GENERAL SURVEYS

Crop Production

1. Achieving the Tenth-year Consecutive Growth of Grain Production

The total grain output all year around reached 601.94 million tons, increasing by 12.36 million tons as compared with the year 2012. The total grain area all year around reached 1.679 billion mu, increasing by 11.26 million mu. The grain output per mu all year around reached 358.4 kilograms, increasing by 5 kilograms. In ten years, the total grain output had reached up to 342.5 billion catties, and average grain yield per mu reached up to 69.6 kilograms.

2. The Steady Developing of Economic Crops

The total cotton area all year around reached 65.18 million mu, decreasing by 5.14 million mu and the total cotton output all year around reached 6.3 million tons, decreasing by 0.54 million tons. The total oil crop area all year around reached 0.21 billion mu, increasing by 1.39 million mu and the total oil crop output all year around reached 35.17 million tons, increasing by 0.8 million tons. The total sugar crop area all year around reached 29.98 million mu, decreasing by 0.48 million mu and the total sugar crop output all year around reached 0.137 billion tons, increasing by 2.61 million tons. The expected total output of vegetable all year around reached 0.735 billion tons, increasing by 26.29 million tons. The total fruit output all year around reached 0.158 billion tons, increasing by 6.67 million tons. The total tea area all year around reached 37.03 million mu, increasing by 2.83 million mu, and the total output of semi-finished tea all year around reached 1.92 million tons, increasing nearly by 0.13 million tons.

3. The Steady Promoting in Product Quality of Planting Production

In 2013, the random inspection qualification rate of the product pesticide residue of the Ministry of Agriculture Standard Zone was 99.7 percent, of this total, the qualification rate of vegetable was 99.6 percent, however, the qualification rate of fruit and tea were both 100 percent.

4. The Obvious Effects about the Scientific Prevention and Reduction in Disaster

The water-saving agricultural technology model such as the integration of water and fertilizer, the plastic film mulching, the drip irrigation under plastic film, irrigation-controlled system and so on, had been demonstrated and promoted in 23 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). Meanwhile, 68 working groups had been sent to promote the measures about each disaster prevention and disaster reduction in the hardest-hit areas.

5. The Obvious Effects about Pests Prevention

By the end of 2013, there were 32 000 professional prevention & cure groups recorded in the agriculture department. The groups had prevented and cured 1.28 billion mu areas. The rate of prevention & cure for the main grain crops, such as wheat, rice, corn, etc. reached 25 percent. The 8.63 billion mu area where might been destroyed by pests, weeds and voles had been prevented in 2013. 100 nation-level green prevention and control demonstration zones had been established, and more than 1 600 green prevention and control demonstration zones had been promoted in the whole of China. There were 1 billion mu areas of green prevention and control focused on the fresh agricultural products of vegetable and fruit. The rate of prevention & cure had reached 90 percent in demonstration zones; the rate of decreasing the chemical pesticide use had reached more than 20 percent.

6. The Initial Success in the Model of In-

creasing Grain Products

We started up the model of increasing grain products in the four areas of the northeast, the region Huang-Huai-Hai, the middle and lower Yangtze River and the Northwest & Southwest, which focused on the five crops, like rice, wheat, corn, potato and oilseed rape. Relied on the 20 pilot agricultural departments in province and 50 pilot sites in county government, 58 regional, standardized, high productive and high effective technology models had been promoted, which made good use of advantages of 29 high-efficient crop production regions.

7. The Scientific Fertilizer & Water Saving Promoted High-efficient Agriculture Production

In 2013, the central finance who funded 700 million yuan to make sure 2 463 counties(field, unit) to carry on soil testing and formula fertilizing, had provided the service of soil testing and formula fertilizing for 0. 19 billion farmers, and promoted the technology to the area of 1. 4 billion mu. Due to this service, the output of wheat, rice and corn had increased by 5. 8 percent, 5. 1 percent, 6. 2 percent respectively, the cost per mu had decreased more than 35 yuan, and the quantity of unreasonable fertilization had been reduced by more than 1. 5 million tons.

(Department of Crop Production,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Forestry

1. Completion of Afforestation Task

(1) The afforestation was put forward steadily. 91.38 million mu of afforestation was completed, 2.52 billion trees were voluntarily planted and 119 million mu of natural juvenile and mid-aged forest was cultivated. 875 000 mu of national forest reserve was delimited.

(2) The management on forestry tree seedling was enhanced. Throughout the year, 26.7 million kilograms of forest tree seeds were produced and 60 billion seedlings were cultivated: the spot-check qualification rate of forest tree seeds and seedlings were maintained above 90 percent. The first batch of 15 state-owned demonstration forest farms for the forest farm management plan implementation was confirmed.

(3) The national forest carbon sink measurement monitoring system was initially built. The national forest carbon sink standardized technology committee was actively organized and 3 forest carbon sink project methodologies of afforestation, bamboo afforestation and forest management were released.

2. Deepening of the Forestry Reform

(1) The collective forest rights system reform was advanced steadily. The farmer's forestland contract management right was fully implemented, by which more than 89.72 million farmer households got the forest right certificate. The premium subsidy allocated by the central finance was up to 1.33 billion yuan. The forest right mortgage loan throughout the country was expected to break through 100 billion yuan. 19 provinces issued the forest right transfer management measures and there were up to 1 681 forest right management service institutions above the county level throughout the country.

(2) The under-forest economy flourished. The subsidy pilot for Chinese medical herb planting under the forest and the national under-forest economy demonstration base construction was initiated. 12 provinces set up the provincial-level dedicated fund and 18 provinces issued the opinions to speed up the under-forest economy development. 150 forestry professional cooperatives were confirmed as the demonstration cooperatives and there were up to 140 000 forestry professional cooperatives.

(3) The reform pilot for the state-owned forest farms was formally initiated. The letter of responsibility for the pilot work was signed with 7 pilot provinces and the monitoring methods for the reform of the state-owned forest farms were issued.

3. The Forest Resources Effectively Protected

27 provinces and 80 percent of the counties formulated and implemented the forestland protection and utilization planning. 14 provinces initiated the national forest cutting management system. 1.75 billion mu of forest was effectively managed and protected, 7.39 million mu of public welfare forest construction task was completed, and 1.258 million mu of backup resources was cultivated. Throughout the country, 267 000 forestry administrative cases in total were handled; 241 500 forestry-involved cases (including administrative and criminal cases) were handled by the forest public security; 789 cases were directly handled by the various resources supervision institutions stationed in the forest.

4. Timely and Effective Prevention and Control for Forest Fire and Other Disasters

Throughout the year, 3 838 cases of forest fire in total took place, affecting a forest area of 13 000 hectares and causing a death to 56 people. The rate of disaster caused by pest was controlled under 0.5 percent for the fourth consecutive year. 8 times of sand-dust weather took

place throughout the country. Both the number of occurrence times and the occurrence strength were respectively lower than that in 2012.

5. The Wetland Protection Management Constantly Strengthened

5 international important wetlands were newly increased, 131 national wetland parks (pilot) were newly approved, and 20 pilot national wetland parks passed through the acceptance inspection. The *Wetland Protection Management Regulations* was formulated and 18 provinces in total released the *Wetland Protection Regulations*.

6. New Progress Made in the Prevention and Control of Desertification

The State Council approved the implementation of the *National Planning for Prevention and Control of Desertification (*2011-2020*)*. 960 000 hectares of forestry construction were completed for the sandstorm source control and rocky desertification comprehensive treatment project in Beijing & Tianjin. The subsidy pilot for the closed desertification land protection was launched in 30 counties with 7 provinces and regions involved.

7. Strengthened Efforts for Wildlife Protection

The *Guidance on Standardized Construction for Nature Reserves* was formulated, as well as 21 forestry state-level nature reserves and 15 state-level forest parks were newly added. 22 countries of Asia and Africa were organized to jointly combat the crime of smuggling the endangered species.

8. Rapid Development of Forestry Industry

The interest-discount fund allocated by the central finance for the forestry industry loan was up to 1. 35 billion yuan. The total output of the woody oil plant, dry & fresh fruit and other characteristic economic forests was up to 134 million tons; the planting area of tea-oil tree was up to 57. 5 million mu; the planting area of flowering plant was 16. 8 million mu; the output of wood was up to 83. 67 million cubic meters; the output of man-made board was up to 233 million cubic meters. The tourists of forest and other natural resources were up to more than 780 million person-times, with an increase of 15 percent over 2012. The total forestry output value of China was up to 4. 46 trillion yuan and the import & export trade volume of forest products was up to 126 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 13 percent and 6. 1 percent respectively over 2012.

9. New Achievements Made in Forestry Propaganda

More than 13 000 pieces of forestry news were broadcast by the mainstream media throughout the year. More than 70 large-scale public welfare propaganda activities, including"Wild China·A Journey of Wetland", were carried out. The Sixth Ecological Culture Peak Forum of China was held.

10. The Accelerated Pace for the Forestry's Opening to the Outside World

We attended the Second APEC Forestry Ministerial Conference to promote the institutionalization of this conference. We attended the United Nations Climate Change Conference and the 10th Important International Conference of the United Nations Forest Forum. Meanwhile, We compiled the *National Report for the Sustainable Forest Management of China*.

11. Constantly Enhancing the Supply Capacity of Forest Product

Throughout the year, the central government input a fund up to 145 billion yuan for the forestry, with an increase of 9. 9 billion yuan over 2012. The compensation standard for the collectively and individually-owned state-level public welfare forest was increased to 15 yuan per mu per year; the subsidy standard for the replanting to consolidate the achievements of the grain for green project was increased to 100 yuan per mu. An investment of 8. 4 billion yuan was ar-

ranged for the reconstruction of the forestry shanty towns (old and dilapidated houses) and the construction of the supporting infrastructure; the reconstruction task was completed for 96 000 households. China Green Foundation and Carbon Sink Foundation raised a social fund of nearly 200 million yuan. 75 000 personnel of the forestry depots in total were trained throughout the year. 188 forestry industry standards were issued and implemented. 24 ecological positioning stations, 14 engineering technology research centers, 3 forest product quality inspection institutions and 2 biological industry bases were newly established. 158 new varieties of forestry plant were authorized and the forest certification pilot area was up to 1. 15 million hectares.

12. Marked Achievements Made in Mass-line Educational Practice

19 forestry administrative examination and approval items were cancelled and decentralized. 10 times of Green Lecture Hall learning activities were held.

(General Office of State Forestry Administration)

Animal Husbandry

In 2013, the gross output of meat and egg throughout the country was 85.35 million tons and 28.76 million tons respectively, with a year-on-year increase of 1.8 percent and 0.5 percent respectively; the gross output of milk was 36.5 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 5.7 percent.

1. Steady Increase of Live Pig Production

The number of the slaughtered live pigs throughout the year was 716 million, with a year-on-year increase of 2.5 percent, and the port output was 54.93 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 2.8 percent; at the end of the year, the quantity of live pigs on hand was 474 million head, with a year-on-year decrease of 0.4 percent, and the quantity of adult sows on hand was 51.323 million head, with a year-on-year increase of 1.8 percent.

2. Poultry Productivity Fundamentally Maintaining a Steady Level

Throughout the year, the egg output was 28.76 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 0.5 percent, and the poultry output was 17.98 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 1.3 percent.

3. Gradually Improved Cow Breeding Benefit

The average annual earning of per head adult cow was 2 000 yuan, with an increase of about 500 yuan compared with that of 2012. At the end of 2013, the quantity of cows on hand was 14.41 million head, with a year-on-year decrease of 3.5 percent; the milk output was 35.31 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 5.7 percent.

4. Stable Development of Beef and Mutton Production

At the end of 2013, the quantity of cattle and sheep on hand was 104 million head and 290 million head, with a year-on-year increase of 0.4 percent and 1.9 percent respectively; throughout the year, the output of beef and mutton was 6.732 million tons and 4.081 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 1.6 percent and 1.8 percent respectively.

5. The Quality and Safety of Feed and Animal Products Maintaining a Sound Level

In 2013, the monitoring qualification rate of the feed product' s hygienic-quality index was up to 96 percent; the qualification rate of the clenbuterol routine monitoring for the animal products was up to 99.7 percent; the qualification rate of the melamine detection for the fresh and raw milk was up to 100 percent for the fifth consecutive year.

6. Quickened Recovery of the Grassland Ecology

In 2013, the total output of the natural grassland' s fresh grass broke through 1.06 billion tons, with an increase of 0.6 percent compared with that of previous year; the comprehensive grassland vegetation coverage was 54.2 percent, with an increase of 0.4 percentage point compared with that of previous year; the livestock overload rate of the key grasslands was 16.8 percent, with a decrease of 6.2 percentage points compared with that of 2012.

7. Quality of Animal Husbandry Industry Further Improved

The scale breading ratio of live pig, layer, broiler and cow was 69.9 percent, 81 percent, 85.6 percent and 57 percent respectively. The mechanized milking rate for the fresh and raw milk was up to 90 percent. The proportion of the feed output of the top 50 feed enterprise groups was up to 56%.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Fisheries

In 2013, the total output of aquatic products was 61.72 million tons, with an increase of 4.47 percent; the per capita net income of fishermen was 13 039 yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 1 783 yuan and a year-on-year increase rate of 15.84 percent. The fishery economic output value of the whole society was 1.935 189 trillion yuan, realizing an added value of 898.435 billion yuan: to be specific, the output value of the fishery was 1.010 488 trillion yuan, realizing an added value of 570.363 billion yuan.

1. Steady Growth of Fishery Production

The marine fishing output was 12.643 8 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 0.22 percent; the distant-water fishery output was 1.352 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 10.51 percent; the mariculture output was 17.392 5 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 954 300 tons and a year-on-year increase rate of 5.81 percent; the freshwater fishing output was 2.307 4 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 0.42 percent; the freshwater aquaculture output was 28.024 3 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 1.578 9 million tons and a year-on-year increase rate of 5.97 percent. Among the total output: the fishing output was 16.303 2 million tons, accounting for 26.41 percent of the total output; the aquaculture output was 45.416 8 million tons, accounting for 73.59 percent of the total output; the marine products output was 31.388 3 million tons, accounting for 50.86 percent of the total output; the freshwater products output was 30.331 7 million tons, accounting for 49.14 percent of the total output. The per capita aquatic product of China was 45 kilograms.

2. Healthy Running of Aquatic Product

In 2013, the integrated average price of the marine products was 37.95 yuan per kilogram, with a year-on-year increase of 6.18 percent; the integrated average price of the freshwater products was 14.60 yuan per kilogram, with a year-on-year increase of 7.39 percent. The export amount of aquatic products reached 20.26 billion U.S. dollars, with a year-on-year increase of 6.74 percent, realizing a trade surplus of 11.63 billion U.S. dollars, with a year-on-year increase of 5.8 percent.

3. Intensified Efforts to Enhance and Benefit Fishery

The central government implemented and allocated the 28.1 billion yuan capital of financial budget, transfer payment, capital construction, fishery oil price subsidies etc. The fishery mutual insurance organizations of China realized a premium income of 1.449 billion yuan, with an increase of 20 percent over the previous year, and provided a risk guarantee fund of 260 billion yuan, and paid an insurance compensation of 530 million yuan. In 2013, a total income of 162 million yuan was generated from the farming fishery insurance premiums; the total risk guarantee fund exceeded 2 billion yuan; and a total farming fishery insurance compensation of 117 million yuan was paid by the various insurance institutions.

4. Improvement of Comprehensive Production Capacity in Fishery

1 131 healthy aquaculture demonstration farms were newly established, amounting to 4 561 farms; there were 3.36 million mu of standardized transformation pond. 5 state-level aquaculture original fine breed farms were inspected and accepted; 46 aquaculture original fine breed farms and genetic breeding centers were constructed; the parent update in the key breeding farms of 47 counties was subsidized; and 43 modern fishery species industry demon-

stration enterprises were established across the country.

1 019 marine fishing boats were transformed and renovated. 2 220 ocean fishing boats were put into production throughout the year, with an increase of 21 percent. "Furonghai", a professional krill trawler, realized the full-year operation, with an output up to 28 000 tons. 87 paddy field integrated farming technology core demonstration areas, with a total area of 116 000 mu, were established in 13 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), which further drove more than 7 million mu by radiation; more than 200 paddy field integrated farming cooperatives were cultivated and established; 1 853 core demonstration households were cultivated. 65 national and industrial standards were examined and approved. 153 national recreational fishery demonstration bases were newly constructed.

5. Remarkable Achievement of Aquatic Biological Resource and Aquatic Ecosystem Protection

In 2013, a total fund of 1.007 billion yuan was input for enhancement and releasing, with a year-on-year increase of 11.1 percent; 33.65 billion of important aquatic organisms and rare & endangered species were released, with a year-on-year increase of 9.4 percent. We participated in the review over 66 ocean engineering environmental impact assessment reports and confirmed an ecological compensation fund of 1.767 billion yuan for the fishery resources. We implemented an ecological compensation fund of nearly 400 million yuan for the engineering construction projects in the state-level aquatic reserves. We newly constructed two state-level aquatic reserves and nine aquatic wetland protection demonstration areas.

6. Steady Security Situation of Fishery

In 2013, 43 "safe fishery demonstration counties" and 17 "civilized fishing ports" were created. 19 typhoons landing on or influencing China were dealt with throughout the year. 350 water safety accidents in total, causing 491 peoples' death (including missing), took place on the fishing vessels (excluding the special vessels) throughout the year, with a decrease and increase of 3.58 percent and 16.35 percent respectively. The fishery force was organized to participate in 1 064 salvages at sea and a salvage fund of 230 million yuan was input: specifically, 2 641 fishing vessels and 6 512 fishermen were salvaged, upon which an economic loss of nearly 760 million yuan was restored. 66 foreign-related fishery events were successfully processed. The supervision and spot check were carried out for 12 key aquatic fingerlings production provinces, the qualification of which was 92.7 percent, with a year-on-year increase of 4.37 percent. The quality qualification rate of the producing area's aquatic products was 99.1 percent, with a year-on-year increase of 0.6 percent. The *Report on the Hygienic Condition of China's Aquatic Animal* was released for the first time.

7. The Fishery Administration of China Moving Forward in Reform

During the whole closed fishing season, 5 law-enforcement vessels delegated by the Fishery Administration Bureau of Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea Area totally investigated and treated 228 illegal fishing boats, 36 boats of which were handed over to the local government for further processing. The Sino-Japan, Sino-South Korea, Sino-Vietnam etc. fishing agreements were put into implementation smoothly.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

Feed Industry

1. The Total Output of the Nation-Wide Commercial Feed Remaining Stable

In 2013, the total output of the nation-wide commercial feed was 193.4 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 0.6 percent, including 163.08 million tons of compound feed, with a year-on-year decrease of 0.3 percent, 23.98 million tons of concentrated feed, with a year-on-year decrease of 2.8 percent, and 6.34 million tons of additive premix, with a year-on-year increase of 2.3 percent.

2. Slowed Growth of the Feed Industry's Output Value and Operating Income

In 2013, the total output value and operating income of the nation-wide feed industry was 737.4 billion yuan and 717.2 billion yuan respectively, with a year-on-year increase of 4.3 percent and 4.4 percent respectively. To be specific, the total output of the commercial feed industry was 677.8 billion yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 4.9 percent; the total output of the feed additive was 53.4 billion yuan, with a year-on-year decrease of 3.3 percent; the total output of the feed machinery equipment was 6.2 billion yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 9.0 percent. The total operating income of the commercial feed industry was 660.1 billion yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 5.2 percent; the total operating income of the feed additive was 50.7 billion yuan, with a year-on-year decrease of 5.4 percent; the total operating income of the feed machinery equipment was 6.4 billion yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 14.6 percent.

3. The Main Growth Points Falling on Pig Feed and Ruminant Feed

The output of pig feed was 84.11 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 8.9 percent; the output of the laying poultry was 30.35 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 6.07 percent; the output of the table poultry feed was 49.47 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 10.3 percent; the output of the aquatic feed was 18.64 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 1.5 percent; the output of the ruminant feed was 7.95 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 2.6 percent; the output of other feeds was 2.88 million tons, with a year-on-year decrease of 9.2 percent.

4. Continuously Improved Industrial Concentration

In 2013, the total feed output in the eastern China was 99.43 million tons, accounting for 51.4 percent of the national total feed output; the total feed output in the central China was 55.82 million tons, accounting for 28.9 percent of the national total feed output; the total feed output in the western China was 38.16 million tons, accounting for 19.7 percent of the national total feed output; compared with that in 2012, the eastern China witnessed a decrease of 2.7 percent while the central China and western China respectively witnessed an increase of 1.4 percent and 2.2 percent. There were up to 8 provinces with a total output exceeding ten million tons, namely Guangdong Province, Shandong Province, Henan Province, Liaoning Province, Hebei Province, Hunan Province, Sichuan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: the total output of these 8 provinces (autonomous regions) was up to 111.57 million tons, accounting for 57.7 percent of the national total output.

5. The Feed Additive Output Obtaining a Slight Increase

In 2013, the totaloutput of the feed additive products was 7.989 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 4.0 percent, including 7.585 million tons of Type I original feed additive, with a year-on-year increase of 7.4 per-

cent, and 348 000 tons of Type II, with a year-on-year decrease of 43.0 percent.

6. The Increased Total Output of Feed Machinery Equipment and the Significant Growth of Single Machine

In 2013, the total output of the feed processing machinery equipment was 34 342 sets, with a year-on-year increase of 7 516 sets and an increase rate of 28.0 percent. To be specific, there were 1 636 complete sets, with a year-on-year decrease of 270 sets and a decrease rate of 14.2 percent, and there were 32 706 single machine sets, with a year-on-year increase of 7 786 sets and an increase rate of 31.2 percent.

7. The Continuous Decrease of the Number of Employees in Feed Industry

At the end of 2013, there were 614 000 employees in the feed enterprises, with a year-on-year decrease of 8.1 percent. To be specific, there were 234 000 employees holding a college degree or above, accounting for 38.1 percent of the total number of employees; there were 65 981 technicians, with a year-on-year decrease of 4.6 percent.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Land Reclamation

1. Sustained and Steady Development of Economy and Significant Improvement of Quality Efficiency

The agricultural reclamation economy throughout the year generated a total output value of 593. 755 billion yuan, with an increase of 12. 8 percent over the previous year and maintaining an increase rate of above 12 percent for the tenth consecutive year. To be specific, the added value of the primary industry was 175. 01 billion yuan, with an increase of 7. 5 percent; the added value of the secondary industry was 261. 322 billion yuan, with an increase of 16. 9 percent; the added value of the tertiary industry was 157. 423 billion yuan, with an increase of 17. 5 percent. Throughout the year, a total enterprise profit of 18. 708 billion yuan was realized, with an increase of 17. 5 percent over the previous year; the total paid tax was 35. 518 billion yuan, with an increase of 12. 3 percent over the previous year.

2. The Overall Agricultural Production Capacity Enhanced While the Output of Major Agricultural Products Increased

A total agricultural output value of 335. 634 billion yuan was generated throughout the year, with an increase of 17. 1 percent over the previous year. The grain output reached 34. 198 8 million tons, with an increase of 485 200 tons over the previous year and an increase rate of 1. 4 percent; the commodity grain available was 30. 415 5 million tons, the commodization rate of which was 88. 9 percent. The cotton output was 1. 761 8 million tons, with an increase of 2. 3 percent over the previous year.

A total animal husbandry output value of 88. 344 billion yuan was generated throughout the year, accounting for 26. 3 percent of the total agricultural output value. The milk output was 4. 020 7 million tons and the meat output was 2. 863 5 million tons. The output of aquatic products was 1. 509 6 million tons, with an increase of 9. 6 percent over the previous year. The total power of agricultural machinery at the end of the year was 26. 210 1 million kilowatts, with an increase of 6. 7 percent over the previous year; there were 176 800 large and medium-sized agricultural tractors, with an increase of 1. 5 percent; there were 333 000 agricultural small and walking tractors, with an increase of 1. 5 percent; there were 48 400 combined harvesters, with an increase of 5. 0 percent over the previous year.

3. Rapid Development in Secondary and Tertiary Industries and Remarkable Achievements in Investment Growth

A total industrial added value of 203. 306 billion yuan was generated throughout the year, with an increase of 17. 5 percent over the previous year. A total industrial output value of 811. 725 billion yuan was generated, with an increase of 18. 3 percent. Upon a total output value of 182. 009 billion yuan, the agricultural and sideline food processing industry ranked first on the list; and upon a total output value of 63. 913 billion yuan, the food manufacturing industry ranked third on the list.

Upon a total freight volume of 2. 423 billion tons and a total passenger volume of 402 million people, a total operating income of 35. 386 billion yuan was generated throughout the year. At the end of the year, there were 117 200 business units specializing in wholesale & retail trade, accommodation & catering industry and service industry, with a total original value for fixed assets of 57. 225 billion yuan, a total business occupancy area of 26. 512 6 million square meters, a total staff of 898 000 people, as well as a total commodity sale and operating income of 572. 082 billion yuan throughout the year.

The total amount of the exported goods throughout the year was 83.8 billion yuan, with an increase of 10.8 percent. To be specific, the amount of the exported industrial products was 70.047 billion yuan, accounting for 83.6 percent of the total amount.

The total investment in fixed assets throughout the year was 399.628 billion yuan, with an increase up to 20.3 percent; the amount of the newly added fixed assets of the year was 249.495 billion yuan.

4. The People's Livelihood in the Reclamation Area Obviously Improved and the Pace of Urbanization Vigorously Accelerated

The per capita net income of the whole system reached 12 318 yuan, which, with the price increase factor deducted, obtained an actual increase of 9.7 percent over the previous year. By the end of 2013, the pension and medical insurance coverage of the national agricultural reclamation enterprise employees was 93.3 percent and 94.5 percent respectively; meanwhile, the pension and medical insurance coverage of the retired people was 99.2 percent and 95.2 percent respectively. The annual basic pension per capita for the enterprise retirees was up to 14 302 yuan, with an increase of 5.3 percent over the previous year.

Totally, 370 500 dilapidated houses were renovated and a central capital of 8.34 billion yuan was allocated throughout the year. By the end of the year, the renovation construction was accumulatively carried out for 360 800 dilapidated houses and the renovation construction was completed for 301 600 houses, with a total investment of 15.9 billion yuan. The total population involved in the agricultural reclamation throughout the country was 14.127 4 million and the total population of the permanent residents in small towns was 7.029 1 million; there were 116 small towns with a population of permanent residents more than ten thousand and the constructed area of the small towns was 3 000 square kilometers; the agricultural reclamation urbanization rate was 51.9 percent, with an increase of 7 percent.

5. We Further Deepened Reforms and Established Mechanisms in Key Fields to Continuously Enhance Vitality of Development

In 2013, the pilot of the social function reform for the state-owned farm office was expanded to 17 provinces (16 land reclamation areas) and the annual dedicated subsidy amount of the central finance was increased to 1.5 billion yuan. There were up to 1.139 million family farms run by the workers and 13 000 operating organizations of agricultural reclamation joint-stock partnership and corporation. A total output value of 386.031 billion yuan with a total profit of 16.711 billion yuan was generated by 17 groups in the land reclamation area, with an increase of 15.1 percent and 11.3 percent respectively over the previous year (calculated at current price), accounting for 64.8 percent and 89.3 percent of the total national agricultural reclamation output value and the total enterprise profit respectively.

