2 212 161	71 419 529	1 665 179
Guangxi	964	200 108	8 618 357	245 717
Hainan	49	12 620	335 536	11 257
Chongqing	667	110 232	4 092 467	140 147
Sichuan	3 374	516 170	40 215 351	935 727
Guizhou				
Yunnan	637	107 742	4 557 349	169 704
Tibet				
Shaanxi	906	139 022	8 723 577	37 927
Gansu	177	25 966	850 458	21 276
Qinghai	16	3 854	169 459	8 481
Ningxia	300	45 838	2 228 915	55 237
Xinjiang	365	41 232	3 682 080	94 972

LAND RECLAMATION SYSTEM

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Basic situation				
1. Independent accounting enterprises	5 072	5 261	-189	-3.59
(1) Farm	1 785	1 807	-22	-1.22
(2) Industrial enterprise	1 218	1 290	-72	-5.58
(3) Construction enterprise	523	537	-14	-2.61
(4) Transport enterprise	234	290	-56	-19.31
(5) Commercial enterprise	1 312	1 337	-25	-1.87
2. Total population (10 000 persons)	1 352.48	1 332.31	20.17	1.51
3. Number of workers (10 000 persons)	329.32	330.75	-1.43	-0.43
Number of on-the-job workers	297.41	295.51	1.90	0.64
4. Area of cultivated land (1 000 hectares)	6 116.33	5 989.27	127.06	2.12
5. Afforestation in the year (1 000 hectares)	66.42	88.25	-21.83	-24.74
6. Area for rubber trees (1 000 hectares)	462.44	469.40	-6.96	-1.48
7. GDP (100 million yuan)	4 212.47	3 382.67	829.80	13.50
(1) Added value of primary industry	1 394.97	1 171.30	223.67	9.80
(2) Added value of secondary industry	1 748.63	1 341.69	406.94	17.90
(3) Added value of tertiary industry	1 068.87	869.68	199.19	12.50
8. Total output value of agriculture and industry (100 million yuan)	8 291.60	6 535.24	1 756.36	15.50
(1) Output value of agriculture	2 803.86	2 342.34	461.52	11.20
(2) Output value of industry	5 487.74	4 192.90	1 294.84	20.10
9. Per capita GDP (yuan)	31 691	25 669	6 022	12.60
10. Total payroll (100 million yuan)	654.89	546.06	107.83	19.75
11. Average wage per capita(yuan)	19 856	16 510	3 346	14.30
Average wage per capita of on-the-job workers	21 449	17 900	3 549	14.60
12. Per capita net income (yuan)	9 344	8 232	1 112	9.20

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
13. Total fixed assets investment (100 million yuan)	2 441.26	1 811.22	630.04	34.79
Sown area and output of major farm crops				
1. Total sown area of farm crops (1 000 hectares)	6 414.64	6 310.42	104.22	1.65
2. Sown area of grain crops(1 000 hectares)	4 613.53	4 557.64	55.89	1.23
Total output (10 000 tons)	3 198.65	2 953.29	245.36	8.31
3. Sown area of cotton (1 000 hectares)	719.32	665.37	53.95	8.11
Total output (10 000 tons)	163.80	143.93	19.87	13.81
4. Sown area of oil-bearing crops (1 000 hectares)	377.47	375.36	2.11	0.56
Total output (10 000 tons)	82.74	80.34	2.40	2.99
5. Sown area of sugar crops (1 000 hectares)	112.55	103.89	8.66	8.34
Total output (10 000 tons)	818.54	766.86	51.68	6.74
6. Total output of dry rubber (10 000 tons)	32.09	32.78	-0.69	-2.10
7. Total output of sisal hemp (fibre) (10 000 tons)	3.36	3.21	0.15	4.67
8. Total output of fruits (10 000 tons)	337.19	323.40	13.79	4.26
9. Total output of tea (10 000 tons)	4.54	4.63	-0.09	-1.94
Number of livestock and output of animal products and aquatic products				
1. Number of pigs in the year (10 000 head)	1 216.57	1134.18	82.39	7.26
2. Number of large animals in the year (10 000 head)	340.82	319.22	21.60	6.77
Dairy cow of fine breeds and improved breeds	153.68	143.15	10.53	7.36
3. Number of sheep and goats in the year (10 000 head)	1319.16	1298.74	20.42	1.57
4. Total output of meat (10 000 tons)	278.91	256.43	22.48	8.77
5. Total output of milk (10 000 tons)	405.94	366.09	39.85	10.89

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
6. Total output of wool (10 000 tons)	2.77	2.72	0.05	1.84
7. Total output of poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	44.04	39.71	4.33	10.90
8. Total output of pilose antler (ton)	84.29	77.45	6.84	8.83
9. Total output of honey (ton)	7 264.00	8 481.00	-1,217.00	-14.35
10. Total output of aquatic products (10 000 tons)	126.74	115.17	11.57	10.05
Major agricultural machinery, electricity and chemical fertilizer used				
1. Total power of agricultural machinery (10 000 kW)	2 283.85	2 126.49	157.36	7.40
2. Large and medium-sized farm tractors (10 000 sets)	16.17	14.60	1.57	10.75
(10 000 kW)	651.83	594.67	57.16	9.61
3. Small and walking tractors for farm use (10 000 sets)	34.70	32.97	1.73	5.25
(10 000 kW)	388.40	388.03	0.37	0.10
4. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 sets)	26.18	24.84	1.34	5.39
(10 000 kW)	370.28	359.88	10.40	2.89
5. Combine harvesters (10 000 sets)	3.98	3.92	0.06	1.53
(10 000 kW)	294.13	269.93	24.20	8.97
6. Electricity consumed on farms (100 million kWh)	119.03	174.12	-55.09	-31.64
7. Chemical fertilizer for farm use (10 000 tons)	241.16	227.81	13.35	5.86
Output of major industrial products				
1. Raw coal (10 000 tons)	3 382.88	2 901.05	481.83	16.61
2. Compound feed (10 000 tons)	584.63	483.13	101.50	21.01
3. Edible vegetable oil (10 000 tons)	227.61	193.08	34.53	17.88
4. Machine-made suger (10 000 tons)	206.99	205.79	1.20	0.58
5. Dairy products (10 000 tons)	267.81	283.99	-16.18	-5.70
6. Sterilized liquid milk (10 000 tons)	235.30	247.60	-12.30	-4.97
7. Soft drinks(10 000 tons)	156.83	144.42	12.41	8.59
Wine(10 000 tons)	5.95	7.51	-1.56	-20.77
8. Yarn (10 000 tons)	52.82	51.16	1.66	3.24

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
9. Cloth (100 million meters)	6.95	6.48	0.47	7.25
10. Machine-made paper and paperboard (10 000 tons)	55.48	61.72	-6.24	-10.11
11. Cement (10 000 tons)	2 747.09	2 245.07	502.02	22.36
12. Bricks (100 million)	126.56	94.02	32.54	34.61
13. Generated electricity (100 million kWh)	225.95	156.63	69.32	44.26
Commodity grain (10 000 tons)	2 820.93	2 605.24	215.69	8.28
Commodity rate of grain (%)	88.19	88.21	-0.02	-0.02
Total value of export commodities (100 million yuan)	656.91	541.50	115.41	21.31
Total value of trade and catering (100 million yuan)	3 261.26	2 490.73	770.53	30.94
Business income of service industry (100 million yuan)	152.53	127.18	25.35	19.93

Non-State-Owned Economy of National Land Reclamation System

Item	Total	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
1. Number of non-state-owned economic(units)	677 806	305 012	38 693	334 101
(1) Collective-owned economic(units)	3 137	2 122	314	701
(2) Individual economic(units)	608 575	277 607	25 418	305 550
(3) Private economic(units)	60 445	20 457	12 656	27 332
(4) Economic units with funds from Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions and Taiwan Province(units)	361	42	296	23
2. Employment in the year (10 000 persons)	24.596	84.95	84.65	76.36
3. Wage of employees (100 million yuan)	493.24	138.46	201.04	153.74
4. Annual per capita wage of employees (yuan)	20 054	16 299	23 750	20 134
5. GDP (100 million yuan)	1 934.28	345.82	1 045.06	543.40
6. Total assets (100 million yuan)	3 340.19	261.40	2 221.06	857.73
7. Original value of fixed assets (100 million yuan)	2 072.57	229.36	1 380.94	462.27
8. Tax payable (100 million yuan)	125.29	1.42	92.13	31.74
9. Total profit (100 million yuan)	314.86	63.91	167.40	83.55

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total power (10 000 kW)	97 734.66	92 780.48	4 954.18	5.34
1. Diesel engines	78 536.31	74 597.13	3 939.18	5.28
2. Gasoline engines	2 872.37	2 596.62	275.75	10.62
3. Electric motors	16 259.41	15 518.77	740.64	4.77
4. Other machinery	66.57	67.95	-1.38	-2.03
Tractor and supporting machinery				
1. Tractors (10 000 units)	2 255.87	2 177.96	77.91	3.58
(10 000 kW)	30 305.78	28 445.38	1 860.40	6.54
(1) Large and medium-sized tractors (10 000 units)	440.64	392.17	48.47	12.36
(10 000 kW)	12 850.15	11 166.99	1 683.16	15.07
(2) Small tractors (10 000 units)	1 815.22	1 785.79	29.43	1.64
(10 000 kW)	17 420.97	17 278.39	142.58	0.83
2. Tracor supporting machinery (10 000 units)	3 760.96	3 605.41	155.55	4.31
(1) Large and medium tractor supporting machinery	698.95	612.86	86.09	14.05
(2) Small tractor supporting machinery	3 062.01	2 992.55	69.46	2.32
Land tilling, leveling and planting machines				
1. Tilling and leveling machines (10 000 units)	528.90	420.78	108.12	25.70
2. Tractor-trailed plough (10 000 units)	1 304.43	1 287.60	16.83	1.31
3. Tractor-trailed rake (10 000 units)	755.09	752.49	2.60	0.35
4. Motorized tilling vessels (10 000 sets)	15.47	14.42	1.05	7.31
5. Sowing machine (10 000 units)	553.79	538.14	15.65	2.91
(1) Precision and semi-precision sowing machines	334.57	329.28	5.29	1.61
(2) Till-free sowing machine	71.79	73.21	-1.42	-1.94
6. Motorized rice transplanter (10 000 units)	42.70	33.30	9.40	28.22
7. Motorized rice shallow transplanter (10 000 units)	0.91	0.86	0.05	6.23
8. Specialized rice direct sowing machine (10 000 units)	2.99	2.53	0.46	18.20
9. Chemical fertilizer deep application machine (10 000 units)	74.02	70.64	3.38	4.79
10. Tractor-drawn plastic film spreader (10 000 units)	44.82	40.98	3.84	9.38

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

(Continued)

Item	2011	2010	Changes of 2011 over 2010	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Irrigation and drainage machinery				
1. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 units)	2 284.06	2 159.25	124.81	5.78
(10 000 kW)	14 486.49	14 026.31	460.18	3.28
2. Water pumps for farm use (10 000 units)	2 173.79	2 108.78	65.01	3.08
3. Water-saving irrgation machinery (10 000 sets)	168.48	154.15	14.33	9.29
Plant protection machinery				
Motor-driven sprayers and dusters (10 000 units)	518.08	461.44	56.64	12.27
Harvesting machinery				
1. Combine harvesters (10 000 units)	111.37	99.21	12.16	12.26
2. Motor-driven swathers (10 000 units)	49.43	49.85	-0.42	-0.83
3. Other harvesting machinery (10 000 units)	112.50	101.29	11.21	11.06
Threshing and drying machinery (10 000 units)				
1. Motor-driven thresher	1 001.87	1 016.80	-14.93	-1.47
2. Grain drier	4.21	3.76	0.45	11.84
Facility agricultural equipment				
1. Factory rice seedling cultivation equipment (10 000 sets)	0.79	0.55	0.24	43.64
2. Hothouse (10 000 m^2)	1 266 255.91	1 133 995.59	132 260.32	11.66
Farm and sideline products processing machinery				
1. Farm and sideline products processing power machinery (10 000 units)	1 421.70	1 364.28	57.42	4.21
(10 000 kW)	8 692.17	8 463.48	228.69	2.70
2. Farm and sideline products processing operational machinery (10 000 units)	1 286.64	1 231.17	55.47	4.51
Forestry machinery (10 000 units)	21.15	17.36	3.79	21.81
Animal husbandry machinery (10 000 units)	637.70	607.81	29.89	4.92
Fishery machinery (10 000 units)	301.56	247.56	54.00	21.81
Transport machinery				
Farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 381.54	1 361.40	20.14	1.48
Three-wheeled farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 087.62	1 087.09	0.53	0.05

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

Region	Total power	Tractor and supporting machinery					
		Large and medium-sized tractors	Capacity	Small tractor	Capacity	Large and medium tractor towing farm machinery	Small tractor towing farm machinery
	(10 000 kW)	(10 000 units)	(10 000 kW)	(10 000 units)	(10 000 kW)	(10 000 units)	(10 000 units)
National total	97 734.66	440.65	12 850.15	1 815.22	17 455.63	698.95	3 062.01
Beijing	265.20	0.89	36.74	1.17	12.95	1.46	0.84
Tianjin	583.87	1.43	58.47	2.78	29.10	2.06	3.82
Hebei	10 349.19	19.34	807.34	149.55	1 620.46	37.96	199.38
Shanxi	2 927.30	8.89	308.95	31.61	298.28	18.47	43.35
Inner Mongolia	3 172.70	54.77	1 179.32	47.91	580.11	87.00	89.85
Liaoning	2 399.89	17.42	463.08	28.26	287.52	22.37	44.51
Jilin	2 355.04	35.07	819.90	63.77	613.71	68.09	182.83
Heilongjiang	4 097.84	73.21	1 897.11	68.83	745.73	94.66	122.94
Shanghai	105.68	0.61	25.43	0.52	4.85	1.58	0.45
Jiangsu	4 106.11	10.68	434.04	123.41	1 126.48	19.17	173.59
Zhejiang	2 461.25	0.96	37.29	16.81	150.53	1.38	18.56
Anhui	5 657.08	14.53	566.19	238.06	1 902.27	27.70	537.47
Fujian	1 250.81	0.29	12.14	11.18	111.00	0.31	12.34
Jiangxi	4 200.03	1.80	58.53	49.88	521.65	2.35	33.12
Shandong	12 098.25	45.43	1 580.36	201.79	1 666.54	94.51	316.97
Henan	10 515.79	31.07	1 129.08	355.76	3 721.70	73.20	673.46
Hubei	3 571.23	13.08	439.00	106.48	745.72	24.01	211.97
Hunan	4 935.59	8.90	257.82	21.50	225.88	3.25	10.52
Guangdong	2 414.82	1.96	79.33	34.59	292.00	2.75	38.40
Guangxi	3 033.15	2.69	115.88	39.72	355.37	3.91	52.42
Hainan	444.33	3.46	82.09	4.96	48.80	1.36	4.23
Chongqing	1 140.30	0.36	11.46	0.77	9.20	0.29	0.26
Sichuan	3 426.10	10.75	246.51	12.47	147.99	3.90	12.29
Guizhou	1 851.40	3.12	72.93	6.64	80.60	1.38	2.61
Yunnan	2 628.39	24.33	543.39	35.52	368.71	3.86	30.51
Tibet	427.90	3.65	77.87	13.37	160.39	2.10	7.92
Shaanxi	2 182.85	8.91	298.76	17.97	200.84	14.97	26.58
Gansu	2 136.48	9.29	237.64	49.07	531.22	26.24	99.70
Qinghai	430.69	0.91	23.86	27.59	265.32	0.58	24.37
Ningxia	768.73	3.21	85.21	18.40	196.10	6.14	23.35
Xinjiang	1 796.69	29.66	864.42	34.90	434.62	51.94	63.40

The data of Xinjiang includes that of Xinjiang Production and Construction Crops(similary hereinafter) .

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Land tilling, leveling and planting machines (10 000 units)					Irrigation and drainage machinery
	Tilling and leveling machines	Tractor-trailed plough	Tractor-trailed rake	Rototiller	Sowing machine	Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 units)
National total	528.90	1 304.43	755.09	502.26	553.79	2 284.06
Beijing	1.59	0.34	0.14	0.54	0.89	4.27
Tianjin	1.43	0.73	0.16	2.20	1.85	10.81
Hebei	1.77	62.55	8.49	24.85	52.35	258.95
Shanxi	1.83	21.27	4.84	10.15	11.31	16.35
Inner Mongolia	1.39	56.95	12.85	5.43	54.13	37.20
Liaoning	4.37	8.91	2.85	6.94	17.68	107.51
Jilin	0.53	60.65	23.05	18.39	42.42	46.83
Heilongjiang	4.24	41.23	12.01	16.96	55.57	36.50
Shanghai		0.51	0.32	0.68	0.06	1.34
Jiangsu	0.82	25.35	3.18	90.94	24.61	58.94
Zhejiang	2.75	2.98	2.17	12.52	0.04	100.56
Anhui	4.27	211.77	172.37	59.05	40.99	156.47
Fujian	7.46	1.34	0.54	9.38		15.86
Jiangxi	37.17	9.25	8.62	30.61	0.02	122.01
Shandong	8.76	145.09	77.76	32.68	66.28	352.86
Henan	0.85	319.57	215.63	20.23	126.54	163.63
Hubei	29.97	91.99	67.08	53.14	4.08	88.41
Hunan	144.78	86.31	72.47	11.41	0.06	227.16
Guangdong	17.69	7.71	6.26	15.61	…	79.34
Guangxi	69.87	18.13	16.45	14.34		85.89
Hainan	7.47	2.10	1.44	1.36		20.93
Chongqing	36.23	0.04	0.03	0.45	0.05	92.40
Sichuan	63.98	7.24	2.30	14.37	2.00	64.29
Guizhou	25.65	2.17	1.65	3.00	0.02	40.59
Yunnan	30.32	13.65	8.49	14.51	0.09	30.74
Tibet	0.49	4.12	1.21	0.19	2.11	0.42
Shaanxi	7.45	13.56	0.38	11.50	11.26	36.53
Gansu	12.32	36.00	19.00	9.00	12.50	15.80
Qinghai	0.62	12.93	1.49	6.83	4.71	0.39
Ningxia	1.50	16.20	3.81	1.62	8.45	3.10
Xinjiang	1.33	23.80	8.04	3.38	13.72	7.97

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Irrigation and drainage machinery		Plant protection machinery	Harvesting machinery
	Water pumps for farm use (10 000 units)	Water-saving irrigation machinery (10 000 sets)	Motor-driven sprayer and duster (10 000 units)	Combine harvester (10 000 units)
National total	2 173.79	518.08	20.37	49.43
Beijing	3.85	2.02		
Tianjin	8.97	0.95		0.04
Hebei	172.22	49.10		3.46
Shanxi	14.69	3.91		0.97
Inner Mongolia	37.64	5.38		3.23
Liaoning	129.71	9.46		0.40
Jilin	47.80	1.16		0.44
Heilongjiang	45.02	10.00		1.62
Shanghai	1.33	2.25		
Jiangsu	63.49	61.92	0.54	0.36
Zhejiang	93.71	21.18	3.29	0.01
Anhui	174.20	36.86	3.50	9.79
Fujian	15.84	28.42	5.01	0.03
Jiangxi	79.74	18.56	0.31	0.07
Shandong	295.16	47.43	0.22	6.77
Henan	223.79	26.36	0.81	7.76
Hubei	89.48	48.73	3.10	1.73
Hunan	220.86	32.29	0.33	0.15
Guangdong	74.99	21.84	0.27	0.11
Guangxi	84.00	10.63	0.24	5.01
Hainan	17.94	6.48	0.02	0.41
Chongqing	95.40	5.82	0.25	0.39
Sichuan	64.13	26.00	1.50	0.71
Guizhou	40.59	3.40	0.16	0.15
Yunnan	25.62	8.06	0.51	0.18
Tibet	0.44	0.11		1.04
Shaanxi	31.36	17.26	0.23	0.31
Gansu	10.66	4.01	0.08	1.78
Qinghai	0.56	0.24		0.20
Ningxia	3.69	0.35		0.15
Xinjiang	6.91	7.91		2.14

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Harvesting machinery	Threshing and drying machinery (10 000 units)		Facility agricultural equipment
	Motor-driven swather (10 000 units)	Motor-driven thresher	Grain drier	Hothouse (10 000 m^2)
National total	112.50	168.48	4.21	1 266 255.91
Beijing	0.26	1.11	0.01	19 038.21
Tianjin	0.42	0.27		28 217.44
Hebei	12.24	4.50	0.01	190 747.98
Shanxi	3.00	1.00	0.02	40 538.32
Inner Mongolia	11.13	6.08	0.03	42 620.02
Liaoning	2.92	11.60	0.05	198 658.34
Jilin	1.18	3.04	0.09	15 340.63
Heilongjiang	8.86	3.33	0.11	19 083.31
Shanghai		0.73	0.03	5 824.31
Jiangsu	0.03	3.83	0.24	115 303.87
Zhejiang	10.80	2.70	0.21	40 816.90
Anhui	1.10	19.72	0.22	12 308.40
Fujian	2.60	1.34	0.02	4 070.66
Jiangxi	2.38	10.28	0.08	6 535.08
Shandong	0.61	49.45	0.05	258 211.60
Henan	15.84	17.98	0.06	48 537.07
Hubei	17.46		0.16	22 323.72
Hunan	3.37	2.88	0.12	4 241.47
Guangdong	0.98	0.66	0.02	7 965.02
Guangxi	0.98	11.88	0.07	299.75
Hainan	0.92	3.67		24 353.86
Chongqing	0.48	0.34	0.25	3 200.00
Sichuan	1.22	0.11	0.02	25 282.76
Guizhou	1.20	2.08	0.56	221.50
Yunnan	0.04	0.92	…	21 846.27
Tibet	0.43	1.01		763.80
Shaanxi	3.05	1.78	0.12	26 895.59
Gansu	2.39	1.00	0.15	29 809.53
Qinghai	0.24	0.20	1.10	1 391.67
Ningxia	0.61	0.53	0.16	14 868.19
Xinjiang	5.75	4.46	0.23	36 940.65

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Farm and sideline products processing machinery			Forestry machinery		Animal husbandry machinery	
	Farm and sideline products processing power machinery (10 000 units)	Capacity (10 000 kW)	Farm and sideline products processing operational machinery (10 000 units)	(10 000 units)	Capacity (10 000 kW)	(10 000 units)	Capacity (10 000 kW)
National total	1 421.70	8 692.17	1 286.64	21.15	100.33	637.70	1 959.60
Beijing	0.70	6.53	0.70	0.46	1.47	1.01	6.15
Tianjin	2.38	8.80	0.71	0.02	0.53	0.64	5.46
Hebei	99.28	890.40	48.84	0.20	2.77	12.09	74.71
Shanxi	22.89	185.68	17.52	0.28	1.13	7.68	34.13
Inner Mongolia	10.34	91.30	6.93	0.22	1.68	23.04	133.34
Liaoning	20.83	129.85	15.11	0.65	2.89	18.67	74.34
Jilin	15.26	143.96	12.97	0.04	0.63	11.57	79.91
Heilongjiang	13.27	140.25	6.04	0.21	2.53	21.13	42.24
Shanghai	0.39	3.42	0.36	0.08	0.14	0.20	2.25
Jiangsu	25.18	241.30	23.06	0.67	4.90	10.94	69.33
Zhejiang	20.32	138.03	52.78	2.07	5.87	5.71	23.46
Anhui	47.20	338.21	49.97	2.24	5.10	7.24	39.21
Fujian	61.63	208.34	62.13	1.45	8.28	3.43	25.80
Jiangxi	62.09	635.13	45.75	1.32	14.54	7.47	60.85
Shandong	101.69	892.88	49.12	0.92	6.30	18.34	102.10
Henan	81.63	582.91	52.14	0.24	1.97	22.22	70.60
Hubei	88.34	446.97	99.52	1.32	5.28	37.62	81.48
Hunan	129.46	692.66	125.87	0.95	6.17	24.67	98.64
Guangdong	28.22	232.02	23.93	1.39	9.77	10.52	73.73
Guangxi	86.96	452.85	79.98	0.41	1.22	34.74	69.51
Hainan	2.43	27.35	2.40	0.05	1.47	0.62	6.00
Chongqing	94.87	325.93	104.64	0.61	1.80	49.48	65.99
Sichuan	139.30	589.16	169.26	0.39	1.72	60.03	125.83
Guizhou	110.84	473.17	112.17	0.40	3.10	37.93	118.35
Yunnan	79.99	402.08	78.19	0.09	0.82	134.85	196.11
Tibet	1.27	5.09	1.27			1.11	1.88
Shaanxi	38.94	190.65	23.41	0.61	3.23	31.86	114.74
Gansu	27.00	121.31	14.32	0.01	0.02	18.70	83.01
Qinghai	1.40	14.06	2.66			1.78	7.60
Ningxia	2.47	25.66	1.99	2.08	4.01	14.00	58.10
Xinjiang	5.11	56.22	2.90	1.77	0.99	8.41	14.76

Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Fishery machinery		Transport machinery
		Capacity	Farm transport vehicle
	(10 000 units)	(10 000 kW)	(10 000 units)
National total	301.56	1 663.69	1 381.54
Beijing	1.35	4.15	5.89
Tianjin	5.29	11.10	13.11
Hebei	4.35	57.74	268.51
Shanxi	0.10	0.30	97.95
Inner Mongolia	0.15	0.87	40.38
Liaoning	6.18	17.07	49.19
Jilin	0.57	1.60	15.47
Heilongjiang	0.38	1.27	16.21
Shanghai	2.44	24.42	
Jiangsu	53.01	129.66	24.37
Zhejiang	20.69	449.53	8.76
Anhui	5.33	23.96	66.46
Fujian	14.73	229.46	4.43
Jiangxi	8.25	35.90	22.54
Shandong	11.99	235.21	289.88
Henan	2.99	10.29	219.62
Hubei	30.64	59.42	22.20
Hunan	11.32	40.28	21.88
Guangdong	87.38	255.62	9.97
Guangxi	6.17	9.35	4.75
Hainan	6.45	18.78	2.54
Chongqing	5.54	11.65	3.76
Sichuan	12.92	22.15	11.78
Guizhou	0.07	0.18	12.40
Yunnan	1.26	6.78	10.15
Tibet			1.88
Shaanxi	0.81	2.89	51.65
Gansu	0.08	0.68	60.57
Qinghai			2.86
Ningxia	0.58	1.09	18.07
Xinjiang	0.54	2.29	4.32

WATER CONSERVANCY

Irrigated Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total irrigated area	Effective irrigated area	Wooded land	Orchard	Pasture land	Others	Actual effective irrigated area	Area of stable-yielding land despite drought or waterlogging
National total	67 742.9	61 681.6	1 899.2	2 178.2	1 264.7	719.2	53 982.2	43 383.4
Beijing	331.5	209.3	37.1	75.6	1.7	7.7	190.8	187.9
Tianjin	373.6	338.0	12.4	16.8		6.3	288.2	224.9
Hebei	5 011.0	4 596.6	111.8	285.2	10.6	6.8	4 197.5	3 659.8
Shanxi	1 351.5	1 319.9	17.1	13.8	0.2	0.6	1 212.1	750.0
Inner Mongolia	3 843.7	3 072.4	189.0	10.2	562.9	9.2	2 378.3	1 542.5
Liaoning	1 758.0	1 588.4	8.7	92.2	1.9	66.9	1 233.6	1 042.3
Jilin	1 831.7	1 807.5	4.2	1.2	6.6	12.2	1 281.2	1 116.2
Heilongjiang	4 341.7	4 332.7	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.2	3 751.3	2 337.4
Shanghai	317.8	199.6	97.3	20.9			199.6	190.4
Jiangsu	4 060.6	3 817.9	143.3	67.6	5.4	26.5	3 501.3	3 048.3
Zhejiang	1 565.9	1 456.8	21.9	64.0	1.1	22.1	1 407.8	1 098.3
Anhui	3 581.9	3 547.7	10.2	22.0		2.0	3 168.0	2 643.6
Fujian	1 015.0	967.5	9.4	23.8	0.8	13.6	890.1	670.9
Jiangxi	1 936.2	1 867.7	14.1	37.5		17.0	1 822.3	1 508.3
Shandong	5 564.3	4 986.9	161.6	346.1	10.6	59.1	4 327.8	3 645.8
Henan	5 245.7	5 150.4	34.9	50.8	0.1	9.5	4 694.0	4 099.9
Hubei	2 615.3	2 455.7	27.8	45.1	5.0	81.7	2 209.3	1 791.2
Hunan	2 849.8	2 762.4	31.1	37.4	0.4	18.5	2 581.0	2 265.5
Guangdong	2 287.6	1 873.2	60.6	115.5		238.3	1 695.4	1 410.7
Guangxi	1 555.0	1 529.2	4.8	15.4	2.3	3.2	1 217.2	1 167.6
Hainan	253.7	247.5	1.5	3.9		0.7	189.5	147.1
Chongqing	692.9	692.9					459.6	349.6
Sichuan	2 666.7	2 600.8	12.6	24.4	25.6	3.6	2 120.5	1 772.9
Guizhou	1 206.4	1 201.2		0.3		5.0	747.9	659.3
Yunnan	1 713.6	1 634.2	19.4	44.9	5.8	9.3	1 358.4	935.4
Tibet	419.4	245.3	32.5	2.2	136.6	2.7	245.3	9.2
Shaanxi	1 414.3	1 274.3	8.8	114.2	3.4	13.6	1 061.9	812.8
Gansu	1 450.1	1 291.8	112.0	23.1	23.2		1 077.1	1 002.8
Qinghai	373.0	251.7	19.9	0.9	100.6		205.6	151.5
Ningxia	550.3	477.6	21.8	27.0	9.4	14.6	451.4	398.8
Xinjiang	5 564.8	3 884.6	671.3	592.9	348.4	67.6	3 818.3	2 742.5

Irrigated Area by Regions

(Continued)

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Mechanical and electrical irrigated and drainage area	Mechanical and electrical lifting irrigated area	Pump well	Permanent pump station	Mobile pump	Drainage area
National total	41 464.7	37 079.3	18 250.0	11 404.5	3 322.1	4 385.4
Beijing	214.2	211.5	135.2	10.3	0.7	2.7
Tianjin	378.6	333.2	114.6	146.2	65.9	45.4
Hebei	4 502.6	4 313.3	3 852.5	150.8	111.5	189.3
Shanxi	1 011.8	1 011.8	636.4	366.6	5.9	
Inner Mongolia	3 097.1	2 300.0	1 605.0	207.6	2.6	797.1
Liaoning	1 387.6	1 097.0	550.4	334.7	15.3	290.6
Jilin	1 597.6	1 392.3	836.0	231.5	25.9	205.3
Heilongjiang	4 430.1	3 685.9	2 128.3	322.9	77.7	744.2
Shanghai	197.6	197.6		191.4	3.6	
Jiangsu	3 390.5	2 994.0	103.6	2 298.4	532.5	396.4
Zhejiang	1 055.1	982.9	55.5	796.5	67.4	72.2
Anhui	3 035.4	2 525.6	465.7	1 457.3	516.2	509.9
Fujian	162.3	131.4	41.8	60.8	17.4	30.9
Jiangxi	573.3	405.5	14.7	310.6	72.7	167.7
Shandong	4 558.1	4 513.9	2 406.8	805.3	1 144.4	44.2
Henan	4 079.0	4 067.3	3 543.0	262.4	133.5	11.7
Hubei	1 402.6	1 111.7	141.1	785.9	175.3	290.8
Hunan	1 187.8	1 017.6	9.5	804.2	194.2	170.2
Guangdong	622.2	282.3	25.8	204.1	47.1	339.9
Guangxi	274.3	266.4	12.6	219.8	29.1	8.0
Hainan	17.1	15.1	3.2	10.9	1.0	1.9
Chongqing	183.6	183.1	0.3	172.9	9.2	0.5
Sichuan	283.3	250.4	4.5	227.3	18.4	32.9
Guizhou	80.1	77.1	3.0	69.0	4.8	3.1
Yunnan	183.6	173.7	24.9	134.0	6.0	9.9
Tibet	4.9	4.9	2.7	2.2		
Shaanxi	826.7	823.1	431.8	348.0	32.1	3.6
Gansu	472.0	472.0	193.0	269.7	2.9	
Qinghai	32.6	32.4	3.0	25.2	2.3	0.2
Ningxia	173.1	165.2	36.6	114.8	3.2	8.0
Xinjiang	2 049.9	2 040.9	868.6	63.2	3.4	8.9

Water-Saving Irrigation Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total area	Sprinkling and dripping irrigation	Micro-irrigation	Low-pressure tube irrigation	Canal seepage control	Others
National total	29 179.5	3 181.8	2 613.9	7 130.4	12 175.0	4 078.3
Beijing	285.8	79.1	20.7	152.5	32.8	0.7
Tianjin	275.3	6.0	3.1	169.4	96.7	0.2
Hebei	2 829.8	242.8	36.2	2 112.5	259.5	178.8
Shanxi	860.2	134.6	27.6	489.9	207.6	0.5
Inner Mongolia	2 513.5	553.2	77.2	1 125.1	755.9	2.2
Liaoning	588.1	166.5	84.1	138.7	176.3	22.6
Jilin	330.7	249.4	42.9	3.0	25.7	9.8
Heilongjiang	2 977.1	994.8	162.4	10.7	133.2	1 676.0
Shanghai	149.0	2.4	0.2	80.3	66.1	
Jiangsu	1 733.3	24.0	8.1	69.8	1 214.7	416.8
Zhejiang	1 055.4	39.7	30.4	73.2	801.6	110.6
Anhui	842.7	90.8	7.7	69.6	528.6	146.1
Fujian	547.7	31.7	8.1	54.5	432.8	20.6
Jiangxi	339.8	7.6	2.4	3.3	195.8	130.8
Shandong	2 395.7	150.7	62.8	1 214.9	623.1	344.1
Henan	1 615.3	113.7	9.8	708.7	551.5	231.6
Hubei	440.9	15.4	8.4	28.1	360.4	28.6
Hunan	334.7	22.2	1.7	8.3	270.5	32.0
Guangdong	211.6	9.9	2.0	8.1	188.6	3.1
Guangxi	727.2	6.2	0.7	7.5	465.6	247.2
Hainan	126.2	1.4	1.0	12.3	71.5	40.1
Chongqing	163.5	6.5	0.5	24.2	124.1	8.3
Sichuan	1 317.2	38.4	9.8	57.7	1 157.8	53.5
Guizhou	396.0	4.0	7.6	24.5	291.2	68.7
Yunnan	588.0	9.2	2.3	54.6	462.0	60.0
Tibet	54.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	51.5	0.5
Shaanxi	861.3	51.9	19.4	213.6	505.8	70.6
Gansu	894.7	46.7	47.9	109.0	605.9	85.2
Qinghai	92.9	1.8			87.1	4.1
Ningxia	387.0	8.4	17.8	21.4	301.1	38.2
Xinjiang	3 245.1	72.8	1 910.9	83.9	1 130.2	47.3

Reservoirs Completed by Regions

(10 000 m^3)

Region	Total	Capacity	Large reservoir	Capacity	Medium-sized reservoir	Capacity	Small reservoir	Capacity
National total	88 605	72 005 021	567	56 015 310	3 346	9 540 301	84 692	6 449 410
Beijing	82	938 716	4	880 000	17	50 388	61	8 328
Tianjin	28	264 516	3	223 900	11	35 135	14	5 481
Hebei	1 077	1 611 222	22	1 387 295	42	144 073	1 013	79 854
Shanxi	752	677 952	10	372 503	67	207 911	675	97 539
Inner Mongolia	502	1 738 053	14	1 357 230	83	305 331	405	75 492
Liaoning	922	3 582 942	33	3 268 147	74	211 879	815	102 915
Jilin	1 646	3 202 477	17	2 803 461	98	264 347	1 531	134 670
Heilongjiang	922	1 786 434	26	1 295 284	97	324 802	799	166 348
Shanghai								
Jiangsu	907	1 890 762	8	1 672 671	42	119 266	857	98 825
Zhejiang	4 243	3 989 228	31	3 270 352	154	445 012	4 058	273 864
Anhui	4 927	2 855 931	14	2 260 193	105	321 092	4 808	274 646
Fujian	3 355	1 889 711	21	1 191 060	170	450 542	3 164	248 109
Jiangxi	9 824	2 941 128	26	1 741 558	240	568 190	9 558	631 380
Shandong	6 291	2 274 374	37	1 293 994	214	617 825	6 040	362 555
Henan	2 478	4 030 608	23	3 521 310	108	307 303	2 347	201 995
Hubei	5 866	9 990 003	64	8 780 211	258	749 206	5 544	460 586
Hunan	12 251	4 300 615	31	2 925 312	295	744 173	11 925	631 130
Guangdong	7 475	4 303 749	34	2 832 578	308	866 643	7 133	604 528
Guangxi	4 349	3 783 933	38	2 799 688	186	539 332	4 125	444 913
Hainan	996	1 000 175	7	673 458	72	219 048	917	107 669
Chongqing	2 852	790 742	10	428 297	73	190 472	2 769	171 973
Sichuan	6 759	2 150 636	12	1 479 260	109	288 124	6 638	383 252
Guizhou	2 087	3 585 800	17	3 244 322	65	184 728	2 005	156 750
Yunnan	5 593	1 348 316	12	505 425	199	489 566	5 382	353 325
Tibet	75	128 666	3	108 600	6	15 437	66	4 629
Shaanxi	1 041	770 063	9	434 860	58	229 141	974	106 062
Gansu	318	1 032 069	8	839 280	38	141 967	272	50 822
Qinghai	157	3 419 393	7	3 380 600	10	20 594	140	18 199
Ningxia	254	282 780	1	73 500	31	115 710	222	93 569
Xinjiang	576	1 444 027	25	970 961	116	373 064	435	100 002

Area of Water and Soil Erosion Control by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Area of erosion control		Area of erosion control in the year	
		Small watershed management	Newly added	Decreased
National total	109 663.8	41 425.4	4 008.3	1 305.5
Beijing	579.8	579.8	37.0	
Tianjin	51.6	33.4	5.2	0.1
Hebei	6 351.5	3 211.3	147.7	86.5
Shanxi	5 560.6	756.8	256.0	47.9
Inner Mongolia	11 219.3	3 454.8	445.3	123.5
Liaoning	6 486.5	3 219.6	181.8	29.0
Jilin	3 639.2	483.0	52.6	
Heilongjiang	4 838.8	1 631.3	168.1	19.8
Shanghai				
Jiangsu	1 110.2	269.6	73.0	15.0
Zhejiang	2 457.6	525.3	46.6	20.6
Anhui	2 180.3	952.9	45.1	0.8
Fujian	1 493.1	813.5	63.7	40.6
Jiangxi	4 626.8	908.6	129.6	16.8
Shandong	4 722.5	1 354.3	88.7	17.7
Henan	4 412.6	2 552.8	116.1	132.2
Hubei	4 832.7	1 448.4	168.7	2.5
Hunan	2 906.9	895.3	44.9	9.3
Guangdong	1 418.7	573.4	41.3	1.1
Guangxi	1 952.1	301.1	86.1	7.8
Hainan	37.7	0.4	5.0	
Chongqing	2 376.7	1 829.3	86.5	22.1
Sichuan	6 536.2	3 812.0	213.9	7.3
Guizhou	3 249.8	2 817.0	145.1	4.4
Yunnan	5 866.8	2 868.5	330.1	18.9
Tibet	42.3	3.6	1.9	
Shaanxi	9 407.1	3 305.9	658.7	559.7
Gansu	8 096.8	2 072.8	203.1	53.3
Qinghai	840.8	312.6	15.3	
Ningxia	1 910.0	280.2	113.1	69.0
Xinjiang	458.7	158.2	38.3	

Irrigation and Drainage Pump Stations by Regions

(1 000 kW)

Region	Total installed capacity	Permanent pump station	Capacity	Installed capacity of mobile pumps	Installed capacity of sprinkling and dripping irrigation
National total	44 030.1	423 335	23 110.9	16 628.4	4 290.8
Beijing	155.8	1 686	89.9	2.4	63.5
Tianjin	1 072.5	1 900	424.3	638.6	9.5
Hebei	861.9	3 665	418.0	306.4	137.5
Shanxi	634.9	8 817	550.7	11.7	72.5
Inner Mongolia	771.8	1 769	212.1	4.5	555.2
Liaoning	989.5	5 767	556.2	243.8	189.6
Jilin	393.9	4 500	264.0	50.6	79.2
Heilongjiang	1 248.6	4 346	315.8	160.6	772.3
Shanghai	114.1	5 880	95.4	13.3	5.5
Jiangsu	4 598.3	69 112	3 420.9	1 097.9	79.5
Zhejiang	1 231.9	58 923	950.1	239.7	42.0
Anhui	3 822.3	15 901	1 723.3	1 972.3	126.7
Fujian	433.6	8 057	335.3	28.1	70.2
Jiangxi	1 311.0	26 649	879.1	430.3	1.6
Shandong	9 923.7	29 911	1 423.2	7 975.9	524.7
Henan	1 334.7	8 615	426.2	516.4	392.0
Hubei	3 164.3	15 743	2 071.8	977.9	114.6
Hunan	2 937.0	35 884	2 200.1	719.3	17.6
Guangdong	1 617.2	21 773	1 429.6	176.9	10.6
Guangxi	764.1	20 328	488.6	249.2	26.3
Hainan	24.2	1 028	20.9	3.0	0.3
Chongqing	452.0	7 260	287.4	165.1	…
Sichuan	1 492.0	29 684	1 074.4	358.4	59.2
Guizhou	292.4	3 671	178.4	113.4	0.5
Yunnan	864.1	12 166	756.3	91.5	16.3
Tibet	2.1	14	2.1		
Shaanxi	691.3	10 606	666.4	14.9	10.0
Gansu	1 188.0	7 148	1 146.0	10.1	13.9
Qinghai	95.3	1 008	93.5		1.8
Ningxia	502.0	885	493.6	3.8	4.6
Xinjiang	1 045.3	639	99.4	52.4	893.5