6. The Informationization Pilot Work Launched to Realize the Innovative Development Fanned out from Point to Area

In 2013, 9 units, including Heilongjiang Qixing Farm, were selected to launch the state-owned farm's informationization pilot work.

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

Agricultural Mechanization

In 2013, the comprehensive mechanization level for the crop farming and harvesting was up to 59.5 percent, with a year-on-year increase of 2.3 percent.

1. Standardized and Efficient Implementation of Subsidy for Purchasing Agricultural Machinery and Other Policies

Throughout the year of 2013, the central finance allocated a total subsidy fund of 21.75 billion yuan. Meanwhile, the special trainings were carried out for nearly 3 000 grassroots subsidy personnel in 28 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities).

The central government arranged an investment of 300 million yuan to support 97 counties (farms); the protective farming area exceeded 110 million mu. It was expected that 160 million mu of deep loosening soil preparation would be completed throughout the country, with a year-on-year increase of 10 million mu.

2. Gross Volume Growth and Structural Optimization of Agricultural Machinery Equipment

The total power of the agricultural machinery throughout the country was up to 1.04 billion kilowatts, with a year-on-year increase of 1.3 percent. There were up to 5.27 million large and medium-sized tractors, with a year-on-year increase of 8.6 percent. There were up to 38.75 million sets of supporting agricultural implements for the tractors, with a year-on-year increase of 310 000 sets. There were up to 600 000 rice transplanters, with a year-on-year increase of 17.8 percent; there were up to 1.13 million rice-wheat combined harvesters, with a year-on-year increase of 11.1 percent; and there were up to 290 000 corn combined harvesters, with a year-on-year increase of 23.1 percent. The increase rate of the agricultural machinery in the harvesting link of rape seed, potato, peanut, cotton, vegetable, etc. all exceeded 15 percent. The increase rate of the multi-span greenhouses was up to 116 percent.

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

The comprehensive mechanization level for the wheat farming and harvesting was up to 93.7 percent, by which the whole production process mechanization was basically achieved. The mechanized farming and harvesting level of rice was up to 36.1 percent and 80.9 percent respectively, with a year-on-year increase of 4.3 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. The mechanized harvesting level of corn was up to 51.6 percent, with a year-on-year increase of 9.1 percent.

4. Solid Progress Achieved in Scientific and Technical Progress of Agricultural Mechanization

Throughout the year, up to 4 million of various professional and technical talents of agricultural mechanization were trained. The operation of mechanized transplanting of rice, protective farming, mechanized straw returning and mechanized food drying was up to 10.262 million hectares, 7.731 million hectares, 36.998 million hectares and 75.29 million tons, with a year-on-year increase of 15.1 percent and 19.8 percent, 5.9 percent and 4.3 percent respectively.

5. Socialized Services of Agricultural Machinery Developed Thoroughly

There were up to 168 600 agricultural mechanization operation service organizations, including 29 300 organizations with the original value of the agricultural machinery more than 500 000 yuan (with 500 000 yuan included), with a year-on-year increase of 21 percent. Particularly,

there were up to 42 000 agricultural machinery professional cooperatives, with a year-on-year increase of 23 percent. The total operating income of the agricultural mechanization throughout the year was up to 510. 8 billion yuan, with a year-on-year increase of 6. 9 percent, including an income of 195. 6 billion yuan generated from the agricultural mechanized field operation, with a year-on-year increase of 10. 3 percent.

6. Constantly Improved Legal Supervision Ability on Agricultural Machinery

The supervision and inspection on the appraisal work of the agricultural machinery promotion was organized and carried out. The quality assurance supervision on the subsidized agricultural machinery was carried out and the complaints on the machinery quality were dealt with in a timely manner.

(Department of Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture)

Meteorology

In 2013, China Meteorological Bureau (CMB) totally launched the emergency responses for 22 times, amounting to 172 days, and the meteorological departments throughout the country released various meteorological disaster warning for 117 500 times. The casualty caused by the meteorological disasters was averagely decreased by 20 percent compared with that in the past five years.

1. Significant Achievements of the Meteorological Disaster Prevention & Mitigation System's Construction and the Forecast Service for Various Meteorological Phenomena

Jointly with the Department of Land and Resources, we successfully predicted 1 757 geological disasters. We carried out the census over the rainstorm and flood disaster risk in 1 102 counties. We built 23 standardized modern agriculture meteorological service counties and 200 standardized meteorological disasters prevention villages & towns. We newly added 681 county-level meteorological disaster prevention plans, 400 county-level meteorological disaster prevention & mitigation institutions and 464 county-level meteorological disaster emergency preparedness certifications. There were 78 000 rural township meteorological kiosks, with a coverage rate of 87.4 percent. There were more than 600 000 meteorological information employees, more than 40 million rural meteorological mobile phone users, and more than 1 300 counties with 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) covered by the rural economy information network. 1 261 meteorological service agriculture-related expert alliances were established throughout the country, 362 demonstrated applicable technologies for agricultural meteorology were promoted, and 1.04 million new agricultural operation entities accumulatively were covered by the "straight-through type" agricultural meteorological service, with an increase of 54 percent compared with that in 2012. The forecast accuracy of the annual total output of grain was up to 99.99 percent.

2. Environmental Meteorological Service and Response to Climatic Change Were Actively Promoted

Jointly with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and so on 9 state departments, we issued the *National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change*, *Green Paper of Climate Change*, *Monitoring Communique of China's Climate Change*, etc. Meanwhile, we completed the assessment over the climate change and its impact in 8 regions, formulated 3 climate feasibility guidelines, as well as finished the confirmation review for 34 climate feasibility demonstration institutions and the climate feasibility demonstration for 389 projects.

3. Quickened Development of Modern Meteorological Service

1 096 farmland microclimate instruments and 406 farmland real-scene monitoring systems were built, which were applied by the agricultural meteorological service platforms in 1 580 counties. The refined meteorological forecasting was carried out in 268 coastal islands, ports and fisheries, as well as the storm rainfall intensity forecasting was carried out in 36 large cities. 16 new-generation weather radars were input for business operation. The township coverage of the regional automatic meteorological station was up to 92.6 percent, with an increase of 4 percent compared with that in 2012. The quality inspection and correction for the high-altitude, radiant and metadata basic meteorological data were completed and 18 kinds of basic meteorological data products in 8 categories were released.

4. Constantly Pushing Forward Meteorological Science and Technology Innovation and Talents Development

38 special industry projects were inspected and accepted and the achievements of most projects had been put into use. The "Monitoring & Early Warning and Disaster Reduction Technology for Arid Meteorology in Northwest China" won the second prize of National Scientific and Technological Progress Award. 14 scientific & technological leading talents of China Meteorological Bureau were selected and 19 chief forecasters & chief meteorological service experts were newly recruited for China Meteorological Bureau.

5. Constantly Deepened Reform & Opening Up and Strengthened Scientific Management

The reform for the administrative examination and approval system was deepened to promote the functional transformation, by which 6 and 3 administrative examination & approval procedures were respectively decentralized and canceled. 18 regulations and government rules in the aspect of meteorology were enacted throughout the country. The establishment or transition of 12 national professional standard committees was completed. 4 mandatory national standards and 16 recommended national standards were submitted for approval, as well as 51 meteorological industry standards were released. The dedicated fund of 240 million yuan allocated by the "twelfth five-year plan" to support the meteorological development in Tibet, Xinjiang and the Tibetan areas of Sichuan Province was implemented.

6. Constantly Strengthening the Construction of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Meteorological Culture Construction

The study and publicity over the 18th CPC National Congress and the 3rd plenary session of the 18th CPC central committee, as well as the series of important speeches delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping were carried out in depth. 26 000 employees at basic level studied the spirits of the 18th CPC National Congress through the remote education network for meteorology. Meanwhile, 13 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) enacted the meteorological science development plan.

(China Meteorological Administration)

Tropical Crops Industry

1. Development Trends of Tropical Crops Industry

(1) Stable development in production. In 2013, the total planting area of tropical crops reached 9.261 6 million hectares. The total yield reached 206.587 9 million tons, increasing by 5.81 percent, among which the yield of natural rubber broke through 850 000 tons.

(2) Good running of market. In 2013, the exporting volume of tropical crops was 1.695 million tons, decreasing by 1.56 percent year on year. The importing volume was 20.669 3 million tons, increasing by 3.64 percent. The annual total output value reached 272.698 billion yuan.

(3) Upgrade in the level of industrial modernization. The fine breed rate of newly planted rubber plantations reached 100 percent. The fine breed rate of cassava was nearly 80 percent. The qualification rates of sampling inspection of products from the tropical crops demonstration park reached 100 percent.

(4) Steady growth in farmers' income. In 2013, tropical area farmers' per-capita income reached 7 552 yuan, with an increaseof 636 yuanover last year, among which tropical crops industry accounted for more than 30 percent of the tropical area farmers' income increase.

2. Production Market Conditions of Main Tropical Crops

(1) Natural Rubber. In 2013, the planting area of natural rubber in China reached 1.143 9 million hectares and the total yield reached 864 800 tons, increasing by 1.18 percent and 7.8 percent over last year respectively. The total output value of natural rubber reached 15.15 billion yuan, decreasing by 16.59 percent over last year. In 2013, 2.47 million tons of natural rubber was imported, increasing by 13.56 percent year on year.

(2) Cassava. In 2013, the planting area of cassava in China reached 373 900 hectares, decreasing by 2.44 percent year on year. The yield (of dried cassava) was 4.595 4 million tons, increasing by 29.91 percent. The output value was 3.898 billion yuan, decreasing by 6.67 percent. In 2013, 9.845 2 million tons of cassava was imported in China and the value of import was 2.498 billion US dollars, increasing by 10.82 percent and 8.91 percent year on year.

(3) Tropical Fruits. In 2013, the planting area of the main tropical fruits was 2.689 6 million hectares. The total yield reached 33.551 1 million tons. The total output value was 110.058 billion yuan, increasing by 2.63 percent, 9.3 percent and 27.4 percent year on year, respectively.

① Banana. In 2013, the planting area of banana was 397 100 hectares, decreasing by 0.24 percent year on year. The yield was 12.114 6 million tons, increasing by 4.48 percent. The output value was 33.985 billion yuan, increasing by 36.44 percent year on year. The annual import of banana was 514 800 tons, decreasing by 17.77 percent year on year.

② Lychee. In 2013, the planting area of lychee was 552 000 hectares, decreasing by 0.24 percent year on year. The yield was 2.050 7 million tons, increasing by 6.1 percent. The output value was 11.58 billion yuan, decreasing by 2.61 percent year on year. The annual import of lychee was 37 600 tons, decreasing by 35.78 percent year on year.

③ Longan. In 2013, the planting area of longan was 370 000 hectares, decreasing by 0.86 percent year on year. The yield was 1.558 7 million tons, increasing by 1.87 percent. The output value was 9.097 billion yuan, increasing by 9.39 percent year on year. The annual im-

port of longan was 365 000 tons and the annual import of dried longan and arillus longan was 64 500 tons, decreasing by 13 percent and 10 percent year on year, respectively.

④ Mango. In 2013, the planting area of mango in China was 154 600 hectares, increasing by 4.17 percent year on year. The yield was 1.295 4 million tons, increasing by 21.84 percent. The output value was 5.412 billion yuan, increasing by 24.25 percent.

⑤ Pineapple. In 2013, the planting area of pineapple in China was 62 450 hectares, the yield was 1.386 million tons and the output value was 4.5 billion yuan, increasing by 6.58 percent, 7.68 percent and 37.47 percent year on year, respectively.

4. Other Products of Tropical Crops

① Sisal. In 2013, the planting area of sisal hemp in China was 31 600 hectares, decreasing by 3.52 percent year on year. The total yield was 90 200 tons, increasing by 4.17 percent. The total output value was 614 million yuan, decreasing by 16.92 percent.

② Coffee. In 2013, the planting area of coffee in our country was 120 600 hectares, the total yield was 117 600 tons and the output value was 1.624 billion yuan, increasing by 28.15 percent, 26.89 percent and 38.19 percent year on year, respectively.

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

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Central Rural Working Conference

The Central Rural Working Conference was held from December 23 to 24, 2013 in Beijing.

The Conference conscientiously implemented the guiding principles of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, systematically analyzed the new situation and tasks facing the work involved in agriculture, rural areas and farmers, focused on ways to accelerate the development and made overall arrangement for the agricultural and rural work at present and in 2014 and the near future.

The conference emphasized that it should be seen that agriculture still existed the disadvantage of the synchronization of industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization and rural area still had the disadvantage of building moderately prosperous society. The overall target would be ensured and all works would go smoothly only when agricultural foundation was stable, rural area was harmonious and stable and farmers lived and worked in peace and contentment. We should insist that resolving the problem of "three-agriculture" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers was the top priority of the works of the Communist Party and constantly increase the strength of the policies of supporting, benefiting and enriching farmers, and always stick to the "three-agriculture" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

To ensure food security of our country, we must stick to the national food security strategy of focusing on national supply, relying on domestic resources, ensuring the production capacity, moderately importing and science-technology support. We should still stick to the "red line" of 1.8 billion mu arable land. Meanwhile, the area of existing arable land must be kept basically stable. We should let farmers plant profitably, let main producing areas deal with the work of grain production actively and explore and form the mechanism of establishing contact between agricultural subsidies and food production. We should make good adjustment of grain reserves and reserve grain by efficient use of social warehousing facilities. The Central Government should take the primary responsibility and the local governments should set up the general situation consciousness of increasing the investment in grain production and conscientiously taking the responsibility of safeguarding national food security. We should make good use of two markets and two kinds of resources, appropriately increase imports and speed up the pace of agricultural "going-out".

The conference pointed out that, the foremost thing of adhering to the Party's rural policy was to adhere to the basic rural operation system. We should insist on rural land being owned by peasant collective and foundational status of household management. Rural collective land should be contracted by households of the collective economic organization. The contracting right of collectively-owned land should all belong to the rural households. We should insist on the stability of land contracting relationship and safeguard farmers' rights in possession, use, earning, transaction and mortgage and guarantee of the land contract in accordance with the law. We should continuously explore the effective realization form of the collective ownership of rural land, implement the collective ownership, stabilize the farmers' contracting right and relax control of land management right. We should also strengthen the management and service of the circulation of the land management right and promote the open, fair and normative operation of the circulation and

transactions of land management right and other rural property rights.

The conference stressed that the source of food safety was agricultural products and the base of food safety was agriculture so that we should firstly guarantee the quality of agricultural products. To guarantee the safety of production environment, we should treat the land and water and purify the environment of agricultural producing area. To seriously contaminated arable land and water, we should specify prohibited area of edible agricultural products production, intensively fix them, control the use of chemical fertilizer, pesticide and additive and strictly control the abusing and misusing of agricultural inputs. We should also establish the supervision system covering the whole process from field to our dining-table, establish more strict responsibility system and accountability system of food safety supervision and management, establish national unified platform for tracing safety information of agricultural products and foods as soon as possible and severely punish the crimes of endangering food safety. We should make great efforts to develop food brands.

The conference pointed out, about the problem of who was going to do the farm work, the core was to solve the problem of the people through enriching, enhancing and supporting farmers. We should enhance intensive operation, scale management and level of socialization service of farming, increase the farmers' income of farming, encourage the energetically support of family farms, leading specialized households, farmer cooperatives, industrialization key enterprise and other new-types of subjects. We should improve the quality of the farmers and train troops of the new farmers. The governments' support and protection of agriculture shall be strengthened and the financial system suitable to the characteristics of agriculture and rural areas shall be established. Accelerating the cultivation of new agricultural management subject shall be considered as a key strategy, focusing on attracting young people to be farmers and cultivating commercial farmers, establishing specific policy mechanisms and building up teams of commercial farmers. In the mean time, great importance shall also be attached to the production and development of the ordinary farmers.

The conference pointed out that precedence should be given to guaranteeing and improving rural livelihood of the people. Great importance should be attached to the problem of the "left-behind" children, women and elderly. We should deal with the work of guaranteeing and improving rural livelihood of the people, constantly promote poverty alleviation and development, and implement accurate poverty alleviation. We should attach great importance to the problem of hollowed village, promote the treatment of rural residential environment, and continuously promote the establishment of the new socialist countryside. We should attach great importance to dealing with the contradiction of rural society and ensure the stability and order of the rural society. We should also attach great importance to the establishment of the rural basic level party organization and accelerate the improvement of the rural administrative system. We should perfect the system of election and appointment of rural root-level cadres, extend democracy of the primary-level in rural areas and ensure that farmers directly exercise their democratic rights.

The conference pointed out that agricultural modernization should be accelerated. We should focus on ensuring national food security and increasing the farmers' income and relying on scientific and technological support and innovation-driven. Thus, we could work hard to create a new-style agricultural modernization path with Chinese characteristics. We should accelerate the transformation of government functions and actively promote the innovation of agricultural

administrative method. We should strengthen the internal motivation of the agricultural and rural development by dealing with the relationship between government and market and earnestly safeguard the rights and interests of farmers by dealing with the relationship between government and farmers. Local government should deploy and solve the practical problem in accordance with the decision of "three-agriculture" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers made by the Central Government by dealing with the relationship between the Central Government and the local government. The process of urbanization should be accelerated actively and steadily.

The conference emphasized that all levels of party committees should strengthen the leadership in the work involved in "three-agriculture" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers and leading cadres at all levels should all attach high importance to the work involved in "three-agriculture" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers.

(Extracted and compiled from *Farmers' Daily*)

National Agricultural Work Conference

The national agricultural working conference had been held by Ministry of Agriculture from December 23, 2013 to December 25, 2013 in Beijing.

The primary task of the national agricultural working conference was to deeply carry out the spirit of the Party's 3rd Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the CPC and the Central Economic Working Conference, the Central Urbanization Working Conference, and the Central Rural Working Conference, to comprehensively summarize the rural economic work of agriculture in 2013, to further study the key measures of rural reform, and to carefully plan the work in 2014.

The conference comprehensively summarized rural economic work of agriculture in 2013. In the report of this conference, it said that the annual total output of the grain product had reached 1 203.9 billion catties in 2013, increasing by 24.7 billion catties as compared with the previous year. Meanwhile, the report showed us the achievement of the first "ten-year consecutive growth"in total output and "ten-year consecutive increase" in farmers' income, which had been indicated the annual per capita net income would increase 1 000 yuan approximately.

According to the general requirements of the stable policy, the innovative reform and sustainable development as described in the work 2014, the conference also suggested taking the reform as the driving force to speed up the development of modern agriculture, to make every endeavor to promote the stable development of grain product whose total output should be kept more than 1 100 billion catties, to make every endeavor to rapidly increase the farmers' income whose increasing range should be kept more than 7.5 percent, to ensure that the major incident of agricultural products' quality and safety and the major epidemics of regional animals should not happen, to continually increase the rate in the contribution of science and technology progress in agriculture and in the utilization of agricultural resources, and to provide the basic support for the macroeconomic operation and the society stability.

The following eight aspects should be paid more attention in the work in 2014 and the next few years, that is, firstly, coordinating the rural contracted land relations perfectly, grasping the management right of rural contracted land firmly and ensuring the pilot site of the registration agency; secondly, building the new-type agricultural management system rapidly and cultivating the new-type agricultural management subject; thirdly, completing the agricultural support protection system; fourthly, promoting the rural finance insurance system innovatively; fifthly, safeguarding the farmers' property rights exactly; sixthly, promoting the agriculture to be open to the outside world, and making the overall plan for the agricultural products' international trade strategy and the agricultural products' import and export; seventhly, strengthening the contribution of rural reform experiment zone and modern agriculture demonstration zone and summarizing the methods and experiences duly; the last but not the least, accelerating the function transformation of agricultural department.

The conference had made the key task of modern agricultural development in 2014 clear in the report. The report of the conference showed us the eight key tasks that must be focused on in 2014: the first task was to keep an eye on the grain production closely, making sure that the work of the policy implementation, the technology service and disaster prevention & reduction were all perfectly accomplished; the

second task was to raise the ability of guaranteeing "vegetable basket" product supply, and produce more products, such as vegetable, livestock, aquatic product and so on steadily; the third task was to enhance the promotion and innovation of agricultural science, and carry out the new-type professional farmer training, which helped to solve the problem "who were going to do farm work" and advance the development of farming reform; the fourth task was to strengthen the quality and safety supervision of agricultural products, complete the supervision system, strengthen the intensity of law enforcement and promote the standardization of agricultural production; the fifth task was to promote the agricultural informatization construction, start up the project served into each door each village; the sixth task was to reinforce the agricultural material and equipment conditions and the policy support, promote the agricultural mechanization, and realize the mechanization in the whole process of three major grains which were planted in the main producing areas; the seventh task was to develop the resource-conserving and the eco-friendly agriculture, promote the agricultural pollution management, carry out the pilot sites for the governance of the heavy-metal pollution area and groundwater funnel area, and the adjustment of planting structure; the last task was to widen the channels of increasing farmers' income and develop the brand agricultural product with high-quality.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

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

In 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture conducted 27 actual deeds for farmers from five aspects of propaganda service, science & technology training, production support, production and marketing cohesion and life improvement.

1. Strengthening the Policy Advocacy and Building the Environment of Serving "Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers"

We donated *Farmers' Daily* to 300 000 village party branches (village committee); we prepared and distributed 2.581 1 million copies of *2013 Rural Labor Force Training Sunshine Project* to sunshine project training units; we endowed seven peasant bookstores; we distributed free of charge 52 100 copies of *China Agricultural Mechanization Herald*, 49 100 copies of four magazines about agricultural machinery science and technology journals including *Agricultural Machinery Technology Promotion*, *Chinese Fishery Newspaper*, *Chinese Journal of Veterinary Drugs*, and *Safe Use of Veterinary Drugs*; We broadcast more than 3 100 minutes of public welfare poverty alleviation advertisement in the CCTV-7 agricultural show; we newly added 939 pieces of "Farmers Online" audio and video programs (including network courseware), totaling 8 619; and we strengthened database construction of "remote auxiliary diagnosis service network in aquatic animal diseases".

2. Conducting S&T Training to Improve Farmers' Professional Quality

We hosted 88 training courses, training more than 9 000 rural practical talent leaders. We conducted training of 300 000 basic-level backbone agricultural technology personnel and large farming households, and of more than 4.55 million person-times in agricultural mechanization practical talents. We organized 66 800 person·days of academy experts to carry out the science and technology to the countryside, held 3 702 times of scene displays, technical training and consulting and other activities, trained 1.05 million person-times of technical personnel and farmers at the basic level, distributed technical data of 1.47 million pieces, and promoted new varieties, new products, and new technology with a total area of 528 million mu. We trained 23 000 person-times of new fishermen and basic-level agricultural technology personnel and 6 212 person-times of rubber farmers and technicians. We secured central investment of 40 million yuan, equipped the basic level with 284 vehicles of agricultural science and technology into the household.

3. Strengthening Production Support to Enhance Agriculture Sustainable Development Capacity

We organized and drafted fertilization formula and 156 fertilizer recommendations in 32 areas of three major food crops of corn, wheat and rice. In 100 counties of large yield of food, cotton and oil, we conducted main crop varieties demonstration work. We implemented subsidies for live pigs with modified varieties, covering 14.26 million head of sows in 30 provinces (autonomous regions), training technical personnel of about 520 000 person-times, and benefiting more than 8 million peasant households. We arranged capital of 500 million yuan for subsidies for farmers and cooperatives in construction of 18 000 primary processing facilities. In total, we cumulatively made subsidy of 19 541 fishing boats and 20 119 fishermen, securing subsidy funds of 14.521 million yuan. We also carried out agricultural material anti-counterfeiting special governance actions, and received more than

5 800 cases of complaints and reporting in agricultural system.

4. Providing Production-Marketing Matching Platform to Broaden the Sales Channels of Agricultural Products

The cooperatives in agriculture docking reached 14 900, with 23 000 direct sales points and revenue of 23. 57 billion yuan. We hosted and participated 29 times of exhibition, with trade volume totaling 483. 138 billion yuan, and organized to carry out nearly 20 large-scale production-marketing matching activities.

5. Improving Living Conditions and Life Quality

In 2013, we implemented methane construction investment of 2. 4 billion yuan from the central government, arranged the construction of 477 900 households in household biogas, of nearly 8 520 sites of small biogas engineering, of 7 251 service outlets, and 540 large and medium-sized biogas projects. We carried out dilapidated building renovation of 370 500 households and the construction of "Beautiful Village" in 1 100 pilot villages.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Comprehensive Rural Reform

1. Continuing to Deepen Reforms on Township Institutions, Rural Compulsory Education, Financial Management Systems at County and Village Level and Reforms on the Collective Forest Right System

(1) Continuing to consolidate and deepen township institutional reforms. On the basis of township institutional reform, we timely tracked new situations and problems of township institutional reform, promoted convenient service measures, and steadily advanced administrative system reform pilots of economically-developed towns.

(2) Reforms on rural compulsory education were further deepened. In 2013, the central finance allocated funds safeguard mechanism reform capital of 82.84 billion yuan. Throughout the country, about 120 million students in rural compulsory education stage enjoyed free tuition and free textbooks, and about 13.3 million boarding students from financially difficult rural families enjoyed living allowance. We continued to implement weak school reform plan in rural compulsory education, and the central finance allocated special funds of 20.7 billion yuan.

(3) Reforms on financial management system at county and village level were improved steadily. Fiscal systems under provincial-level were further improved, "counties directly-managed by province" and "township finances directly-managed by county" pilot reforms were progressed steadily, and basic finance safeguard mechanism at county level was adjusted and perfected.

(4) Progressing satisfactorily collective forest rights reform. By the end of 2013, 13 provinces across the country had introduced policy document to comprehensively deepen the forestry rights reform, to develop forests economy at full blast. 16 provinces introduced policy support measures in forestry professional cooperation organization. 26 provinces established forest rights management service institutions of 1 681 above county level. 25 provinces established local forest ecological benefit compensation fund system, with the central and provincial compensation up to more than 12 billion yuan. Forest rights mortgage broke 100 billion yuan, and forest insurance covering area in 25 provinces reached 1.659 billion mu.

2. Promoting Financial Reward and Subsidy of Construction of Village-Level Public Welfare Undertakings of One Project One Discussion and Pilot of Beautiful Rural Construction

In 2013, the finance at various levels spent 69.175 billion yuan in financial reward and subsidy for one project one discussion, promoting total investment of 117.5 billion yuan in village-level public welfare construction, covering 246 700 administrative villages in China's 2 896 counties (urban districts, including production and construction corps and reclamation area), and built 344 100 village-level public welfare projects.

3 763 villages were identified to carry out Beautiful Rural Construction pilots, and finances at various levels spent 7.456 billion yuan, integrating village financial capital of 2.675 billion yuan, and benefiting 8.66 million farmers.

3. Steadily Pushing Forward Comprehensive Rural Reform Pilot Demonstration

In 2013, the central finance allocated 1.8 billion yuan for rural comprehensive reform demonstration pilot funds, and the national provinces with comprehensive demonstration reform expanded to 17.

4. Deploying to Carry Out Social Functions Pilot Reform in State-Owned Farms

In 2013, the central finance allocated reward fund of 1.5 billion yuan for the pilot of state-owned farms social function reform, and the provinces with state-owned farms social functions pilot reform expanded to 17.

5. Steadily Promoting the Liquidation of Public Welfare Debt in Villages

In 2013, we continued to do good job in public welfare rural debt cleaning up, including country withheld taxes and fees, and supervised local institutions to do well in rural debt verification and audit and other basic work.

6. Researching and Launching Pilot Work of Rural Comprehensive Reform Standardization

We carried out the standardization pilot focusing on Beautiful Rural Construction, rural public service operation maintenance and agricultural socialization service, etc.

7. Strengthening Related Research to Provide Reserves for Expanding Overall Rural Reform

(1) Strengthening prospective research work. The first was to plan the focus, the second was to associate with the Asian Development Bank to carry out the research, the third was to jointly build "China's rural comprehensive reform collaborative innovation research center", and the fourth was to start subject research of *Forest Carbon Sinks Marketization Mechanism and Its Reform of Fiscal and Taxation Policy*.

(2) Actively carrying out rural land system reform and relevant taxation reform research. We primarily put forward the crucial question that rural land system reform could not be without fiscal and taxation reforms, positively conducted research to the fiscal and taxation policies supporting rural land system reform, and promoted synchronously the reform perfection of rural governance mechanism.

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

Policies and Measures for Rural Economy

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

We must enlarge the scale of the creation of high-yield grain, edible oil, cotton and sugar crops and the specific scale of the producing of "Vegetable Basket" products, increase the incentive funds for top grain (edible oil)-producing counties, implement the incentive policy for top pig-raising counties, expand the pilot program of allowance for top grain-producing households step by step and increase the development fund of farmer cooperative. We should also improve the subsidy and incentive mechanism for grassland ecological protection and strengthen the subsidy for fine breed and animal epidemic prevention and other support for agricultural production.

2. Stable Development of the Grain Production

We must steadily develop the rice and corn production in northeastern China and improve the yield of the double cropping winter wheat and summer corn in the Huang-Huai-Hai Plains. We should also organize the research on increasing production and strengthen the breakthrough of the key technologies and the integration and spread of the technologies.

3. Overall Planning and Enhancing the Production of Cash Crop

We should expand the planting area for rape, peanut and other oil crops, expand the scale of oil, cotton and sugar crops, strengthen the construction of the production bases of natural rubber and other tropical crops and make overall plan of the production distribution of vegetables, fruits and other horticultural products.

4. Accelerating the Construction of Development of Modem Animal Husbandry

We must promote the implementation of the policies and measures of supporting the raising of pigs. We must support the production of beef cattle and mutton sheep. We must develop standardized scale production of livestock, and promote the breeding and promotion of principal livestock species step by step. We must accelerate the breed improvement of dairy cows, continue the development activities of revitalizing dairy industry by alfalfa. The new system of the regulation on fodder should also be fully implemented.

5. Enhancing the Development Level of Fisheries

We must start the creating of healthy aquaculture demonstration counties (farms). We must also accelerate the standardized transformation of fishponds, set up pilots of modifying the ecological environment of aquaculture and continue improving varieties of aquatic products. More efforts should be put in upgrading the fishery equipment and building harbors.

6. Developing New-Type Agricultural Management System

The registration system of rural land contracting management right should be improved. We must guide the orderly transfer of the land contracting management right and develop all kinds of moderate-scale management. We must accelerate the development of new-type agricultural management entities and the establishment of a new system of socialized agricultural services.

7. Improving the Opening-up Quality and Level of Agriculture

We must make a master plan for importing and exporting of agricultural products and promote the export of competitive agricultural products. We should also make an overall "Going-Out" plan, improve the cooperation mechanism with the financial institutions and support the land-reclamation enterprises in setting up over-

seas production and processing bases of grains and natural rubber.

8. Strengthening the Quality and Safety Supervision of Agricultural Products

We must crack down the illegal use of high toxic pesticides while planting vegetables, fruit and tea and other illegal behaviors. Illegally adding clenbuterol, illegal use of drug and abuse of veterinary antibiotics should also be punished. Specific rectification on fresh milk should be continuously carried out. We should accelerate the revising of the formula on residue of pesticide and veterinary drug and strengthen the supervision of the quality and safety of the environment of the producing place of the agricultural products.

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

We should establish and implement a plan of foot-and-mouth disease, highly pathogenic bird flu and brucellosis. We should also promote the regionalized administration of animal epidemic diseases, strengthen the construction of the tracking system of animal identification and animal products and establish sound system of licensed veterinarians and official veterinarians.

10. Accelerating Innovation of Agricultural Science and Technology

We should accelerate the cultivation of new high-yield, high-quality, multiple resistant and eurytopic varieties (lines) and launch the main project of the development of new GM crops and breeding "super rice" that yields 1 000 kilograms per mu. We also have to implement *The Construction Plan of Innovation Ability and Condition of National Agricultural Science and Technology.*

11. Developing Seed Industry of Modern Crops

We should take efforts to build a platform of science and technology innovation for seed industry, accelerate the exploration of germplasm genetic resources and the construction of information database, make the regulation of variety trade and build a platform of transfer and trading of the new variety right of plant. We should also strengthen the creation of seed supply system and the supervision of seed market.

12. Cultivating Modern Agricultural Talents and New-Type Farmers

We should continue the program of training more than ten thousand talents on popularizing agricultural techniques, set up pilot programs on identification of rural practical talents, implement the training of professional farmers and set up pilots for developing professional farmers.

13. Actively Promoting the Construction of Key Projects

We should continuously promote the project of newly increasing 100 billion catties of grain capacity. We would start establishing the national production base of competitive seeds and continue the work of rural biogas, conversation tillage, returning grazing land to grassland and other projects.

14. Deeply Promoting Agricultural Mechanization

We should specifically and efficiently implement the farm machinery purchase subsidiary policies, and promote new experiment points of old for new services of farm machinery. We should promote machine-transplanted seedling in the area of double cropping rice and machine-collected of corn. We should also promote agricultural integration of agricultural machinery, expand the area of conversation tillage, deep fertilizering, precision drilling and efficient plant protection and other agricultural mechanization technology.

15. Strengthening Construction of Agricultural Market System

We must accelerate the agricultural product market system, strengthen the plan of the market near the fields, and establish simple processing factory, freight yard, wholesale market, trade place for farmers and price collection mar-

ket near in the village. We should also actively develop chain business and e-business on agricultural products, coordinate agricultural exhibitions and found brand exhibitions.

16. Strengthening the Protection of Agricultural Resources and Environment

We should develop banning grazing, delaying grazing and rotational grazing, and promote the restoration and construction of grassland ecology. We should also improve the fishing moratorium and fishing banning, the construction, management and service system of rural biogas. We should also implement the rural clean project, national comprehensive prevention and control of soil heavy metal pollution, activity of solid testing and formula fertilization and the recycling and reusing of agricultural plastic films.

17. Broadening Channels to Increase Farmers' Income

We should develop high-quality, high-yield, cost-effective, eco-friendly and safe agriculture. We should also promote industrial management of agriculture, township enterprise, farming industry and leisure agriculture and the nearby employment of the rural migrant workers. We should expand the subsidies and pilot projects of agricultural origin pretreating, storing, keeping fresh, drying and other pretreating works of agricultural products. We should also implement the rural employment training plan and promote service for the employment of rural migrant workers.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Legislation

1. Issuing *Protection List of Agricultural Plant Varieties of the People's Republic of China* (PRC) (the Ninth Batch)

1 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on April 11, 2013 and implemented since May 12, 2013. There were 13 agricultural plant varieties listed in this list, including leaf mustard, cabbage mustard, loquat, cherry, lettuce, panax notoginseng, balsam pear, white gourd, oat, mango, tagetes, tulipa and tobacco.

2. Issuing *Regulations on the Management of Veterinary Prescription Drugs and Over-the-Counter Drugs*

2 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on September 11, 2013 and implemented since March 1, 2014. The Regulation mainly regulated five systems: The first one was system of classified management of veterinary drugs. The second one was identification system of veterinary prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. The third one was operation system of veterinary prescription drugs. The fourth one was system of prescription right of the practicing veterinarians. The fifth one was punishment system of the illegal act of veterinary prescription drugs.

3. Issuing *Decisions Made by the Ministry of Agriculture about Revising "Regulations on the Management of Practicing Veterinarian"*

3 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on September 28, 2013 and implemented since November 1, 2013. It made the following revision of the *Regulations on the Management of Practicing Veterinarian* promulgated in 2009. Firstly, it revised article 40, added experimental animals breeding unit, veterinary drug manufacturers, zoos and other units on the basis of animal raising farm (zone) and stipulated veterinarians employed by these units could apply for registration and record-keeping by the employment contract. Secondly, it added a new article behind article 40 as the article 41, which stipulated the veterinary administrative departments of provincial governments could determine a certain period, within which veterinarians with credentials of assistant practicing veterinarian could engage in diagnosis and treatment after legal registration.

4. Issuing *Main Measures for Examination and Approval of Crop Varieties*

4 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on December 27, 2013 and implemented since February 1, 2014. It mainly revised the following content. The first one was raising the thresholds of applying for variety certification. The second one was strictly controlling the conditions of variety certification. The third one was standardized management of certification. The fourth one was perfecting the varieties exit mechanism. The fifth one was establishing green channel of variety certification. The sixth one was coordinating the national and provincial level of variety certification.

5. Issuing *Decisions Made by Ministry of Agriculture about Revising Some of the Regulations*

5 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on December 31, 2013 and implemented since the date of promulgation. It decided to revise 13 regulations below: *Administrative Measures for Nature Reserves of Aquatic Animals and Plants of PRC*, *Regulations for Fishery Vessels' Names*, *Chartered Measures for Utilization of Wild Aquatic Animals of PRC*, *Regulations for Management of Fishing License*, *Measures for Protection of Agricultural Wild Plants*, *Measures for Assessment and Management of Crop Seeds Inspectors*, *Measures for Test Evaluation of Agriculture Machinery*, *Measures for Management of*

Grass Seeds, *Measures for Management of Edible Fungus Strains*, *Measures for Assessment and Management of Quality Inspection Organizations for Crop Seeds*, *Measures for Management of Practicing Veterinarians*, *Measures for Management of Production Licenses of Feed and Feed Additive and Fishing Vessels Registration Measures of PRC.*

6. Issuing *Decisions about Repealing Some of the Regulations and Normative Documents Made by the Ministry of Agriculture*

6 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture was issued on December 31, 2013 and implemented since the date of promulgation. The Ministry of Agriculture fully cleaned up the regulations and normative documents and decided to repeal 6 regulations and 16 normative documents.

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

Restructuring of Agriculture and Rural Economy

1. Comprehensive Agricultural Production Capacity Improved Significantly

In 2013, the total output of grain reached 601.935 million tons, increasing by 2.1 percent; unit yield per hectare reached 5 376.8 kilograms, increasing by 77.8 kilograms over the previous year. Output of oil and sugar hit 35.31 million tons and 137.59 million tons, increasing by 2.8 percent and 2.0 percent respectively over the previous year. Output of vegetables and fruit reached 740 million tons and 250 million tons, increasing by 3.7 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. Steady output of meat, eggs and milk reached 85.36 million tons, 28.76 million tons and 35.31 million tons respectively, increasing by 1.8 percent and 0.5 percent and decreasing by 5.7 percent over the previous year, of which, the pork production was 54.93 million tons, increasing by 2.8 percent. Output of aquatic products was 61.72 million tons, increasing by 4.5 percent.

2. Layout of Agricultural Production Become More Rational

The output, commodity amount and outcoming amount of 13 grain-producing provinces accounted for 75 percent, 80 percent and 90 percent of the country respectively. 33 grain-producing cities (prefecture-level) produced over 10 billion catties of grain, accounting for 43 percent of the country's production. The total cotton output in three areas of the Yangtze River basin, the Yellow River basin and northwest inland accounted for more than 99 percent of total output; concentrations of sugar cane, apple and citrus were all more than 50 percent; flowers area in five provinces of Jiangsu Province, Henan Province, Zhejiang Province, Sichuan Province and Shandong Province accounted for nearly half the total of the country; the output of pigs, mutton sheep and cows in provinces in advantage regions amount for 92.1 percent, 92.6 percent and 87.4 percent of the whole country respectively; and the output of 14 main provinces of aquatic products including Hebei Province, Liaoning Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province hit 57.572 2 million tons, accounting for 93.28 percent of the total national output.

3. Variety and Quality Structure of Agricultural Products Further Optimized

In 2013, the output value ratio of planting industry, animal husbandry and fishery was adjusted to 57.5: 31.7: 10.8. The proportion of pork, poultry, beef and mutton were 65.6 percent, 21.5 percent, 8.0 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. The number of newly authenticated pollution-free, green and organic agricultural products was 18 000; the number of agricultural products with newly registered geographical indications was 201; and monitoring qualified rate of vegetables, animal products and aquatic products reached 96.2 percent, 99.7 percent and 94.4 percent respectively.

4. Agricultural Industrialization Constantly Improved

By the end of 2013, all kinds of agricultural industrialization organizations had reached 318 000, driving 120 million peasant households, with income increase of 2 573 yuan per household. Farmer professional cooperatives and joint-stock cooperatives newly registered by law around the country amounted to 950 700, increasing by 37.9 percent over the previous year. Agricultural product processing industry above designated size realized main business income of 17 trillion yuan the whole year, with profit of more than 1.2 trillion yuan, increasing by 14 percent and 16 percent respectively. Wholesale markets for agricultural products above limitation reached a total of 4 455, with

sales of 811.39 billion yuan, increasing by 52.5 percent and 35.6 percent respectively over the previous year.

5. Farmers' Income Grew Relatively Fast

In 2013, the per capita net income of rural residents reached 8 896 yuan, increasing by 979 yuan over the previous year, with actual increase rate of 9.3 percent. The income ratio between urban and rural residents decreased from 3.10:1 in 2012 to 3.03:1. Per capita net income of farmers in eastern, central, and western and northeastern area were 12 052.1 yuan, 8 376.5 yuan and 6 833.6 yuan respectively, with year-on-year growth of 11.4 percent, 12.7 percent and 13.4 percent respectively. Family business income was 3 793 yuan, increasing by 7.4 percent over the previous year; salary income reached 4 024 yuan, increasing by 16.8 percent, with contribution rate of 59 percent to per capita net income of farmers; transferred income reached 784 yuan, increasing by 14.2 percent; and property income reached 293 yuan, increasing by 17.7 percent.

(Department of Development and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture)

Employment Structure of Rural Migrant Labor Force

1. Continuous Increase in the Number of Rural Migrant Workers

In 2013, the national total rural workers were 268.94 million, increasing by 2.4 percent. Among them, the migrant workers were 166.1 million people, increasing by 1.7 percent. From employment orientation, 77.39 million migrant workers flew across provinces, and 88.71 million migrant workers flew within province, accounting for 46.6 percent and 53.4 percent respectively. From revenue expenditure, monthly per capita income of migrant workers was 2 609 yuan, increasing by 13.9 percent. By the end of 2013, the percent of those attending endowment insurance, industrial injury insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, and birth insurance were respectively 15.7 percent, 28.5 percent, 17.6 percent, 9.1 percent and 6.6 percent.

2. Intensifying Rural Labor Work, and Conducting Research to Formulate New and Comprehensive Policies and Measures

(1) Strengthening migrant worker employment service. We organized more than 20 000 specific career fairs in total. We actively promoted overseas employment of migrant workers, and the number of labor personnel of all kinds out of China was 853 000.

(2) Strengthening rural migrant worker training in vocational skills. We vigorously promoted rural migrant workers employment skills training, job skills training and entrepreneurship training.

(3) Further regulations on labor and employment management of rural migrant workers. We issued the *Notice of Implementing Newly Revised Labor Contract Law about Strictly Regulating Labor Dispatching*, enforced the *Implementation Method of Administrative Licensing of Labor Dispatching*, and overall carried out special operation of standardizing labor dispatching.

(4) Protecting labor compensation and interests of rural migrant workers. During the period of "two festivals" in 2013, we paid unpaid wages and compensation of 8.751 billion yuan for 1.678 1 million migrant workers. Within the whole year, the central enterprises settled unpaid migrant wages of 14.1 billion yuan. The minimum wage standards in 27 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) were adjusted, increasing by 17 percent on average. Wages special collective contract of 1.33 million copies were concluded.

(5) Expanding coverage of rural workers to participate in social insurance. In 2013, the agency of social insurance handled 401 000 person-times of basic endowment insurance transfer across the province for migrant workers.

(6) Steadily pushing forward rural migrant workers settling in towns. We studied and established *the National New Urbanization Plan (2014-2020)*, listing it as the top priority of new type urbanization to promote urbanization of rural household residents with stable employment and living in cities.

(7) Continuous improvement in public service for rural migrant workers. More than 80 percent of children in compulsory education stage of migrant workers were receiving education in public schools. Comprehensive coverage rate of free service of migrant worker family planning reached 84.5 percent. We issued and implemented newly revised *the Administration Measures of Occupational Disease Diagnosis and Identification*, and *the Occupational Disease Classification and Catalogue*.

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

The Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

1. Overview

In 2013, no major quality safety incidents took place in agricultural products. Routine monitoring qualified rates of vegetables, livestock products and aquatic products were 96.6 percent, 99.7 percent and 94.4 percent, with year-on-year increase of 0.6 percent, 0.1 percent and 3.9 percent respectively.

2. Special Rectification on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

In 2013, we carried out throughout the country six special campaigns as high toxic pesticides, clenbuterol, fresh milk, veterinary drug, aquatic products and agricultural materials anti-counterfeit, involving a total of over 3.1 million person-times of law enforcement staff. We checked related production and operation units of 2.74 million, investigated more than 51 000 cases, filed for investigation 26 000 cases, and recovered direct economic loss of 540 million yuan for farmers.

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

(1) Deepening test and monitoring. In 2013, the routine monitoring of agricultural products expanded to 103 varieties in 153 large and medium-sized cities.

(2) Strengthening risk assessment. 23 risk assessment labs were newly supplemented, and 145 risk assessment test stations were approved. We organized risk assessment of agricultural products in 10 categories, spot 48 000 samples in total, and identified and ruled out more than 600 risk factors.

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

(1) Perfecting standard system. In 2013, we newly issued 327 agricultural standards, and formulated 1 357 limit standards of maximum pesticide residue. Currently, the number of agricultural and veterinary drug residue standards reached 4 201. We also cleaned up and abolished 132 agricultural industry standards in pollution-free food, and issued 55 kinds of pollution-free agricultural products detection directory.

(2) Strengthening standard demonstration. 48 agricultural standardization demonstration counties were newly created. By the end of 2013, a total of 639 agricultural standardization demonstration counties had been created.

(3) Steadily developing "three products (pollution-free agricultural products, green food, organic food) one indication". In 2013, we newly approved 13 239 items of pollution-free agricultural products, 9 566 items of green food, and 1 258 items of organic food, and 328 geographical indications of agricultural products were registered.

5. Emergency Management in Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

(1) Constantly perfecting emergency system. "*Emergency Contingency Plan for Produce Quality Safety*" was revised.

(2) Strengthening public opinion surveillance and popular science propaganda. "*Public Opinion Information Disposal Plan of Produce Quality Safety*" was formulated and issued; and SMS platform system was opened. We organized experts to interpret and publicize quality and safety information of agricultural products.

(3) Positively treating emergent problems. For all kinds of unexpected problems in quality safety of agricultural products, we responded in the first place, and actively carried out emergency measures. In 2013, we effectively addressed over 10 cases of unexpected problems.

6. The Construction of Supervision System in Quality and Safety of Agricultural

Products

(1) Accelerating construction of regulation team and capacity. We carried out supervisor training in basic-level quality and safety agricultural product.

(2) Strengthening quality control system. We secured 1.2 billion yuan from the central capital, supporting the construction of 388 quality inspection agencies at four levels of ministry, province, municipality and county. We also organized the second detection skills competition in national agricultural products, and held nine training courses in basic-level supervision and inspection personnel, training more than 1 140 person-times.

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

Poverty Alleviation and Development

According to the poverty standard of 2 300 yuan (2010), at the end of 2013, the national rural poverty alleviation objects were 82.49 million people, decreasing by 16.5 million people, and rural resident income in poor areas increased by 16.6 percent over the previous year.

1. Poverty Relief Programs in the Contiguous Destitute Areas Were Fully Initiated

The planning of continuous areas of serious poverty was started in full, and 41 provincial implementation plans in 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) were audited for recording.

2. Special Poverty Alleviation Was Steadily Promoted

In 2013, the special poverty alleviation funds from the central government budget hit 39.4 billion yuan, increasing by 18.7 percent. The central special lottery welfare fund was 1.2 billion yuan, totaling 40.6 billion yuan; provincial budget at the corresponding levels arranged special poverty alleviation funds of 20.8 billion yuan, increasing by 24 percent. 11 000 poor villages and 120 poor towns launched the implementation of *Whole Village Promoting the "Twelfth Five-year" Plan in Poverty Alleviation and Development*. We continued to carry out "Dew Plan" implementation pilot reforms, with cash subsidy to 430 000 poor students receiving vocational education. Pilots of mutual funds in poor villages were conducted in more than 1 300 counties and 21 000 villages across the country. We continued to implement poverty alleviation projects of central lottery funds supporting old revolutionary base areas, and 128 old counties in 22 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) were supported.

3. Widely Mobilizing SocialForces to Participate in Poverty Alleviation

In 2013, fixed-point units selected a total of 451 temporary cadres for poverty alleviation, increasing by 26.3 percent over the previous year, with direct support fund (including material value) 2.082 billion yuan, increasing by 9.5 percent over the previous year. In 2013, financial capital from the eastern provinces in aiding western provinces was 1.181 billion yuan, increasing by 33.8 percent over the previous year. China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation raised 520 million yuan, benefiting more than 2 million people with all kinds of projects.

4. Social Poverty Alleviation and International Cooperation and Exchanges in Poverty Reduction Presented a New Situation

Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council held high level international conference, including the seventh top BBS 10·17 in poverty reduction and development. We continued sustainable exchanges and cooperation with Tanzania, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil and other countries in bilateral poverty reduction, signed with Peru a poverty reduction cooperation memorandum of understanding, reached important consensus with World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on poverty alleviation cooperation in the new period, and signed strategic cooperation memorandum in poverty reduction in the new period with World Bank. We actively promoted the sixth loan from World Bank, and the third phase of the project of UNDP.

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

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

Construction Situation of Agricultural Products Market System

The number of professional agricultural products wholesale markets with the scale of over 100 million yuan was 1 019 by the end of 2013 with stalls of 576 600, business area of 43. 163 million square meters and the annual business volume of 1 458. 41 billion yuan.

Among all the agricultural products markets with the scale of over 100 million yuan in 2013, the grain market took 10. 1 percent, the meat and eggs market took 13. 5 percent, the aquatic product market took 14. 7 percent, the vegetable market took 30. 6 percent, the dried and fresh fruit market took 13. 4 percent, and the fabric, livestock and tobacco product market and other markets took 17. 9 percent.

The transaction markets of 100 million yuan only in six provinces of Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province, Shandong Province, Zhejiang Province, Henan Province and Hebei Province had been over 800 by the end of 2013.

In 2013, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) mainly carried out the following jobs.

1. Pushing Forward Construction of National Agricultural Markets to Show Up the Positive Effects of the Products and Industry Influence

The construction of total nine national agricultural markets had been started out by the end of 2013 including agarics in Mudan River region, aquatic products in Zhoushan, navel oranges in Gannan, live pigs in Chongqing city, flowers and plants in Dounan, kiwi fruits in Mei county, aquatic products in Jingzhou, potatoes in Dingxi, kiwi fruits in Mei county (briefed in State-Level Market).

(1) Exploring new work mechanism, pushing forward market construction by joint forces. Firstly, linkage work mechanism construction was established. Shaanxi Provincial government had supported 20 projects in the Luochuan County' s Apple market, which were of 445 million yuan by coordination of various authority departments. And it had supported the investment in the Mei County' s Kiwi Fruit market, accounting for 20 percent of the total input. Dongning County government of Heilongjiang Province had given up benefits of 12 million yuan, while the county finance department and the relevant province authority department had supported more than 9 million yuan. All levels of financial support in Zhoushan market were 6. 55 million yuan. Secondly, market construction from the brand construction was pushed forward. Among all nine state-level markets by our construction, it should significantly start with brand construction. The brand value of Luochuan Apple was over 4 billion yuan. Thirdly, the new finance cooperation manner was created. China Development Bank could offer medium and short-term credit with duration of 15 years. The payment way which was suitable for enterprise' s sustainable development could be designed. The medium and short-term credit of fluid capital could be offered. The favorable rate credit condition could be provided. The join between the enterprises and the capital should be supported. The Dongning-County Branch of Agricultural Bank of China in Heilongjiang Province had financed 60 million yuan for market construction, and the local Rural and Commercial Bank had provided 0. 15 billion yuan for the individual merchants.

(2) With ordered market construction, the role of core function of price formation showed up. The apple, kiwi fruit industry development limited companies had been established in Luochuan County, Mei County of Shaanxi Province, forming the economy entities of industry zones, cooperatives and market subjects. The Luochuan County' s apple market had been planned

to have an investment of 5.8 billion yuan, and at present it had completed the investment of 1.1 billion yuan. The cumulative investment in Mei County's kiwifruit market had been 0.97 billion yuan.

The total investment of Zhoushan Aquaculture Industry market for its upgrading and reconstruction was 0.85 billion yuan, in which the main function areas of price formation, information distribution, and logistics collecting and distributing had been established and used for operation. All the indexes including the aquatic product weekly price index, the aquatic product monthly market index, and the quarterly external trade index had been calculated and published since January in 2013.

(3) With the improvement of market influence and pushing force, the effect of national agricultural market showed up. "Price Index of Zhoushan Aquaculture Industry Town" was becoming the "barometer" by the professional focus. The Zhoushan Aquatic Industry (ZAI) trading volume had increased by more than 10 percent on year-on-year basis, and ZAI had made connection of fishing boats of coast region for number of 110 thousand in the area of 4 provinces and 1 municipality of East China.

Chongqing (Rongchang County) Live Pig market made the key point of the trade platform of piglet auction to improve the market transparency.

Annual output value of Dounan Flowers and Plants market had reached 3.7 billion yuan, and the annual trade volume of completed flowers and plants market would reach 10 billion yuan.

2. Preparing *Outline of Market Development of National Production Place*, and Guiding Healthy Development of Production Place Market Construction in Agriculture System

Outline of Market Development of National Production Place (briefed in *Outline*) had been compiled. The key point was the construction of production place market of agricultural products, which was state-level professional market, regional production place market and field head market.

Meanwhile, the assessment indexes of state-level, regional and field head market operation had been studied and determined to supervise the standardized construction and operation of markets.