METEOROLOGY

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(℃)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	-4.5	-0.1	8.1	15.2	21.3	26.4
Tianjin	-5.6	-0.8	7.3	14.5	20.8	26.0
Shijiazhuang	-2.8	1.5	9.6	16.3	21.5	27.4
Taiyuan	-7.6	-0.3	4.3	13.5	18.4	23.7
Hohhot	-13.5	-3.7	0.1	9.3	15.3	22.9
Shenyang	-17.6	-5.8	0.9	9.2	17.4	21.4
Dalian	-6.8	-1.8	3.7	10.0	17.1	19.4
Changchun	-19.4	-9.4	-2.1	7.7	15.3	20.9
Harbin	-20.9	-11.6	-3.1	7.6	14.8	21.6
Shanghai	1.5	6.0	9.3	16.0	21.6	24.3
Nanjing	-0.1	5.0	9.4	17.0	22.3	24.6
Hangzhou	1.4	6.7	10.0	17.3	22.2	24.9
Hefei	0.3	5.4	9.9	18.0	22.6	25.0
Fuzhou	8.0	11.4	12.7	19.4	22.0	28.8
Nanchang	2.7	8.7	11.6	19.6	23.2	25.9
Jinan	-3.4	2.6	8.7	15.5	20.9	27.2
Qingdao	-2.9	1.6	6.0	11.4	17.5	20.0
Zhengzhou	-1.0	3.3	10.2	17.4	21.9	28.1
Wuhan	0.7	6.0	10.3	18.3	22.0	25.1
Changsha	2.0	8.7	10.9	19.0	22.9	26.1
Guangzhou	9.5	14.5	15.8	22.7	24.9	28.0
Nanning	8.2	14.3	13.9	21.9	24.8	28.2
Guilin	3.9	11.5	11.2	20.0	22.7	27.6
Haikou	14.3	18.0	17.7	23.4	26.9	28.3
Shapingba	5.2	10.5	12.5	19.2	23.6	26.5
Wenjiang	2.4	7.6	9.4	17.6	20.7	24.2
Guiyang	-1.5	7.7	6.8	14.5	19.0	21.3
Kunming	8.4	12.4	12.2	17.3	19.2	21.1
Lhasa	0.2	2.5	6.2	9.6	13.4	17.0
Jinghe	-2.8	3.8	8.4	17.5	20.3	25.9
Gaolan	-11.6	-2.1	-0.1	11.6	15.0	20.4
Xining	-11.2	-2.7	-1.3	9.0	11.9	16.5
Yinchuan	-10.6	-1.1	1.8	13.8	17.5	24.3
Urumqi	-18.8	-8.7	-5.2	13.2	17.1	23.1

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(Continued)

(℃)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
Beijing	27.5	26.4	20.2	14.2	7.1	-1.0	13.4
Tianjin	27.2	25.9	19.9	14.6	6.8	-1.6	12.9
Shijiazhuang	28.5	26.0	19.7	15.1	7.6	0.0	14.2
Taiyuan	24.1	22.7	16.2	11.7	5.6	-3.2	10.8
Hohhot	23.1	23.6	15.3	9.1	1.3	-8.1	7.9
Shenyang	25.0	24.1	16.6	10.4	0.5	-10.2	7.7
Dalian	22.4	23.7	19.4	14.2	7.3	-1.7	10.6
Changchun	24.3	22.9	15.5	9.7	-1.8	-13.1	5.9
Harbin	24.5	22.7	15.0	8.9	-3.5	-14.1	5.2
Shanghai	30.0	27.9	24.3	19.1	16.7	6.5	16.9
Nanjing	28.1	27.0	23.2	17.6	14.7	4.2	16.1
Hangzhou	30.2	28.5	24.5	18.6	15.9	6.3	17.2
Hefei	28.3	27.1	23.0	17.9	14.1	3.9	16.3
Fuzhou	29.3	29.2	26.7	21.9	19.9	12.7	20.2
Nanchang	30.2	29.3	25.2	19.7	17.6	7.4	18.4
Jinan	27.5	24.9	19.5	16.0	9.1	0.2	14.1
Qingdao	23.8	25.0	21.2	16.3	11.3	1.8	12.8
Zhengzhou	29.1	25.5	19.1	16.1	9.7	2.2	15.1
Wuhan	28.9	27.1	22.4	17.2	13.4	4.5	16.3
Changsha	30.5	28.5	24.0	18.7	16.1	7.0	17.9
Guangzhou	28.4	28.9	26.7	22.8	21.1	13.8	21.4
Nanning	28.6	27.8	26.3	21.7	20.6	12.5	20.7
Guilin	29.7	29.1	25.5	20.7	19.7	10.0	19.3
Haikou	28.5	28.3	27.5	25.4	23.2	18.0	23.3
Shapingba	29.1	30.9	24.4	18.7	16.4	8.8	18.8
Wenjiang	24.6	25.9	20.8	16.8	14.2	6.9	15.9
Guiyang	23.3	23.7	20.2	15.1	14.3	3.6	14.0
Kunming	20.9	20.1	19.1	15.5	10.9	8.8	15.5
Lhasa	16.2	16.1	15.8	10.1	3.3	1.8	9.4
Jinghe	26.7	24.5	18.6	15.0	9.4	1.6	14.1
Gaolan	20.8	20.6	13.8	8.5	2.7	-7.5	7.7
Xining	16.8	16.6	11.9	6.7	0.9	-7.1	5.7
Yinchuan	24.7	23.6	15.6	10.5	4.0	-5.7	9.9
Urumqi	24.6	23.2	18.0	9.9	0.2	-9.1	7.3

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(mm)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	0.0	12.3	0.0	15.3	21.8	117.4
Tianjin	0.0	9.6	0.0	27.3	45.9	37.5
Shijiazhuang	0.0	13.5	0.2	6.4	36.1	63.2
Taiyuan	1.9	6.9	1.1	7.6	31.0	41.9
Hohhot	0.8	16.3	0.0	1.4	5.4	18.1
Shenyang	0.4	2.1	5.5	35.6	40.4	68.3
Dalian	1.4	7.4	0.0	22.3	42.2	212.6
Changchun	2.6	5.2	3.3	11.5	61.1	82.3
Harbin	3.3	4.4	5.7	26.9	79.4	41.3
Shanghai	11.4	17.8	39.4	29.7	44.6	319.1
Nanjing	10.8	17.2	43.2	11.6	40.6	312.9
Hangzhou	68.0	19.6	43.8	55.4	71.1	541.4
Hefei	13.3	18.1	43.8	10.0	47.5	249.4
Fuzhou	19.7	51.5	38.1	34.8	251.0	99.0
Nanchang	39.7	59.8	76.9	88.4	44.5	465.9
Jinan	0.4	16.2	2.1	20.3	55.8	14.9
Qingdao	0.1	25.8	4.5	8.4	36.2	57.9
Zhengzhou	0.0	27.1	2.8	15.5	35.7	3.6
Wuhan	15.6	19.2	32.1	36.2	76.8	433.9
Changsha	54.9	22.0	83.0	83.3	57.9	342.9
Guangzhou	26.6	45.2	49.3	27.9	185.3	493.8
Nanning	13.5	32.3	97.8	78.1	56.1	242.8
Guilin	26.8	58.0	118.1	58.6	276.7	421.8
Haikou	15.8	28.2	44.9	15.2	126.2	336.8
Shapingba	20.7	9.6	40.2	95.7	100.1	144.3
Wenjiang	16.0	7.7	36.8	8.2	233.8	71.3
Guiyang	24.7	6.5	22.8	30.8	58.9	183.5
Kunming	22.2	0.0	18.6	31.2	29.1	130.3
Lhasa	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	37.1	98.3
Jinghe	0.6	14.8	8.8	17.3	81.5	32.7
Gaolan	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.3	17.5	44.8
Xining	1.0	0.4	2.1	7.1	49.5	63.4
Yinchuan	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	23.8	0.3
Urumqi	11.0	17.2	20.1	46.6	43.5	22.4

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(Continued)

(mm)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	265.7	171.3	64.0	28.7	21.2	2.9	720.6
Tianjin	180.4	87.8	61.2	18.2	17.5	0.4	485.8
Shijiazhuang	157.7	230.2	113.2	14.6	36.6	2.5	674.2
Taiyuan	126.3	98.1	99.8	37.0	44.5	0.5	496.6
Hohhot	40.7	18.4	14.7	5.3	54.2	1.8	177.1
Shenyang	87.2	152.3	14.9	34.9	37.1	1.0	479.7
Dalian	183.5	280.7	91.8	9.1	47.6	4.0	902.6
Changchun	194.3	69.1	10.0	16.2	12.7	0.1	468.4
Harbin	143.3	80.9	29.3	24.8	11.9	0.8	452.0
Shanghai	104.8	302.5	27.0	45.9	38.6	28.3	1 009.1
Nanjing	278.0	284.3	12.6	28.7	21.3	15.8	1 077.0
Hangzhou	129.9	222.4	60.4	51.5	55.8	40.6	1 359.9
Hefei	235.5	238.5	26.8	43.5	61.8	12.3	1 000.5
Fuzhou	258.5	228.3	40.9	45.4	155.0	22.7	1 244.9
Nanchang	99.8	88.7	4.4	93.8	25.4	21.3	1 108.6
Jinan	119.1	227.5	119.8	14.3	67.8	8.9	667.1
Qingdao	256.0	148.5	98.7	13.7	46.6	20.8	717.2
Zhengzhou	69.2	137.0	253.4	39.2	117.2	5.8	706.5
Wuhan	89.4	133.8	59.4	51.5	33.8	5.5	987.2
Changsha	40.8	37.9	36.6	109.5	43.8	20.2	932.8
Guangzhou	363.5	37.4	183.9	154.7	64.6	0.1	1 632.3
Nanning	102.9	109.3	186.2	312.8	1.4	19.7	1 252.9
Guilin	75.2	63.0	63.2	43.0	36.8	13.1	1 254.3
Haikou	175.1	70.4	307.2	745.8	97.2	39.3	2 002.1
Shapingba	58.8	35.7	52.9	151.3	79.6	48.9	837.8
Wenjiang	292.3	114.6	152.1	43.7	20.1	6.6	1 003.2
Guiyang	31.3	57.7	56.0	169.7	71.1	22.2	735.2
Kunming	102.7	57.2	212.9	21.0	19.7	14.1	659.0
Lhasa	198.6	71.2	11.0	1.8	4.2	0.0	425.4
Jinghe	78.0	84.3	284.3	43.4	65.2	6.9	717.8
Gaolan	51.1	21.6	29.7	11.2	0.3	0.0	181.0
Xining	54.5	85.6	93.1	21.1	11.5	1.1	390.4
Yinchuan	18.1	43.1	37.1	16.0	24.8	0.5	166.2
Urumqi	64.9	55.4	1.7	36.9	12.7	12.1	344.5

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(hour)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	240.8	144.0	283.4	262.2	275.1	242.0
Tianjin	214.9	128.4	260.9	228.9	255.7	200.1
Shijiazhuang	198.0	105.6	273.9	273.0	276.5	208.5
Taiyuan	178.0	115.2	266.8	278.6	265.2	228.3
Hohhot	167.9	169.3	266.0	257.5	260.1	285.1
Shenyang	232.7	188.6	286.7	238.3	255.5	192.1
Dalian	229.9	168.6	298.7	244.3	300.7	227.7
Changchun	204.9	194.5	254.7	247.1	219.2	251.5
Harbin	91.3	145.4	245.8	235.9	196.4	231.3
Shanghai	122.9	112.7	185.6	191.1	182.5	85.3
Nanjing	156.1	109.4	205.2	229.0	231.5	124.2
Hangzhou	95.3	106.6	148.8	173.4	172.5	77.9
Hefei	122.0	113.8	197.4	229.5	217.2	144.6
Fuzhou	35.2	88.0	88.3	162.3	124.1	144.2
Nanchang	71.7	124.6	136.3	189.4	194.0	94.7
Jinan	177.3	116.4	260.4	267.6	261.8	176.9
Qingdao	188.8	147.0	249.4	230.7	188.5	131.5
Zhengzhou	107.0	84.0	209.1	241.3	190.8	150.7
Wuhan	106.5	109.3	150.9	184.6	206.7	102.7
Changsha	36.7	78.3	106.4	143.9	203.8	136.8
Guangzhou	115.9	101.8	65.8	138.7	129.3	150.9
Nanning	23.2	63.4	33.6	101.5	186.5	174.3
Guilin	26.3	70.4	38.6	97.7	154.4	108.6
Haikou	9.7	78.9	31.0	112.5	173.2	193.8
Shapingba	2.0	47.2	77.5	109.8	173.9	143.1
Wenjiang	31.4	50.8	67.5	123.9	118.3	137.5
Guiyang	8.3	59.4	38.5	49.2	145.2	56.8
Kunming	206.7	269.5	184.3	240.1	201.7	171.6
Lhasa	237.5	247.9	256.1	288.8	279.8	273.6
Jinghe	109.7	106.3	252.0	268.1	240.5	226.8
Gaolan	183.6	196.9	242.4	257.5	239.4	234.4
Xining	200.9	210.2	257.6	249.7	230.2	215.9
Yinchuan	171.0	171.1	236.3	266.4	267.6	257.8
Urumqi	109.5	89.2	238.4	307.4	319.6	310.4

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(Continued)

(hour)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	153.1	190.3	209.6	171.9	139.6	173.7	2 485.7
Tianjin	184.7	168.2	183.2	157.9	107.1	155.2	2 245.2
Shijiazhuang	164.8	153.0	173.3	165.1	92.5	117.6	2 201.8
Taiyuan	238.0	214.2	166.4	202.5	108.6	111.0	2 372.8
Hohhot	247.4	250.6	240.4	175.0	143.4	166.7	2 629.4
Shenyang	189.5	186.3	251.3	203.1	172.6	222.3	2 619.0
Dalian	157.4	166.7	242.8	194.4	150.7	193.6	2 575.5
Changchun	250.8	258.5	271.8	218.3	159.8	168.5	2 699.6
Harbin	196.9	238.9	249.0	178.6	152.2	120.9	2 282.6
Shanghai	147.0	109.4	171.2	127.1	102.8	126.1	1 663.7
Nanjing	144.4	137.4	157.2	155.3	133.4	161.2	1 944.3
Hangzhou	185.2	143.2	110.7	85.0	95.3	102.2	1 496.1
Hefei	148.9	101.5	126.6	146.5	125.1	148.8	1 821.9
Fuzhou	202.3	213.9	115.4	97.7	56.7	66.7	1 394.8
Nanchang	243.4	223.1	169.6	140.3	202.3	112.2	1 901.6
Jinan	122.2	108.6	135.3	182.0	109.5	166.0	2 084.0
Qingdao	148.0	143.0	177.2	169.3	116.2	133.9	2 023.5
Zhengzhou	161.0	106.9	69.3	131.2	55.5	96.2	1 603.0
Wuhan	192.8	177.0	121.8	136.5	133.9	118.7	1 741.4
Changsha	276.7	216.0	126.8	129.4	150.3	97.7	1 702.8
Guangzhou	200.9	245.0	195.2	165.9	171.6	197.4	1 878.4
Nanning	228.0	218.6	206.2	131.2	184.6	112.2	1 663.3
Guilin	207.2	240.1	135.0	138.1	189.0	99.8	1 505.2
Haikou	214.3	239.2	146.3	131.9	87.6	67.8	1 486.2
Shapingba	195.6	244.9	81.3	41.0	22.0	11.7	1 150.0
Wenjiang	79.5	169.9	42.9	35.8	39.4	29.4	926.3
Guiyang	101.8	181.2	75.1	38.4	40.2	9.9	804.0
Kunming	160.2	173.9	65.3	81.9	188.9	108.7	2 052.8
Lhasa	202.8	267.8	265.1	300.9	251.7	275.1	3 147.1
Jinghe	208.4	192.9	95.7	156.6	93.0	90.3	2 040.3
Gaolan	242.0	253.3	146.8	184.6	179.9	189.2	2 550.0
Xining	212.6	237.6	152.3	217.9	174.2	187.9	2 547.0
Yinchuan	280.0	269.4	170.3	191.0	150.8	126.3	2 558.0
Urumqi	361.6	297.9	315.2	243.9	114.0	60.4	2 767.5

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

National Agricultural Import and Export in Volume and Value

Commodity	Import and export volume		Import and export value (USD 1 000)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Horse, mule and donkey(head)	873	277	14 779	113
Live cattle and buffalo(head)		31 503		51 833
Live pig(head)		1 560 436		452 047
Live sheep and goat(head)	2	19 302	…	1 106
Live poultry(head)	2 878 815	7 234 650	45 659	28 624
Frozen, fresh pork(kg)	467 711 495	80 690 466	847 748	326 103
Frozen, fresh beef(kg)	20 164 124	21 979 124	95 137	119 593
Frozen, fresh mutton(kg)	83 143 586	8 117 978	275 665	53 046
Frozen poultry meat(kg)	44 931 685	206 598 247	69 033	515 902
Frozen, fresh rabbit meat(kg)		8 995 991		34 494
Milk and butter(kg)	906 044 892	43 324 926	2 620 078	79 662
Poultry eggs(unit)	318 240	1 545 959 405	974	157 905
Natural honey(kg)	2 467 581	99 988 198	12 907	201 375
Royal jelly(kg)	3 404	816 434	156	28 436
Cereals and cereal flour(kg)	5 446 391 051	1 164 489 513	2 043 722	753 571
Rice	597 769 996	515 667 455	407 638	427 102
Maize	1 753 683 212	136 083 043	578 336	46 581
Dried beans and peas(kg)	790 029 169	991 941 989	397 870	941 700
Vegetables, roots and stem tubers(kg)	479 354 246	7 692 956 678	356 328	9 322 443
Radish and carrot	620 836	570 504 259	214	256 554
Garlic		1 663 983 711		2 068 294
Potato	214 052	382 284 879	196	178 821
Tomato	150	130 217 653	…	60 327
Onion and scallion	353 010	741 958 453	56	300 820
Dried edible mushroom and fungus	171 934	94 012 197	2 011	1 514 442
Ginger	319 788	408 848 264	540	409 484
Fresh and dry fruits and nuts(kg)	3 200 949 504	2 886 525 810	2 929 647	2 838 714
Mandarin and orange	131 739 309	901 556 659	148 576	726 457
Water melon	398 129 463	47 374 204	48 596	15 748
Apple	77 085 114	1 034 634 919	115 830	914 326

National Agricultural Import and Export in Volume and Value

(Continued)