3. Carrying Out Clearance Work of Fixed Markets with Standardized Management

Notification of the Results of Clearance and Identification of Fixed Market from Ministry of Agriculture (No. NSF [2013] 7) was printed and issued, which again checked 704 markets as the fixed markets of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), and cancelled the qualification of 71 markets of the fixed markets of MOA. Meanwhile, another 69 new markets had been qualified as fixed markets of MOA, so the total number of fixed market of MOA was 773.

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

The 11th China International Agricultural Products Fair

From November 30, 2013 to December 3, 2013, the 11th China International Agricultual Products Fair and the 10th Wuhan China Agriculture Expo were held in Wuhan.

1. Overview

The total exhibition area reached 120 000 square meters. The exhibition area of national modern agricultural demonstration zone reached 8 500 square meters. The trade turnover of this trade fair reached 80.6 billion yuan, an increase of 10.1 billion yuan over last trade fair's 70.5 billion yuan with 14.3 percent, hitting an all-time record.

2. Main Features

(1) The scale of the exhibition was very large. There were 33 regional pavilions, 4 professional pavilions, on aquatic product, seed, and other areas, and more than 4 000 agricultural enterprises from 13 countries, including USA, Germany, Brazil and Australia participated in the exhibition. This exhibition specially set up an exhibition area for Ya'an earthquake stricken area and held a live introduction campaign for them. The total contracted amount was nearly 2.5 billion yuan.

(2) The participants of the exhibition appeared diversified. This exhibition added modern agricultural demonstration zone, agricultural science institutes, financial services and brand enterprises of the cities and municipals.

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

Import and Export Trade in Agricultural Products

1. Overall Situation of National Agricultural Products Trade since Entering WTO

From 2001 to 2013, the added value of national agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industry increased from 1 580 billion yuan to 5 690 billion yuan with an average annual growth rate of 11.5 percent. International trade scale of China's agricultural products in 2013 reached 185.08 billion U.S. dollars. Of this total, gross export value grew from 15.98 billion U.S. dollars in 2001 to 67.1 billion U.S. dollars in 2013 with an average annual growth rate of 12.7 percent, and gross import value in 2013 reached 117.98 billion U.S. dollars.

Deficit scale increased rapidly from 4.89 billion U.S. dollars in 2004 to 50.89 billion U.S. dollars in 2013.

2. Main Characteristics of Import and Export of Agricultural Products

In 2013, total import and export value of China's agricultural products reached 185.1 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 6.3 percent, in which export value was 67.11 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 7.2 percent and import value was 117.99 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 5.8 percent. Deficit under the agricultural products was 50.88 billion U.S. dollars, extended by 4 percent on year-on-year basis.

(1) The overall import and export of agricultural products was relatively stable but in December, the import and export value reached a new record in history. Import and export trade of China's agricultural products in 2013 was basically balanced. Monthly export value of each month from March to October was 5-5.7 billion U.S. dollars, but it increased continuously from November and reached 7.06 billion U.S. dollars in December alone. With respect to import, monthly import value from March to June fluctuated between 9.3-9.8 billion U.S. dollars, rose to 10.97 billion U.S. dollars in July and fell slightly afterwards, since November, it began to climb and in December alone, it reached 12.6 billion U.S. dollars.

(2) General trade became dominant and processing trade decreased. In 2013, export of agricultural products by general trade was 55.01 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 9.6 percent as compared with the previous year and export by processing trade was 9.52 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 3.5 percent and export by small-scale border trade was 1.46 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 2.1 percent.

Import of agricultural products by general trade was 95.81 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 8.3 percent and import by processing trade and logistic cargoes at the special supervision area of the customs was respectively 9.19 billion U.S. dollars and 8.83 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 2.1 percent and 2.2 percent accordingly.

(3) Import and export of private enterprises were on the first place, and that of foreign-invested enterprises decreased. In 2013, export of agricultural products of private enterprises was 38.76 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 16.5 percent and exports of foreign-invested and state-owned enterprises were respectively 21.36 billion U.S. dollars and 6.97 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 1.2 percent and 9.5 percent accordingly.

During the same period, import of agricultural products of private enterprises was 54.24 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 20.9 percent and exports of foreign-invested and state-owned enterprises were respectively 37.49 billion U.S. dollars and 26.26 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 0.9 percent and 8.8 percent

accordingly.

(4) Associations of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) became the biggest export market of China's agricultural products and the United States (US) was still the largest source of import. In 2013, China's export to the ASEAN was 11.89 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 17.7 percent as compared with the previous year; export to Japan was 11.24 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 6.2 percent; export to the European Union (EU) was 8.09 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 6.6 percent; export to Hong Kong China was 7.68 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 19.5 percent significantly.

China's import of agricultural products from the US decreased by 7.3 percent as compared with the previous year and import value was 26.63 billion U.S. dollars; import from Brazil was 22.51 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 20.4 percent; import from the ASEAN was 14.84 billion U.S. dollars, decreased by 8 percent; import from the EU was 10.21 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 22.1 percent.

(5) Eastern area was still the absolute main force of agricultural products trade and trade of middle area increased rapidly. In 2013, the proportions of import and export of agricultural products of Eastern area as the share in the whole China were respectively 89 percent and 79.7 percent. Import and export of middle area were respectively 4.54 billion U.S. dollars and 5.87 billion U.S. dollars, increased substantially by 27.1 percent and 35.9 percent. Import and export of western area were respectively 8.4 billion U.S. dollars and 7.76 billion U.S. dollars, increased by 3.5 percent and 4.5 percent accordingly.

(6) Concentration rate of import enterprises and export enterprises both fell and concentration of import enterprises was higher than that of export enterprises. In 2013, export value of 39 enterprises exceeded 0.1 billion U.S. dollars. Total export value of the first 20 enterprises accounted for 6 percent of the total export value of agricultural products.

There were 189 enterprises whose import value of agricultural products was more than 0.1 billion U.S. dollars. Of this total, import value of 12 enterprises exceeded 1 billion U.S. dollars. Total import value of the first 20 enterprises accounted for 23.3 percent of the total import value of agricultural products.

(7) Export of agricultural products was dominated by water seafood products, vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, nuts and grains. Grain was the biggest import category of agricultural products. In 2013, export of China's water seafood products was 3.84 million tons, with value of 19.43 billion U.S. dollars; export of vegetables was 7.78 million tons, with value of 9.01 billion U.S. dollars; export of fresh and dried fruits was 2.98 million tons, with value of 3.83 billion U.S. dollars; export of grain was 2.43 million tons, with value of 2.18 billion U.S. dollars. Total export value of the categories mentioned above accounted for 51.3 percent of total export value of agricultural products.

In 2013, China's import of grains was 86.45 million tons, with value of 45.6 billion U.S. dollars, and accounted for 38.6 percent of the total import value of agricultural products. Of this total, import of beans was 63.38 million tons, with value of 37.98 billion U.S. dollars; import of grains and grain powder was 14.58 million tons with value of 5.1 billion U.S. dollars. Besides, import of cotton was 4.15 million tons, with value of 8.44 billion U.S. dollars; import of edible vegetable oil was 8.1 million tons, with value of 8.08 billion U.S. dollars.

(Department of Statistic, General Administration of Customs)

Aquatic Products Market

Comprehensive average price of aquatic products in the wholesale market was 20.95 yuan per kilogram in 2013 with a year-on-year increase by 6.79 percent. Comprehensive average price of marine products was 37.95 yuan per kilogram, increasing by 6.18 percent on a year-on-year basis; comprehensive average price of freshwater products was 14.60 yuan per kilogram with a year-on-year increase by 7.39 percent. Trading volume of aquatic products was 7.441 million tons in 2013, increasing by 5.44 percent on a year-on-year basis; volume of transaction was 136.698 billion yuan with a year-on-year increase by 9.02 percent.

1. Monthly Prices of Aquatic Products in Wholesale Markets

Apart from major fluctuations around the Spring Festival of 2013, month-to-month price of other months slightly fluctuated and the price was higher than that of the same period of last year on the whole. From the monthly price trend, the price rise around the Spring Festival (February) was big, increasing by 6.07 percent on a monthly basis. Price of the second and third quarter steadily rose and that of the fourth quarter fell back to some degree. Compared with that of the same period of previous year, prices of 17 varieties were falling among those 49 varieties monitored, four varieties basically held the line and 28 varieties were increasing.

2. Prices of Marine Products

The price of marine products rose rapidly during the Spring Festival (February) and then fell back for adjustment. The link-relative increase of price in February was up to 8.09 percent and link-relative fall of price in March was up to 7.79 percent. The price also increased as we moved into the second quarter. Compared with that of the period of last year, prices of 10 varieties declined among 31 varieties of seawater aquatic products monitored, 19 varieties increased and two varieties held the line basically.

3. Prices of Freshwater Products

In 2013, comprehensive average price of freshwater products steadily rose on the whole and monthly fluctuation was small. Compared with that of the same period of previous year, prices of 7 varieties declined among 18 varieties monitored, 9 varieties increased and two varieties basically held the line.

4. Main Factors Affecting the Prices of Aquatic Products

(1) Production cost and supply-demand relation were the root causes to affect the price. Cultivation and fishing cost increased by years which was the most fundamental factor to promote price of aquatic products to continue to rise slightly. While supply-demand relation could directly affect the fluctuation in price of specific variety. Decline of fishery resources directly resultd in decrease of amount of fishing, and decrease in product scale, especially the traditional fishing products of greater scale, drove the price to continue to rise.

(2) Macropolicy, climate change, disaster and sudden events increasingly affected price variation. Price of high-end aquatic products declined greatly while that of middle and low aquatic products increased steadily. Disastrous weather, disease and sudden events also had increasing influence on aquatic product price.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Agricultural Comprehensive Development

In 2013, the central finance allocated the fund of 32.85 billion yuan for overall development of agriculture, increasing by 3.85 billion yuan and 13.3 percent over 2012.

1. Strengthening Construction of High-Standard Farmland with Great Efforts

(1) Constructing high-standard farmland with great efforts. We appropriated 36.224 billion yuan as the project fund to upgrade medium and low-yield field and construct high-standard farmland (of which the central finance allocated 21.368 billion yuan) and transformed medium and low-yield field and constructed high-standard farmland for 27.954 million mu. We must continue to increase support to 800 granary counties.

(2) Strengthening construction of water-saving renovation project in medium-sized irrigated area. The central finance appropriated the fund of 1.538 billion yuan (including departmental project fund), newly built and continued to construct 308 water-saving renovation projects in medium-sized irrigated area and newly increased and improved irrigation area for 14.338 3 million mu.

(3) Implementing project of comprehensive treatment of ecological environment. We invested 3.863 billion yuan for project of comprehensive treatment of ecological environment in total in the whole year (of which the central finance allocated 2.241 billion yuan), constructed grassland (meadow) for 2.936 8 million mu nationwide, improved small watershed for 1.690 7 million mu and land desertification for 0.082 2 million mu and completed afforestation for 0.693 1 million mu.

(4) Be active to support "water-saving and grain-increasing activity" in Northeastern China. The central finance appropriated 1.5 billion yuan, newly increased water-saving irrigation area for 2.422 5 million mu and newly increased grain production for 0.638 billion kilograms.

2. Transforming Mode of Comprehensive Development of Agriculture and Speeding Up Development of Modern Agriculture

(1) Be active to support the industrialization of agriculture. The central finance appropriated 4.628 billion yuan to continue to support the industrialization of agriculture.

(2) Carrying out to promote pilot project for development of modern agriculture. The central finance appropriated 1.199 billion yuan to support modern agricultural park for national agricultural comprehensive development, and encourage leading enterprises to drive industrial development and the pilot project of "one county, one specialty" for industrial development.

(3) Supporting construction of "Shopping Basket Program". The central finance continued to appropriate a fund of 0.25 billion yuan for comprehensive development of agriculture, provided support in implementing 86 greenhouse vegetable bases in Tianjin and Hebei Province and constructed 0.012 million mu of solar greenhouse.

3. Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation and Be Earnest to Implement Departmental Project and Foreign-Funded Project

(1) Bringing demonstrative and leading role of departmental project into full play. In 2013, the central finance appropriated 3.859 billion yuan in total for project construction by comprehensive development department of agriculture, increasing by 0.997 billion yuan and 34.84 percent over 2012.

(2) Advancing foreign-funded project construction with great efforts. We must be earnest to do well the implementation of agricultural

comprehensive development project with loans from ADB. We must spare no efforts to do well the preparations for sustainable agricultural project with loans from the World Bank and step into implementation formally with the approval of Board of the World Bank.

4. Effectively Tightening Control over Fund and Project

Firstly, improve system method. Secondly, tighten control over fund. Thirdly, tighten control over project. Fourthly, carry out comprehensive inspection and performance assessment.

(National Agricultural Comprehensive Development Office, Ministry of Finance)

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

1. Departmental Budget Projects

In 2013, central government allocated the budget of 25.1 billion yuan for the Ministry of Agriculture. Of this total, basic expenditure was 6.995 billion yuan, accounting for 27.87 percent and project expenditure was 18.105 billion yuan, accounting for 72.13 percent.

2. Special Transfer Payment Projects

In 2013, the fund of special transfer payment project was 110.5 billion yuan which was jointly managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance with a year-on-year increase of 2.5 billion yuan.

Firstly, the fund of production subsidy policy was 72.750 billion yuan. Of this total, rural purchase subsidy was 21.75 billion yuan, subsidy for growing superior seeds was 22.6 billion yuan, subsidy for breeding superior livestock and poultry was 1.2 billion yuan and subsidy for fishery diesel was 26.24 billion yuan.

Secondly, the fund of support policy for science and technology service was 10.3 billion yuan. Of this total, high yield creation of grain, cotton, oil and sugar was 2 billion yuan; special production project for supporting "Vegetable Basket Project" was 1.7 billion yuan; subsidy for the demonstration country, which had reform and construction of agricultural sci-tech promotion system, was 2.6 billion yuan; subsidy for soil testing and formulated fertilization was 1.5 billion yuan; subsidy for farmer training was 1.1 billion yuan and technology system of modern agricultural industry was 1.323 billion yuan.

Thirdly, the fund of support policy for disaster prevention and reduction was 10.78 billion yuan. Of this total, subsidy for key technology of disaster prevention and yield increase was 6.05 billion yuan and the fund of animal epidemic prevention was 4.73 billion yuan.

Fourthly, the fund of ecology and resource protection project was 16.67 billion yuan. Of this total, subsidy for grassland ecological protection was 15.97 billion yuan, the fund of industrial transfer and fishery resource protection was 0.4 billion yuan and the fund of prevention of heavy metal pollution in the agro-product area was 0.3 billion yuan.

(Department of Finance,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Investment in Forestry

1. Paid-in Fund of Forestry Construction

In 2013, actual appropriation of various forestry construction funds was 379.983 billion yuan with an increase of 12.87 percent over 2012. In terms of fund source, national budget fund was 172.634 billion yuan accounting for 45.43 percent of the total fund, domestic loans (mainly were soft loans for forestry), foreign investment, self-raised funds and other funds were 38.557 billion yuan, 5.064 billion yuan, 131.637 billion yuan and 32.091 billion yuan, respectively accounting for 10.15 percent, 1.33 percent, 34.64 percent and 8.45 percent of the total fund. Of the national budget fund, central fund was 86.737 billion yuan and local fund was 85.897 billion yuan.

2. Forestry Investment Completion

In 2013, the completed forestry investment amount reached 378.227 billion yuan in total increasing by 13.17 percent over 2012, of which state investment completed 139.421 billion yuan accounting for 36.86 percent of the total completed forestry investment. Of the total completed forestry investment amount, fixed asset investment project in forestry in accordance with project management and with a total planned investment over 5 million yuan completed the investment of 137.621 billion yuan, accounting for 36.39 percent of total completed forestry investment amount.

In terms of construction content, the investment for ecological construction and protection reached 187.058 billion yuan, accounting for 49.46 percent of total completed investment amount, with an increase of 16.61 percent over 2012; the investment for tree breeding, forest fire prevention, pest control and related forestry support and guarantee reached 22.168 billion yuan; the investment for development of forestry industry reached 107.762 billion yuan; the investment for shantytowns reconstruction of forestry and construction of other social infrastructure of forestry reached 18.684 billion yuan; and other fund accounted for 42.555 billion yuan.

In terms of different regions, the completed forestry investment amount in Eastern China was 113.639 billion yuan, accounting for 30.05 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Central China was 62.026 billion yuan, accounting for 16.40 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Western China was 165.199 billion yuan, accounting for 43.68 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Northeastern China was 36.093 billion yuan, accounting for 9.54 percent of total completed investment amount.

In 2013, the floor space under construction of forestry system was 10.990 1 million square meters, and the floor space completed was 8.246 7 million square meters, with a decrease of 45.70 percent and 39.76 percent, respectively, as compared with 2012. Of this total, the residence floor space under construction was 8.663 1 million square meters and the floor space completed was 6.711 1 million square meters.

3. Foreign Funds Utilization in Forestry

In 2013, the number of the project of forestry utilization of foreign funds by China was 240, and the size of actual utilization of foreign funds reached 0.805 billion U.S. dollars, with an increase of 55.41 percent over 2012, of which external borrowing was 0.115 billion U.S. dollars, foreign direct investment was 0.643 billion U.S. dollars and free aid was 0.047 billion U.S. dollars separately accounting for 14.30

percent, 79.84 percent and 5.86 percent of the total size of actual utilization of foreign funds in forestry. The forestry actual utilization of foreign direct investment accounted for 0.68 percent of foreign direct investment nationwide.

(State Forestry Administration)

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training

1.1 billion yuan were funded and 3.16 million people were arranged to have a demonstrative training by the central finance in 2013.

1. Primary Methods

(1) We cultivated the new-type professional farmer to accelerate the development of modern agriculture. 20 000 new-type professional farmers as the cultivating object in national 100 new-type professional farmer cultivating pilot sites accepted the systematic training in 2013.

(2) We made sure of the key trainees and increased the training pertinence. The first step was to carry out the agricultural special technique training, the second step was to carry out the professional skills training, and the third step was to carry out the training for the farmers' abilities of starting a business.

(3) We raised the level of project management and enhanced the training effect. The first step was to perfect the informatization management, the second step was to strengthen the construction of teaching materials for laying a solid foundation, and the third step was to enhance the qualified teachers' training.

2. Major Achievements

(1) The farmers' quality was improved and their incomes were increased.

(2) The social service organizations were promoted to grow strongly.

(3) A batch of new-type professional farmers were cultivated quickly.

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

Agricultural and Rural Talents Team Construction

In 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) planned to promote agricultural and rural talents building as a whole by focusing on organizing to implement *Medium-Term and Long-Term Planning for Rural Serviceable Talents and Agricultural Technology Talents Building (2010-2020)*.

1. Further Intensifying Cultivation

We newly increased 2 training bases for agricultural and rural serviceable talents, held 88 sessions of demonstration training class for leader of rural serviceable talents and college-graduate village official and trained over 8 800 trainees. We issued and distributed *Work Plan for Development of Agricultural Vocational Skills (2010-2020)* and trained and evaluated farmers for 0.158 million person-times throughout the year. We trained over 3 000 agricultural technicians at the basic level nationwide and agricultural professionals for over 0.5 million person-times. We were earnest to undertake the column of *Agricultural Production and Management* and manufactured and broadcast special teaching material program for 365 hours throughout the year.

2. Further Strengthening Talent Service

6 people were shortlisted on 2013 National Talents Project and won title of "Young and Middle-aged Specialists with Outstanding Contributions", 1 people won the 13th Science and Technology Award for Chinese Youth and Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences and other 5 units were approved to build Post-Doctoral Research Center. We selected 100 excellent key personnel in agricultural technology extension to engage in visit training and further study. We distributed 34 projects by introducing foreign technology and management staff and put 15 tasks for training group into practice.

3. Further Improving Working Mechanism

We issued and distributed *Key Points in Talent Management by MOA in 2013*. We held national agriculture and rural talents work conference. We carried out pilot rural serviceable talents certification in 36 counties of 11 provinces. We completed rural serviceable talents cultivation and other over 20 major subject researches throughout the year.

4. Further Improving Supportive Policy

The central finance allocated over 1.1 billion yuan all the year round to cultivate new-type professional farmers and rural serviceable talents. We continued to grant special fund to support 150 personnel in agricultural research and the teams and each team was funded with 200 000 yuan all the year round.

(Human Resources Department, Ministry of Agriculture)

Modern Agricultural Industrial Technology System Construction

1. Overview of Industrial Technology System of Modern Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Ministry of Finance jointly launched and implemented industrial technology system construction of modern agriculture for 50 agricultural products. 50 chief scientists, 1 051 post scientists, station chiefs of 1 144 comprehensive test stations were involved in the system and provided with 1.32 billion yuan from the central finance in 2013.

2. Key Research Tasks in Industrial Technology System of Modern Agriculture

(1) Field of grain and oil crop. We carried out the work from selection and cultivation of new varieties, core technology innovation for high-yield of grain crops, pattern creation of high-yield and super high-yield technology, establishment of monitoring system for crop diseases and pests, simplified and mechanized cultivation of crops and so on.

(2) Field of economic crop. We carried out the work from cultivation and extension of new varieties, research and development of simplified and standardized efficient cultivation techniques, integration of comprehensive prevention and control system of pests and diseases, development of portable and labor-saving agricultural equipment, research and development of preservation processing technology and so forth.

(3) Field of livestock. We carried out the work from cultivation of new grazing varieties, research and development of accurate livestock breeding technology, research on diagnosis of serious disease of animals and prevention technology, research on environmental technology and equipment for livestock breeding, research and development of deep processing technology of animal products and so forth.

(4) Field of aquatic product. We carried out the work from cultivation of new aquatic product varieties, research and development of fodder and accurate feeding technology, pest and disease detection and prevention and control system building, research and development of breeding facilities and technical pattern, and deep processing technology of aquatic products and so on.

3. Achievements Made in Construction of Industrial Technology System of Modern Agriculture

(1) Significant progress made in technical research and innovation. In the field of grain and oil crop, we selected and cultivated 218 varieties of grain and oil crop, of which including 53 rice varieties, 26 wheat varieties and 18 soybean varieties. Also, we formed 78 (sets) technical standards.

In the field of economic crop, we cultivated 154 new varieties of cotton, fiber crops, sugarcane, sugarbeet and other economic crops, of which including 9 cotton varieties and 18 sugarbeet varieties. We researched and developed nearly 40 efficient supporting cultivation techniques for production-increase and formulated over 120 technical standards. We also made various key technical standards for comprehensive control over pest and disease, and researched and developed a batch of green preparations and products for prevention and control of pest and disease. And we developed multiple sets of agricultural machinery equipment applicable to different economic crops and different production environments.

In the field of livestock, we cultivated and formed 23 new varieties of livestock and special animals (special line) and 35 new grazing varieties. We researched and developed 44 kinds of feed formula, over 30 new techniques of inte-

grated cultivation and control and more than 10 new veterinary medicines and products. We formulated over 50 sets of new techniques in disease prevention and control. Also, we researched and developed over 20 new products and developed over 30 new processes for animal products.

In the field of aquatic product, we cultivated over 10 new aquaculture varieties examined and approved in the state. We formed 9 new feed formulas and integrated over 20 cultivation techniques. We also integrated 12 techniques for pest and disease prevention and control and 26 detection techniques.

(2) Be active to give advice for industrial development. 50 systems were provided to pay close attention to the industrial production requirements and market changes in the system in order to offer advice for industrial development of the system.

(3) Be active to carry out science and technology service and training. According to incomplete statistics, more than 7 000 times of scientific and technical training were carried out in 50 industrial technology systems and during which we trained various technicians and farmers for 1.6 million person-times, distributed various technical materials and guidance paper for over million copies.

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

ECO-ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCES PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE

Development and Utilization of Rural Renewable Energy

1. Main Achievements

(1) Energy conservation and emission reduction were promoted in agricultural sectors and in rural areas. National biogas users reached 43.297 7 million and we had 0.1 million biogas projects with a total volume of 15.77 billion cubic meters. Promotion area of solar water heaters reached 72.945 7 million square meters with 24.455 5 million square meters of solar energy houses and 2.521 5 million solar cookers. 174 million units of firewood and coal conservation stoves and kangs had been promoted and applied across the country.

(2) Farmers' life conditions were improved. We guided farmers to use solar water heaters and methane gas and helped them shift from traditional way of life to modern civilized lifestyles.

(3) The development of circular agriculture was promoted. The crop farming and livestock breeding was coordinated through biogas digesters so as to format the circular agriculture mode of "plant production-animal transformation-microbial reduction-plant production".

(4) The healthy development of the industry was promoted. The number of energy enterprises in the rural area reached 6 552 with 158 thousand employees and total output value of 35.348 billion yuan. Of this total, the number of biogas enterprises was 3 251 with 32 thousand employees and total output value of 7.505 billion yuan. The number of energy-saving enterprises for stoves, hearths and kangs was 483 with 8 222 employees and total output value of 1.017 billion yuan. The number of solar-energy-utilization enterprises was 2 402 with 106 thousand employees and total output value of 24.21 billion yuan. The number of biomass-energy-utilization (not including biogas) enterprises was 416 with 12.6 thousand employees and total output value of 2.616 billion yuan.

(5) The international cooperation was strengthened. In addition to continuing the energy development and utilization in the rural area with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank (WB), comprehensive communications and cooperation were carried out with Germany, Sweden, England, America, Denmark, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC), Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and so on.

(6) The social influence was expanded. Firstly, we increased publicity through media such as CCTV, the Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily and Farmers' Daily, meanwhile, we used magazines and websites to carry out daily publicity. Secondly, we insisted to carry out the science popularization. Thirdly, we irregularly carried out training activities with the subjects of practical new technology, project management methods, policies and regulations and the analysis of rural energy data.

2. Main Measures

(1) The standard system was established. We organized and formulated 150 rural energy standards and published 119 of them. Of this total, national standards were 18, standards in the agriculture industry were 98 and those in the energy industry were 13.

(2) Technical innovation was strengthened. In addition to actively seeking major research projects such as National Key Technology Support Program, "948" project and "973" project, we also conducted a series of special research on rural energy and experimental demonstrations by the forms of research projects including National Natural Science Foundation, special projects funded on rural energy and self-determined projects of research institutions.

(3) Management and extension system was promoted and improved. The number of national rural energy management and extension agencies reached 13 000 with 40 000 staff. Rural energy service system had 15 province-level training bases with 173 people, 48 city-level service stations with 301 people, 1 027 county-level service stations with 5 719 people and 105.2 thousand countryside service network stations with 178 thousand people.

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

Grassland Protection and Construction

In 2013, the central finance allocated 20.775 billion yuan in grassland protection construction, completing 11.73 million hectares of grass improvement, grassland fence of 4.938 million hectares, contracted grassland of 283 million hectares in total, grassland grazing prohibition area of 96 million hectares, and breeding balance area of 173 million hectares. In 2013, comprehensive grassland vegetation coverage was 54.2 percent. National natural grasslands fresh grass output was 1 055.812 1 million tons, increasing by 0.59 percent over the previous year; animal bearing capacity was about 255.792 million sheep units, increasing by 0.48 percent over the previous year.

1. Continuing to Implement Grassland Ecological Protection Subsidy and Incentive Policy

In 2013, the central government arranged reward fund of 15.946 billion yuan for grassland ecological protection to continue the implementation of grassland ecological protection subsidies reward mechanism, in which grassland grazing prohibition area was 82 million hectares, breeding balance area was 173 million hectares, herdsmen production general subsidies involved 2.84 million households, and forage breeding subsidy was 8.045 8 million hectares.

2. Implementing Grassland Protection and Construction Projects

In 2013, the central government invested 2 billion yuan for the task of grassland fence construction (3.873 million hectares) in 10 provinces (autonomous regions) of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Sichuan Province and so on, rocky desertification governance of 58 700 hectares, reseeding degenerated pasture of 1.291 million hectares, artificial forage grassland construction of 88 000 hectares, as well as livestock feeding barn construction renovation of 86 000 herdsmen. In 2013, the average coverage of grassland vegetation, height and fresh grass yield in engineering area reached 72 percent, 18.2 centimeters and 3 680.3 kilograms per hectare.

In 2013, the central government arranged the fund of 425 million yuan for the tasks of grassland management of 154 800 hectares, construction of feeding barn of 937 500 square meters, purchasing feeding processing machinery 18 025 units (sets), construction of silo 291 500 cubic meters, and storage hut of 350 000 square meters. In 2013, grassland vegetation coverage, height and fresh grass yield on average in Beijing and Tianjin sandstorm source control area reached 66 percent, 33 centimeters, and 4 934.9 kilograms per hectare.

In 2013, the central government invested the fund of 67 million yuan for grassland treatment in southwest karst regions and arranged the task of construction of 58 700 hectares.

In 2013, the central government invested the fund of 1.9 billion yuan to help 3 950 nomad families to settle in five provinces (autonomous regions) of Sichuan Province, Tibet Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region as well as Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

3. Promoting the Implementation of All Systems of Grassland Protection

By the end of 2013, the accumulated national implementation of grassland contracting was 283 million hectares, grassland grazing prohibition area was 96 million hectares, breeding balance area was 173 million hectares, and the number of village-level grassland management members was 88 900.

4. Strengthening Law Enforcement Supervision of Grassland

In 2013, there were 19 185 national grassland

violation cases, during which 18 767 cases were registered, and 18 462 cases were settled with the settlement ratio of 98.4 percent. Prairie illegal cases throughout the year destroyed 15 312.1 hectares, and traded or illegally transferred prairie of 3 937.2 hectares.

5. Strengthening Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of Grassland

In 2013, 90 cases of grassland fire took place in China, including 76 general cases, 13 larger cases, and 1 major case. Grassland area of 35 077.3 hectares was affected with the economic loss of 7.59 million yuan, 1 wounded and no livestock losses.

In 2013, grassland area of 36.955 million hectares was affected by rats in China, accounting for 9.2 percent of total area of the grassland.

In 2013, grassland area of 15.306 million hectares was affected by pests in China, accounting for 3.8 percent of total national grassland area.

(Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Soil and Water Conservation

1. *The Law of Soil and Water Conservation* Supporting System Construction

According to *The Law of Soil and Water Conservation* supporting document implementation plan, we strengthened research, sought wide consultation, held seminars, conferences and consultation for more than 10 times, and issued administrative enforcement regulations of soil and water conservation. At the same time, we actively promoted provincial-level revision work of implementation measures. By the end of 2013, a total of 12 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) introduced implementation measures, and 12 provinces submitted measures to the government or the people's congress.

2. Supervision and Management of Soil and Water Conservation

The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) made examination and approval of 285 plans in soil and water conservation scheme, and the construction unit funded 33.19 billion yuan in soil and water conservation, involving prevention responsibility scope of 2 391.6 square kilometers, and expecting to reduce soil and water loss of 52.864 million tons. Water conservancy administrative departments at all levels examined and approved 31 000 soil and water conservation plans in production and construction projects, and completed the acceptance of water and soil conservation facilities in 6 611 production and construction projects. The Ministry of Water Resources organized to complete the acceptance of water and soil conservation facilities in 179 large and medium-sized projects including Sino-Myanmar crude oil pipeline and natural gas pipeline. Throughout the year, China carried out the supervision and law enforcement inspection nearly ten thousand times, and checked more than 6 000 production construction projects. The soil and water conservation supervision and administration capability construction of the second batch of 788 counties was in process orderly.

3. Comprehensive Control of Soil and Water Loss

The completed comprehensive control of soil and water loss in China involved 54 000 square kilometers. Counties of farmland soil and water loss comprehensive treatment engineering construction projects increased by 20 over 2012, completing terrace of 4 million mu from slope. The provinces continued to intensify the building of ecological clean-type watershed, and built more than 160 ecological clean-type small watersheds.

4. Soil and Water Conservation Situation Survey in the First National Water Resources Census

The soil and water conservation situation survey in the first national water resources census was completed successfully, and the Ministry of Water Resources issued *Soil and Water Conservation Situation Survey in the First National Water Resources Census*.

5. National Soil and Water Conservation Planning

We initially completed the soil and water conservation planning, and issued *2013 Annual Work Plan of National Soil and Water Conservation Planning* and *Technical Program of National Soil and Water Conservation Planning*.

6. Soil and Water Conservation Monitoring

Phase II project of national soil and water conservation monitoring network and information system construction was completed and accepted, completing four soil and water conservation monitoring centers of river basin institutions, 18 monitoring stations at the provincial level, 75

monitoring substations, 715 monitoring points, and setting up database and development application system of soil and water conservation, etc. The national dynamic monitoring and announcement project (2013-2017) was launched, carrying out soil and water loss dynamic monitoring in 33 key areas of soil and water loss prevention and control, 56 typical small watersheds and 71 typical monitoring points.

7. Soil and Water Conservation Informatization

The Ministry of Water Resources issued *National Soil and Water Conservation Informatization Planning (2013-2020)*, and organized and formulated *National Soil and Water Conservation Informatization Implementation Scheme (2014-2016)*.

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

Aquatic Biological Resources Conservation and Aquatic Ecological Restoration

1. Paying Special Attention to Proliferation and Releasing Projects, Actively Restoring Aquatic Ecosystem

(1) Further standardizing proliferation and releasing projects. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) issued *Notice about Further Standardizing Aquatic Proliferation and Release*, requiring all levels of the competent department of fisheries to arrange proliferation and release scientifically.

(2) Organizing to conduct major proliferation and releasing projects. In 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture carried out major proliferation and releasing projects with four provinces, and organized activities at all levels for 1 945 times.

(3) Making full efforts in proliferation and release. We actively sought and implemented 320 million yuan transferred by central fiscal department for proliferation and release, and secured 1.007 billion yuan investment for proliferation and release through whole China. We released key aquatic seedlings and rare and endangered species of 33.65 billion in number.

(4) Strengthening regulation of proliferation and release projects, and organizing the implementation of transfer payment projects. According to the need of aquatic biological resources conservation, we made proposal of proliferation and release transfer payment projects in 2014, applied for expanding proliferation and release funds, and continued to make good management in central fiscal department transfer payment projects for proliferation and release in 2013.

(5) Continuing to support assessment of effect of proliferation and release. Earlier this year, we held 2012 summary and acceptance meeting for implementation of proliferation and release effect, and made centralized study for evaluation project implementation plan in 2013. At the end of 2013, we organized summary and acceptance for implementation of proliferation and release effect evaluation projects. We edited and compiled proliferation and release effect evaluation report in 2012.

2. Adhering to and Constantly Improving Resource Conservation System

(1) Constantly improving fishing rest and forbidding system on the basis of stability. In 2013, a total of 44 066 fishing boats and 500 000 fishermen were in rest in the Huanghai Sea and Bohai Sea areas, similar to that of the previous year; a total of 53 283 fishing boats were in rest in the East China Sea area, similar to that in 2012 in quantity; a total of 26 008 fishing boats were in rest in the South China Sea area, involving fishing personnel of 130 000, increasing by 188 boats and over 900 persons over 2012.

(2) Promoting actively the establishment of rules and regulations of fishing gear management. On the basis of previously compiled *Catalog of National Marine Fishing Gear*, we compiled *System of Minimum Mesh Size Approved and Transition Fishing Gear in Marine Fishing* and *Catalog of Banned Fishing Gear*, both of which had been reviewed and approved by fishing gear expert committee of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Organizing the Implementation of Illegal Fishing Gear Clean-up Special Operation

We carried out special illegal fishing gear clean-up action across the country. Only within a month after August 5, over 4 000 illegal fishing boats were seized and nearly 120 000 pieces (sets) of illegal fishing gear were cleaned up.

4. Demarcating Aquatic Germplasm Re-

sources Protection Zone

(1) Doing a good job in reserve area verification and publishing. We released publicly the sixth batch of national aquatic germplasm resources reserve area range and functional partition.

(2) Continuing to do a good job in aquatic germplasm resources demarcation. Firstly, we organized aquatic resources reserve zone application training; secondly, we organized the seventh batch of national aquatic germplasm resources review work. National aquatic germplasm resources reserve zones were up to 428 in total.

5. Embarking on Revision of *Method of Protection Fee Charging in Fisheries Resources Enhancement*

We issued *Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture on Identifying State Fishing License Issuing and Fishing Boat Resources Enhancement Fee Charging*, making it about the charging of resources enhancement fee of fishing boats over 600 horsepower. We also discussed *Method of Protection Fee Charging in Fisheries Resources Enhancement*.

6. Strengthening the Protection of Fishery Waters Ecological Environment

The first was to actively promote the establishing and perfecting of ecological compensation mechanism of fishing engineering construction. The second was to do well in fishery waters pollution accident investigation and handling. The third was to organize fishery ecological environment monitoring.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Foreign Affairs in Agriculture

1. Actively Participating Multilateral Trade Negotiation

We actively participated in the 9th Session of Ministerial-level Conference of World Trade Organization (WTO). During the period of the 24th Session of Sino-US Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), we actively participated in the negotiation of the issues concerning Sino-US agricultural products trade.

2. Carrying Out Competitive Agricultural Products Marketing and Promotion

We completed the formulation of overall planning of the agricultural products export promotion and *Overseas Exhibition Plan of Agricultural Enterprises (2013-2020)*. We successfully held the agricultural products trade promotion activities such as the 4th session of China International Potato Industry Exposition and so on, and the enterprises had been organized to visit the major countries like America, Europe and Asia to participate in the international agricultural (food, aquatic product) exhibitions. The agricultural trade between China and Central Asian countries had been promoted vigorously. The amount of import of agricultural products was 118.9 billion U.S. dollars with a year-on-year growth of 5.7 percent, the amount of export of agricultural products was 67.8 billion U.S. dollars with a year-on-year growth of 7.2 percent; the trade partners whose export amount was more than 0.1 billion U.S. dollars had increased from 53 to 59; The export of the aquatic product (with a year-on-year growth of 6.7 percent), the vegetable (with a year-on-year growth of 16.2 percent) and the fruit (with a year-on-year growth of 2.3 percent) were steady; the export of the apple juice, *Tilapia mossambica* and the garlic ranked first in the world.

3. Reinforcing the Agriculture External Cooperative Service Work

Three batches of external cooperative projects that were 246 in total had been recommended to the Export-Import Bank of China (EIBC), 67 of them had been provided with the loan support by the end of 2013, whose amount reached about 17.8 billion yuan. Under the frame of *Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Agriculture of China and Russia for Enhancing the Cooperation in the Field of Rabbit Industry*, the enterprises producing the meat rabbit had been established and promoted in Russia with the investment of 0.1 billion U.S. dollars of both parties. The relationship between Beijing Deqingyuan Company and Smithfield Company had been established and promoted. The relevant enterprises in the countries of Tajikistan, kyrgyzstan, Cambodia, Laos, north Korea, etc. had been supported a lot with great attention to build the agricultural technology demonstration zone, the demonstration field, the test station and so on.

4. Strengthening the Supervision of the Agricultural Import Control and the Agricultural Foreign Capital

The monitoring and alarming of the agricultural industry injury work had been strengthened; *the Management Method for the Monitoring and Predicting Harm System of Agricultural Industry* and *the Security Evaluation Report of China Agricultural Industry* had been formulated. The examination work concerning 8 agricultural foreign capital merger and acquisition cases had been actively accomplished by cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and the Development and Reform Commission.

5. Actively Participating in International Agricultural Affairs

The 2013 World Agricultural Outlook Conference was held by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which issued the *FAO-OECD Agricultural Outlook(2013-2022)* in China for the first time. We had actively participated in the negotiation of Codex Standard, and launched the planning process of the indoxacarb's maximum residue limit in tea. We had participated in the 8th session of contracting party conference of *International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)*. *The ancient torreya group in Kuai Ji Mountain of Shaoxing* in Zhejiang and *the urban traditional vineyard* in Hebei had been approved to be FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS).

6. Further Strengthening and Deepening Multilateral and Regional Cooperation Mechanism

We had successfully held the first session of China-Latin America and Caribbean Secretary of Agriculture forum, so did the first agricultural round-table conference on the Boao Forum for Asia, the food security seminar on the 3th session of China-Eurasia EXPO and the first session of China-Africa agricultural cooperation seminar under the frame of the China-Africa cooperative round-table conference. We had successfully held the first session of China-South Europe agricultural cooperation round-table conference. And we participated in the multinational conference such as the 3th session of agriculture and rural development working team conference, which had been held in BRICS and any other important regions. The observation of rice planthoppers in Vietnam and the locust elimination in Kazakhstan were continuously launched.

7. Vigorously Promoting Agriculture Science & Technology Cooperation and Technology Introduction

We had further promoted the establishment of the joint laboratory and the technical research & development centre of EU countries such as Brazil, the United States, and Germany and so on; we launched the joint laboratories of Australia and New Zealand and China-America transnational breeders' joint cultivation projects. We had successfully held China-Sweden oats seminar, the 4th session of China-Denmark pig-raising entrepreneur round-table conference and China-Hungary science & technology promoting working team seminar, etc. And the cooperation with US DuPont and any other internationally known agricultural enterprises had been strengthened.

(Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Forestry

1. Foreign Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation

(1) China and Russia signed an *Agreement between Government of the People's Republic of China and Government of the Russian Federation for Protecting the Migratory Bird and its Habitat Environment.*

(2) China and South Africa signed a *Memorandum of Understanding between Government of the People's Republic of China and Government of the Republic of South Africa for Protection and Cooperation of the Wetland & Desert Ecological System and the Wild Fauna and Flora.*

(3) China and Peru signed a *Memorandum of Understanding between State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Peru for Forestry Cooperation.*

(4) China and Switzerland signed a *Memorandum of Understanding between State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Environment, Transportation, Energy and Telecommunication of the Swiss Confederation for Forestry Cooperation.*

(5) China and South Korea signed a *Memorandum of Understanding between State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Environment of the Republic of South Korea for the Crested Ibis Cooperation.*

(6) China and Turkmenistan signed a *Memorandum of Understanding between State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Turkmenistan for Prevention and Cure of Forestry and Desertification.*

2. Economic and Technical Exchange and Cooperation

(1) China and Britain's technical cooperation in projects of forest policy, market and climate. Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China signed a *Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation of Forest Policy, Market and Climate* with Ministry of International Development of the Britain, and determined formally to agree that the fund of 3 million pounds would be provided by Ministry of International Development of the Britain for the technical cooperation in projects of forest policy, market and climate.

(2) Foreign-aid training projects by Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China for the developing countries. In 2013, State Forestry Administration had already undertaken 10 times of foreign-aid training projects of the developing countries, and finally 171 trainees in total had been trained.

(3) Technical training projects by Ministry of Science & Technology of the People's Republic of China for the developing countries. In 2013, We held the application technology training courses of wood, grain, oil, tree and seeds as well as technology training courses of developing countries in terms of desertification prevention and treatment.

(4) Foreign-aid projects of forestry science and technology. In 2013, the project *Comprehensive Prevention and Control for Maldives major invasive insect and Brontispa longissima* had been approved. The project had been invested 1.5 million yuan in all.

3. Multilateral International Exchanges and Cooperation of Forestry

(1) The strategic and economic dialogue was conducted between China and America against the illegal trade and consultation of the wild fauna and flora.

(2) China and Europe signed *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) to perform the cooperation letter of intent.

(State Forestry Administration)

Foreign Affairs in Veterinary Work

1. Seriously Fulfilling the Rights and Obligations of International Organizations

We successfully performed the responsibilities of host state in Asia-Pacific region of OIE and vice host state of executive committee of the South East Asia - China Foot and Mouth Disease control action (SEACFMD), and encouraged 11 reference laboratories approved by OIE to take an active part in international affairs and perform obligations.

(1) Cooperation with OIE. We took part in the 81th International Congress and the 28th Conference of Asia-Pacific Committee of OIE. China was elected host state of OIE Global Cross-border Animal Disease Prevention Regional Executive Committee. We actively participated in drafting and revision of international animal health standard, and made timely reporting of epidemic situation.

(2) Collaboration with FAO. We jointly organized strategy development seminar with China office of Cross-border Animal Epidemic Emergency Center of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO), and made discussions together about cooperation in the future. During the 81th General Assembly, the director of the Veterinary Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Zhang Zhongqiu, signed a memorandum of understanding with FAO chief veterinary officer, identifying the focus and direction in future further cooperation. In March, we promoted Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences to be the first reference center approved by FAO. In May, we jointly organized with FAO training courses in animal epidemic emergency management.

2. Perfecting Cross-border Animal Epidemic Disease Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism

Firstly, we jointly organized China-Mongolia-Russia cross-border animal disease prevention and control seminar; secondly, we organized Eastern Asia foot and mouth disease prevention and control seminar; thirdly, we organized China-Mongolia joint drill of brucellosis prevention and control; fourthly, we jointly organized Sino-Vietnam bilateral animal disease prevention and control seminar; fifthly, we stuck to the spirits of the 31st meeting of Sino-Japan agricultural science and technology exchange working group, and recommended some veterinary research institutes as the matching organ for agricultural science and technology exchange between China and Japan; and sixthly, we invited Singapore Veterinary Bureau to appoint some persons to attend construction supervision work in immune and foot and mouth disease free areas in Yongji County, Jilin Province.

3. Promoting Bilateral Inter-Governmental Veterinary Cooperation, and Doing a Good Job in International Trade of Animals and Animal Products

We released *List of Animal Quarantine Disease in Entering the People's Republic of China*, made full participation in the talks of Joint Commission of China and the United States in imports of U. S. beef to China and exports of Chinese poultry to the US. We promoted related work about the imports of the beef from Ireland and the Netherlands to China. We held with the European Union's delegation in Beijing the seminar about Sino-Europe veterinary antimicrobial drug. We organized and implemented Sino-France mating project of brucellosis laboratory.

4. Earnestly Implementing International Cooperation Projects

Firstly, we jointly launched a new pandemic threat strengthening project (EPT +) with FAO; secondly, we continued to implement

FAO public-private partnership projects, and jointly held live poultry market biological safety workshop; thirdly, together with FAO, we organized China Field Epidemiology Training Programme for Veterinarians - Expert (FETPV - E) management training courses and China FETPV second session training program in Beijing; fourthly, we cooperated with the World Bank (WB) to execute China emerging infectious diseases project (phase Ⅲ) granted by WB; and fifthly, we actively supported and participated in Sino-Europe world trade cooperation projects.

5. Timely Addressing Emergent and Temporary International Cooperation Tasks

Firstly, we jointly held symposium with FAO, and went to some provinces and cities to assist H7N9 epidemiological investigation; secondly, we invited OIE experts to China to inspect animal H7N9 bird flu prevention and control; thirdly, we positively spread China H7N9 bird flu prevention and control work at the 81th Annual International Conference of OIE, Asia H7N9 bird flu prevention and control technology policy seminars and other international conferences; and fourthly, we actively applied to the Ministry of Science and Technology for the H7N9 bird flu emergency projects, and finally secured 2 million yuan funding for scientific research.

(Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Fisheries

1. Multilateral Field

We actively participated in regional international fisheries management and organization works, and designated multiple teams to participate in the development and negotiation of fisheries rules.

2. Bilateral Field

In 2013, China held bilateral consultations and exchanges respectively with Indonesia, Myanmar, Russia, South Korea, Canada, Mauritius, Chile, Vietnam, Argentina, Japan and the European Union on fisheries, making discussions on such issues as to crack down on illegal fishing, fishing arrangement in exclusive economic zones, and international trade of aquatic products.

3. Major Events

(1) China and Indonesia signed inter-department fisheries cooperation memorandum.

(2) We signed *Fisheries Cooperation Arrangement Between the People's Republic of China's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and New Zealand's Primary Industry Ministry*, and both sides agreed to establish bilateral cooperation mechanism in fisheries information sharing, aquatic science, regulation on fisheries activities, industrial cooperation, etc.

(3) On May 28, 2013, Minister Han Changfu of the Ministry of Agriculture of China signed with Sri Lankan foreign minister *Bilateral Cooperation Memorandum about Fishing and Aquaculture between the People's Republic of China's Ministry of Agriculture and Sri Lanka Democratic Socialist Republic's Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources*.

(4) China and Myanmar signed Fisheries Cooperation Agreement.

(5) On June 6, 2013, the Chief of Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture Zhao Xingwu held talks with visiting Bustamante, Deputy State Secretary of Argentina Fisheries and Aquatics, making exchanges mainly about Chinese fishing boats into Argentina's fishing waters, aquaculture cooperation and other issues.

(6) From November 11 to 15, 2013, the Chief of Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture Zhao Xingwu led the delegation to South Korea for an exchange visit. Both sides made consultation about strengthening fisheries resources curing in waters with tentative measures between China and South Korea and other issues.

(7) On April 24, 2013, the Chinese delegation held Sino-Europe Fisheries High-level Consultations with EU delegation in Beijing. Both sides exchanged views on bilateral and multilateral fisheries issues of common concern.

(8) On June 3, 2013, Pearson, the chief of the Department of International Cooperation of Canada's Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans led his delegation to visit China. Both sides exchanged views on implementing fisheries cooperation memorandum, amending *International Convention on Curing Atlantic Tuna*, promoting aquaculture development, aquatic products trade, marine fishing cooperation, Arctic Fisheries, etc.

(9) Sino-Russia Fisheries Cooperation Mixed Committee held its second round of consultations of the 22nd session from June 26 to 27, 2013 in Moscow. Both sides made negotiations mainly on China's fishing boats to return to Russian waters, and reached an agreement on fishing cooperation of China's fishing fleet into Russian waters in 2013. After the conference, the two sides signed the protocol.

(10) From October 7 to 11, 2013, deputy director of Bureau of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture Li Yanliang led its delegation to

Russia to attend FAO Fisheries Committee Aquaculture Subcommittee 7th Meeting.

(11) From March 25 to 29, 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture held North Pacific Fisheries Committee 4th Preparing Meeting in Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province.

(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	34.1	5.0	3.9
2005	64.0	12.1	32.8	4.3	3.6
2006	62.9	11.1	32.5	4.0	3.2
2007	61.9	10.8	32.3	4.3	3.0
2008	61.0	10.7	32.0	5.1	2.8
2009	60.1	10.3	32.1	5.2	3.3
2010	54.4	10.1	31.9	5.2	3.1
2011	53.0	10.1	31.8	5.4	3.2
2012	51.6	10.1	31.9	6.1	3.1
2013	50.3	10.0	32.3	6.0	3.0

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
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	60 378.0	5 561.0	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
2012	45 799	6 568.6	8 104.9	63 036.4	5 838.8	238.3	2 107.6	180.6
2013	46 849	7 119.0	8 549.5	63 473.3	5 911.9	249.3	2 154.9	180.2

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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
National total	96 995.3	89 453.0	51 497.4	46 940.5	22 778.0	21 751
Beijing	421.8	395.7	170.4	166.3	24.7	29
Tianjin	412.4	375.6	217.2	196.0	74.7	68
Hebei	5 832.9	5 340.1	3 473.3	3 095.3	1 135.4	1 059
Shanxi	1 447.0	1 304.3	932.1	847.4	352.5	349
Inner Mongolia	2 699.5	2 449.3	1 328.1	1 172.0	966.1	876
Liaoning	4 349.7	4 062.4	1 673.9	1 539.6	740.6	705
Jilin	2 670.6	2 502.0	1 261.7	1 166.6	852.8	892
Heilongjiang	4 633.3	3 952.3	2 856.3	2 315.6	2 211.9	1 856
Shanghai	323.5	321.7	172.3	171.5	40.3	42
Jiangsu	6 158.0	5 808.8	3 167.8	2 966.7	1 285.3	1 261
Zhejiang	2 837.4	2 658.7	1 336.8	1 229.4	285.7	280
Anhui	4 009.2	3 728.3	2 003.3	1 867.6	1 173.5	1 137
Fujian	3 282.0	3 007.4	1 376.3	1 263.7	307.6	290
Jiangxi	2 578.4	2 399.3	1 072.8	1 003.2	651.9	628
Shandong	8 750.0	7 945.8	4 509.9	3 960.6	1 793.2	1 661
Henan	7 198.1	6 679.0	4 202.3	3 958.9	1 890.1	1 840
Hubei	5 160.6	4 732.1	2 678.1	2 488.1	1 227.4	1 208
Hunan	5 043.6	4 904.1	2 726.8	2 651.7	1 058.4	1 078
Guangdong	4 946.8	4 656.8	2 444.7	2 229.3	704.8	719
Guangxi	3 755.2	3 490.7	1 868.3	1 724.0	926.5	920
Hainan	1 144.9	1 082.1	485.4	460.7	111.6	95
Chongqing	1 513.7	1 402.0	909.2	841.8	381.9	361
Sichuan	5 620.3	5 433.1	2 903.5	2 764.9	1 175.5	1 204
Guizhou	1 663.0	1 436.6	997.1	864.9	447.3	389
Yunnan	3 056.0	2 680.2	1 639.4	1 398.2	812.7	759
Tibet	128.0	118.3	57.9	53.4	27.5	26
Shaanxi	2 562.5	2 303.2	1 714.8	1 526.3	479.8	460
Gansu	1 517.7	1 358.2	1 104.5	984.2	477.1	459
Qinghai	310.3	263.9	138.3	117.1	64.0	61
Ningxia	430.0	385.1	269.0	240.5	117.5	111
Xinjiang	2 538.9	2 275.7	1 806.1	1 675.0	979.8	926

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

(Continued)

(100 million yuan)