Commodities	Import and export volume		Import and export value (USD 1 000)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Walnut meat	2 929 667	7 065 604	11 901	46 747
Chestnut	9 291 625	38 007 756	18 187	76 766
Gingko nut		4 173 251		6 091
Pine nut kernels	2 481 039	9 633 263	21 990	153 902
Jujube	36 508	6 873 048	58	22 611
Capsicum and cayenne(kg)	7 024 791	184 388 107	15 088	328 653
Pepper(kg)	3 275 470	4 446 952	19 135	35 101
Edible oil seeds(kg)	54 583 814 107	576 965 761	31 323 294	735 496
Soybean	52 495 741 173	208 262 291	29 749 435	161 544
Peanut	55 132 245	165 332 911	64 377	259 768
Rapeseeds	1 262 265 054	185 815	801 898	369
Sunflower seeds	4 477 417	169 602 235	52 750	244 542
Edible vegetable oil(kg)	6 567 412 651	121 602 400	7 714 035	208 037
Residues after oil extract(kg)	168 514 556	108 421 212	370 771	209 476
Chinese traditional medicinal materials(kg)	45 585 664	199 140 378	116 992	736 896
Tea(kg)	13 952 177	322 579 781	59 144	965 080
Coffee(kg)	12 651	4 817 431	12	22 229
Cinnamon flower(kg)	322 605	38 029 462	545	67 931
Canned pork(kg)	278 792	45 107 725	1 273	125 000
Canned mushroom(kg)	119 893	326 574 806	201	555 141
Dried peanut(kg)	791 506	167 078 037	3 099	346 052
Sugar(kg)	2 919 437 205	59 372 336	1 943 614	51 217
Flue-cured tobacco(kg)	121 597 870	103 477 049	970 121	477 540
Cigarettes(1 000 pieces)	3 946 080	22 979 628	77 804	376 844
Beer(liter)	64 201 598	220 906 087	90 611	130 681
Casings(kg)	102 596 421	86 427 305	192 668	1 099 795
Feather and down(kg)	11 265 106	33 140 542	117 212	554 990
Bristle(kg)	4 250	8 113 025	101	102 146
Goat wool used for brush(kg)	2 130	164 384	29	10 643
Raw complete pieces of fur skin(kg)	1 292 103	97 245	57 344	3 432
Raw silk(kg)	68 715	7 121 755	552	366 724
Raw cotton(kg)	3 362 634 923	25 698 399	9 466 066	78 733

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

Region	Cereals and cereal flour		1. Rice		2. Wheat	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	5 446 391	2 043 722	597 770	407 638	1 258 053	423 694
Beijing	2 553 642	865 159	85 730	48 374	660 771	218 235
Tianjin	14 474	5 019	455	439	121	83
Hebei	55 310	17 817			2 520	1 074
Shanxi	…	…				
Inner Mongolia	4 642	2 528	4 559	2 494	63	28
Liaoning	266 579	90 902	1 731	808	83	84
Jilin	116	47			56	29
Heilongjiang	100 371	37 365			621	276
Shanghai	161 798	57 027	889	995	587	476
Jiangsu	238 400	80 111	3 101	2 072	4 008	1 318
Zhejiang	251 471	86 429	2 155	1 638	12 600	3 948
Anhui	1	3	…	…	1	3
Fujian	287 047	120 590	28 959	26 047	217 865	81 407
Jiangxi						
Shandong	294 346	109 497	222	181	6 436	3 905
Henan	2 580	671			2 580	671
Hubei	3 235	3 042				
Hunan			3 235	3 042		
Guangdong	1 099 316	536 562	447 369	314 965	347 679	111 773
Guangxi	14 872	5 235	269	368	…	3
Hainan						
Chongqing	9 746	3 638			2	2
Sichuan	…	…	…	…		
Guizhou						
Yunnan	86 328	21 398	19 098	6 213	…	1
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu	…	5				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	2 115	676			2 060	378

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	3. Maize		Dried beans and peas		Raw cotton	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 753 683	578 336	790 029	397 870	3 362 635	9 466 066
Beijing	1 661 599	548 603	25 767	26 708	482 352	1 326 295
Tianjin			13 453	6 617	43 139	117 787
Hebei			1 786	932	82 128	224 508
Shanxi	…	…			491	1 501
Inner Mongolia			1	1		
Liaoning	4 589	1 435	136 786	56 269	23 701	61 803
Jilin	60	18	990	350	2 014	7 042
Heilongjiang	57	1 682	537	224	1 034	3 043
Shanghai	5 889	4 555	43 677	23 109	278 654	760 756
Jiangsu			12 716	25 006	607 024	1 672 405
Zhejiang	979	685	774	430	200 236	569 367
Anhui			12 775	6 822	39 064	115 055
Fujian	2 993	2 086	15 970	7 056	33 482	86 079
Jiangxi					6 059	16 138
Shandong	14 821	4 690	479 491	220 696	1 146 534	3 321 978
Henan			764	592	95 181	266 204
Hubei			508	282	42 491	115 122
Hunan					9 995	27 889
Guangdong	260	225	27 092	12 524	105 426	286 406
Guangxi	10	358	67	114	229	137
Hainan						
Chongqing					9 414	33 887
Sichuan					5 375	17 081
Guizhou						
Yunnan	62 370	13 699	6 424	5 734		
Tibet						
Shaanxi			5	11	5 123	16 881
Gansu	…	1	10 445	4 393		
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	56	299			143 488	418 702

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Edible oil seeds		Soybean		Tea	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	54 583 814	31 323 294	52 495 741	29 749 435	13 952	59 144
Beijing	4 929 832	2 892 800	4 704 120	2 637 503	1 352	4 831
Tianjin	2 011 584	1 172 985	1 942 513	1 086 630	21	201
Hebei	2 520 598	1 460 538	2 511 512	1 449 767	…	2
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	11 991	4 197			…	9
Liaoning	2 012 953	1 153 765	1 949 962	1 114 725	6	65
Jilin	933 129	527 166	933 129	527 166	…	3
Heilongjiang	1 970 795	1 119 867	1 967 345	1 115 288	…	1
Shanghai	3 383 972	1 892 335	3 296 557	1 841 710	2 535	14 379
Jiangsu	5 525 781	3 129 787	5 498 073	3 103 119	189	1 376
Zhejiang	2 474 194	1 431 097	2 457 224	1 416 549	243	1 213
Anhui	354 178	193 471	103 737	56 366	1 926	6 807
Fujian	3 050 410	1 721 278	3 022 791	1 711 169	3 289	8 210
Jiangxi					854	2 186
Shandong	14 631 808	8 378 964	14 486 403	8 215 614	12	109
Henan	932 401	547 625	916 285	528 394	…	2
Hubei	133 220	75 858	129 138	70 673		
Hunan	55 000	28 973	55 000	28 973	2	26
Guangdong	4 696 488	2 729 251	3 968 522	2 242 354	3 046	18 240
Guangxi	3 686 645	2 143 988	3 294 772	1 896 260	332	530
Hainan					20	81
Chongqing	661 948	374 128	659 995	373 513	0	8
Sichuan	203 812	113 760	203 812	113 760	1	116
Guizhou						
Yunnan	231 771	133 299	224 142	125 301	49	356
Tibet					…	…
Shaanxi	170 937	94 935	170 709	94 601	1	67
Gansu	14	69			…	4
Qinghai						
Ningxia					…	…
Xinjiang	353	3 155			74	322

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Vegetables, roots and stem tubers		Potato		Dried edible mushroom and fungus		Fresh and dry fruits and nuts	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	479 354	356 328	214	196	172	2 011	3 200 950	2 929 647
Beijing	1 819	2 108					30 117	63 671
Tianjin	482	924			5	322	5 859	4 487
Hebei	1 754	765					89 057	54 174
Shanxi							2 785	10 866
Inner Mongolia	4	28			4	28		
Liaoning	6 808	6 670	99	77			249 920	186 152
Jilin	1 042	688			36	43	11 050	35 966
Heilongjiang	18 836	19 831					2 788	4 553
Shanghai	51 516	64 896	2	1	1	63	396 486	413 527
Jiangsu	3 434	3 366	91	63	…	15	5 434	8 051
Zhejiang	22 011	28 442			…	1	6 928	8 540
Anhui	367	498					2 579	6 454
Fujian	72 307	81 192			46	1 102	80 271	70 047
Jiangxi	23	7			8	230	68	83
Shandong	107 706	91 357					69 800	73 740
Henan	1 795	1 550					335	917
Hubei	106	169					60	209
Hunan	18	37						
Guangdong	31 322	32 631	22	54	28	110	1 081 486	1 538 346
Guangxi	117	122			43	69	563 879	244 464
Hainan	1 515	1 606					197 973	105 662
Chongqing	2 122	2 902						
Sichuan	2 644	3 999					72	215
Guizhou	…	…						
Yunnan	151 548	12 397			…	11	387 562	91 614
Tibet								
Shaanxi	50	122			…	16	19	44
Gansu	6	19					91	716
Qinghai								
Ningxia								
Xinjiang	1	3					16 333	7 153

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Chinese traditional medicinal materials		Capsicum and cayenne		Pepper	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	45 586	116 992	7 025	15 088	3 275	19 135
Beijing	2 736	13 337	5	19	3	27
Tianjin	1 376	1 807	3	24	2 594	14 621
Hebei	181	309	6 452	13 139	22	168
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	20	104				
Liaoning	522	1 074	…	1	3	25
Jilin	1 809	4 874	16	42		
Heilongjiang	20	27				
Shanghai	732	32 943	104	569	152	1 689
Jiangsu	4 881	8 903	1	13	8	23
Zhejiang	1 286	5 443	9	6	…	…
Anhui	1 983	1 274				
Fujian	3 506	3 876	…	1	139	524
Jiangxi	31	233	391	1 121		
Shandong	8 430	5 405			148	1 227
Henan	177	203				
Hubei	127	202				
Hunan	8	10				
Guangdong	4 317	19 254	42	116	207	826
Guangxi	127	281	…	…	…	…
Hainan	80	164	3	37	1	4
Chongqing	74	571				
Sichuan	442	2 480				
Guizhou						
Yunnan	4 694	2 160				
Tibet	51	47				
Shaanxi	1 357	5 422				
Gansu	1 509	1 694				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	5 109	4 896				

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Milk and butter		Feather and down	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	906 045	2 620 078	11 265	117 212
Beijing	86 750	171 352	3	162
Tianjin	131 074	423 346	84	4 103
Hebei	7 499	26 972	8	447
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	50 794	180 470		
Liaoning	13 270	25 039	166	5 864
Jilin			…	12
Heilongjiang	5 374	13 822	3	163
Shanghai	187 519	522 547	160	8 454
Jiangsu	33 076	96 347	3 542	35 366
Zhejiang	135 614	432 028	1 991	19 074
Anhui	15 883	34 224	742	3 331
Fujian	47 356	74 064	131	738
Jiangxi	372	1 273	47	683
Shandong	43 102	143 804	1 057	22 402
Henan	167	717	583	1 557
Hubei	997	3 364	11	724
Hunan	5 183	18 589		
Guangdong	121 945	414 696	1 954	11 694
Guangxi	…	…	180	545
Hainan	37	786		
Chongqing			526	1 597
Sichuan	9 606	27 086	75	295
Guizhou	…	4		
Yunnan	10 077	8 828		
Tibet				
Shaanxi	351	718		
Gansu			…	…
Qinghai				
Ningxia				
Xinjiang				

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Edible vegetable oil		Sugar		Beer	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (liter)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	6 567 413	7 714 035	2 919 437	1 943 614	64 201 598	90 611
Beijing	703 324	836 092	2 485 428	1 655 742	26 143 150	32 957
Tianjin	1 583 213	1 854 273	10 786	6 337	3 655 759	4 649
Hebei	32 143	34 573	4 561	3 785	145 274	118
Shanxi	29	154				
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning	1 515	3 949	35 911	26 057	869 725	1 646
Jilin	32	152	38	35	25 360	38
Heilongjiang	130	466	181	203	1 349 275	994
Shanghai	282 926	363 391	1 207	1 464	13 879 949	26 278
Jiangsu	1 101 818	1 247 172	6 669	5 452	299 649	479
Zhejiang	104 864	136 003	4 980	4 047	878 540	1 288
Anhui	169 054	190 152	1 004	747	1 448 075	1 317
Fujian	259 537	295 671	12 843	9 083		
Jiangxi	39	193	755	764		
Shandong	782 011	940 582	186 103	121 819	384 948	523
Henan	4 363	7 473				
Hubei	2 175	2 543			4 241 517	5 406
Hunan	14 400	19 420	3 115	2 322		
Guangdong	874 355	1 032 317	87 933	58 022	9 909 852	13 796
Guangxi	78 440	84 966	69 933	44 171	403 267	445
Hainan	1	3			72 318	122
Chongqing	20 403	23 478			29 040	23
Sichuan	177	687	…	2	45 216	52
Guizhou					161	…
Yunnan	548 334	634 599	7 989	3 559	420 523	480
Tibet						
Shaanxi	4 000	5 285				
Gansu	64	226				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	66	218				

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

Region	Cereals and cereal flour		1. Rice		2. Maize	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 164 490	753 571	515 667	427 102	136 083	46 581
Beijing	401 096	272 615	314 292	236 499	41 997	15 789
Tianjin	30 409	27 875	3 138	8 382		
Hebei	6 027	3 476			4	5
Shanxi	2 078	1 218				
Inner Mongolia	22 380	18 392	5 484	2 508		
Liaoning	202 192	98 862	17 782	9 566	22 532	7 283
Jilin	214 595	106 558	92 019	63 969	71 222	22 808
Heilongjiang	45 819	30 472	42 086	28 708	1	2
Shanghai	13 712	7 130				
Jiangsu	6 270	2 346	9	8		
Zhejiang	31	35			1	10
Anhui	4 413	10 462	3 981	9 940	100	187
Fujian	15	12				
Jiangxi						
Shandong	17 406	8 438			71	9
Henan						
Hubei	3 862	12 166	3 862	12 165	…	1
Hunan	1 126	4 042	1 089	3 976		
Guangdong	139 647	82 127	163	832		
Guangxi	1 981	1 268	196	588		
Hainan	2 678	7 072	2 678	7 072		
Chongqing	135	407	135	407		
Sichuan	10 690	31 578	10 310	31 307	20	47
Guizhou	20	11				
Yunnan	3 880	2 525	1 158	757	50	216
Tibet	125	94	125	94		
Shaanxi	5 197	3 416	420	313		
Gansu	7 574	6 341			85	224
Qinghai						
Ningxia	3 972	4 481				
Xinjiang	17 163	10 154	16 742	10 013		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Dried beans and peas		Raw cotton		Edible oil seeds		1. Soybean	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1000)
National total	991 942	941 700	25 698	78 733	576 966	735 496	208 262	161 544
Beijing	56 635	50 932			22 918	18 940	22 192	16 019
Tianjin	98 669	84 113			60 199	87 576	218	355
Hebei	64 367	66 465			7 660	10 879	482	384
Shanxi	17 256	18 350			1	3	1	2
Inner Mongolia	7 091	12 575			27 143	37 574	600	534
Liaoning	367 513	318 332	5 631	8 791	106 361	103 577	85 979	69 264
Jilin	63 329	90 661			59 083	65 255	33 580	26 642
Heilongjiang	16 022	12 809			15 418	17 191	7 173	5 070
Shanghai	47 753	39 292	5 299	20 910	2 613	4 334	70	112
Jiangsu	42 670	33 065	346	1 380	2 699	4 182	1 585	2 834
Zhejiang	2 463	2 167			890	1 029	638	611
Anhui	11 672	10 372			24 768	47 431	12	10
Fujian	3 178	2 597			519	1 054	137	331
Jiangxi					1	3		
Shandong	49 641	44 751	14 339	47 507	160 275	246 633	714	1 165
Henan	1 938	2 511			8 494	16 220	269	184
Hubei	7 376	6 616			476	1 147	…	…
Hunan	2	6			51	46		
Guangdong	9 857	7 658	83	145	2 446	2 193	920	607
Guangxi	19 552	19 691	25 698	78 733	9 193	9 099	5 564	4 285
Hainan	11 934	9 210						
Chongqing	1	2			1	1	1	1
Sichuan	1 322	1 055			1	5	…	…
Guizhou	1 787	1 296			…	…	…	…
Yunnan	25 488	32 410			14 399	21 195	54	74
Tibet					3	17		
Shaanxi	33 401	39 452			47 830	32 815	47 775	32 722
Gansu	26 056	28 921			2 084	4 311	…	…
Qinghai	1 483	1 926						
Ningxia	2 293	3 048						
Xinjiang	1 193	1 420			1 438	2 784	300	336

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	2. Peanut		3. Sunflower seeds		Raw silk		Tea	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	165 333	259 768	169 602	244 542	7 122	366 724	322 580	965 080
Beijing	1	1	717	2 881	65	3 409	4 861	10 758
Tianjin	2 195	3 315	51 724	71 519	112	7 845	94	349
Hebei	4 829	7 423	2 124	2 550				
Shanxi								
Inner Mongolia	443	757	26 100	36 283			65	25
Liaoning	10 535	18 633	9 796	15 537			18	135
Jilin	3 818	7 641	21 685	30 972			3	47
Heilongjiang	205	292	8 022	11 782	1	91	154	1 085
Shanghai	412	847	2 107	3 293	311	16 822	26 230	77 475
Jiangsu	166	239	925	1 013	1 747	88 260	5 281	11 156
Zhejiang			138	277	1 188	60 797	170 021	486 164
Anhui	5 482	9 252	1 073	1 414	17	906	29 148	79 564
Fujian			379	714			15 044	67 473
Jiangxi					5	263	7 827	27 492
Shandong	134 994	209 150	23 822	34 350	453	25 935	399	1 032
Henan	909	1 315	18	27	9	547	1 813	6 653
Hubei	…	1	48	58			2 800	19 342
Hunan					2	65	36 914	87 196
Guangdong	669	559	662	536	1 145	59 715	6 803	47 805
Guangxi			3 472	4 420	467	21 952	1 872	6 176
Hainan					1	51	522	813
Chongqing					246	11 948	4 221	3 664
Sichuan	…	…			1 235	61 569	1 096	6 167
Guizhou							1 256	3 500
Yunnan	652	283	13 693	20 838	84	4 277	6 065	20 821
Tibet	3	17						
Shaanxi	19	43	37	51	34	2 271	45	129
Gansu			1 921	3 579			14	17
Qinghai								
Ningxia							…	1
Xinjiang	1	1	1 138	2 446			15	42

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Vegetables, roots and stem tubers		1. Radish and carrot		2. Garlic		3. Potato	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	7 692 957	9 322 443	570 504	256 554	1 663 984	2 068 294	382 285	178 821
Beijing	39 834	55 437	181	57	1 286	1 736	9	206
Tianjin	60 327	62 982	5 558	3 119	5 712	6 048	24	24
Hebei	95 051	95 552			1 075	1 641	605	208
Shanxi	632	1 533			212	242		
Inner Mongolia	134 457	36 106	9 862	1 037	3 968	1 864	17 431	1 529
Liaoning	172 413	257 809	1 383	477	5 149	5 482	2 987	1 146
Jilin	57 565	60 651	55	39	13 023	15 304	9 571	8 479
Heilongjiang	329 053	181 119	32 531	13 113	12 234	10 409	48 042	19 824
Shanghai	92 578	182 927	6 757	3 120	15 866	18 893	1 042	556
Jiangsu	539 326	597 164	32 195	14 895	195 226	224 607	4 020	2 131
Zhejiang	255 524	455 304	925	384	1 613	3 364	49	57
Anhui	48 859	102 498	260	85	7 208	10 281	275	69
Fujian	484 266	919 500	97 106	55 273	23 767	31 037	6 185	3 587
Jiangxi	12 364	21 403	593	92			231	40
Shandong	3 565 141	3 717 422	315 706	137 420	1 085 999	1 364 171	179 463	83 448
Henan	107 627	409 890	369	183	68 408	85 460	323	206
Hubei	84 860	760 113	70	72	166	185	152	156
Hunan	2 419	5 405			429	392		
Guangdong	828 112	367 292	29 099	7 295	59 371	78 580	23 490	6 958
Guangxi	289 062	240 316	27 954	13 525	117 368	139 725	19 594	8 631
Hainan	5 370	11 911			2 382	4 908		
Chongqing	4 429	12 250						
Sichuan	18 304	61 232	104	73	4 248	4 914		
Guizhou	87	704						
Yunnan	393 311	598 606	9 270	5 978	18 192	32 726	63 747	37 490
Tibet	7 368	6 879			4 251	4 907		
Shaanxi	4 905	8 603	80	26	2 745	4 159	252	187
Gansu	9 484	21 868	50	52	35	48	1 116	1 287
Qinghai								
Ningxia	2 501	11 126	20	12			168	92
Xinjiang	47 726	58 841	376	228	14 052	17 212	3 508	2 509

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	4. Onion and scallion		5. Dried edible mushroom and fungus		6. Ginger	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	741 958	300 820	94 012	1 514 442	408 848	409 484
Beijing			53	533	890	1 588
Tianjin	174	100	109	1 166	869	726
Hebei	1 988	1 746	72	772	997	1 476
Shanxi			…	…	5	30
Inner Mongolia	31 894	2 907			25	28
Liaoning	6 119	2 179	112	2 132	981	2 205
Jilin	4 057	2 006	219	2 447	159	219
Heilongjiang	71 562	27 477	578	8 465	161	171
Shanghai	6 555	3 053	1 873	30 134	2 591	5 035
Jiangsu	112 981	44 358	201	2 413	9 553	11 643
Zhejiang	1 515	634	4 567	74 836	1 048	2 954
Anhui	530	167	477	8 194	2 187	2 712
Fujian	15 438	12 926	17 940	298 555	14 225	25 745
Jiangxi	49	13	314	5 070	39	41
Shandong	348 913	145 247	1 059	18 749	343 196	300 621
Henan	5 471	2 690	16 464	270 505	291	528
Hubei	128	131	46 008	708 479	56	251
Hunan			15	137	623	1 268
Guangdong	19 580	4 704	1 693	25 745	11 084	21 482
Guangxi	105 913	42 829	14	187	7 827	14 741
Hainan			73	829	2 155	2 859
Chongqing			125	2 250	296	254
Sichuan			659	12 940	98	273
Guizhou					43	233
Yunnan	3 547	3 746	1 382	39 803	7 379	10 836
Tibet	1 828	1 100			1 287	808
Shaanxi	120	85	7	96	20	92
Gansu	1 330	779				
Qinghai						
Ningxia			…	…		
Xinjiang	2 265	1 944	…	3	762	666

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Fresh and dry fruits and nuts		1. Mandarin and orange		2. Apple		3. Walnut meat	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	2 886 526	2 838 714	901 557	726 457	1 034 635	914 326	7 066	46 747
Beijing	3 473	6 155	237	242	57	70	147	535
Tianjin	3 224	16 121			3 154	3 026	2	12
Hebei	129 926	113 205			503	415	287	2 574
Shanxi	5 295	14 888					1 269	11 199
Inner Mongolia	49 954	16 295	14 437	4 495	26 877	8 875		
Liaoning	75 567	102 194	2 837	1 730	60 582	51 673	81	385
Jilin	14 908	119 128	2 406	4 656	2 402	1 831	1 409	6 830
Heilongjiang	170 455	121 123	58 371	40 079	72 155	46 142		
Shanghai	12 823	20 973	3 338	2 787	5 073	5 403	210	3 025
Jiangsu	6 557	8 215	213	168	312	312		
Zhejiang	19 225	16 698	18 655	14 589			24	235
Anhui	3 498	6 155					285	511
Fujian	381 924	391 863	330 397	303 971	7 630	10 146	36	410
Jiangxi	25 870	24 092	25 669	23 488	91	71		
Shandong	803 761	900 076	90 519	88 805	525 606	527 094	353	3 316
Henan	25 300	20 583	42	76	21 103	13 632	63	561
Hubei	5 091	10 066	2 063	4 120	114	110		
Hunan	2 650	4 280	2 075	1 666				
Guangdong	303 402	242 348	102 186	84 528	40 470	25 936	380	2 271
Guangxi	404 845	208 203	197 220	94 113	66 466	37 813		
Hainan	452	1 498	6	4				
Chongqing	25	110	…	…				
Sichuan	1 843	2 188	1 112	1 105				
Guizhou	40	43						
Yunnan	157 291	182 975	12 324	16 086	15 989	15 154	2 459	14 126
Tibet	31 626	29 407			31 319	29 079		
Shaanxi	29 383	27 416	824	657	19 647	16 372		
Gansu	39 702	40 675	1 869	1 561	31 402	33 530		
Qinghai								
Ningxia	319	3 568					63	755
Xinjiang	178 096	188 173	34 754	37 527	103 681	87 642		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	4. Chestnut		5. Gingko nut		6. Pine nut kernels		7. Jujube	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	38 008	76 766	4 173	6 091	9 633	153 902	6 873	22 611
Beijing	69	176	55	96			110	267
Tianjin	2 038	5 963			233	4 003	96	341
Hebei	11 960	32 319					2 750	5 942
Shanxi							4	59
Inner Mongolia								
Liaoning	1 188	2 680			2 012	32 246	23	73
Jilin					6 556	102 909	1	1
Heilongjiang					575	10 528	60	207
Shanghai	959	1 771	35	56			181	687
Jiangsu	523	716	3 308	4 247				
Zhejiang	193	265	53	103			51	152
Anhui	1 452	2 038	1	9	1	11	607	1 316
Fujian	320	644	49	85			141	927
Jiangxi								
Shandong	17 610	26 918	123	426	151	2 263	736	1 679
Henan			10	30			139	767
Hubei	77	112	42	56			135	1 139
Hunan							435	1 960
Guangdong	342	477	182	232	11	22	1 080	2 961
Guangxi			303	702			1	4
Hainan								
Chongqing							7	69
Sichuan	128	182					4	18
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 137	2 489						
Tibet								
Shaanxi							47	183
Gansu			12	50				
Qinghai								
Ningxia					96	1 920	70	442
Xinjiang	12	18					195	3 417

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Chinese traditional medicinal materials		Capsicum and cayenne		Pepper	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	199 140	736 896	184 388	328 653	4 447	35 101
Beijing	6 787	45 578	1 683	6 130	2	9
Tianjin	2 754	13 258	2 229	5 945	45	386
Hebei	4 220	20 666	10 844	33 039	0	0
Shanxi	17	58				
Inner Mongolia	278	3 482	10 089	3 198		
Liaoning	3 505	18 763	2 163	2 247	144	1 108
Jilin	4 602	45 657	4 072	10 491		
Heilongjiang	2 073	12 705	17 504	15 162	28	96
Shanghai	919	7 961	1 632	3 162	1	4
Jiangsu	1 562	7 508	1 202	3 744	13	101
Zhejiang	6 555	46 198	1 472	3 802	19	182
Anhui	18 643	73 932	735	2 095	57	458
Fujian	1 592	6 055	2 756	5 629	62	153
Jiangxi	1	13	217	28		
Shandong	4 048	21 188	61 215	152 355	126	1 066
Henan	454	1 455	7 236	23 159	142	1 020
Hubei	1 706	6 156	98	111	16	95
Hunan	4 300	27 556	1 154	3 711		
Guangdong	97 355	188 480	39 435	12 782	1 693	13 994
Guangxi	29 854	94 512	620	2 183	1	12
Hainan	…	1			2 096	16 398
Chongqing	67	18 291	59	150		
Sichuan	3 359	39 035	27	261	…	…
Guizhou	118	435	1	4		
Yunnan	402	2 726	7 417	19 010		
Tibet	196	487			2	11
Shaanxi	1 383	9 452	3 427	9 844	1	8
Gansu	325	1 869	83	128		
Qinghai	137	6 682				
Ningxia	1 777	15 824	125	535		
Xinjiang	155	912	6 894	9 746		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Live pig		Live cattle and buffalo		Frozen, fresh pork	
	Volume (head)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (head)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 560 436	452 047	31 503	51 833	80 690	326 103
Beijing	19 240	5 619	6 391	10 334		
Tianjin	22 837	5 012	46	44		
Hebei			4 292	6 800		
Shanxi			90	150		
Inner Mongolia			9 035	15 674		
Liaoning			180	264	120	453
Jilin			50	77	3 160	10 695
Heilongjiang					1 655	6 329
Shanghai			71	121		
Jiangsu			973	1 630	1 051	6 393
Zhejiang	218 492	60 235			44	148
Anhui			894	918		
Fujian					42	245
Jiangxi	48 187	16 081				
Shandong					4 834	18 746
Henan	303 537	88 366	450	625	4 966	18 470
Hubei	92 303	23 674	1 406	2 105	20 845	94 331
Hunan	140 827	41 999				
Guangdong	662 822	198 831	4 871	8 761	18 761	76 526
Guangxi	52 191	12 232	196	276	838	4 176
Hainan						
Chongqing					5 056	17 883
Sichuan					15 125	53 894
Guizhou			746	1 124		
Yunnan					3 855	16 509
Tibet						
Shaanxi			1 110	1 714		
Gansu			648	1 131		
Qinghai			54	83		
Ningxia						
Xinjiang					338	1 307

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Frozen, fresh beef		Frozen fresh mutton		Frozen poultry meat		Milk and butter	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	21 979	119 593	8 118	53 046	206 598	515 902	43 325	79 662
Beijing			24	158	211	468	18	131
Tianjin							420	938
Hebei	188	934	565	4 149	1 494	3 686		
Shanxi	3 020	15 985	290	2 050				
Inner Mongolia			2 273	14 536	59	124	5 696	19 273
Liaoning	2 344	11 372	289	1 335	31 371	72 962	101	227
Jilin	6 920	36 049			695	1 683		
Heilongjiang	2 879	14 371	527	2 731			159	682
Shanghai	85	724	43	295	855	2 128	41	211
Jiangsu			886	7 096	25	52	3 302	11 471
Zhejiang	200	1 082					655	782
Anhui	54	231	275	1 071	2 457	6 088	248	812
Fujian							435	832
Jiangxi								
Shandong	865	4 534	957	4 456	58 016	146 106	9 616	13 697
Henan	146	742			9 094	20 904		
Hubei								
Hunan	4 491	28 723	532	4 080	3 812	9 693		
Guangdong	51	327	877	6 805	95 122	244 306	21 357	25 521
Guangxi								
Hainan								
Chongqing	173	851	160	1 039				
Sichuan			77	537	350	1 067		
Guizhou								
Yunnan			49	445			1 241	4 867
Tibet								
Shaanxi							35	218
Gansu	37	204	18	142				
Qinghai			153	1 254				
Ningxia	27	108	118	796				
Xinjiang	500	3 355	5	70	3 037	6 634		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Poultry eggs		Natural honey		Royal jelly		Bristle	
	Volume (1 000 units)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 545 959	157 905	99 988	201 375	816	28 436	8 113	102 146
Beijing	18 071	1 746	1 437	2 734	76	2 229		
Tianjin	198	37	1 260	2 300	2	146	193	2 176
Hebei			528	902			540	7 100
Shanxi	52 184	4 983					41	517
Inner Mongolia			117	252				
Liaoning	257 158	24 207	3 572	6 804	35	1 457	1	33
Jilin	54 338	4 395	958	2 798	…	8		
Heilongjiang								
Shanghai	4 254	864	3 266	6 214	2	200	137	1 946
Jiangsu	664	125	7 945	14 754	81	3 320	1 525	18 667
Zhejiang	3 143	556	13 189	25 458	507	16 114	1 062	11 430
Anhui	18	3	16 241	32 431	…	15	93	1 048
Fujian	68 161	11 848	16	31			25	360
Jiangxi	32 535	3 298	40	131	…	15		
Shandong	160 157	18 595	12 800	29 164	7	423	28	720
Henan			6 082	12 199			203	3 059
Hubei	486 575	48 667	22 986	45 783	48	2 026	95	1 034
Hunan			1 436	2 959			949	11 246
Guangdong	400 930	38 083	187	336			29	505
Guangxi			93	198				
Hainan	4	…						
Chongqing							1 710	20 257
Sichuan	40	9	2 484	4 955	25	787	1 242	17 676
Guizhou					…	7		
Yunnan							228	4 246
Tibet								
Shaanxi	1 920	121	2 345	5 442			11	126
Gansu								
Qinghai					33	1 691		
Ningxia	…	…	3 004	5 529				
Xinjiang	5 612	367						

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Goat wool used for brush		Feather and down		Casing	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	164	10 643	33 141	554 990	86 427	1 099 795
Beijing	…	6	2	61	979	42 743
Tianjin	50	2 947	4	72	2 061	83 159
Hebei	32	670	12	533	4 847	146 411
Shanxi					82	4 855
Inner Mongolia					18	1 006
Liaoning			233	6 298	548	2 421
Jilin			172	11 743		
Heilongjiang			55	1 748	1 599	15 981
Shanghai	…	…	2 689	22 360	25 418	156 008
Jiangsu	50	964	4 926	60 062	29 701	214 680
Zhejiang	1	6	12 943	235 706	6 880	128 677
Anhui			5 307	52 183	159	1 818
Fujian			248	2 728		
Jiangxi			113	2 409	57	1 108
Shandong			425	10 401	2 073	64 478
Henan	28	5 973	73	6 158	1 096	42 191
Hubei	2	29			139	1 337
Hunan					4 015	70 664
Guangdong			3 153	17 732	818	18 421
Guangxi			24	1 235		
Hainan						
Chongqing			902	35 780	3 096	30 501
Sichuan	…	42	1 860	87 783	2 115	29 809
Guizhou						
Yunnan						
Tibet						
Shaanxi	1	5				
Gansu					214	14 146
Qinghai						
Ningxia					21	1 290
Xinjiang					491	28 094

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Canned pork		Canned mushroom		Dried peanut	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	45 108	125 000	326 575	555 141	167 078	346 052
Beijing	7 285	24 748	4 145	6 545	381	720
Tianjin	2 166	8 875	404	1 380	2	5
Hebei	4	5	2 463	3 879	2 358	5 169
Shanxi			1	…	…	…
Inner Mongolia			4	3	206	566
Liaoning	212	925	16 376	31 984	564	1 213
Jilin					1 102	2 539
Heilongjiang			1 508	2 592	438	737
Shanghai	15 213	36 765	2 039	5 797	2 657	4 977
Jiangsu	2 195	5 960	7 301	10 848	2 151	3 984
Zhejiang	230	530	3 647	6 016	6 426	13 020
Anhui	1 397	4 043	2 419	3 720		
Fujian	3 829	12 114	233 527	378 994	54	149
Jiangxi	3	7	1 148	1 720	5	9
Shandong	1 648	5 473	19 053	32 083	149 850	310 163
Henan	1 009	2 281	1 801	3 504	565	991
Hubei			713	5 165		
Hunan			1 641	1 909		
Guangdong			6 574	11 619	283	1 709
Guangxi			3 295	6 606		
Hainan						
Chongqing	4 530	9 843	1 073	1 818		
Sichuan	5 367	13 090	16 330	36 137	27	70
Guizhou	…	…				
Yunnan	19	340	878	2 473		
Tibet						
Shaanxi	…	1			11	29
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang			235	349		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Residues after oil extract		Edible vegetable oil		Sugar	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	108 421	209 476	122 061	208 432	59 372	51 217
Beijing	2 326	5 570	2 391	5 752	24	36
Tianjin	497	1 525	180	459	10 010	5 579
Hebei	2 879	4 940	2 869	4 883		
Shanxi	5	6	7	10		
Inner Mongolia	27	72	19	45		
Liaoning	19 025	36 729	24 201	38 102	169	194
Jilin	1 323	3 846	3 668	5 068	135	134
Heilongjiang	18 653	24 877	20 810	27 617	53	48
Shanghai	7 038	12 087	7 600	13 135	224	331
Jiangsu	260	1 383	1 144	2 905	1 136	1 327
Zhejiang	39	316	6	136	36	126
Anhui	192	612	686	1 392	5	6
Fujian	440	1 662	122	591	650	1 083
Jiangxi	2	23				
Shandong	34 654	66 240	40 558	74 583	42	76
Henan	34	143	34	143		
Hubei	425	1 277	416	1 238	648	861
Hunan	850	3 164	28	88		
Guangdong	10 577	23 125	12 461	25 198	44 515	39 182
Guangxi	7 258	16 380	3 493	4 968	854	1 367
Hainan	9	35				
Chongqing	350	1 109			4	28
Sichuan	…	…	…	…	58	77
Guizhou	1 060	3 275	1	1		
Yunnan	152	477			810	763
Tibet						
Shaanxi	69	159	69	159		
Gansu	38	46	7	22		
Qinghai						
Ningxia	…	19				
Xinjiang	238	381	1 295	1 936		

National Foreign Trade Value of Agricultural Products with Related Countries and Territories

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Total	60 104 216	93 819 828	48 866 799	71 922 960	23.00	30.44
Asian	36 304 175	21 176 833	29 223 053	16 219 832	24.23	30.56
People's Republic of China		61 178		40 440		51.28
Hongkong	5 643 807	134 776	4 274 581	111 362	32.03	21.03
Macao	274 558	429	226 061	381	21.45	12.58
Taiwan	1 507 091	356 112	1 158 924	247 313	30.04	43.99
Japan	10 991 948	349 873	9 137 419	593 360	20.30	-41.04
South Korea	4 175 082	633 947	3 527 948	420 191	18.34	50.87
Indonesia	2 145 051	4 074 177	1 776 458	2 908 611	20.75	40.07
Malaysia	2 119 720	5 042 749	1 676 134	3 430 132	26.46	47.01
Vietnam	2 077 820	1 288 853	1 348 654	740 622	54.07	74.02
Thailand	1 737 389	2 924 262	1 186 038	2 434 442	46.49	20.12
the Philippines	942 678	584 496	771 483	400 930	22.19	45.79
Singapore	659 787	486 524	552 199	506 875	19.48	-4.02
India	548 608	3 702 289	518 964	2 536 778	5.71	45.94
United Arab Emirates	453 124	22 538	450 442	64 747	0.60	-65.19
Nouth Korea	371 322	126 935	272 579	80 623	36.23	57.44
Saudi Arabia	282 233	4 118	236 826	3 971	19.17	3.69
Pakistan	277 834	208 055	273 958	180 937	1.41	14.99
Bangladesh	246 847	43 444	242 325	39 436	1.87	10.16
Isreal	203 353	50 732	138 175	50 232	47.17	1.00
Kazakhstan	179 197	29 110	141 729	34 479	26.44	-15.57
Turkey	165 622	97 461	163 480	55 500	1.31	75.61
Iran	147 369	52 970	144 809	155 212	1.77	-65.87
Myanmar	128 132	160 817	99 437	257 225	28.86	-37.48
Kirghizstan	121 254	14 719	127 447	14 219	-4.86	3.52
Sri Lanka	105 649	21 133	87 092	16 151	21.31	30.85
Yemen	98 209	1 479	90 711	1 107	8.27	33.58
Jordan	93 126	56	92 837	96	0.31	-41.94
Mongolia	77 101	75 723	55 711	59 629	38.40	26.99
Kuwait	74 727	2 541	71 039	832	5.19	205.52
Lebanon	69 763	86	67 045	45	4.05	89.71
Nepal	58 418	1 535	37 311	275	56.57	458.19
Syria	57 554	10 818	58 046	26 440	-0.85	-59.08

National Foreign Trade Value of Agricultural Products with Related Countries and Territories

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Uzbekistan	57 421	534 874	39 895	718 193	43.93	-25.53
Oman	32 770	712	27 121	88	20.83	705.37
Bahrain	30 882	1 897	26 861	389	14.97	387.29
Cambodia	29 639	12 455	22 023	4 226	34.58	194.70
Iraq	28 340	3 415	22 503	1 116	25.94	205.96
Tajikistan	13 639	1 668	13 462	5 866	1.32	-71.57
Brunei	12 702	77	10 105	63	25.71	21.61
Laos	10 541	25 503	14 973	30 269	-29.60	-15.75
Qatar	10 503	536	10 968	3	-4.24	21 017.11
The Republic of Cyprus	9 749	731	7 967	409	22.36	78.82
Turkmenistan	9 685	27 616	5 938	43 473	63.10	-36.48
Afghanistan	9 125	3 234	8 522	3 062	7.08	5.62
Pakistan	6 601		3 165		108.56	
Africa	2 430 097	2 251 120	1 787 853	1 548 974	35.92	45.33
Nigeria	345 517	24 122	192 900	10 916	79.12	120.98
South Africa	339 875	359 730	273 582	314 049	24.23	14.55
Morocco	240 695	10 025	204 443	10 031	17.73	-0.06
Egypt	238 342	102 024	165 168	65 765	44.30	55.13
Ghana	175 441	76 421	110 777	56 786	58.37	34.58
Algeria	172 498	193	142 954	99	20.67	96.33
Togo	112 704	39 038	80 192	22 227	40.54	75.64
Benin	61 696	68 598	43 005	56 394	43.46	21.64
Angola	59 459	194	38 527		54.33	
Cameroon	53 990	94 751	22 737	65 819	137.46	43.96
Tunisia	52 378	2 168	33 226	1 613	57.64	34.43
Congo(Dem. Rep.)	52 060	103	37 475	113	38.92	-8.72
Mauritania	50 329	3 124	43 340	1 533	16.13	103.79
Guinea	46 678	497	29 644	828	57.46	-39.99
Republic of Cote d1voire	45 357	73 552	58 644	57 773	-22.66	27.31
Senegal	41 735	65 374	34 584	49 125	20.68	33.08
Gambia	37 412	109	18 526		101.95	
Kenya	33 399	12 499	16 991	11 054	96.57	13.07
Sudan	31 957	84 974	37 630	72 677	-15.08	16.92
Mauritius	30 445	2 895	26 511	5 216	14.84	-44.50

National Foreign Trade Value of Agricultural Products with Related Countries and Territories