Region	Forestry		Animal husbandry		Fishery	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
National total	3 902.4	3 447.1	28 435.5	27 189.4	9 634.6	8 706.0
Beijing	75.9	54.8	154.8	154.2	12.8	13.0
Tianjin	3.1	2.8	108.6	105.0	73.2	61.7
Hebei	96.3	77.9	1 818.2	1 747.7	178.7	177.7
Shanxi	90.1	79.1	338.8	298.8	9.5	8.4
Inner Mongolia	96.1	97.8	1 208.5	1 118.9	29.0	26.1
Liaoning	136.5	128.7	1 675.4	1 621.2	689.3	618.7
Jilin	98.1	98.1	1 198.5	1 130.4	36.7	34.1
Heilongjiang	180.6	134.5	1 430.1	1 350.7	82.5	77.9
Shanghai	9.6	9.5	70.0	72.6	59.9	57.5
Jiangsu	107.3	99.7	1 222.2	1 226.2	1 351.1	1 235.4
Zhejiang	141.5	142.1	546.2	549.0	758.0	687.0
Anhui	233.1	209.5	1 171.4	1 119.7	439.1	384.4
Fujian	293.8	256.5	513.8	481.3	986.3	903.4
Jiangxi	252.7	228.9	796.4	752.7	370.2	333.1
Shandong	120.3	107.0	2 359.0	2 285.9	1 397.4	1 267.1
Henan	152.3	140.9	2 486.3	2 255.6	93.5	86.4
Hubei	122.0	100.1	1 395.4	1 334.0	748.4	626.2
Hunan	287.7	260.0	1 467.4	1 488.6	309.9	279.9
Guangdong	249.4	222.7	1 106.9	1 134.1	975.3	914.0
Guangxi	287.6	245.3	1 101.2	1 072.8	366.7	331.7
Hainan	121.2	137.9	225.5	214.1	275.5	236.3
Chongqing	48.0	43.5	482.8	453.9	53.8	45.0
Sichuan	179.4	151.5	2 267.6	2 269.9	177.5	163.8
Guizhou	69.9	54.2	482.7	421.5	38.3	28.2
Yunnan	293.3	225.8	962.6	913.0	70.4	63.1
Tibet	2.7	2.6	64.2	59.0	0.2	0.2
Shaanxi	67.6	58.4	643.7	598.7	17.8	14.6
Gansu	22.5	20.1	253.4	231.7	2.0	1.8
Qinghai	5.7	4.6	160.1	137.1	1.3	0.6
Ningxia	9.8	9.8	120.0	105.7	13.2	13.4
Xinjiang	48.1	43.0	604.2	485.4	17.2	15.3

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	56 966.0	33 147.2	2 569.3	13 762.8	5 842.5	58.19	4.51	24.16	10.26
Beijing	161.8	77.9	33.0	44.3	4.5	48.11	20.39	27.37	2.78
Tianjin	188.5	105.1	1.8	45.3	34.8	55.72	0.96	24.04	18.44
Hebei	3 500.4	2 348.8	68.9	858.6	105.6	67.10	1.97	24.53	3.02
Shanxi	776.6	529.1	37.1	169.5	5.3	68.13	4.78	21.83	0.68
Inner Mongolia	1 598.2	864.8	66.2	625.5	19.2	54.11	4.14	39.14	1.20
Liaoning	2 321.6	1 011.2	79.8	677.0	448.2	43.55	3.44	29.16	19.31
Jilin	1 509.3	835.1	61.4	547.7	22.5	55.33	4.07	36.29	1.49
Heilongjiang	2 516.8	1 823.3	83.6	536.3	30.9	72.45	3.32	21.31	1.23
Shanghai	129.3	75.0	3.0	24.0	22.9	57.98	2.34	18.56	17.72
Jiangsu	3 646.1	2 182.7	59.9	489.1	738.2	59.86	1.64	13.41	20.25
Zhejiang	1 787.2	965.4	103.3	247.4	444.2	54.02	5.78	13.84	24.85
Anhui	2 348.1	1 235.4	162.4	579.9	289.4	52.61	6.91	24.70	12.33
Fujian	1 939.0	867.4	188.9	267.8	550.2	44.73	9.74	13.81	28.38
Jiangxi	1 636.5	714.8	195.9	418.8	259.0	43.68	11.97	25.59	15.83
Shandong	4 742.6	2 649.0	84.7	975.1	857.1	55.86	1.79	20.56	18.07
Henan	4 059.0	2 458.1	91.9	1 359.6	63.1	60.56	2.26	33.50	1.55
Hubei	3 098.2	1 710.3	58.1	799.3	462.6	55.20	1.88	25.80	14.93
Hunan	3 099.2	1 909.6	212.8	666.2	201.7	61.62	6.87	21.49	6.51
Guangdong	3 047.5	1 706.1	185.9	502.1	583.1	55.98	6.10	16.47	19.13
Guangxi	2 343.6	1 285.6	215.7	540.7	248.6	54.86	9.21	23.07	10.61
Hainan	756.3	315.3	82.1	133.2	205.4	41.70	10.85	17.61	27.16
Chongqing	1 016.7	678.7	35.1	247.0	42.0	66.75	3.45	24.29	4.13
Sichuan	3 425.6	2 011.5	123.3	1 121.3	112.5	58.72	3.60	32.73	3.28
Guizhou	1 031.7	646.1	47.7	280.7	24.0	62.63	4.62	27.21	2.32
Yunnan	1 895.2	1 098.4	199.4	520.7	42.2	57.96	10.52	27.48	2.23
Tibet	86.8	37.9	1.7	45.0	0.1	43.69	1.93	51.80	0.10
Shaanxi	1 526.0	1 060.7	43.0	347.2	10.1	69.50	2.82	22.75	0.66
Gansu	879.9	657.8	10.6	174.9	1.4	74.76	1.21	19.88	0.16
Qinghai	207.6	81.8	3.6	118.3	1.0	39.43	1.74	56.97	0.48
Ningxia	222.3	151.5	3.5	50.7	5.1	68.17	1.56	22.82	2.29
Xinjiang	1 468.3	1 052.6	25.2	349.7	7.3	71.69	1.71	23.82	0.50

Per Capita Agricultural Products by Regions

(kg)

Region	Grain	Cotton	Oil-bearing crops	Sugar crops	Meat	Eggs	Dairy products	Aquatic products
National total	443.5	4.64	25.9	101.3	62.9	21.2	26.9	45.5
Beijing	45.9	0.01	0.5		20.0	8.4	29.4	3.0
Tianjin	121.1	3.36	0.4		32.2	13.1	47.5	27.6
Hebei	460.3	6.25	20.7	10.2	61.4	47.3	63.7	16.8
Shanxi	362.6	0.85	5.4	6.2	23.0	22.1	24.1	1.3
Inner Mongolia	1 112.0	0.06	63.4	72.7	98.2	22.1	312.2	5.7
Liaoning	500.2	0.02	25.9	3.9	95.7	63.1	28.6	115.1
Jilin	1 290.9	0.21	30.5	2.3	95.5	35.5	17.6	6.8
Heilongjiang	1 565.8		5.0	32.1	57.7	26.8	136.3	12.7
Shanghai	47.6	0.16	0.6	0.3	9.9	2.4	11.1	12.0
Jiangsu	431.7	2.64	19.0	1.2	48.3	25.0	7.6	64.2
Zhejiang	133.7	0.51	6.9	11.6	31.8	7.9	3.3	100.4
Anhui	545.8	4.18	37.5	3.4	67.2	20.7	4.2	35.9
Fujian	176.6	…	7.7	15.6	56.2	6.7	4.1	175.1
Jiangxi	468.9	2.90	26.4	14.3	71.3	10.2	2.7	53.8
Shandong	466.4	6.40	36.0	…	79.8	40.8	29.0	88.9
Henan	607.2	2.02	62.6	3.0	74.3	43.6	34.9	9.0
Hubei	432.1	7.94	57.6	5.0	74.3	25.1	2.7	70.9
Hunan	439.0	2.97	33.7	11.1	77.9	14.3	1.3	35.1
Guangdong	123.9	0.00	9.5	146.3	41.0	3.0	1.3	76.9
Guangxi	323.8	0.05	12.2	1 724.1	89.4	4.8	2.0	67.9
Hainan	214.3		12.3	494.7	93.0	4.3	0.3	205.6
Chongqing	388.2	…	18.0	3.7	70.3	13.9	2.3	13.0
Sichuan	418.6	0.16	35.9	7.1	85.3	17.9	8.8	15.6
Guizhou	294.9	0.03	26.2	45.6	57.2	4.4	1.6	4.8
Yunnan	390.3	0.01	13.0	459.3	76.9	5.0	12.7	10.4
Tibet	310.3		20.6		86.6	1.5	106.4	0.1
Shaanxi	323.5	1.54	15.8	0.0	30.0	14.7	50.2	3.3
Gansu	441.5	2.73	27.0	9.6	35.3	5.6	15.2	0.5
Qinghai	177.9		56.6	0.0	55.3	3.9	49.9	1.0
Ningxia	573.9	…	25.8		42.1	11.4	160.1	22.3
Xinjiang	612.4	156.44	27.0	211.9	62.0	12.5	61.9	5.9

…means the data is very small(similarly hereinafter).

CROP PRODUCTION

Total Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops

Item	2013			Changes of 2013 over 2012		
	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	164 626.9			1 211.3		
1. Grain crops	111 955.6	60 193.8	5 377	751.0	1 235.9	75
Summer crops	27 588.1	13 184.8	4 779	-1.0	191.1	69
Autumn crops	78 563.0	43595.5	5 549	712.4	960.4	73
(1) Cereal crops	93 768.6	55 269.2	5 894	1 156.2	1 334.5	71
Rice	30 311.7	20 361.2	6 717	174.6	-62.4	-60
Early rice	5 804.4	3 413.5	5 881	39.5	84.4	106
Middle-season rice and one-crop late rice	18 186.3	13 297.6	7 312	167.6	-59.2	-101
Double-crop late rice	6 321.0	3 650.1	5 774	-32.4	-87.6	-108
Wheat	24 117.3	12 192.6	5 056	-151.0	90.3	69
Maize	36 318.4	21 848.9	6 016	1 288.6	1 287.5	146
Foxtail millet	715.7	174.6	2 440	-20.2	-5.0	
Sorghum	582.3	289.2	4 965	-40.8	34.1	864
Other cereal crops	1 723.2	402.7	2 337	-91.7	-9.6	65
(2) Beans and peas	9 223.6	1 595.3	1 730	-485.9	-135.3	-53
Soybean	6 790.5	1 195.1	1 760	-381.2	-109.9	-60
(3) Tuber crops	8 963.3	3 329.3	3 714	77.4	36.6	9
Potato	5 614.6	1 918.8	3 418	82.7	63.6	64
2. Oil-bearing crops	14 022.6	3 517.0	2 508	92.8	80.2	41
(1) Peanut	4 633.0	1 697.2	3 663	-5.5	28.1	65
(2) Rapeseeds	7 519.4	1 445.8	1 923	87.6	45.1	38
(3) Sesame	418.5	62.3	1 490	-18.5	-1.6	27
(4) Benne	312.9	39.9	1 275	-5.0	0.8	46
(5) Sunflower seeds	923.4	242.3	2 624	34.9	10.1	10
3. Cotton	4 345.6	629.9	1 449	-342.5	-53.7	-9
4. Fibre crops	91.5	22.9	2 507	-9.7	-3.2	-74
(1) Jute and kenaf	17.1	6.1	3 581	-0.5	-0.7	-318
(2) Ramee	62.8	12.0	1 909	-6.2	-1.0	20
(3) Hemp	6.5	1.9	2 863	1.3	0.4	111
(4) Flax	4.7	2.4	5 103	-2.2	-1.4	-421
5. Sugar crops	1 998.3	'13746.1	68 788	-32.1	260.7	2 371
(1) Sugarcane	1 816.5	12 820.1	70 576	21.8	508.7	1 976
(2) Sugar beets	181.8	926.0	50 922	-53.9	-248.1	1 130
6. Tobacco	1 622.9	337.4	2 079	26.3	-3.3	-55
Flue-cured tobacco	1 526.9	314.9	2 062	46.4	2.2	-50
7. Medicinal materials	1 821.6			261.2		
8. Vegetables and Melons	23 354.8	82 833.8	35 468	594.0	2 998.3	392
(1) Vegetables	20 899.4	73 512.0	35 174	546.9	2 628.9	347
(2) Melons	2 455.4	9 321.8	37 965	47.2	369.4	790
Watermelon	1 828.2	7 294.4	39 898	26.7	223.1	647
9. Other farm crops	5 414.0				-129.8	

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	164 626.9	111 955.6	60 193.8	5 377
Beijing	242.5	158.9	96.1	6 049
Tianjin	473.5	332.8	174.7	5 250
Hebei	8 749.2	6 315.9	3 365.0	5 328
Shanxi	3 782.4	3 274.3	1 312.8	4 009
Inner Mongolia	7 211.2	5 617.3	2 773.0	4 937
Liaoning	4 208.8	3 226.4	2 195.6	6 805
Jilin	5 413.1	4 789.9	3 551.0	7 414
Heilongjiang	12 200.8	11 564.4	6 004.1	5 192
Shanghai	377.3	168.5	114.2	6 774
Jiangsu	7 683.6	5 360.8	3 423.0	6 385
Zhejiang	2 311.9	1 253.7	734.0	5 854
Anhui	8 945.6	6 625.3	3 279.6	4 950
Fujian	2 292.2	1 202.1	664.4	5 527
Jiangxi	5 552.6	3 690.9	2 116.1	5 733
Shandong	10 976.4	7 294.6	4 528.2	6 208
Henan	14 323.5	10 081.8	5 713.7	5 667
Hubei	8 106.2	4 258.4	2 501.3	5 874
Hunan	8 650.0	4 936.6	2 925.7	5 927
Guangdong	4 698.1	2 507.6	1 315.9	5 248
Guangxi	6 137.2	3 076.0	1 521.8	4 947
Hainan	848.2	421.8	190.9	4 526
Chongqing	3 515.9	2 253.9	1 148.1	5 094
Sichuan	9 682.2	6 469.9	3 387.1	5 235
Guizhou	5 390.1	3 118.4	1 030.0	3 303
Yunnan	7 148.2	4 499.4	1 824.0	4 054
Tibet	248.6	175.9	96.2	5 467
Shaanxi	4 269.0	3 105.1	1 215.8	3 915
Gansu	4 155.9	2 858.7	1 138.9	3 984
Qinghai	555.8	280.0	102.4	3 656
Ningxia	1 264.7	801.6	373.4	4 658
Xinjiang	5 212.3	2 234.8	1 377.0	6 162

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	27 588.1	13 184.8	4 779	93 768.6	55 269.2	5 894
Beijing	36.2	18.7	5 170	152.6	94.4	6 191
Tianjin	110.4	57.3	5 189	324.6	173.5	5 344
Hebei	2 407.1	1 402.4	5 826	5 883.8	3 221.8	5 476
Shanxi	690.7	231.7	3 355	2 763.5	1 246.0	4 509
Inner Mongolia				4 250.0	2 433.6	5 726
Liaoning	60.9	31.5	5 172	3 013.3	2 122.7	7 044
Jilin				4 372.9	3 443.8	7 875
Heilongjiang				8 795.9	5 495.9	6 248
Shanghai	59.0	23.3	3 942	163.0	112.3	6 888
Jiangsu	2 386.5	1 195.8	5 011	4 987.7	3 313.0	6 642
Zhejiang	180.5	63.9	3 542	1 004.0	647.9	6 453
Anhui	2 473.3	1 338.5	5 412	5 534.4	3 127.3	5 651
Fujian	89.8	35.5	3 949	872.4	523.6	6 002
Jiangxi	62.4	9.5	1 522	3 387.6	2 019.9	5 963
Shandong	3 674.3	2 219.4	6 040	6 881.7	4 297.1	6 244
Henan	5 393.3	3 235.2	5 999	9 276.1	5 522.7	5 954
Hubei	1 392.9	501.0	3 597	3 794.9	2 373.9	6 256
Hunan	194.5	60.1	3 090	4 483.9	2 763.5	6 163
Guangdong	230.0	107.9	4 691	2 092.8	1 129.2	5 395
Guangxi	108.2	36.0	3 326	2 656.1	1 425.5	5 367
Hainan	72.6	29.8	4 111	339.7	162.0	4 768
Chongqing	507.0	153.6	3 030	1 292.1	804.7	6 228
Sichuan	1 811.0	575.5	3 178	4 758.3	2 815.3	5 917
Guizhou	990.7	240.7	2 430	1 864.2	740.7	3 973
Yunnan	1 188.3	240.4	2 023	3 273.2	1 485.0	4 537
Tibet				169.2	93.5	5 523
Shaanxi	1 237.4	423.6	3 423	2 558.0	1 096.3	4 286
Gansu	935.1	278.4	2 977	1 976.4	856.4	4 333
Qinghai				159.2	60.8	3 822
Ningxia	164.9	48.1	2 916	556.9	327.4	5 879
Xinjiang	1 131.1	627.0	5 544	2 130.3	1 339.7	6 289

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	30 311.7	20 361.2	6 717	5 804.4	3 413.5	5 881
Beijing	0.2	0.1	6 912			
Tianjin	16.8	12.9	7 686			
Hebei	86.8	58.8	6 768			
Shanxi	1.0	0.7	6 837			
Inner Mongolia	75.9	56.0	7 381			
Liaoning	649.2	506.9	7 808			
Jilin	726.7	563.3	7 751			
Heilongjiang	3 175.6	2 220.6	6 993			
Shanghai	101.9	86.8	8 521			
Jiangsu	2 265.7	1 922.3	8 484			
Zhejiang	828.7	580.2	7 001	115.1	71.7	6 230
Anhui	2 214.1	1 362.3	6 153	235.5	130.8	5 554
Fujian	817.5	502.0	6 141	196.1	117.6	5 996
Jiangxi	3 338.0	2 004.0	6 004	1 397.7	828.0	5 924
Shandong	123.1	103.6	8 416			
Henan	641.3	485.8	7 575			
Hubei	2 101.2	1 676.6	7 980	385.6	222.8	5 777
Hunan	4 085.0	2 561.5	6 271	1 446.7	860.5	5 948
Guangdong	1 908.8	1 045.0	5 475	905.4	521.1	5 755
Guangxi	2 046.6	1 156.2	5 649	927.9	555.2	5 983
Hainan	311.9	149.8	4 804	144.9	79.7	5 499
Chongqing	688.7	503.1	7 305			
Sichuan	1 990.7	1 549.5	7 784	1.0	0.5	5 000
Guizhou	684.5	361.3	5 279			
Yunnan	1 152.7	667.9	5 794	48.7	25.8	5 298
Tibet	1.0	0.6	5 789			
Shaanxi	123.7	91.0	7 351			
Gansu	5.3	3.8	7 243			
Qinghai						
Ningxia	82.1	68.9	8 387			
Xinjiang	67.3	59.8	8 890			

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	18 186.3	13 297.6	7 312	6 321.0	3 650.1	5 774
Beijing	0.2	0.1	6 912			
Tianjin	16.8	12.9	7 686			
Hebei	86.8	58.8	6 768			
Shanxi	1.0	0.7	6 837			
Inner Mongolia	75.9	56.0	7 381			
Liaoning	649.2	506.9	7 808			
Jilin	726.7	563.3	7 751			
Heilongjiang	3 175.6	2 220.6	6 993			
Shanghai	101.9	86.8	8 521			
Jiangsu	2 265.7	1 922.3	8 484			
Zhejiang	593.0	439.8	7 417	120.6	68.7	5 693
Anhui	1 730.1	1 101.5	6 367	248.5	130.0	5 231
Fujian	305.5	193.6	6 336	315.9	190.9	6 042
Jiangxi	392.9	264.3	6 726	1 547.4	911.7	5 892
Shandong	123.1	103.6	8 416			
Henan	641.3	485.8	7 575			
Hubei	1 265.7	1 153.6	9 115	449.9	300.3	6 675
Hunan	1 171.8	770.4	6 574	1 466.6	930.7	6 346
Guangdong				1 003.4	523.9	5 221
Guangxi	151.3	93.0	6 144	967.4	508.0	5 251
Hainan	167.0	70.2				
Chongqing	688.7	503.1	7 305			
Sichuan	1 989.3	1 548.7	7 785	0.4	0.3	7 500
Guizhou	684.5	361.3	5 279			
Yunnan	1 070.1	626.7	5 856	33.9	15.4	4 543
Tibet	1.0	0.6	5 789			
Shaanxi	123.7	91.0	7 351			
Gansu	5.3	3.8	7 243			
Qinghai						
Ningxia	82.1	68.9	8 387			
Xinjiang	67.3	59.8	8 890			

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	24 117.3	12 192.6	5 056	36 318.4	21 848.9	6 016
Beijing	36.2	18.7	5 172	114.5	75.2	6 567
Tianjin	110.4	57.3	5 189	191.7	102.1	5 329
Hebei	2 377.7	1 387.2	5 834	3 108.8	1 703.9	5 481
Shanxi	677.5	230.7	3 406	1 670.0	955.5	5 721
Inner Mongolia	571.2	180.4	3 158	3 170.6	2 069.7	6 528
Liaoning	5.6	2.7	4 857	2 245.6	1 563.2	6 961
Jilin				3 499.1	2 775.7	7 933
Heilongjiang	133.0	38.9	2 923	5 447.5	3 216.4	5 904
Shanghai	44.4	17.6	3 976	3.6	2.5	6 997
Jiangsu	2 146.9	1 101.3	5 130	426.4	216.4	5 076
Zhejiang	75.5	27.8	3 685	63.4	26.8	4 221
Anhui	2 432.9	1 332.0	5 475	845.1	426.0	5 041
Fujian	2.3	0.7	2 940	47.9	19.3	4 017
Jiangxi	11.8	2.5	2 114	29.5	12.0	4 054
Shandong	3 673.3	2 218.8	6 040	3 060.7	1 967.1	6 427
Henan	5 366.7	3 226.4	6 012	3 203.3	1 796.5	5 608
Hubei	1 094.8	416.8	3 807	573.5	270.8	4 721
Hunan	32.3	11.0	3 396	344.2	185.0	5 374
Guangdong	0.9	0.3	3 441	176.7	81.6	4 620
Guangxi	1.8	0.3	1 453	587.6	266.0	4 526
Hainan				27.7	12.1	4 362
Chongqing	107.6	33.7	3 132	466.7	258.1	5 530
Sichuan	1 216.0	421.3	3 465	1 378.0	762.4	5 533
Guizhou	251.8	51.5	2 046	778.4	298.0	3 829
Yunnan	437.3	80.5	1 842	1 505.1	734.2	4 878
Tibet	37.8	24.1	6 366	4.3	2.5	5 764
Shaanxi	1 094.8	389.8	3 560	1 166.2	586.7	5 031
Gansu	811.7	235.9	2 906	976.1	571.5	5 855
Qinghai	95.4	36.0	3 769	23.3	16.4	7 055
Ningxia	148.8	46.3	3 112	262.0	206.2	7 871
Xinjiang	1 121.0	602.1	5 371	920.8	669.0	7 266

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	715.7	174.6	2 440	582.3	289.2	4 965
Beijing	1.3	0.3	2 304	0.3	0.1	3 110
Tianjin	0.2	0.0	1 304	5.4	1.1	2 056
Hebei	144.5	45.2	3 129	13.6	4.5	3 314
Shanxi	210.0	36.8	1 750	28.8	7.0	2 430
Inner Mongolia	125.6	28.9	2 297	109.9	59.4	5 406
Liaoning	51.9	16.5	3 189	47.1	29.5	6 259
Jilin	32.2	19.4	6 023	115.0	85.4	7 428
Heilongjiang	6.9	2.4	3 532	29.1	16.4	5 621
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.1	0.0	1 429	0.1	…	1 370
Zhejiang						
Anhui	0.1	0.0	4 000	1.1	0.2	2 243
Fujian	0.1	0.0	3 064	1.2	0.5	3 751
Jiangxi	0.4	0.1	2 791	5.2	0.7	1 351
Shandong	18.6	5.6	3 022	4.7	1.5	3 191
Henan	35.5	5.0	1 399	2.6	0.3	1 004
Hubei	0.0	0.0	5 000	1.9	0.8	4 127
Hunan				4.6	1.6	3 399
Guangdong	0.5	0.1	2 444	0.1	…	4 444
Guangxi	1.7	0.4	2 470	3.8	1.1	2 868
Hainan				…	…	3 113
Chongqing				22.2	8.5	3 807
Sichuan				70.5	39.2	5 560
Guizhou	10.9	2.0	1 804	78.5	17.3	2 205
Yunnan	0.2	0.1	5 000	2.5	0.3	1 200
Tibet						
Shaanxi	57.2	9.6	1 679	16.4	5.3	3 232
Gansu	12.2	2.1	1 679	10.3	4.9	4 805
Qinghai						
Ningxia	4.8			0.1		
Xinjiang	0.7			7.7	3.7	4 805

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	1 723.2	402.7	2 337	9 223.6	1 595.3	1 730
Beijing	0.1	…	2 317	4.9	0.9	1 829
Tianjin	0.2	…		7.5	0.9	1 235
Hebei	152.4	22.1	1 452	166.4	30.9	1 855
Shanxi	176.2	15.4	873	320.3	30.8	961
Inner Mongolia	196.8	39.2	1 993	755.4	138.3	1 831
Liaoning	14.0	3.9	2 757	134.2	31.3	2 335
Jilin				337.4	58.8	1 742
Heilongjiang	3.8	1.2	3 279	2 500.8	400.2	1 600
Shanghai	13.1	5.3	4 021	4.5	1.1	2 528
Jiangsu	148.5	72.9	4 911	314.6	72.2	2 296
Zhejiang	36.3	13.1	3 607	137.0	33.8	2 467
Anhui	41.2	6.7	1 632	937.6	114.0	1 216
Fujian	3.2	1.2	3 577	84.2	21.4	2 544
Jiangxi	2.8	0.7	2 355	160.3	30.7	1 914
Shandong	1.3	0.5	3 543	164.5	40.4	2 458
Henan	26.7	8.8	3 281	503.8	78.8	1 565
Hubei	23.5	8.9	3 800	160.3	31.7	1 978
Hunan	17.8	4.5	2 522	166.0	35.4	2 135
Guangdong	5.9	2.1	3 497	80.3	20.9	2 597
Guangxi	14.7	1.6	1 057	154.8	23.3	1 508
Hainan	0.1	0.0	3 508	7.8	2.3	2 889
Chongqing	6.9	1.4	1 975	236.0	46.0	1 950
Sichuan	103.1	42.9	4 161	471.3	92.1	1 954
Guizhou	60.3	10.6	1 755	316.3	25.9	820
Yunnan	175.5	2.0	115	566.4	131.4	2 319
Tibet	126.1	66.3	5 259	5.8	2.2	3 733
Shaanxi	99.7	13.9	1 391	211.3	32.8	1 552
Gansu	160.8	38.2	2 374	183.7	37.9	2 065
Qinghai	40.4	8.4	2 085	27.1	5.7	2 082
Ningxia	59.1	5.9	1 007	29.3	2.0	683
Xinjiang	12.9	5.1	3 961	73.9	21.1	2 856