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Mali	29 096	138 172	26 777	65 725	8.66	110.23
Ethiopia	19 361	238 551	3 709	243 933	421.94	-2.21
Namibia	18 072	9 227	9 160	8 849	97.30	4.26
Niger	14 662	1 844	9 642	141	52.06	1 208.28
Liberia	13 967		28 235		-50.53	
Congo (Rep.)	13 135	9	7 039	0	86.61	4 605.00
Mozambique	10 666	46 311	7 336	27 092	45.39	70.94
Djibouti	9 965	161	3 247	500	206.91	-67.83
Libya	9 214	573	35 926	353	-74.35	62.18
Zimbabwe	9 027	351 829	854	130 268	957.27	170.08
Reunion	8 482		6 688		26.83	
Sierra Leone	8 142		6 466	208	25.93	
Cape Verde	7 139		3 577		99.55	
Gabon	6 548		3 257	1 000	101.04	
Tanzania	5 709	103 128	7 346	63 717	-22.28	61.85
Madagascar	5 623	6 567	2 777	3 362	102.47	95.33
Zambia	3 904	76 211	3 020	36 134	29.27	110.91
Uganda	2 334	19 563	1 398	14 606	66.98	33.94
Burkina Faso	1 658	175 787	970	116 700	70.95	50.63
Chad	646	12 242	1 752	2 469	-63.15	395.92
Malawi	173	45 976	544	30 845	-68.31	49.06
Europe	10 538 263	9 435 892	8 788 498	6 825 577	19.91	38.24
Germany	1 980 054	575 832	1 738 411	368 288	13.90	56.35
Russia	1 947 449	1 693 070	1 535 677	1 387 263	26.81	22.04
Netherlands	1 248 505	818 314	1 084 548	626 475	15.12	30.62
Britain	953 823	477 060	812 795	314 309	17.35	51.78
Spain	915 985	625 468	743 032	340 043	23.28	83.94
Italy	621 572	404 353	478 567	287 884	29.88	40.46
France	559 742	2 519 418	435 530	1 639 805	28.52	53.64
Belgium	542 407	239 789	463 125	166 654	17.12	43.88
Poland	323 828	52 425	293 501	39 622	10.33	32.31
Ukraine	225 958	88 067	184 095	35 030	22.74	151.40
Denmark	155 296	659 663	118 984	671 299	30.52	-1.73

National Foreign Trade Value of Agricultural Products with Related Countries and Territories

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Portugal	147 606	36 351	141 059	26 449	4.64	37.43
Sweden	136 768	49 748	125 612	40 149	8.88	23.91
Romania	125 625	4 430	95 964	5 295	30.91	-16.34
Norway	68 744	427 355	61 752	417 561	11.32	2.35
Greece	65 651	98 403	58 836	23 394	11.58	320.63
Lithuania	58 334	5 258	34 510	3 221	69.04	63.24
Czech Reoublic	43 865	35 879	41 616	28 884	5.40	24.22
Bulgaria	42 689	3 370	32 207	2 936	32.55	14.79
Croatia	40 516	861	28 235	222	43.49	287.50
Switzerland	38 699	84 790	32 943	52 794	17.47	60.60
Georgia	32 672	2 737	21 179	995	54.26	175.12
Austria	27 981	38 701	22 465	27 300	24.56	41.76
Ireland	24 211	204 872	18 774	116 690	28.96	75.57
Latvia	23 316	7 996	22 140	5 252	5.31	52.25
Belarus	23 141	19 405	23 180	7 061	-0.17	174.83
Slovenia	21 994	2 731	20 984	1 322	4.81	106.62
Finland	21 877	131 155	20 732	129 265	5.52	1.46
Estonia	20 423	4 053	17 836	2 574	14.51	57.46
Hungary	16 784	17 940	14 087	9 676	19.14	85.39
Albania	15 997	229	8 974	42	78.26	447.14
Slovakia	12 806	274	10 783	116	18.77	135.85
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10 223	2 586	6 874	528	48.71	389.94
Armenia	10 200	216	8 209	93	24.25	131.65
Serbia	9 791	859	7 890	522	24.10	64.52
Azerbaijan	8 987	1 721	8 594	36	4.57	4 648.58
Icaland	976	68 402	747	30 045	30.53	127.67
Faroe Islands		27 130		13 929		94.77
Lantin America	2 100 987	25 091 119	1 626 585	19 493 112	29.17	28.72
Brazil	632 857	15 595 012	510 662	10 728 431	23.93	45.36
Mexico	618 478	258 173	447 546	104 357	38.19	147.39
Chile	161 563	1 014 771	86 523	747 377	86.73	35.78
Colombia	112 449	14 643	90 317	9 613	24.51	52.32
Dominican	58 359	141	50 967	64	14.50	120.40
Peru	55 459	1 334 750	40 060	1 120 613	38.44	19.11

National Foreign Trade Value of Agricultural Products with Related Countries and Territories

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Venezuela	51 809	278	61 522	871	-15.79	-68.08
Costa Rica	50 584	13 378	36 565	16 430	38.34	-18.57
Panama	49 752	2 127	37 756	4 853	31.77	-56.17
Argentina	46 734	5 409 398	36 359	5 705 299	28.54	-5.19
Puerto Rico	43 459	995	41 281	707	5.28	40.82
Cuba	30 903	304 656	15 399	231 999	100.68	31.32
Guatemala	30 383	3 430	26 850	22 056	13.16	-84.45
Haiti	29 951	41	25 868	56	15.78	-26.63
Ecuador	25 323	88 484	31 602	21 066	-19.87	320.03
Uruguay	21 140	1 041 179	14 001	775 906	50.99	34.19
Trinidad and Tobago	17 954	36	18 759		-4.29	
Jamacia	9 459	1 019	8 886	356	6.45	186.43
El Salvador	8 389	29	6 452	14	30.02	103.38
Hondural	7 458	2 215	6 218	383	19.94	478.97
Paraguay	6 726	1 076	8 337	980	-19.32	9.78
Suriname	6 695	24	5 485	34	22.07	-27.91
Bolivia	5 426	443	5 104	274	6.32	61.78
North America	7 610 939	26 400 221	6 579 575	21 680 375	15.68	21.77
United States	6 698 202	23 208 928	5 779 954	18 623 097	15.89	24.62
Canda	912 308	3 143 315	799 144	3 003 121	14.16	4.67
Greenlan		47 978		54 157		-11.41
Oceania	1 119 754	9 464 540	861 235	6 153 820	30.02	53.80
Australia	898 632	6 442 964	683 022	3 926 337	31.57	64.10
New Zealand	133 576	2 983 380	105 934	2 207 539	26.09	35.15
Fiji	31 401	1 001	18 556	516	69.23	93.80
Papua New Guinea	27 868	9 724	27 298	4 857	2.09	100.19
Samoa	8 009	18	10 179	4	-21.31	330.47
Solomon Islands	6 446	4 983	6 215	3 879	3.71	28.45
Republic of the Marshall Islands	832	16 530	1 407	5 234	-40.88	215.81
APEC	43 466 613	56 026 098	34 925 102	42 958 902	24.46	30.42
ASEAN	9 863 460	14 599 911	7 457 505	10 713 394	32.26	36.28
UN	8 104 041	7 015 094	6 856 983	4 878 128	18.19	43.81

Agricultural Import and Export Value by Regions

(USD 1 000)

Region	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
National total	93 819 828	60 104 216	71 922 960	48 866 799	30.44	23.00
Beijing	11 761 052	1 312 770	8 304 512	1 056 309	41.62	24.28
Tianjin	4 667 838	1 059 572	3 428 639	918 951	36.14	15.30
Hebei	2 606 827	1 502 260	2 162 203	1 227 365	20.56	22.40
Shanxi	15 348	96 749	14 994	83 260	2.36	16.20
Inner Mongolia	290 388	306 328	232 449	293 638	24.93	4.32
Liaoning	3 881 122	4 420 822	3 027 059	3 589 920	28.21	23.15
Jilin	658 103	1 187 967	686 931	1 034 477	-4.20	14.84
Heilongjiang	1 376 200	798 551	1 255 526	695 522	9.61	14.81
Shanghai	9 311 897	1 700 183	7 760 965	1 489 338	19.98	14.16
Jiangsu	10 714 213	2 810 920	9 122 724	2 522 368	17.45	11.44
Zhejiang	5 370 047	4 545 107	4 172 627	3 664 158	28.70	24.04
Anhui	890 419	852 430	558 896	688 799	59.32	23.76
Fujian	4 089 601	6 887 484	3 277 056	4 954 190	24.80	39.02
Jiangxi	55 281	291 377	20 195	258 069	173.74	12.91
Shandong	18 604 706	15 370 666	12 362 959	12 702 024	50.49	21.01
Henan	1 435 071	1 074 764	1 121 855	792 133	27.92	35.68
Hubei	273 822	1 433 287	233 512	1 084 889	17.26	32.11
Hunan	223 168	626 843	187 267	541 406	19.17	15.78
Guangdong	11 979 328	6 970 382	9 793 118	5 671 214	22.32	22.91
Guangxi	2 760 417	1 160 368	1 868 439	957 825	47.74	21.15
Hainan	199 965	569 780	76 090	464 932	162.80	22.55
Chongqing	455 500	220 646	278 135	170 010	63.77	29.78
Sichuan	325 229	820 985	289 578	681 878	12.31	20.40
Guizhou	392	220 398	553	185 081	-29.12	19.08
Yunnan	1 197 585	1 765 189	1 088 477	1 307 472	10.02	35.01
Tibet	299	42 981	342	58 801	-12.60	-26.90
Shaanxi	151 430	694 868	109 365	557 362	38.46	24.67
Gansu	14 514	313 007	12 792	277 313	13.46	12.87
Qinghai	783	34 577	171	17 752	358.13	94.77
Ningxia	95	78 141	584	68 452	-83.65	14.15
Xinjiang	509 189	934 813	474 948	851 895	7.21	9.73

Total Value of Agricultural Import and Export in Different Ways

(USD 1 000)

Way of trade	2011		2010		Changes of 2011 over 2010(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Total value	93 819 828	60 104 216	71 922 960	48 866 799	30.44	23.00
1. General trade	74 101 816	48 657 645	56 702 388	39 169 589	30.69	24.22
2. Materials of donation and aid without repayment between countries and of international organizations	77	79 349	142	19 348	-46.03	310.12
3. Materials of other donations	15	453	420	60	-96.50	652.85
4. Assembly trade by supplying materials	1 558 415	1 924 822	1 252 356	1 603 615	24.44	20.03
5. Processing trade by importing materials	7 300 711	7 244 538	5 655 099	6 308 337	29.10	14.84
6. Small amount trade on borders	521 434	1 376 556	603 731	1 150 121	-13.63	19.69
7. Export goods for oversea project contracts		2 426		717		238.26
8. Imported materials as investments by foreign businessmen	304		2 470		-87.71	
9. Processing trade by exporting materials	36 905	10 784	10 280	6 186	258.99	74.34
10. Barter trade	108			49		
11. Commodities of duty free foreign exchange	1 143		438		160.86	

CLASSIFIED PRICE INDICES

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

Region	General index	Food	Grain	Oil and fat	Meat, poultry and their products	Eggs	Aquatic products
National average	105.8	112.4	112.2	113.5	123.7	113.3	111.2
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	106.5	113.6	109.2	111.7	129.0	113.5	116.8
Shanxi	105.4	110.9	108.3	112.1	125.6	116.0	113.7
Inner Mongolia	105.7	113.4	112.5	110.2	128.6	116.2	114.0
Liaoning	105.5	111.7	111.1	115.8	124.3	116.2	111.8
Jilin	105.4	111.8	112.4	109.6	123.3	113.1	115.0
Heilongjiang	106.4	112.9	109.5	118.6	125.5	114.5	116.0
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	105.9	112.2	109.8	113.8	121.8	115.1	112.5
Zhejiang	105.6	113.3	113.2	118.8	125.8	116.2	112.9
Anhui	105.9	112.4	121.6	118.8	125.7	112.6	110.3
Fujian	105.3	111.0	115.9	113.4	123.8	113.7	106.5
Jiangxi	105.6	111.9	116.1	113.0	123.6	117.1	105.6
Shandong	105.9	113.0	109.9	115.4	123.8	115.4	114.4
Henan	106.1	112.9	109.9	113.4	126.3	110.4	111.2
Hubei	106.3	112.7	115.9	118.8	122.1	117.4	111.5
Hunan	105.6	109.8	117.2	106.0	117.9	110.0	108.5
Guangdong	105.6	111.5	112.0	109.2	121.1	107.2	108.3
Guangxi	106.4	115.8	116.9	112.9	123.0	113.5	121.1
Hainan	107.8	114.4	110.6	110.7	120.5	113.0	110.7
Chongqing							
Sichuan	105.8	112.5	111.4	112.5	125.2	112.8	109.4
Guizhou	104.8	112.8	116.4	119.1	125.8	111.5	109.4
Yunnan	104.9	112.1	111.7	112.5	124.7	110.5	106.7
Tibet	104.7	108.7	113.5	104.5	112.8	107.4	106.0
Shaanxi	105.6	111.6	108.5	111.9	126.9	113.9	109.3
Gansu	105.7	110.5	108.5	113.9	120.6	114.0	107.5
Qinghai	106.4	111.7	108.0	112.7	125.1	109.3	108.5
Ningxia	107.5	114.7	113.5	115.6	124.9	116.6	117.8
Xinjiang	106.8	112.7	108.8	115.5	117.9	110.0	111.3

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food						
	Vegetables	Condiments	Sugar	Tea and beverage	Melons and fruits	Cookies and biscuits	Milk and dairy products
National average	102.2	104.5	112.4	102.9	115.9	106.9	103.7
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	102.6	101.5	107.8	102.8	125.0	107.5	103.8
Shanxi	102.9	104.3	108.4	101.9	117.3	103.3	103.0
Inner Mongolia	102.1	106.6	116.5	102.5	115.0	105.9	103.6
Liaoning	96.9	105.2	114.4	101.9	116.9	104.4	102.8
Jilin	99.0	102.4	111.6	103.4	119.6	105.0	100.8
Heilongjiang	102.5	105.1	105.9	100.6	116.3	108.2	100.9
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	102.6	109.3	111.7	105.2	112.7	108.1	107.9
Zhejiang	101.1	102.7	112.7	103.3	116.3	106.9	104.0
Anhui	99.1	107.2	113.9	105.7	113.6	109.6	104.1
Fujian	90.1	103.7	118.7	101.8	117.9	105.0	102.3
Jiangxi	103.2	102.4	112.3	102.9	113.4	105.1	104.5
Shandong	102.4	104.9	109.5	100.5	123.7	105.4	102.8
Henan	99.7	104.5	114.4	101.8	115.6	113.3	104.9
Hubei	105.1	105.5	110.6	105.8	117.9	108.7	101.8
Hunan	108.8	102.7	110.8	103.0	101.4	103.8	99.9
Guangdong	100.4	103.7	115.8	102.8	117.7	103.9	101.1
Guangxi	107.6	104.2	117.1	103.0	113.4	105.0	104.9
Hainan	107.6	111.3	111.0	101.7	113.4	102.9	102.6
Chongqing							
Sichuan	104.5	103.3	109.5	102.5	116.1	106.5	103.3
Guizhou	105.1	108.5	113.0	101.6	106.6	108.6	101.8
Yunnan	103.5	101.5	112.9	102.0	114.4	102.7	103.5
Tibet	106.1	113.3	104.5	101.0	109.3	101.4	103.1
Shaanxi	103.0	108.4	111.9	103.1	119.7	105.6	105.3
Gansu	101.0	104.4	118.9	101.1	111.4	108.1	104.8
Qinghai	98.4	109.5	112.5	106.9	113.6	110.5	103.5
Ningxia	101.9	116.8	117.9	107.1	123.2	113.8	105.9
Xinjiang	110.2	102.0	118.6	100.8	120.2	106.2	107.6

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food		Beverage, cigarettes and related articles	Clothing			Household equipment and other articles	Durable consumer goods
	Food for travel	Other foods, processing and service fees			Garments	Footgear and hats		
National average	107.8	104.1	102.4	101.9	102.0	100.7	101.5	100.1
Beijing								
Tianjin								
Hebei	107.8	104.8	102.5	100.3	100.7	98.8	102.4	100.7
Shanxi	107.7	104.5	101.5	103.6	104.7	99.6	102.6	99.5
Inner Mongolia	108.2	103.9	102.6	102.1	101.8	102.5	100.6	98.0
Liaoning	106.1	106.5	101.5	102.7	102.6	101.5	101.8	99.7
Jilin	106.3	99.9	100.7	102.4	102.8	100.6	100.8	101.0
Heilongjiang	105.5	104.8	103.5	102.7	103.1	101.5	102.1	99.7
Shanghai								
Jiangsu	110.9	104.2	103.7	102.1	103.1	98.6	103.3	102.3
Zhejiang	109.4	108.4	101.2	101.4	101.0	101.3	101.8	100.2
Anhui	104.9	109.7	103.9	104.3	105.4	100.9	100.2	97.3
Fujian	104.0	108.1	103.5	100.4	100.6	98.7	101.0	98.7
Jiangxi	104.8	101.5	100.5	101.1	100.9	100.6	100.3	98.2
Shandong	107.3	102.7	102.9	100.4	99.9	99.9	100.6	100.6
Henan	109.4	101.5	103.5	101.9	101.3	102.7	102.0	100.5
Hubei	107.8	104.6	102.6	105.5	105.9	102.9	102.8	101.5
Hunan	105.4	104.3	102.0	101.2	101.2	100.2	100.7	100.4
Guangdong	107.6	102.0	102.2	101.3	100.8	101.1	101.8	100.4
Guangxi	113.4	105.5	103.2	99.1	99.2	97.2	101.9	99.7
Hainan	116.6	103.1	101.4	103.1	102.0	102.3	104.4	104.1
Chongqing								
Sichuan	104.4	102.9	102.6	101.9	102.0	101.1	100.0	99.6
Guizhou	106.0	101.7	102.6	99.8	101.9	91.5	99.4	98.2
Yunnan	107.8	102.4	100.9	101.1	99.7	103.8	97.8	95.4
Tibet	108.1	100.4	102.1	102.6	101.8	101.9	100.9	100.5
Shaanxi	110.2	103.4	101.7	102.8	102.5	101.5	102.7	100.9
Gansu	110.2	104.2	100.6	102.6	102.5	102.9	102.7	100.6
Qinghai	107.6	109.9	101.7	100.9	99.4	103.8	102.6	99.0
Ningxia	113.5	104.3	102.3	106.7	106.7	106.1	102.8	100.8
Xinjiang	109.4	107.6	102.9	101.8	100.7	102.9	102.9	101.4

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Health cares and personal articles	Health cares	Transportation and telecom-munication facility	Transportation	Recreational, educational and cultural requisites	Education	Residence
National average	103.3	102.9	101.3	103.5	100.8	101.7	105.7
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	103.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	100.0	100.8	108.1
Shanxi	103.5	102.9	100.4	102.6	100.3	101.5	105.2
Inner Mongolia	101.7	100.7	101.5	103.0	100.2	100.3	104.4
Liaoning	103.4	103.1	100.1	101.6	101.3	102.9	105.2
Jilin	103.6	103.0	103.4	106.0	101.1	102.2	103.9
Heilongjiang	103.8	103.5	101.8	103.9	103.0	105.6	105.2
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	103.1	101.5	101.1	103.4	101.4	102.6	105.7
Zhejiang	102.8	102.2	101.4	102.6	100.5	100.4	105.0
Anhui	104.6	104.7	100.7	102.6	99.6	100.1	105.2
Fujian	104.5	104.4	101.6	104.4	98.7	98.9	106.3
Jiangxi	103.6	102.7	101.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	105.3
Shandong	101.8	101.2	101.5	103.4	100.4	100.7	107.3
Henan	102.5	101.5	101.9	104.0	101.2	103.4	107.3
Hubei	103.6	102.9	102.1	104.6	100.6	100.9	105.8
Hunan	103.1	103.4	101.8	103.1	102.2	103.4	108.0
Guangdong	105.3	106.6	100.4	103.9	101.2	100.5	103.6
Guangxi	103.8	104.3	101.9	106.1	101.0	102.5	102.9
Hainan	103.2	102.2	99.9	103.7	100.8	102.4	109.9
Chongqing							
Sichuan	101.9	101.7	101.8	104.1	100.1	101.3	105.7
Guizhou	102.3	103.0	100.7	102.2	98.8	100.7	102.3
Yunnan	101.9	102.2	99.8	101.2	100.1	101.5	105.2
Tibet	102.5	100.6	102.3	104.5	100.8	100.4	105.8
Shaanxi	103.7	103.6	100.9	104.6	100.9	102.4	104.9
Gansu	108.1	109.3	102.0	104.5	104.1	105.8	102.7
Qinghai	104.2	103.3	101.0	103.8	103.1	105.4	109.5
Ningxia	104.9	104.8	102.4	106.7	99.5	101.9	106.0
Xinjiang	105.7	103.4	101.5	104.3	103.1	104.5	106.2

OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN URUAL AREAS

Land Contracting and Mangement Situation of Urual Areas

Item	Number	Share (%)	Growth rate (%)
Contracting situation of arable land			
area(hectare)	85 156 420. 2		0. 25
The number of farmers(household)	228 842 901. 0		0. 14
The number of contracts(copy)	221 665 620. 0		0. 28
the number of certifications of land contracting(copy)	208 177 815. 0		0. 38
Household contract cultivated land transfer			
the total area (hectare)	15 195 555. 6	100. 00	22. 10
1. Divided by the form of circulation(hectare)			
Subcontract	7 758 053. 0	51. 10	20. 79
Transfer	672 735. 5	4. 40	7. 93
Swap	974 467. 1	6. 40	52. 54
Rent	4 113 162. 5	27. 10	25. 37
on the form of Joint Stock Partners	847 510. 7	5. 50	14. 32
Other forms	829 626. 7	5. 50	12. 36
2. divided by contrators(hectare)			
Areas transferred to farmers	10 277 357. 1	67. 60	19. 38
areas transferred to professional cooperative orgnizations	2 036 488. 5	13. 40	37. 87
areas transferred to enterprises	1 271 927. 3	8. 40	26. 51
areas transferred to others	1 609 782. 7	10. 60	18. 87
3. areas used for growing food crops(hectare)	8 318 190. 6		21. 36
4. the number of farmers who leased their contracting land (household)	38 767 794. 0		16. 74
5. The copy number of signed contracts (copy)	25 207 883. 0		24. 87
6. the cultivated land area in signed contracts(hectare)	9 289 421. 7		31. 54
Arbitration team			
Number	1 848. 0	100. 00	31. 50
number of members in county level	1 608. 0	87. 00	17. 50
The member number of Arbitration Commission (person)	19 774. 0	100. 00	19. 60
The member number of farmers(person)	3 844. 0	19. 40	10. 36
The number of appointmentted arbitrators(person)	11 853. 0		4. 70
The number of staffs in the arbitration commission daily(person)	7 770. 0	100. 00	16. 04
The number of full – time staff(person)	3 365. 0	43. 30	10. 22

The Income and Expenses of Villages

Item	Amount	Share (%)	Growth rate (%)
Income(10 000 yuan)	33 649 343.5	100.0	10.44
Operating income	13 107 198.3	39.0	3.44
Contracting and handed out income	6 744 010.6	20.0	10.54
Investement income	937 948.3	2.8	20.05
Grant income	5 064 917.9	15.0	15.59
Other income	7 795 268.4	23.2	19.35
Expenditure(10 000 yuan)	23 302 548.6	100.0	10.21
Operating expenses	9 009 758.2	38.7	2.29
Administrative expenses	6 478 109.5	27.8	14.63
Wages	2 270 080.1	9.7	12.78
Newspapers expenses	140 466.9	0.6	6.28
Other expenses	7 814 680.9	33.5	16.90
Income (10 000 yuan)	10 346 794.9		10.98
Numbers of villages	589 185.0	100.0	-0.64
1. Villages with non-operationg income	310 361.0	52.7	-1.23
2. Villages with income	278 824.0	47.3	0.03
Below 50 thousand yuan	159 302.0		-5.28
During 50 thousand yuan to 10 thousand yuan	49 737.0		6.26
During 10 thousand yuan to 50 thousand yuan	45 119.0		7.93
during 50 thousand to 100 thousand yuan	10 719.0		10.78
Above 1 million yuan	13 947.0		13.56

Assets and Liablities of Villages

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Share (%)	Growth Rate (%)
Total current assets	86 656 052.4	100.0	9.63
Monetary funds	37 461 861.2	43.2	8.07
Short-term investments	3 520 592.4	4.1	27.06
Receivables	43 704 442.7	50.4	11.29
Stock	1 969 156.1	2.3	-15.72
Total agricultural assets	2 614 385.0	100.0	11.96
Livestock(Poultry) assets	562 243.0	21.5	6.71
Forest Assets	2 052 142.0	78.5	13.49
Total long-term assets	113 035 767.1	100.0	9.29
Long-term investment	13 521 101.4	12.0	8.16
Total fixed assets	95 004 497.0	84.0	9.69
New acquistion and construction	3 803 076.1	3.4	-27.86
Net fixed assets	68 199 706.9	60.4	6.50
Liquidation of fixed assets	712 595.4	0.6	38.51
Programs under construction	26 092 194.7	23.1	18.28
Other assets	4 510 168.7	4.0	4.55
Total Assets	202 306 204.5		9.47
Total current liabilities	69 681 564.2	100.0	12.45
Short loan	11 742 796.1	16.9	28.19
Payables	56 114 425.3	80.5	10.54
Wages Payable	977 684.5	1.4	-16.22
Welfare payable	846 658.3	1.2	-3.20
Total long-term liabilities	12 380 148.7	100.0	5.23
Long-term loans and payables	11 878 186.5	95.9	4.10
Collective fund	501 962.2	4.1	41.47
Total owners' equity	120 244 491.6	100.0	8.25
Capital	34 315 733.6	28.5	2.11
Public welfare fund	82 977 656.9	69.0	11.07
Unallocated gains	2 951 101.0	2.5	6.83
Total liabilities and owner's equity	202 306 204.5		9.47

Burden of Farmers

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Share (%)	Growth rate (%)
The collective payments handed out	2 115 837.6	100.0	12.6
Collective fund	946 359.3	44.7	30.7
Land lease	965 979.4	45.7	3.5
Co-producting fee	65 663.1	3.1	-3.5
House construction fee	36 391.9	1.7	-24.8
Other payments	101 443.9	4.8	-3.7
Social Burden	1 407 720.4	100.0	-0.5
Fine	21 475.5	1.5	-37.6
Fund-raising quotas	16 781.4	1.2	-18.5
Road fund	10 130.3	60.4	-30.9
Water conservancy fund	2 946.7	17.6	-14.3
Electric facilities fund	878.2	5.2	-23.5
Other fund	2 826.2	16.8	110.8
Administrative fees	1 369 463.5	97.3	0.7
Farmers housing charges	85 284.3	6.2	-0.4
Business charges of migrant workers	82 228.8	6.0	-2.0
Charges of agriculture machinery, motorcycles, tricycles and low-speed truck	315 697.1	23.1	-7.7
Other Charges	63 289.3	4.6	3.7
Fund raised by farmers and fund-for-work	1 617 456.1		51.9
Fund-for-work	671 096.8	41.5	96.7

RURAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

National Rural Household Survey

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of households surveyed	68 190	68 190	68 190	68 190	68 190
Permanent residents per household(person)	4. 13	4. 10	4. 08	4. 07	4. 05
Able-bodied and semi-ablebodied laborers per household(person)	2. 76	2. 80	2. 82	2. 82	2. 83
People supported by each laborer(person)	1. 50	1. 46	1. 45	1. 45	1. 43
Per capita area of new houses built in the year (m^2)	0. 86	0. 79	0. 60	0. 83	0. 84
Value of new houses built per square meter in the year (yuan)	295. 61	303. 77	339. 27	373. 31	392. 93
Per capita living area in the year (m^2)	26. 53	27. 24	27. 90	29. 68	30. 65
Brick and wood structure	13. 88	14. 12	14. 09	14. 12	14. 59
Reinforced concrete structure	7. 69	8. 53	9. 17	11. 17	11. 79

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of households surveyed	68 190	68 190	68 190	68 190	73 630
Permanent residents per household(person)	4. 03	4. 01	4. 0	4. 0	3. 9
Able-bodied and semi-ablebodied laborers per household(person)	2. 84	2. 85	2. 9	2. 9	2. 8
People supported by each laborer(person)	1. 42	1. 41	1. 4	1. 4	1. 4
Per capita area of new houses built in the year (m^2)	0. 97	1. 00	1. 2	0. 8	1. 3
Value of new houses built per square meter in the year (yuan)	485. 11	332. 83			
Per capita living area in the year (m^2)	31. 63	32. 40	33. 6	34. 1	36. 2
Brick and wood structure	14. 79	14. 89	15. 1	15. 2	15. 9
Reinforced concrete structure	12. 55	32. 40	14. 5	15. 1	16. 5

Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	2011	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
National average	6 977.3	2 963.4	3 222.0	228.6	563.3
Beijing	14 735.7	9 578.9	1 363.3	1 537.0	2 256.6
Tianjin	12 321.2	6 829.2	3 908.1	742.4	841.5
Hebei	7 119.7	3 424.0	3 006.2	206.4	483.2
Shanxi	5 601.4	2 684.9	2 140.8	170.4	605.3
Inner Mongolia	6 641.6	1 310.9	4 217.5	337.6	775.6
Liaoning	8 296.5	3 179.8	4 271.0	244.6	601.2
Jilin	7 510.0	1 469.2	4 950.4	395.7	694.6
Heilongjiang	7 590.7	1 496.5	4 784.1	545.2	764.9
Shanghai	16 053.8	10 493.0	876.8	1 244.1	3 439.9
Jiangsu	10 805.0	5 969.0	3 490.3	414.3	931.4
Zhejiang	13 070.7	6 721.3	4 981.8	555.7	811.9
Anhui	6 232.2	2 723.2	2 986.1	106.0	417.0
Fujian	8 778.6	3 889.5	4 094.8	291.5	502.8
Jiangxi	6 891.6	2 994.5	3 421.4	111.5	364.2
Shandong	8 342.1	3 715.3	3 935.2	246.5	445.2
Henan	6 604.0	2 523.8	3 601.1	108.1	371.0
Hubei	6 897.9	2 703.1	3 731.3	84.5	379.1
Hunan	6 567.1	3 240.8	2 725.2	112.2	488.9
Guangdong	9 371.7	5 854.7	2 498.1	490.4	528.5
Guangxi	5 231.3	1 820.4	3 007.9	41.2	361.8
Hainan	6 446.0	2 004.6	3 827.0	85.8	528.6
Chongqing	6 480.4	2 894.5	2 748.3	139.7	698.0
Sichuan	6 128.6	2 652.5	2 761.7	140.4	574.0
Guizhou	4 145.4	1 713.5	1 980.2	59.5	392.1
Yunnan	4 722.0	1 138.6	2 966.2	219.0	398.3
Tibet	4 904.3	1 008.0	3 142.6	113.6	640.0
Shaanxi	5 027.9	2 395.5	2 017.2	165.3	450.0
Gansu	3 909.4	1 562.0	1 866.8	82.5	398.2
Qinghai	4 608.5	1 775.4	2 088.8	93.7	650.6
Ningxia	5 410.0	2 164.2	2 730.4	116.4	398.9
Xinjiang	5 442.2	804.7	3 887.2	147.1	603.1

National Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Total net income	Changes of 2011 over 2010 (%)	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
1949	43.8					
1978	133.6		88.3	35.8		9.5
1979	191.3	16.6	106.4	62.6		22.4
1980	223.4	15.4	113.8	84.5		25.1
1981	270.1	19.9	142.9	102.8		24.5
1982	309.8	14.2	57.5	227.7		24.6
1983	355.3	13.6	66.5	261.7		27.2
1984	397.6	7.8	72.2	296.0		29.5
1985	423.8	3.2	81.6	313.3		28.9
1986	462.6	5.2	95.5	345.5		21.6
1987	544.9	6.4	117.8	403.2		24.0
1988	601.5	-1.6	136.5	434.6		30.5
1989	686.3	1.8	138.8	518.6		29.0
1990	708.6	2.0	151.9	523.6		33.0
1991	784.0	5.9	184.4	561.6		38.0
1992	921.6	3.2	194.5	678.5	7.0	41.6
1993	1 221.0	5.0	263.0	881.9	28.6	47.6
1994	1 577.7	5.3	353.7	1 125.8	41.0	57.3
1995	1 926.1	9.0	450.8	1 362.5	42.6	70.2
1996	2 090.1	4.6	514.6	1 472.7	23.6	79.3
1997	2 162.0	4.3	573.6	1 466.0	30.4	92.0
1998	2 210.3	3.8	630.3	1 448.4	31.6	100.2
1999	2 253.4	2.1	702.3	1 427.3	45.0	78.8
2000	2 366.4	4.2	771.9	1 459.6	47.0	87.9
2001	2 475.6	4.8	840.2	1 486.5	50.7	98.2
2002	2 622.2	4.3	918.4	1 541.3	65.8	96.8
2003	2 936.4	6.8	998.5	1 745.8	76.6	115.5
2004	3 254.9	6.2	1 174.5	1 844.5	88.5	147.4
2005	3 587.0	7.4	1 374.8	1 931.0	100.5	180.8
2006	4 140.4	9.5	1 596.2	2 193.7	128.2	222.3
2007	4 760.6	8.0	1 853.7	2 435.6	148.1	323.2
2008	5 153.2	8.5	2 061.3	2 526.8	167.2	397.9
2009	5 919.0	10.9	2 431.1	2 832.8	202.2	452.9
2010	5 919.0	10.9	2 431.1	2 832.8	202.2	452.9
2011	6 977.3	11.4	2 963.4	3 222.0	228.6	563.3

Transfer income before 1992 includes property income.

National Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Living consumption	Changes of 2011 over 2010 (%)	Food	Clothing	Residence
1978	116.1		78.6	14.7	12.0
1980	162.2	15.5	100.2	20.0	22.5
1981	190.8	15.2	114.1	23.8	31.6
1982	220.2	13.5	133.5	25.0	35.6
1983	248.3	11.4	147.6	28.0	42.0
1984	273.8	7.1	162.3	28.9	48.4
1985	317.4	7.7	183.4	30.8	57.9
1986	357.0	6.0	201.5	33.0	70.3
1987	398.3	5.1	222.1	34.2	79.8
1988	476.7	1.9	257.4	41.1	96.3
1989	535.4	-5.9	293.4	44.5	105.2
1990	584.6	4.5	343.8	45.4	101.4
1991	619.8	3.6	357.1	51.1	102.3
1992	659.0	1.6	379.3	52.5	104.9
1993	769.7	2.7	446.8	55.3	106.8
1994	1 016.8	7.1	598.5	70.3	142.3
1995	1 310.4	9.7	768.2	89.8	182.2
1996	1 572.1	11.2	885.5	113.8	219.1
1997	1 617.2	0.4	890.3	109.4	233.2
1998	1 590.3	-0.7	849.6	98.1	239.6
1999	1 577.4	0.7	829.0	92.0	232.7
2000	1 670.1	6.0	820.5	96.0	258.3
2001	1 741.1	3.4	830.7	98.7	279.1
2002	1 834.3	5.8	848.4	105.0	300.2
2003	1 943.3	4.3	886.0	110.3	308.4
2004	2 184.7	7.3	1 031.9	120.2	324.3
2005	2 555.4	11.5	1 162.2	148.6	370.2
2006	2 829.0	9.1	1 217.0	168.0	469.0
2007	3 223.9	8.1	1 389.0	193.4	573.8
2008	3 660.7	6.6	1 598.7	211.8	678.8
2009	3 993.5	9.4	1 636.0	232.5	805.0
2010	4 381.8	5.9	1 800.7	264.0	835.2
2011	5 221.1	12.6	2 107.3	341.5	961.5

National Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households

(Continued)

(yuan)

Year	Household facilities, articles and services	Transport and telecommunication serveces	Education and culture life	Medicines and medical services	Others
1978					
1980	4.1	0.6	8.3	3.4	3.2
1981	4.2	0.6	10.1	4.2	2.2
1982	9.4	0.6	7.5	4.7	4.0
1983	14.0	3.6	5.7	4.4	3.0
1984	14.8	3.4	8.2	5.0	2.7
1985	16.2	5.6	12.4	7.7	3.6
1986	19.6	6.2	14.4	8.7	3.3
1987	21.5	8.2	18.5	10.7	3.4
1988	30.0	8.9	25.7	13.4	3.9
1989	32.4	8.5	30.6	16.4	4.3
1990	30.9	8.4	31.4	19.0	4.3
1991	35.3	10.3	36.4	22.3	5.0
1992	36.7	12.2	43.8	24.2	5.5
1993	44.7	17.4	58.4	27.2	13.1
1994	55.5	24.0	75.1	32.1	19.0
1995	68.5	33.8	102.4	42.5	23.1
1996	84.2	47.1	132.5	58.3	31.7
1997	85.4	53.9	148.2	62.5	34.3
1998	81.9	60.7	159.4	68.1	32.9
1999	82.3	68.7	168.3	70.0	34.3
2000	75.5	93.1	186.7	87.6	52.5
2001	77.0	110.0	192.6	96.6	56.4
2002	80.4	128.5	210.3	103.9	57.7
2003	81.7	162.5	235.7	115.8	43.0
2004	89.2	192.6	247.6	130.6	48.3
2005	111.4	245.0	295.5	168.1	54.5
2006	126.6	288.8	305.1	191.5	63.1
2007	149.1	328.4	305.7	210.2	74.2
2008	174.0	360.2	314.5	246.0	76.7
2009	204.8	402.9	340.6	287.5	84.1
2010	234.1	461.1	366.7	326.0	94.0
2011	308.9	547.0	396.4	436.8	122.0

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	Living consumption	Servises	Food	Clothing	Residence
National average	5 221	1 408	2 107	341	961
Beijing	11 078	3 470	3 593	863	2 350
Tianjin	6 725	2 020	2 376	612	1 346
Hebei	4 711	1 227	1 580	334	1 090
Shanxi	4 587	1 324	1 730	402	825
Inner Mongolia	5 508	1 688	2 067	395	880
Liaoning	5 406	1 501	2 116	446	860
Jilin	5 306	1 458	1 872	397	952
Heilongjiang	5 334	1 569	2 072	474	825
Shanghai	11 049	3 126	4 517	645	1 806
Jiangsu	8 095	2 390	2 840	555	1 373
Zhejiang	9 965	2 887	3 715	718	1 617
Anhui	4 957	1 297	2 055	297	885
Fujian	6 541	1 688	3 032	395	1 033
Jiangxi	4 660	1 154	2 106	234	889
Shandong	5 901	1 517	2 107	400	1 127
Henan	4 320	1 129	1 560	363	847
Hubei	5 011	1 468	1 955	272	1 087
Hunan	5 179	1 371	2 343	260	970
Guangdong	6 726	1 988	3 301	277	1 172
Guangxi	4 211	1 002	1 845	124	1 019
Hainan	4 166	1 062	2 138	140	700
Chongqing	4 502	1 152	2 109	309	556
Sichuan	4 675	1 201	2 162	282	727
Guizhou	3 456	830	1 647	186	639
Yunnan	4 000	1 012	1 884	209	702
Tibet	2 742	329	1 385	331	328
Shaanxi	4 492	1 429	1 345	285	1 109
Gansu	3 665	944	1 548	247	597
Qinghai	4 537	926	1 716	347	1 091
Ningxia	4 727	1 133	1 763	380	935
Xinjiang	4 398	1 102	1 589	372	1 025

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(Continued)

(yuan)

Region	Household facilities, articles and services	Transport and telecommunication serveces	Education and culture life	Medicines and medical services	Others
National average	309	547	396	437	122
Beijing	715	1 228	1 004	1 035	290
Tianjin	352	782	542	572	144
Hebei	317	520	315	435	120
Shanxi	244	459	448	349	130
Inner Mongolia	243	729	526	534	133
Liaoning	225	578	550	483	148
Jilin	232	564	457	674	157
Heilongjiang	210	576	465	574	138
Shanghai	649	1 309	916	909	299
Jiangsu	503	924	1 045	646	210
Zhejiang	543	1 381	846	921	225
Anhui	304	475	376	441	124
Fujian	357	728	507	321	167
Jiangxi	278	393	319	347	94
Shandong	412	753	483	508	111
Henan	328	428	278	400	117
Hubei	360	414	342	438	143
Hunan	331	422	347	397	111
Guangdong	301	683	404	399	188
Guangxi	242	385	219	301	77
Hainan	176	370	225	290	126
Chongqing	348	402	335	375	69
Sichuan	301	431	277	413	83
Guizhou	193	305	183	246	57
Yunnan	208	393	241	309	53
Tibet	186	349	41	66	56
Shaanxi	280	407	406	533	127
Gansu	198	367	293	339	77
Qinghai	272	451	265	308	86
Ningxia	265	483	324	445	132
Xinjiang	199	531	230	377	75

National Annual Per Capita Food Consumption of Rural Households

(kg)