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	6 790.5	1 195.1	1 760	8 963.3	3 329.3	3 714
Beijing	4.1	0.8	1 960	1.4	0.8	5 412
Tianjin	7.3	0.9	1 231	0.7	0.3	4 615
Hebei	124.5	24.4	1 962	265.7	112.4	4 229
Shanxi	199.5	20.8	1 041	190.5	36.0	1 891
Inner Mongolia	564.4	119.7	2 121	611.9	201.1	3 286
Liaoning	114.9	28.4	2 471	78.9	41.6	5 275
Jilin	214.5	45.4	2 116	79.6	48.4	6 088
Heilongjiang	2 429.8	386.7	1 592	267.7	108.0	4 034
Shanghai	2.9	0.8	2 655	1.0	0.7	7 423
Jiangsu	209.4	47.0	2 246	58.5	37.8	6 463
Zhejiang	88.3	22.6	2 565	112.8	52.3	4 634
Anhui	856.7	107.0	1 249	153.3	38.3	2 498
Fujian	65.6	16.5	2 515	245.5	119.3	4 861
Jiangxi	99.5	22.4	2 254	142.9	65.5	4 582
Shandong	145.9	35.8	2 454	248.5	190.6	7 673
Henan	443.9	72.9	1 643	301.9	112.1	3 714
Hubei	86.7	19.6	2 259	303.3	95.7	3 155
Hunan	91.3	20.3	2 223	286.7	126.8	4 422
Guangdong	62.5	15.9	2 545	334.5	165.9	4 959
Guangxi	97.0	13.5	1 393	265.1	73.0	2 754
Hainan	3.2	0.7	2 170	74.3	26.7	3 591
Chongqing	101.5	19.6	1 930	725.8	297.4	4 098
Sichuan	221.5	51.8	2 339	1 240.3	479.7	3 868
Guizhou	128.2	8.0	627	937.9	263.4	2 808
Yunnan	124.8	31.8	2 547	659.8	207.6	3 147
Tibet	0.1	…	3 333	0.8	0.5	6 220
Shaanxi	153.1	25.0	1 629	335.8	86.8	2 584
Gansu	90.6	18.7	2 060	698.7	244.6	3 501
Qinghai				93.7	35.9	3 832
Ningxia				215.4	44.0	2 043
Xinjiang	59.2	18.0	3 048	30.6	16.2	5 288

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	5 614.6	1 918.8	3 418	14 022.6	3 516.99	2 508
Beijing				3.4	0.98	2 854
Tianjin				1.8	0.58	3 213
Hebei	169.5	61.8	3 645	470.4	151.13	3 213
Shanxi	168.6	29.6	1 755	140.3	19.47	1 387
Inner Mongolia	610.8	200.4	3 281	812.2	158.14	1 947
Liaoning	54.7	28.6	5 223	354.7	113.64	3 204
Jilin	74.1	48.4	6 539	276.6	84.02	3 038
Heilongjiang	267.7	108.0	4 034	97.7	19.02	1 947
Shanghai				6.8	1.50	2 188
Jiangsu				518.3	150.37	2 901
Zhejiang	58.3	23.5	4 037	183.4	37.78	2 060
Anhui	9.0	2.2	2 458	802.0	225.43	2 811
Fujian	78.9	30.9	3 917	115.2	28.83	2 502
Jiangxi	10.9	6.5	5 930	743.1	119.29	1 605
Shandong				794.9	349.61	4 398
Henan				1 589.9	589.08	3 705
Hubei	237.5	74.1	3 119	1 516.9	333.17	2 196
Hunan	100.4	36.8	3 662	1 382.5	224.44	1 623
Guangdong	46.4	23.5	5 055	360.2	101.01	2 805
Guangxi	64.7	26.6	4 108	222.0	57.21	2 577
Hainan	0.1	…	4 400	40.4	10.92	2 702
Chongqing	356.3	121.7	3 415	283.5	53.14	1 874
Sichuan	768.0	281.0	3 659	1 265.5	290.44	2 295
Guizhou	689.5	211.4	3 066	560.8	91.53	1 632
Yunnan	530.1	194.5	3 670	357.6	60.68	1 697
Tibet	0.8	0.5	6 220	24.5	6.38	2 599
Shaanxi	281.6	69.1	2 453	298.8	59.52	1 992
Gansu	698.7	244.6	3 501	336.9	69.72	2 070
Qinghai	93.7	35.9	3 832	158.4	32.57	2 056
Ningxia				82.1	16.81	2 047
Xinjiang	29.1	15.3	5 277	221.7	60.63	2 734

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	4 633.0	1 697.22	3 663	7 519.4	1 445.80	1 923
Beijing	3.0	0.91	2 998	…	…	790
Tianjin	1.4	0.49	3 484			
Hebei	355.6	130.08	3 658	22.0	3.55	1 613
Shanxi	7.9	1.83	2 314	5.0	0.72	1 431
Inner Mongolia	20.3	4.00	1 969	278.8	33.73	1 210
Liaoning	341.5	111.29	3 259	0.6	0.12	1 911
Jilin	148.3	55.83	3 765			
Heilongjiang	24.9	7.16	2 875	0.1	0.05	6 198
Shanghai	0.8	0.20	2 669	6.0	1.28	2 142
Jiangsu	94.2	35.28	3 745	413.9	113.26	2 737
Zhejiang	18.4	5.19	2 823	159.6	31.67	1 984
Anhui	187.3	88.66	4 734	568.1	130.05	2 289
Fujian	101.7	26.88	2 644	12.2	1.78	1 456
Jiangxi	163.7	45.20	2 761	548.0	70.43	1 285
Shandong	780.3	345.68	4 430	9.5	2.42	2 545
Henan	1 037.3	471.37	4 544	371.3	89.80	2 418
Hubei	200.4	68.11	3 400	1 226.3	250.47	2 042
Hunan	112.8	28.32	2 510	1 259.9	194.61	1 545
Guangdong	351.0	99.85	2 845	6.6	0.79	1 188
Guangxi	194.9	54.10	2 776	18.8	1.90	1 013
Hainan	39.2	10.73	2 735			
Chongqing	56.7	11.66	2 058	215.6	40.10	1 860
Sichuan	259.9	65.39	2 516	998.0	224.04	2 245
Guizhou	43.6	8.25	1 894	506.7	81.78	1 614
Yunnan	49.4	7.99	1 617	294.9	50.69	1 719
Tibet	0.2	0.04	1 924	24.3	6.34	2 604
Shaanxi	32.7	9.64	2 946	204.4	39.67	1 940
Gansu	1.1	0.44	3 992	170.0	33.16	1 950
Qinghai				154.2	31.93	2 070
Ningxia	0.1	0.01	1 794	0.7	0.18	2 516
Xinjiang	4.7	2.65	5 661	43.7	11.29	2 582

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	418.5	623 492	1 490	312.9	398 809	1 275
Beijing	…	37	920			
Tianjin	0.1	145	1 450			
Hebei	6.4	8 842	1 375	36.3	37 456	1 031
Shanxi	3.1	3 302	1 081	59.7	70 263	1 177
Inner Mongolia	1.8	1 667	903	60.7	41 641	685
Liaoning	0.4	686	1 943			
Jilin	6.0	6 903	1 151			
Heilongjiang	0.6	897	1 451			
Shanghai	0.1	157	1 427			
Jiangsu	10.1	17 917	1 781			
Zhejiang	5.4	9 202	1 700			
Anhui	46.1	65 043	1 412			
Fujian	1.2	1 541	1 246			
Jiangxi	31.5	36 547	1 162	…	30	7 500
Shandong	0.6	958	1 624			
Henan	175.8	268 614	1 528			
Hubei	84.4	136 034	1 612			
Hunan	9.7	15 045	1 546			
Guangdong	2.5	3 745	1 483			
Guangxi	5.1	6 730	1 316			
Hainan	1.2	1 870	1 596			
Chongqing	7.1	7 259	1 029			
Sichuan	3.5	4 545	1 315	…	12	1 500
Guizhou	0.4	399	1 042	…	87	3 000
Yunnan	0.1	122	896	…	13	658
Tibet						
Shaanxi	14.5	24 058	1 658	3.4	4 062	1 181
Gansu				95.3	155 546	1 632
Qinghai				4.1	6 375	1 544
Ningxia	…	30	750	45.1	69 608	1 544
Xinjiang	0.8	1 198	1 493	8.1	13 716	1 696

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	923.4	2 423 241	2 624	4 345.6	6 298 989	1 449
Beijing	0.3	625	1 893	0.1	151	1 078
Tianjin	0.3	695	2 397	39.2	48 483	1 237
Hebei	47.9	122 339	2 555	483.0	456 822	946
Shanxi	32.7	53 850	1 646	23.4	30 634	1 307
Inner Mongolia	422.5	1 159 774	2 745	1.1	1 573	1 454
Liaoning	7.4	17 764	2 399	0.5	999	1 881
Jilin	110.1	257 811	2 341	3.1	5 751	1 848
Heilongjiang	20.4	42 534	2 084			
Shanghai				2.0	3 930	1 955
Jiangsu	0.1	335	2 393	155.2	209 317	1 349
Zhejiang				19.6	27 958	1 423
Anhui	…	15	1 154	285.1	251 125	881
Fujian	…	69	1 466	0.1	73	755
Jiangxi	…	10	2 000	84.7	130 880	1 546
Shandong	0.4	1 533	3 667	672.8	620 961	923
Henan	5.5	10 422	1 885	186.7	189 721	1 016
Hubei	5.9	9 872	1 679	415.6	459 694	1 106
Hunan	0.1	36	720	159.6	198 000	1 241
Guangdong						
Guangxi	3.3	5 322	1 638	2.3	2 423	1 066
Hainan						
Chongqing	4.2	6 429	1 542	0.1	90	660
Sichuan	2.9	3 975	1 388	13.8	13 050	942
Guizhou	8.7	12 756	1 473	1.6	959	587
Yunnan	4.7	10 891	2 297	0.2	377	1 942
Tibet						
Shaanxi	27.2	47 941	1 764	36.7	57 917	1 577
Gansu	42.4	149 085	3 517	40.7	70 536	1 732
Qinghai						
Ningxia	30.6	90 192	2 945		17	
Xinjiang	145.8	418 966	2 874	1 718.3	3 517 549	2 047

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	91.5	229 374	2 507	17.1	61 217.3	3 581
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	0.3	786	2 382	0.3	736.0	2 374
Shanxi	0.1	53	790			
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning						
Jilin	…	30	3 000			
Heilongjiang	1.3	9 224	7 292			
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.7	1 904	2 644			
Zhejiang	0.1	260	2 921	0.1	213.1	3 293
Anhui	8.0	26 635	3 312	4.4	12 988.0	2 948
Fujian	0.1	361	2 954	0.1	286.0	3 213
Jiangxi	5.3	8 149	1 533	0.1	720.0	4 868
Shandong	…	45	2 250			
Henan	6.5	36 509	5 582	6.5	36 509.0	5 582
Hubei	11.2	26 144	2 336	0.1	147.0	1 838
Hunan	7.6	16 856	2 212	0.2	599.0	2 852
Guangdong	0.2	394	2 422	0.2	394.0	2 422
Guangxi	4.4	7 469	1 685	4.0	5 797.0	1 468
Hainan	0.3	1 198	3 606	0.3	1 198.0	3 606
Chongqing	5.8	9 453	1 634	0.1	89.0	1 616
Sichuan	31.0	56 102	1 807	0.7	1 528.0	2 105
Guizhou	0.7	1 025	1 471	…	6.0	600
Yunnan	2.5	7 918	3 146		6.2	
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.5	686	1 429		1.0	
Gansu	2.3	3 445	1 479			
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	2.4	14 729	6 147			

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	62.8	119 863	1 909	6.5	18 744	2 863
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				…	38	3 800
Shanxi				0.1	32	572
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning						
Jilin				…	30	3 000
Heilongjiang				0.3	3 037	8 803
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.7	1 625	2 425	…	207	10 350
Zhejiang	…	47	1 932			
Anhui	1.5	2 418	1 592	2.1	6 338	3 041
Fujian	…	75	2 259			
Jiangxi	5.2	7 429	1 438			
Shandong						
Henan						
Hubei	11.1	25 997	2 342			
Hunan	7.4	16 110	2 186			
Guangdong						
Guangxi	0.5	1 672	3 462			
Hainan						
Chongqing	5.7	9 364	1 634			
Sichuan	30.2	54 435	1 802			
Guizhou	0.3	450	1 331	0.1	138	2 029
Yunnan	…	18	1 041	1.3	5 021	3 851
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.2	224	1 493	0.3	458	1 431
Gansu				2.3	3 445	1 479
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	4.7	24 056	5 103	1 998.3	13 746.13	68 788
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				16.3	74.24	45 575
Shanxi				4.6	22.46	48 858
Inner Mongolia				45.8	181.36	39 588
Liaoning				3.3	17.12	51 402
Jilin				2.3	6.20	27 261
Heilongjiang	0.9	6 187	6 725	38.6	123.17	31 932
Shanghai				0.1	0.68	48 329
Jiangsu				1.6	9.56	60 122
Zhejiang				10.3	63.89	61 955
Anhui				5.0	20.21	40 057
Fujian				9.6	58.62	61 153
Jiangxi				14.5	64.60	44 643
Shandong	…	45	2 250	0.0	0.01	22 333
Henan				4.0	28.31	71 678
Hubei				7.5	28.72	38 193
Hunan	…	147	3 675	14.2	73.68	51 816
Guangdong				173.0	1 553.23	89 789
Guangxi				1 125.1	8 104.26	72 032
Hainan				64.3	440.77	68 510
Chongqing				2.9	10.94	37 091
Sichuan	…	1	1 000	14.1	57.13	40 516
Guizhou	0.3	431	1 539	27.9	159.35	57 044
Yunnan	1.1	2 716	2 552	342.4	2 146.25	62 690
Tibet						
Shaanxi				0.1	0.16	32 000
Gansu				4.9	24.72	50 351
Qinghai				…	0.02	22 500
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	2.4	14 529	6 081	65.9	476.47	72 301

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	1 816.5	12 820.09	70 576	181.84	925.98	50 922
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				16.29	74.24	45 575
Shanxi				4.60	22.46	48 858
Inner Mongolia				45.81	181.36	39 588
Liaoning				3.33	17.12	51 402
Jilin				2.27	6.20	27 261
Heilongjiang				38.57	123.17	31 932
Shanghai	0.1	0.68	48 329			
Jiangsu	1.6	9.54	60 761	0.02	0.02	10 000
Zhejiang	10.3	63.89	61 955			
Anhui	5.0	20.21	40 121			
Fujian	9.6	58.62	61 153			
Jiangxi	14.5	64.60	44 643			
Shandong				…	0.01	22 333
Henan	4.0	28.31	71 678			
Hubei	7.5	28.72	38 288	0.02	…	2 450
Hunan	14.2	73.68	51 816			
Guangdong	173.0	1 553.23	89 789			
Guangxi	1 125.1	8 104.26	72 032			
Hainan	64.3	440.77	68 510			
Chongqing	2.9	10.94	37 091			
Sichuan	14.0	56.94	40 638	0.09	0.19	21 247
Guizhou	27.9	159.29	57 060	0.02	…	2 000
Yunnan	342.4	2 146.25	62 690			
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.1	0.16	31 800		…	
Gansu				4.91	24.72	50 351
Qinghai				0.01	0.02	22 500
Ningxia						
Xinjiang				65.90	476.47	72 301

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	1 622.9	3 373 663	2 079	1 526.9	3 148 547	2 062	1 821.6
Beijing	…	6	1 425				2.3
Tianjin							0.2
Hebei	3.2	7 154	2 250	2.7	4 806	1 807	46.0
Shanxi	3.3	9 994	3 035	3.3	9 973	3 030	30.8
Inner Mongolia	3.3	13 317	4 040	3.1	11 939	3 903	29.0
Liaoning	9.8	27 960	2 856	9.3	26 852	2 876	35.6
Jilin	22.5	60 571	2 693	12.0	30 099	2 510	31.9
Heilongjiang	35.6	89 489	2 514	32.4	81 319	2 511	38.5
Shanghai							0.4
Jiangsu	…	34	1 700	0.0	34	1 700	14.6
Zhejiang	1.0	2 498	2 381				31.9
Anhui	16.5	42 997	2 600	16.3	42 181	2 582	84.9
Fujian	76.0	162 623	2 141	75.4	161 370	2 141	21.5
Jiangxi	23.7	50 538	2 135	22.4	47 563	2 126	20.1
Shandong	42.3	112 154	2 648	41.6	111 308	2 677	31.6
Henan	137.2	346 547	2 527	137.2	346 502	2 526	121.2
Hubei	64.4	126 986	1 973	49.6	94 610	1 906	143.6
Hunan	118.9	263 436	2 215	114.9	253 007	2 203	67.9
Guangdong	23.5	56 963	2 419	21.4	51 187	2 391	17.9
Guangxi	21.6	38 039	1 761	18.1	31 106	1 720	76.3
Hainan	0.2	240	1 200	0.2	240	1 200	6.2
Chongqing	49.3	96 604	1 959	42.9	82 384	1 918	107.4
Sichuan	120.0	250 735	2 090	103.1	205 612	1 995	104.1
Guizhou	266.4	435 634	1 635	254.9	417 911	1 640	117.5
Yunnan	542.5	1 075 540	1 983	525.5	1 038 536	1 976	107.1
Tibet							
Shaanxi	36.8	86 647	2 355	36.6	85 377	2 332	180.0
Gansu	4.3	14 467	3 357	3.7	12 671	3 397	233.6
Qinghai	0.1	530	4 184				22.9
Ningxia	0.4	1 960	4 816	0.4	1 960	4 816	54.7
Xinjiang							42.0

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	20 899.4	73 512.0	35 174	20 899.4	73 512.0	35 174
Beijing	62.0	266.9	43 056	62.0	266.9	43 056
Tianjin	89.9	455.1	50 637	89.9	455.1	50 637
Hebei	1 220.4	7 902.1	64 752	1 220.4	7 902.1	64 752
Shanxi	252.8	1 198.5	47 415	252.8	1 198.5	47 415
Inner Mongolia	265.7	1 421.1	53 484	265.7	1 421.1	53 484
Liaoning	492.1	3 270.9	66 469	492.1	3 270.9	66 469
Jilin	214.6	938.1	43 712	214.6	938.1	43 712
Heilongjiang	265.7	946.1	35 614	265.7	946.1	35 614
Shanghai	132.2	398.4	30 149	132.2	398.4	30 149
Jiangsu	1 354.9	5 237.8	38 657	1 354.9	5 237.8	38 657
Zhejiang	619.1	1 764.3	28 496	619.1	1 764.3	28 496
Anhui	836.0	2 418.0	28 924	836.0	2 418.0	28 924
Fujian	706.0	1 729.7	24 500	706.0	1 729.7	24 500
Jiangxi	563.3	1 257.6	22 327	563.3	1 257.6	22 327
Shandong	1 832.9	9 658.2	52 693	1 832.9	9 658.2	52 693
Henan	1 745.8	7 112.5	40 741	1 745.8	7 112.5	40 741
Hubei	1 145.0	3 578.3	31 251	1 145.0	3 578.3	31 251
Hunan	1 283.7	3 603.5	28 071	1 283.7	3 603.5	28 071
Guangdong	1 306.9	3 144.5	24 060	1 306.9	3 144.5	24 060
Guangxi	1 104.6	2 435.6	22 050	1 104.6	2 435.6	22 050
Hainan	239.4	524.8	21 918	239.4	524.8	21 918
Chongqing	681.8	1 600.6	23 476	681.8	1 600.6	23 476
Sichuan	1 276.0	3 910.7	30 648	1 276.0	3 910.7	30 648
Guizhou	847.7	1 500.4	17 700	847.7	1 500.4	17 700
Yunnan	900.8	1 625.4	18 044	900.8	1 625.4	18 044
Tibet	23.9	67.0	28 065	23.9	67.0	28 065
Shaanxi	490.0	1 629.4	33 255	490.0	1 629.4	33 255
Gansu	481.9	1 578.7	32 762	481.9	1 578.7	32 762
Qinghai	50.5	158.9	31 444	50.5	158.9	31 444
Ningxia	117.3	509.0	43 393	117.3	509.0	43 393
Xinjiang	296.7	1 669.9	56 287	296.7	1 669.9	56 287

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	2 455.4	9 321.8	37 965	1 828.2	7 294.4	39 898
Beijing	7.0	29.7	42 785	5.8	26.8	46 366
Tianjin	5.1	26.6	52 168	3.6	20.5	56 777
Hebei	109.5	560.2	51 147	76.1	412.9	54 250
Shanxi	26.6	80.9	30 377	19.7	65.6	33 253
Inner Mongolia	62.5	231.3	36 987	38.8	151.8	39 119
Liaoning	58.0	283.3	48 874	23.7	136.8	57 797
Jilin	52.4	173.4	33 113	30.7	118.8	38 694
Heilongjiang	64.4	225.3	34 983	34.4	132.4	38 463
Shanghai	11.1	37.7	33 948	7.8	28.7	36 952
Jiangsu	145.3	539.6	37 143	96.9	404.5	41 745
Zhejiang	101.0	292.5	28 952	76.4	237.2	31 063
Anhui	176.5	649.2	36 788	140.1	544.6	38 881
Fujian	36.5	85.8	23 478	29.6	71.0	23 992
Jiangxi	75.3	196.4	26 092	64.7	166.7	25 756
Shandong	279.1	1 427.3	51 136	207.4	1 109.2	53 479
Henan	336.4	1 711.4	50 874	282.0	1 508.0	53 473
Hubei	101.4	351.0	34 613	83.3	303.1	36 368
Hunan	141.7	384.1	27 104	119.6	341.5	28 555
Guangdong	43.0	116.7	27 161	31.7	88.9	28 003
Guangxi	117.5	310.8	26 459	104.0	284.1	27 316
Hainan	32.4	96.9	29 909	16.7	52.1	31 211
Chongqing	22.6	42.4	18 793	20.8	40.4	19 419
Sichuan	48.0	121.3	25 267	39.6	107.2	27 058
Guizhou	27.2	62.0	22 819	20.8	51.8	24 964
Yunnan	25.2	63.1	25 051	18.1	48.9	27 005
Tibet	0.1	0.1	9 742	0.0	0.1	13 110
Shaanxi	77.3	277.0	35 834	57.7	211.7	36 716
Gansu	53.4	220.1	41 261	35.5	158.9	44 738
Qinghai	0.4	1.6	40 019	0.3	1.5	48 663
Ningxia	82.2	179.8	21 867	73.1	165.6	22 643
Xinjiang	136.5	544.2	39 886	69.3	303.4	43 748

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	109.94	299.75	27 265	5 414.0	2 101.3
Beijing	0.77	1.35	17 516	8.8	1.9
Tianjin	0.01	0.03	29 128	4.6	0.3
Hebei	12.40	40.44	32 610	84.3	59.7
Shanxi	0.21	0.55	25 720	26.2	17.1
Inner Mongolia	0.10	0.15	14 837	374.3	257.0
Liaoning	14.36	55.33	38 537	28.4	9.1
Jilin	0.93	1.51	16 267	19.8	1.4
Heilongjiang	2.79	6.21	22 254	94.7	45.8
Shanghai	1.07	2.17	20 279	56.2	5.0
Jiangsu	14.16	37.67	26 601	132.2	30.0
Zhejiang	5.27	11.70	22 193	91.6	7.4
Anhui	14.94	36.13	24 193	106.2	40.0
Fujian	0.75	1.48	19 892	125.2	54.6
Jiangxi	0.65	0.85	12 978	331.8	80.2
Shandong	15.79	59.53	37 708	28.1	4.0
Henan	5.31	14.82	27 909	114.1	4.2
Hubei	1.99	3.00	15 063	442.2	262.5
Hunan	4.33	4.76	10 986	537.3	202.6
Guangdong	0.98	1.87	19 011	265.8	60.3
Guangxi	0.57	0.73	12 873	387.4	32.4
Hainan	0.04	0.07	16 956	43.1	0.4
Chongqing	1.05	0.84	8 033	108.5	67.8
Sichuan	5.34	8.33	15 602	339.8	193.9
Guizhou	1.35	2.06	15 241	421.8	162.9
Yunnan	0.62	0.97	15 573	370.4	168.1
Tibet	0.03	0.02	7 392	24.2	24.1
Shaanxi	2.75	5.12	18 632	43.8	21.6
Gansu	0.71	1.04	14 648	139.3	96.9
Qinghai	0.04	0.11	30 772	43.4	40.4
Ningxia	0.03	0.05	18 407	126.3	75.5
Xinjiang	0.60	0.85	14 115	494.0	74.1

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	2 468. 8	1 857. 2	12 371. 4	2 272. 2	1 111. 7	2 422. 2	392. 0	765. 9	714. 6
Beijing			60. 2	7. 2	8. 7			19. 4	3. 3
Tianjin			34. 2	5. 0	4. 6			3. 7	4. 8
Hebei			1 063. 5	237. 4	195. 2			85. 6	81. 4
Shanxi	…	…	348. 3	154. 1	36. 0			24. 4	11. 1
Inner Mongolia			72. 7	18. 4	5. 8			0. 1	9. 2
Liaoning			400. 4	155. 0	113. 4			23. 3	36. 8
Jilin			52. 7	13. 7	13. 4				12. 8
Heilongjiang			34. 2	11. 6	3. 5				3. 9
Shanghai			21. 1	…	2. 0	6. 7		5. 9	5. 2
Jiangsu	34. 0	28. 4	222. 1	33. 0	39. 1	3. 0		40. 3	34. 1
Zhejiang	184. 0	167. 9	321. 4		23. 2	106. 0		25. 9	27. 2
Anhui	155. 3	135. 0	118. 2	15. 6	37. 7	3. 4		30. 6	14. 8
Fujian	232. 3	205. 7	539. 2	…	22. 1	183. 9	26. 9	26. 3	8. 1
Jiangxi	72. 6	55. 0	405. 2		27. 2	328. 7		10. 0	4. 6
Shandong	22. 7	15. 7	633. 9	303. 4	45. 6	0. 0		104. 0	39. 9
Henan	97. 7	79. 0	475. 7	176. 7	52. 3	11. 5		76. 4	32. 4
Hubei	291. 8	205. 4	403. 6	1. 6	39. 4	239. 7		53. 3	10. 0
Hunan	115. 5	91. 1	563. 9		34. 5	414. 0		28. 8	25. 6
Guangdong	44. 2	41. 6	1 119. 8		8. 0	298. 1	127. 8	6. 9	
Guangxi	62. 9	53. 5	1 039. 5		21. 8	262. 5	88. 7	26. 7	27. 0
Hainan	1. 2	1. 0	171. 1		0. 0	5. 5	53. 2		
Chongqing	35. 9	22. 6	296. 4	0. 7	36. 7	158. 3	0. 1	11. 1	6. 9
Sichuan	284. 0	203. 1	613. 5	32. 7	80. 8	272. 0	1. 4	47. 7	26. 7
Guizhou	313. 2	145. 9	228. 1	9. 2	49. 4	50. 4	1. 5	28. 8	16. 6
Yunnan	400. 6	327. 7	406. 5	41. 9	53. 2	40. 5	92. 4	30. 0	28. 2
Tibet	0. 2	0. 1	2. 0	1. 1	0. 1	0. 0		0. 6	…
Shaanxi	109. 7	74. 0	1 193. 9	665. 2	49. 3	37. 6		32. 0	40. 2
Gansu	10. 8	4. 5	451. 8	290. 2	35. 8	0. 2		11. 8	25. 8
Qinghai			6. 8	1. 6	0. 9			0. 0	0. 1
Ningxia			137. 7	41. 8	2. 0			2. 0	33. 4
Xinjiang			934. 0	55. 0	69. 9			10. 4	144. 8