Year	Grain	Fined Grain	Vegetables	Edible oil	Vegetable oil	Sugar
1954	221.7	95.1	70.7	1.3	1.1	0.4
1978	247.8	122.5	141.5	2.0	1.3	0.7
1979	256.7	139.4	131.2	2.4	1.5	0.8
1980	257.2	162.9	127.2	2.5	1.4	1.1
1981	256.1	172.4	124.0	3.1	1.9	1.1
1982	260.0	191.8	132.0	3.4	2.1	1.2
1983	259.9	196.3	131.0	3.5	2.2	1.3
1984	266.5	209.1	140.0	4.0	2.5	1.3
1985	257.5	208.8	131.1	4.0	2.6	1.5
1986	259.3	212.2	133.7	4.2	2.6	1.6
1987	259.4	211.4	130.4	4.7	3.1	1.7
1988	259.5	210.7	130.1	4.8	3.3	1.4
1989	262.3	213.5	133.4	4.8	3.3	1.5
1990	262.1	215.0	134.0	5.2	3.5	1.5
1991	255.6	213.8	127.0	5.7	3.9	1.4
1992	250.5	210.6	129.1	5.9	4.1	1.5
1993	251.8	221.0	107.4	5.7	4.1	1.4
1994	257.6	212.0	107.9	5.7	4.1	1.3
1995	256.1	210.7	104.6	5.8	4.3	1.3
1996	256.2	206.5	106.3	6.1	4.5	1.4
1997	250.7	208.9	107.2	6.2	4.7	1.4
1998	248.9	209.0	109.0	6.1	4.6	1.4
1999	247.5	206.2	108.9	6.2	4.6	1.5
2000	250.2	207.1	106.7	7.1	5.5	1.3
2001	238.6	199.7	109.3	7.0	5.5	1.4
2002	236.5	199.4	110.6	7.5	5.8	1.6
2003	222.4	192.5	107.4	6.3	5.3	1.2
2004	218.3	189.8	106.6	5.3	4.3	1.1
2005	208.9	181.8	102.3	6.0	4.9	1.1
2006	205.6	178.0	100.5	5.8	4.7	1.1
2007	199.5	173.8	99.0	6.0	5.1	1.1
2008	199.1	173.7	99.7	6.2	5.4	1.1
2009	189.3	165.2	98.4	6.3	5.4	1.1
2010	181.4	159.4	93.3	6.3	5.5	1.0
2011	170.7	151.8	89.4	7.5	6.6	1.0

National Annual Per Capita Food Consumption of Rural Households

(Continued)

(kg)

Year	Meat			Poultry	Eggs	Aquatic products
		Pork	Beef and mutton			
1954	4.6	3.7	0.9		0.8	1.4
1978	5.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8
1979	6.5	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7
1980	7.7	7.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1
1981	8.7	8.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3
1982	9.1	8.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3
1983	10.0	9.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6
1984	10.6	9.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.7
1985	11.0	10.3	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.6
1986	11.8	11.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.9
1987	11.7	11.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.0
1988	10.7	10.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.9
1989	11.0	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.4	2.1
1990	11.3	10.5	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.1
1991	12.2	11.2	1.0	1.3	2.7	2.2
1992	11.8	10.9	1.0	1.5	2.9	2.3
1993	11.7	10.9	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.8
1994	11.0	10.2	0.8	1.6	3.0	3.0
1995	11.3	10.6	0.7	1.8	3.2	3.4
1996	12.9	11.9	1.1	1.9	3.4	3.7
1997	12.7	11.5	1.3	2.4	4.1	3.8
1998	13.2	11.9	1.3	2.3	4.1	3.7
1999	13.9	12.7	1.2	2.5	4.3	3.8
2000	14.4	13.3	1.1	2.8	4.8	3.9
2001	14.5	13.4	1.2	2.9	4.7	4.1
2002	14.9	13.7	1.2	2.9	4.7	4.4
2003	15.0	13.8	1.3	3.2	4.8	4.3
2004	14.8	13.5	1.3	3.1	4.6	4.5
2005	17.1	15.6	1.5	3.7	4.7	4.9
2006	17.0	15.5	1.6	3.5	5.0	5.0
2007	14.9	13.4	1.5	3.9	4.7	5.4
2008	13.9	12.7	1.3	4.4	5.4	5.2
2009	15.3	14.0	1.4	4.2	5.3	5.3
2010	15.8	14.4	1.4	4.2	5.1	5.2
2011	16.3	14.4	1.9	4.5	5.4	5.4

CHRONICLE OF AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Chronicle of Agricultural Events, 2011

January

January 6. *Farmer's Daily*
The State Council convened executive meeting and decided to implement a new round of power network transformation and upgrading in rural areas.

January 8. *People's Daily*
In the working conference of National Land and Resources, during China's Twelfth Five-Year Plan period, main objectives of the land and resource administration had been established and the major contents are: the basic farmland is stabilized at 104 million hectares or more, strictly implemented the requisition-compensation balance of cultivated land, increased 1.867 million hectares of cultivated land by other means, and farmlands occupied for construction and destroyed by disasters in full complement.

January 20. *Technology Daily*
The 1st Chinese Pesticide Forum and National Pesticide "973" Conference was held on January 18 at Nankai University.

January 21. *Farmer's Daily*
In 2011, the central finance allocated direct grain subsidy and comprehensive agricultural subsidy of 98.6 billion yuan, with an increase of 14 percent as compared with the previous year. Of this total, the comprehensive agricultural subsidy was 83.5 billion yuan, and the direct grain subsidy was 15.1 billion yuan.

January 24. *People's Daily*
During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China had implemented approximately 700 billion yuan in total for investment of water conservancy construction, which was 1.93 times of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, and resolved the drinking water safety issue of 210 million rural population. The effective irrigation area of net increased farmland was 3.333 3 million hectares, and the water-saving irrigation area of new engineering was 5.666 7 million hectares across the country.

January 25. *People's Daily*
The Ministry of Land and Resources, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, jointly issued "Notice on Relevant Work for Strengthening and Improving Permanent Basic Farmland Delimitation".

January 28. *People's Daily*
For the support on such work as spring plough and preparation for plough, the central finance allocated a total number of 127.78 billion yuan for such subsidy funds as direct grain subsidy, comprehensive agricultural subsidy, improved varieties subsidies, and agricultural machinery purchase allowance.

January 30. *People's Daily*
The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued "the Decision on Accelerating Water Conservancy Transformation and Development".

February

February 1. *Technology Daily*
The Science and Technology Department of Zhejiang Province, Shanghai Science and Technology Commission jointly announced on January 30 in Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province that Chinese scientists had completed the genome sequencing map, assembly and sequence map of large yellow croaker.

February 9. *People's Daily*
The General Headquarters of State Flood Control and Drought Relief as well as the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) prepared "the Work Program for Drought Relief of General Headquarters of State Flood Control and Drought Relief as well as Ministry of Water Resources".

February 11. *Economic Daily*
During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the investment on rural highway construction by the central government reached 197.8 billion yuan, with an average annual increase of 30 percent, and the investment completed by the whole society was 950 billion yuan in total. The newly reconstructed rural highway reached 1.868 million km, and of this total, the newly increased rural highway reached 527 thousand km, and the total

mileage of rural highway reached 3.45 million km.

February 14. *People's Daily*
At the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the total number of migrant workers in China reached 242 million. In 2010, the average monthly income of migrant workers reached 1 690 yuan, and 63.29 million migrant workers enjoyed employment injury insurance, and 80 percent of migrant workers' children received free compulsory education in the public schools in cities and towns.

February 19. *People's Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and the China Development Bank signed the planning and cooperation memorandum in Beijing on February 18, so as to further enhance the cooperation in such aspects as preparing national agricultural development planning, supporting "going out" strategy of agriculture, constructing modern agriculture, and structuring financing mechanism and agricultural cooperation pilot of agricultural infrastructure construction.

March

March 7. *People's Daily*
During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the number of China's poor population decreased from 64.31 million to 26.88 million, with an average annual decrease of 7.486 million people in 5 years. By the end of 2010, the incidence rate of poverty had dropped to 2.8 percent. During the Eleventh Five-Year, the per capita net income of farmers in key counties of poverty alleviation and development achieved the average annual growth rate of 10.28 percent, 0.95 percentage points higher than national average level. The objective set out in the "Outline for China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2001-2010)" was accomplished as scheduled.

March 12. *Farmer's Daily*
On March 5, the State Council announced the "Land Reclamation Ordinance", which was implemented since then. At the same time, the "Regulations on Land Reclamation" issued by the State Council on November 8, 1988 was abolished.

March 23. *People's Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance jointly issued the "Implementation Instruction on Agricultural Machinery Purchase Allowance of 2011". In 2011, the capital scale of agricultural machinery purchase allowance allocated by the central finance was 17.5 billion yuan, with an increase of 2 billion yuan as compared with the previous year.

People's Daily
The Ministry of Agriculture launched the training in rotation for directors of bureau in major agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery countries across the country. From March 20 to April 29, nearly 1 000 officers from local ministries of agriculture all around the country participated in 8 issues of training in succession.

People's Daily
From 2008 to 2010, China promoted the cultivation of new transgenic insect-resistant cotton and industrialization in an all-round way. 36 new varieties of insect-resistant cotton were cultivated, with 11.133 3 million hectares of cumulative promoted areas, which realized benefits of 16 billion yuan and achieved 93 percent market share of domestic insect-resistant cotton.

March 28. *People's Daily*
The central finance allocated more than 11.5 billion yuan to 15 provinces incorporated to the rural environment contiguous remediation, which drove no less than 12 billion yuan of local investment capital, and was expected for the remediation of nearly 20 thousand villages, and directly benefiting nearly 100 million rural population.

April

April 1. *People's Daily*
The National Commendation Meeting for Leaders of Rural Youth Becoming Rich held in Beijing on March 31.

March 19. *People's Daily*
On April 18, the State Council issued the full text of "Opinion on Accelerating the Development of Modern Crop Seed Industry", which marked that the crop seed industry of China enters a new stage of industrial upgrading.

April 26. *People's Daily*
On April 25, the Eleventh Five-Year Summary and the

Twelfth Five-Year Commencement Conference for national engineering of "Telephone Service Is Available in Every Administrative Village" were held. By the end of 2010, the phone proportion of national administrative villages and natural villages with more than 20 households had reached 100 percent and 94 percent respectively.

May

May 6. *People's Daily*
On May 5, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture implemented the mobilization and arrangement meeting for the policy of grassland ecological protection subsidy incentive mechanism, and officially conducted mobilization and deployment for the policy of grassland ecological protection subsidy incentive mechanism of provinces and autonomous regions in eight grassland pastoral areas which are Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia and Yunnan, as well as Xinjiang Production Construction Corps.

May 7. *Technology Daily*
The Carp Genome Project implemented by China's scientists at the end of 2009 fulfilled significant achievements that they successfully completed the carp whole genome sequencing, and drew the carp genome framework map, genome physical map and the high-density linkage map.

May 26. *People's Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture held the launching ceremony for the engineering of National Leisure Agricultural Services Information Entering Households in Towns in Beijing, and officially opened the Charming City and Town leisure agriculture web portal.

May 31. *People's Daily*
China's crops integrated farming and harvesting mechanization level reached 52 percent, which marked the mode of agricultural production achieving the historical leap from manpower and animal power-oriented mechanized operation to mechanized operation.

June

June 14. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2011 the central government further intensified the livestock improved varieties subsidy, which was 200 million yuan higher than subsidy funds compared to 2010, up to 1.19 billion yuan.

Technology Daily
On June 10, the major project of Key Technology Research on Modern Multi-Functional Agricultural Machinery Equipment Manufacturing in the Twelfth Five-Year National Science and Technology Support Plan was launched in Beijing, with the investment of 294 million yuan to comprehensively enhance the manufacturing capability of China's agricultural machinery equipment.

June 27. *Technology Daily:*
On June 25, the opening ceremony of the China's Key Laboratory of Hybrid Rice was held in Hunan Hybrid Rice Research Center.

June 29. *Economic Daily*
The machinery harvesting level of wheat was 87.8 percent nationwide, with increase of nearly 2 percentage points as compared with the previous year. The average machinery harvesting level of wheat in 5 main producing provinces of Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu and Hebei exceeded 96 percent.

July

July 5. *People's Daily*
According to the first completed National Cultivated Land Reserves Survey, the contiguous cultivated land reserves mainly distributed in Northern China was 7.343 9 million hectares.

July 6. *Technology Daily*
We achieved breakthrough in forest genomics research. Scientists completed the genome sequence map, which symbolized the coming of the genomic era of molecular breeding of populus tomentosa.

July 10. *People's Daily*
The Central Water Conservancy Work Conference was held in Beijing from July 8 to 9.

July 12. *Farmers' Daily*
On July 8, the construction of China's Seed Life Science and Technology Center was officially started in Wuhan National Biological Industry Base of Hubei Prov-

ince, with total investment of 5.06 billion yuan.

July 13. *Farmers' Daily*
On July 12, the Ministry of Agriculture, together with Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangsu provincial people's government, jointly launched the fishery resources restoration activities of middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

July 26. *People's Daily*
By the end of June, the number of insured people in national pilots of new agricultural insurance was 142 million in total, with 37.13 million pensioners. With the addition of new agricultural insurance pilots conducted by local governments around the country, the number of insured people of new agricultural insurance was 199 million in total nationwide, with 54.08 million pensioners.

August

August 10. *Farmers' Daily*
Statistics showed that by the end of first half of 2011, there were 446 thousand farmers' specialized cooperatives. In all types of main market players, the number of farmers' specialized cooperatives increased at fastest speed, with an increase of 17.66 percent as compared with the end of previous year. The total contribution of capital reached 570 billion yuan, with a growth of 26.12 percent as compared with the previous year.

August 12. *Farmers' Daily*
The central finance allocated another 7.93 billion yuan of subsidy to the public funds of rural compulsory education schools. And plus the scheduled budget of 39.24 billion yuan at the beginning of the year, in 2011, the central government had accumulatively allocated 47.17 billion yuan of subsidy to the public funds of rural compulsory education schools.

August 26. *People's Daily*
In 2011, basing on the complete abolition of local matching for grain risk fund of main producing areas, the State Council decided to enlarge the national grain risk fund to 8 billion yuan. Of this total, the central government allocated 4.4 billion yuan of central grants for the grain risk funds, with 3.6 billion yuan borne by provinces in non-grain producing areas.

August 31. *People's Daily*
On August 29, the international authoritative academic journal"Nature Genetics" published the Chinese cabbage whole-genome research papers led by China and completed through international cooperation in the internet.

September

September 1. *People's Daily*
During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the central government allocated nearly 3 trillion yuan to the investment of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, with an average annual growth of 23.6 percent, whose investment scale and average annual increase hit a record high.

September 14. *People's Daily*
According to the statistics, by the end of June, China had set up 615 new rural financial institutions, of which 369 were in Central and Eastern China.

September 16. *People's Daily*
On September 15, China's cotton trading center constructed with investment of 6 billion yuan was settled in Tianmen City, Hubei Province, and the project was expected to become China's cotton spot pricing and delivery center.

October

October 12. *People's Daily*
On October 10, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Shaanxi provincial government signed the construction and cooperation memorandum of state-level Luochuan apple wholesale market, and the construction of first state-level professional market of agricultural products was started.

October 17. *Farmers' Daily*
"Medium and Long-Term Planning for Rural Practical Talents and Agricultural Scientific and Technological Talent Team Construction(2010 – 2020)" was promulgated, which was the first medium and long-term planning on agricultural and rural talent team construction since the founding of New China.

October 18. *People's Daily*
China's hybrid wheat breeding technology would enter the stage of large-scale industrial applications. A few

days ago, China Seed Group Co., Ltd. and the Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Science signed the cooperation agreement in Beijing for accelerating the breeding and promotion of excellent hybrid wheat varieties.

October 20. *Economic Daily*
Since the implementation of agricultural insurance premium subsidy in 2007, the central government had accumulatively allocated a total of 26.21 billion yuan of agricultural insurance premium subsidy, which offering risk protection of more than 1.5 trillion yuan for agriculture, rural areas and farmer's career. As of 2007 to Aug. 2011, the amount of agricultural insurance indemnity by agricultural insurance agencies paying to rural households was 35.6 billion yuan in total, and benefiting farmers of 59.9 million households(times).

October 31. *People's Daily*
The 9th China's International Agricultural Products Fair was held in Chengdu, Sichuan on October 30.

November

November 6. *People's Daily*
For industrialization projects of comprehensive development of agriculture in the future, the central government would mainly offer the support through loan with discounted interest. In 2012, the central government planned to allocate 3.6 billion yuan to support industrialization projects of comprehensive development of agriculture, of which more than 60 percent of funds was for interest discount, and guiding more than 50 billion yuan of bank loans.

People's Daily
On November 5, the 18th China Yangling Agricultural Hi-Tech Fair, with "innovation cooperation and agricultural modernization" as its theme, was inaugurated in Yangling, Shaanxi Province.

November 9. *Economic Daily*
On November 8, the Ministry of Agriculture comprehensively launched and deployed the key laboratory construction work of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Twelfth Five-Year, with 30 subject groups, including 228 key laboratories, 269 agricultural scientific observations experiment stations, which covering major disciplines of agricultural field.

November 8. *Farmers' Daily*
The 1st National Rural Property Transactions Seminar was held in Beijing.

November 17. *People's Daily*
The State Council Information Office issued the white paper of "New Progress on China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and development" on November 16. The number of rural poverty household across the country below the poverty alleviation standard reduced from 94.22 million at the end of 2000 to 26.88 million at the end of 2010, and the survival, food and clothing issues of rural residents had been basically solved. The poverty alleviation standard increased from 865 yuan in 2000 to 1 274 yuan in 2010.

November 30. *People's Daily*
The Central Working Reference of Poverty Alleviation and Development was held on November 29 in Beijing.

December

December 2. *People's Daily*
The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued "China Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program(2011–2020)", and required local departments in all regions to conscientiously implement the program through the combination of actual situation.

December 3. *People's Daily*
The National Bureau of Statistics announced on December 2 that in 2011, the total grain output nationwide reached 571.21 million tons, with 24.73 million tons of volume increase in 2010, increasing by 4.5 percent, which not only hit a new record, but also reached the level of grain capacity planning of 2020. It was also China's grain output growth in the 8th consecutive year.

December 5. *Technology Daily*
China' scientists found that the principle of rice leaf senescence and death, and the research results were published online in the international journal—Plant Physiology.

December 19. *Technology Daily*
On December 12, such research results as 50 rice ge-

nome re-sequencings and genetic variation database construction research completed by Chinese scientists were published online in "Nature—Biotechnology".

December 20. *People Daily*

The first national water conservancy general investigation achieved important phased results. According to investigation on more than 700 thousand village-level districts, we made a full understanding on detailed base of various types of water conservancy objects for the first time, which systematically mastered quantity and structure of various water conservancy objects, and made a thorough investigation on the spatial distribution of all important water conservancy objects.

December 22. *People's Daily*

The Comprehensive Rural Reform Working Forum was held on December 21in Beijing.

December 26. *People's Daily*

According to the latest statistics of the Ministry of Water Resources, since the commencement of water conservancy construction of winter and spring, a total investment of 109.86 billion yuan was accumulatively completed nationwide, and 1.17 billion projects were invested by farmers' money and labor, and 3.49 billion cubic meters of earthwork was completed, which respectively accounting for 43 percent, 33 percent and 36 percent of the plan, and these 3 indicators were higher than the level of previous year at the same period.

December 28 *People's Daily*

On December 27, the Central Rural Working Conference was held in Beijing.

(Rural Economy Research Center,
Ministry of Agriculture)

EDITOR'S NOTES

1. This *Yearbook* refers to the development and information of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, township enterprises, land reclamation, farm machinery, water conservancy, meteorology and etc. in China. It has been published both in Chinese and English since 1985.

2. The English edition bases itself mainly on the Chinese edition of *China Agriculture Yearbook 2012*. The compilation is under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and from the assistance of various ministries and state departments concerned. The data of the statistics of agricultural economy are from the State Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, State Forestry Administration, Ministry of Water Resources, China Meteorological Administration and General Administration of Customs and etc.

The English edition of this *Yearbook* dose not include the information from Hongkong, Macao, and Taiwan Province of China unless specially stated.

中国农业出版社出版发行
(北京市朝阳区农展馆北路 2 号)
(邮政编码 100125)
中华人民共和国农业部主管

中国农业出版社印刷厂印刷
2013 年 4 月第 1 版　2013 年 4 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本: 787mm × 1092mm　1/16　定价: RMB 700.00

CHINA AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK 2012

Sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture, PRC
Compiled by Editorial Board of China Agriculture Yearbook
Tel: (0086 – 10) 59194915
Fax: (0086 – 10) 65061875
E – mail: xzqynj@ agri. org. cn
Published and distributed by China Agriculture Press
(No. 2 Nongzhanguan Beilu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100125)
ISSN 1009 – 654X
CN 11 – 4471/F
Price: RMB 700.00

Printed in Beijing, People's Republic of China