Output of Tea by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Black tea	Green tea	Red tea	Yellow tea
National total	1 924 457	91 931	1 313 362	159 967	200
Beijing					
Tianjin					
Hebei					
Shanxi	5				
Inner Mongolia					
Liaoning					
Jilin					
Heilongjiang					
Shanghai					
Jiangsu	13 862		11 905	1 948	
Zhejiang	168 602	3 047	162 711	1 321	
Anhui	100 949		93 608	5 168	
Fujian	346 989		109 899	36 866	
Jiangxi	43 112	30	34 116	4 915	7
Shandong	15 740		15 740		
Henan	55 891		49 063	6 828	
Hubei	221 957	18 343	170 408	23 757	
Hunan	146 031	52 531	62 762	16 849	12
Guangdong	69 753		28 422	2 011	8
Guangxi	53 905	1 178	35 627	11 348	
Hainan	1 028		583	419	
Chongqing	34 221	1 894	26 816	3 128	
Sichuan	219 536	14 428	181 391	3 660	145
Guizhou	89 403	480	77 736	1 472	28
Yunnan	301 736		210 871	40 278	
Tibet	40		5		
Shaanxi	40 656		40 656		
Gansu	1 042		1 042		
Qinghai					
Ningxia					
Xinjiang					

Output of Fruits by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Apple	Pear	Citrus	Banana	Pineapple	Grape
National total	157 712 591	39 682 618	17 300 751	33 209 414	12 075 238	1 386 361	11 550 024
Beijing	741 135	87 330	147 628				36 709
Tianjin	275 807	47 644	36 911				92 851
Hebei	13 030 993	3 201 405	4 455 981				1 369 938
Shanxi	6 309 604	3 962 213	587 586				206 787
Inner Mongolia	634 519	151 700	61 285				111 882
Liaoning	6 613 757	2 752 280	1 653 343				816 325
Jilin	612 504	171 467	131 991				147 787
Heilongjiang	491 133	140 649	28 238				81 441
Shanghai	370 113	6	36 454	155 190			100 604
Jiangsu	2 745 801	541 810	694 499	47 340			513 516
Zhejiang	4 231 201		393 006	1 930 268			659 478
Anhui	2 558 955	360 488	979 468	35 381			358 070
Fujian	6 585 444	240	215 290	3 234 653	915 058	36 923	144 366
Jiangxi	4 413 431		141 771	4 072 387			48 241
Shandong	16 015 350	9 304 735	1 271 992				1 124 653
Henan	8 882 988	4 431 491	1 077 323	48 093			556 741
Hubei	5 694 151	10 183	563 121	4 003 942			236 845
Hunan	4 953 320		164 504	4 173 169			139 381
Guangdong	13 687 294		80 534	4 548 297	4 202 930	889 469	
Guangxi	11 226 347		277 292	4 230 414	2 476 969	32 716	366 987
Hainan	3 425 421			62 485	2 027 519	383 258	
Chongqing	2 768 593	4 900	360 078	1 931 925	1 850		72 070
Sichuan	7 187 296	518 661	962 939	3 436 160	40 307		288 367
Guizhou	1 057 386	32 498	240 888	254 817	5 621		140 549
Yunnan	5 714 593	336 497	471 721	566 081	2 404 984	43 995	659 351
Tibet	12 264	5 496	1 367	582			492
Shaanxi	14 873 834	9 428 230	972 591	476 854			606 559
Gansu	3 913 660	2 695 952	362 772	1 376			258 520
Qinghai	13 519	5 382	4 147				99
Ningxia	845 236	510 528	12 974				172 158
Xinjiang	7 826 942	980 834	913 058				2 239 257

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	1 143.93	45.86	3.53	540.21	554.33
Newly developed area	26.63	1.66		16.25	8.70
Harvested area	685.91	28.74	1.89	392.68	262.60
Total output of dry rubber (ton)	864 806	17 387	999	420 816	425 604
Coffee (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	119.73			0.63	119.10
Newly developed area	23.87			0.14	23.73
Harvested area	49.56			0.14	49.42
Total output of dry pods (ton)	116 826			242	116 585
Coconut (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	37.77	0.11		37.60	0.06
Newly developed area	0.20			0.18	
Harvested area	29.92	0.10		29.80	
Total output of fruit (10 000)	25 462	62		25 359	41
Cashew (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	0.26			0.17	0.09
Newly developed area	0.06				0.06
Harvested area	0.16			0.16	
Total output of dry fruit (ton)	340			290	50
Spices (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	5.63			0.1	5.56
Newly developed area	0.52				0.50
Harvested area	4.49				4.46
Total output of oil (ton)	1 020	3	2	83	932
Lemongrass					
Existing area in the year	3.23				3.23
Newly developed area	0.50				0.50
Harvested area	2.61				2.61
Total output (ton)	335	3			332
Sisal hemp and American aloe (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	31.42	5.68	24.47	1.09	0.18
Newly developed area	0.80	0.36	0.40		
Harvested area	23.91	4.99	17.90	1.02	
Total output of fibre (ton)	109 704	35 084	70 649	3 971	

FORESTRY

National Major Indices of Forestry Production

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012 (%)
Afforestation in the waste mountains and lands (hectare)	6 100 057	5 595 791	9.01
Artificial forestation	4 209 686	3 820 704	10.18
Area of bamboo			
Afforestation by aerial seeding	154 400	136 409	13.19
New afforestation of unstocked forest land and sparse wood	1 735 971	1 638 678	5.94
1. Sector of the economy			
(1) Public-owned economy	3 255 217	3 009 993	8.15
State-owned economy			
Collective-owned economy			
(2) Non-public-owned economy afforestation	2 844 840	2 585 798	10.02
2. Type of forest			
(1) Timber forest	1 057 558	774 398	36.57
(2) Economic forest	1 233 676	1 101 053	12.05
(3) Shelter forest	3 748 409	3 650 842	2.67
(4) Fuelwood forest	24 898	41 145	-39.49
(5) Forest of special use	35 516	28 353	25.26
Afforestation in woodland (hectare)	688 152	581 520	18.34
Afforestation under crown	169 518	150 484	12.65
Afforestation by aerial seeding			
New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	518 634	431 036	20.32
Area of slash regeneration (hectare)	303 086	305 065	-0.65
Area of low-yielding forest transformed (hectare)	758 327	707 499	7.18
Number of trees planted in spotty area (10 000)	235 734	239 418	-1.54
Closed hillsides for afforestation in the year (hectare)	25 178 730	24 140 908	4.3
Area of young growth tended (hectare)	7 751 527	9 396 281	-17.5
Actual area of young growth tended (hectare)			
Area of grown-up trees tended (hectare)			
Mid-aged and young trees tended	7 847 187	7 661 686	2.42
Mill run of trees tended (m^3)			
Mid-aged and young growth tended			
Collection of tree seeds (ton)	26 680	27 831	-4.14
Output of saplings in the year (10 000)	6 004 062	5 707 761	5.19
Area of sapling grow (hectare)	1 071 459	915 643	17.02
Newly developed area in the year			
Area of mother forest in the year (hectare)			
Area of seed garden in the year (hectare)			

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	6 100 057	1 057 558	1 233 676	3 748 409	24 898	35 516
Beijing	45 813		436	44 737		640
Tianjin	5 792	618	1 116	4 058		
Hebei	318 737	31 127	45 852	240 298		1 460
Shanxi	298 796	2 267	83 995	202 872	9 662	
Inner Mongolia	805 156	8 357	16 489	777 993		2 317
Liaoning	237 457	16 899	26 565	193 993		
Jilin	112 446	8 255	136	104 055		
Heilongjiang	124 122	13 491	1 409	106 778	4	2 440
Shanghai	862		85	777		
Jiangsu	65 258	7 848	11 446	43 923		2 041
Zhejiang	42 362	3 266	9 690	28 856	224	326
Anhui	172 086	63 164	40 285	60 790	716	7 131
Fujian	100 185	72 977	9 055	15 081	272	2 800
Jiangxi	153 368	86 665	37 867	28 207	140	489
Shandong	220 473	32 569	63 604	122 536		1 764
Henan	253 914	55 701	41 444	156 769		
Hubei	246 858	83 439	58 163	103 083	112	2 061
Hunan	349 772	183 884	36 111	125 879	2 161	1 737
Guangdong	139 058	29 986	5 143	102 917		1 012
Guangxi	149 875	89 186	35 510	24 339		840
Hainan	12 829	1 888	8 192	2 103		646
Chongqing	227 883	60 683	28 605	133 465	3 447	1 683
Sichuan	126 191	31 306	23 961	70 791		133
Guizhou	340 000	100 000	144 727	90 000	4 333	940
Yunnan	524 334	61 336	352 109	110 010	879	
Tibet	69 629		1 426	68 203		
Shaanxi	343 981	8 371	73 744	261 866		
Gansu	174 470		12 514	156 923		5 033
Qinghai	152 755		6 868	145 887		
Ningxia	101 145		10 118	91 027		
Xinjiang	164 450	4 275	47 011	110 193	2 948	23

The national total afforested area includes the area of 20 000 hectares in military precinct.

Forestry Production by Regions

(hectare)

Region	Afforestation in woodland	Afforestation under crown	New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	Area of slash regeneration
National total	688 152	169 518	518 634	303 086
Beijing	19 424	826	18 598	784
Tianjin				
Hebei	76	76		5 017
Shanxi	4 164		4 164	
Inner Mongolia	14 733	14 733		14 976
Liaoning	245	46	199	2 199
Jilin	42 072	35 737	6 335	8 545
Heilongjiang	87 555	53 750	33 805	25 569
Shanghai				
Jiangsu	1 201	15	1 186	1 948
Zhejiang	2 848	503	2 345	13 686
Anhui	16 203		16 203	
Fujian	102 804	37 263	65 541	8 229
Jiangxi	41 318	2 992	38 326	9 657
Shandong	6 887	221	6 666	7 219
Henan				146
Hubei	10 945	513	10 432	2 952
Hunan	143 001	3 238	139 763	23 670
Guangdong	83 649	10 367	73 282	83 650
Guangxi	8 046	369	7 677	71 579
Hainan	328	328		13 271
Chongqing	8 732	2 934	5 798	
Sichuan	666		666	6 140
Guizhou				
Yunnan	76 790	1 011	75 779	1 167
Tibet				
Shaanxi	7 535		7 535	36
Gansu	3 667		3 667	
Qinghai				
Ningxia				
Xinjiang	5 263	4 596	667	2 586

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	758 327	235 734	25 178 730
Beijing	322	223	146 674
Tianjin		362	26 014
Hebei	14 484	10 914	774 918
Shanxi	3 799	10 507	868 747
Inner Mongolia	4 606	3 359	3 613 217
Liaoning	6 394	6 646	1 368 320
Jilin	5 315	1 014	666 387
Heilongjiang	10 444	1 116	822 630
Shanghai	872	57	
Jiangsu	332	10 696	23 786
Zhejiang	7 074	2 975	959 477
Anhui	23 297	17 355	526 415
Fujian	19 929	2 846	714 757
Jiangxi	46 925	6 618	1 130 726
Shandong	11 333	19 145	231 241
Henan	18 506	22 948	362 777
Hubei	27 133	12 014	1 094 480
Hunan	151 540	12 915	1 655 787
Guangdong	49 501	9 361	461 525
Guangxi	5 067	5 994	1 926 336
Hainan	470	1 261	136 339
Chongqing	3 866	10 512	295 407
Sichuan	48 480	24 279	734 134
Guizhou	50 000	4 363	563 671
Yunnan	122 615	9 855	1 449 699
Tibet		53	44 175
Shaanxi	49 745	11 221	898 387
Gansu	9 890	11 964	877 634
Qinghai	533	1 395	1 096 845
Ningxia	1 400	1 659	326 220
Xinjiang	47 122	2 108	1 382 005

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		7 847 187	6 004 062	1 071 459	299 639
Beijing		67 296	21 341	8 947	1 413
Tianjin		50 860	5 522	8 318	3 051
Hebei		348 424	364 228	75 102	27 160
Shanxi		90 503	500 432	66 735	25 135
Inner Mongolia		764 092	515 953	43 274	11 090
Liaoning		104 491	416 248	18 791	6 466
Jilin		220 603	160 392	9 976	4 058
Heilongjiang		612 574	206 980	10 031	2 835
Shanghai		13 274	8 827	10 451	125
Jiangsu		40 000	322 182	148 028	19 668
Zhejiang		225 145	409 386	132 765	13 568
Anhui		166 667	79 370	70 450	1 200
Fujian		161 313	42 630	947	587
Jiangxi		217 818	226 694	71 672	20 292
Shandong		413 850	396 382	89 181	35 057
Henan		323 945	227 612	40 838	24 328
Hubei		417 983	132 475	43 830	19 900
Hunan		342 415	74 701	1 677	1 591
Guangdong		348 952	78 097	8 324	2 547
Guangxi		497 036	130 520	19 658	4 023
Hainan		71 352	15 742	2 830	357
Chongqing		133 391	72 773	25 423	6 505
Sichuan		125 858	89 212	19 588	8 412
Guizhou		290 667	94 303	3 808	2 793
Yunnan		148 151	96 891	4 405	2 810
Tibet		7 333			
Shaanxi		129 881	392 710	27 123	8 021
Gansu		181 416	419 613	33 230	16 560
Qinghai		23 533	46 027	5 246	1 338
Ningxia		21 331	291 400	31 652	6 153
Xinjiang		1 108 673	152 687	38 973	22 569

National Major Indices of Forestry Production in Various Years

(1 000 hectares)

Year	Total afforested area	Slash regeneration	Sapling grow	Grown-up trees tended	Mid-aged and 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
2012	5 595.79	305.07	915.64	11 875.01	
2013	6 100.06	303.09	1 071.46		7 847.19

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(10 000 head)

Region	Large animal	Draught animal	Cattle and buffalo	Cattle	Cow	Horse
National total	11 853.2	2 891.8	10 385.1	6 838.6	1 441.0	602.7
Beijing	21.1	0.3	20.4	5.9	14.4	0.2
Tianjin	28.8	0.3	28.3	13.1	15.1	0.1
Hebei	482.5	85.6	390.7	149.7	191.2	18.1
Shanxi	123.9	43.6	94.8	37.7	32.1	1.5
Inner Mongolia	819.6	97.7	612.4	369.9	229.2	76.6
Liaoning	515.5	75.9	365.4	327.1	30.5	22.2
Jilin	503.1	71.2	437.6	408.6	23.2	34.7
Heilongjiang	531.7	30.1	495.4	298.5	191.7	24.6
Shanghai	5.9	0.1	5.9	0.0	5.8	
Jiangsu	34.5	6.5	30.4	7.7	20.4	0.3
Zhejiang	17.5	1.4	17.5	10.9	5.2	
Anhui	155.7	13.3	155.1	130.8	11.1	0.1
Fujian	68.9	31.6	68.9	32.3	5.0	…
Jiangxi	301.1	52.3	301.1	241.3	7.5	
Shandong	514.4	47.7	500.1	328.5	125.0	3.0
Henan	936.8	205.0	905.1	610.1	100.7	11.2
Hubei	345.3	117.9	344.1	220.4	6.3	0.6
Hunan	448.2	107.0	442.9	325.0	14.4	4.4
Guangdong	238.2	114.7	238.2	117.7	5.8	…
Guangxi	495.1	392.4	457.0	98.4	4.7	33.6
Hainan	84.3	37.3	84.3	46.9	0.1	
Chongqing	139.7	43.4	136.7	93.3	2.0	1.8
Sichuan	1 050.7	490.4	949.7	487.9	19.4	83.0
Guizhou	536.9	250.3	460.6	254.3	4.0	73.4
Yunnan	881.7	156.3	730.4	658.9	15.1	58.6
Tibet	659.4	154.6	617.9	467.5	37.2	32.1
Shaanxi	160.9	14.1	143.1	95.2	46.5	0.7
Gansu	597.2	64.8	432.1	402.1	29.4	14.9
Qinghai	484.7	20.9	452.2	423.6	28.6	19.4
Ningxia	105.3	5.8	95.8	61.7	34.1	0.2
Xinjiang	564.9	159.4	371.1	113.5	185.3	87.5

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(Continued)

(10 000 head)

Region	Donkey	Mule	Pig	Breeding pig	Sheep and goat	Goat	Sheep
National total	603.4	230.4	47 411.3	5 132.3	29 036.3	14 034.5	15 001.7
Beijing	0.4	0.1	189.2	24.1	59.5	15.8	43.7
Tianjin	0.3	0.1	201.0	25.5	45.4	5.5	39.9
Hebei	53.6	20.2	1 932.9	197.2	1 455.1	450.9	1 004.2
Shanxi	15.6	11.9	502.2	58.0	878.0	387.4	490.5
Inner Mongolia	90.9	26.4	684.5	90.1	5 239.2	1 511.9	3 727.3
Liaoning	111.9	16.1	1 624.5	222.2	735.4	401.0	334.4
Jilin	22.2	8.5	1 001.2	124.2	396.2	55.1	341.1
Heilongjiang	8.4	3.3	1 356.7	142.0	817.8	247.1	570.7
Shanghai			184.8	15.6	26.1	24.9	1.2
Jiangsu	2.8	1.0	1 787.3	154.3	403.1	393.6	9.5
Zhejiang			1 287.5	115.6	110.0	41.7	68.3
Anhui	0.4	0.1	1 612.6	142.9	605.3	604.2	1.1
Fujian			1 296.2	130.9	115.8	115.8	
Jiangxi			1 708.0	180.4	56.2	56.2	
Shandong	9.8	1.6	2 931.4	338.9	2 158.1	1 600.3	557.7
Henan	16.7	3.8	4 426.7	491.0	1 830.3	1 752.6	77.7
Hubei	0.4	0.2	2 566.1	264.5	462.9	462.8	0.2
Hunan	0.7	0.2	4 096.9	435.8	512.5	512.5	
Guangdong			2 282.6	253.6	39.3	39.3	
Guangxi	0.1	4.5	2 471.5	296.7	202.2	202.2	
Hainan			433.8	62.6	68.3	68.3	
Chongqing	0.3	0.9	1 502.3	149.5	185.2	185.1	0.2
Sichuan	7.9	10.1	5 004.1	513.9	1 689.2	1 460.9	228.3
Guizhou	0.2	2.7	1 604.1	167.4	299.6	284.6	15.0
Yunnan	33.6	59.1	2 708.7	307.8	929.1	845.5	83.5
Tibet	7.8	1.6	37.0	11.9	1 558.6	563.4	995.3
Shaanxi	13.0	4.0	897.9	89.4	638.8	526.4	112.4
Gansu	103.9	44.1	608.9	69.4	1 825.4	398.5	1 426.9
Qinghai	5.2	6.9	120.8	14.1	1 460.2	191.8	1 268.5
Ningxia	6.8	2.4	75.3	10.1	570.1	103.2	466.9
Xinjiang	90.3	0.9	274.7	32.7	3 663.2	525.8	3 137.4

National Production of Major Livestock

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
1. Major livestock and poultry offtake (10 000 head)				
(1) Large animal				
Cattle and buffalo	4 828.2	4 760.9	67.2	1.4
Horse	149.3	157.7	-8.4	-5.3
Donkey	237.8	247.4	-9.5	-3.9
Mule	47.9	51.8	-3.9	-7.5
Camel	7.7	7.0	0.8	11.3
(2) Pig	71 557.3	69 789.5	1 767.8	2.5
(3) Sheep and goat	27 586.8	27 099.6	487.2	1.8
(4) Poultry (100 million head)	119.0	120.8	-1.7	-1.4
(5) Rabbit	50 366.5	48 776.7	1 589.9	3.3
2. Total output of meat (10 000 tons)	8 535.0	8 387.2	147.78	1.76
(1) Total output	6 574.4	6 405.9	168.43	2.63
(2) Pork	5 493.0	5 342.7	150.33	2.81
(3) Beef	673.2	662.3	10.95	1.65
(4) Mutton	408.1	401.0	7.15	1.78
(5) Poultry meat	1 798.4	1 822.6	-24.24	-1.33
(6) Rabbit meat	78.5	76.1	2.46	3.24
3. Output of other animal products				
(1) Dairy products (10 000 tons)	3 649.5	3 875.4	-225.85	-5.83
Milk	3 531.4	3 743.6	-212.17	-5.67
(2) Goat wool (ton)	41 875.4	43 924.1	-2 048.72	-4.66
(3) Sheep wool (ton)	411 121.9	400 057.0	11 064.88	2.77
Fine wool	133 246.5	125 708.6	7 537.92	6.00
Semi-fine wool	135 329.6	131 982.5	3 347.13	2.54
(4) Cashmere (ton)	18 113.8	18 021.2	92.59	0.51
(5) Honey (10 000 tons)	45.0	44.8	0.19	0.42
(6) Poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	2 876.1	2 861.2	14.88	0.52
(7) Silkworm cocoon (ton)	891 810.3	906 454.3	-14 644.01	-1.62
Mulberry silkworm cocoon	816 564.7	831 197.9	-14 633.19	-1.76
Tussah silkworm cocoon	75 245.6	75 256.4	-10.82	-0.01

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	71 557.3	4 828.2	27 586.8	149.26	237.81	47.87	119.05	50 366.5
Beijing	314.4	11.2	70.8	0.03	0.26	0.02	0.85	11.2
Tianjin	381.7	19.1	64.9	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.80	11.5
Hebei	3 452.0	325.3	2 105.1	10.72	30.10	10.02	5.86	3 306.6
Shanxi	786.2	36.1	446.2	0.51	3.98	1.79	0.73	514.9
Inner Mongolia	931.9	320.2	5 401.1	29.54	45.74	7.85	1.14	625.8
Liaoning	2 785.8	287.2	734.3	8.07	51.23	5.50	7.55	134.4
Jilin	1 669.1	297.0	336.9	12.76	9.63	4.01	4.00	793.6
Heilongjiang	1 821.6	256.2	723.7	5.30	2.90	1.10	2.05	170.7
Shanghai	241.8	0.1	41.8				0.26	10.6
Jiangsu	3 049.6	17.3	703.9	0.13	1.15	0.29	8.01	4 041.7
Zhejiang	1 895.1	8.3	104.8				2.10	543.7
Anhui	2 971.5	122.1	1 045.0	0.02	0.41	0.00	7.24	233.4
Fujian	2 092.0	25.6	150.4				3.39	1 883.1
Jiangxi	3 150.3	133.3	72.1				4.45	366.6
Shandong	4 797.7	443.4	2 967.3	0.89	4.42	0.77	18.37	6 244.2
Henan	5 996.9	535.5	2 032.4	7.91	15.85	2.84	9.43	4 140.1
Hubei	4 356.4	140.3	515.0	0.08	0.28	0.03	5.22	272.2
Hunan	5 902.3	155.8	657.6	0.11	0.39	0.04	4.13	671.8
Guangdong	3 744.8	58.4	49.9				10.41	298.0
Guangxi	3 456.7	148.2	205.6	2.85		0.01	8.22	649.6
Hainan	610.5	27.3	79.1				1.50	19.1
Chongqing	2 104.5	59.0	227.4	0.19	0.01	0.12	2.32	4 481.8
Sichuan	7 314.1	264.7	1 583.6	1.80	0.87	0.64	6.38	19 909.4
Guizhou	1 832.3	115.2	205.4	12.15	0.03	0.76	0.97	151.4
Yunnan	3 323.7	275.7	792.4	9.97	5.94	5.82	2.00	109.5
Tibet	18.3	134.5	532.5	4.78	1.10	0.24	0.02	
Shaanxi	1 186.6	52.0	452.8	0.14	2.58	0.87	0.50	294.2
Gansu	696.7	164.1	1 033.0	2.36	14.01	3.29	0.35	132.5
Qinghai	137.7	105.4	622.8	1.73	0.94	1.10	0.04	90.3
Ningxia	95.6	59.5	521.4	0.09	2.85	0.51	0.12	30.1
Xinjiang	439.6	230.3	3 107.5	37.12	43.01	0.23	0.64	224.4

Output of Major Animal Products by Regions

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total output of meat	Pork	Beef	Mutton	Dairy products	Milk
National total	8 535.0	5 493.0	673.2	408.1	3 649.5	3 531.4
Beijing	41.8	24.6	2.1	1.2	61.5	61.5
Tianjin	46.5	29.8	3.3	1.5	68.5	68.2
Hebei	448.8	265.3	52.3	29.1	465.7	458.0
Shanxi	83.2	61.2	5.2	6.2	87.2	86.2
Inner Mongolia	244.9	73.4	51.8	88.8	778.6	767.3
Liaoning	420.1	233.6	43.2	8.1	125.7	120.9
Jilin	262.7	136.3	45.0	4.2	48.3	47.6
Heilongjiang	221.3	133.4	39.7	11.8	522.5	518.2
Shanghai	23.8	18.3	0.0	0.6	26.5	26.5
Jiangsu	383.2	229.9	3.2	7.8	59.9	59.9
Zhejiang	174.3	138.8	1.1	1.7	18.2	18.2
Anhui	403.8	253.4	18.1	15.0	25.3	25.3
Fujian	211.2	157.7	2.6	2.1	15.3	14.9
Jiangxi	321.9	245.1	12.7	1.1	12.2	12.2
Shandong	774.8	392.9	67.9	33.7	281.2	271.4
Henan	699.1	454.1	80.6	24.8	328.8	316.4
Hubei	430.1	330.6	20.2	8.2	15.8	15.4
Hunan	519.2	430.6	18.2	10.7	8.9	8.9
Guangdong	435.2	277.8	7.0	0.9	14.1	13.8
Guangxi	420.0	261.3	14.3	3.2	9.6	9.6
Hainan	82.9	50.5	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.2
Chongqing	207.8	155.0	7.6	3.0	6.8	6.8
Sichuan	690.4	510.8	31.1	24.5	71.1	70.6
Guizhou	199.7	163.7	14.1	3.5	5.5	5.5
Yunnan	359.4	276.0	31.8	14.0	59.3	54.5
Tibet	26.8	1.5	15.9	8.6	33.0	27.0
Shaanxi	112.6	88.3	7.5	7.0	188.5	141.1
Gansu	91.0	50.8	17.2	16.6	39.1	38.5
Qinghai	31.8	9.9	10.3	10.5	28.7	27.6
Ningxia	27.4	7.1	8.7	9.0	104.2	104.2
Xinjiang	139.4	31.3	37.8	49.7	139.2	135.0

Output of Major Animal Products by Regions

(Continued)

(ton)

Region	Poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	Honey (10 000 tons)	Goat wool	Sheep wool	Fine wool	Semi-fine wool	Cashmere	Silkworm cocoon
National total	2 876.1	45.03	41 875.4	411 121.9	133 246.5	135 329.6	18 113.8	891 810.3
Beijing	17.5	0.28	58.3	270.7	21.0	43.3	33.4	
Tianjin	18.9	0.01	2.9	574.9	126.0	448.9		
Hebei	346.1	1.21	2 995.0	33 105.0	5 192.0	19 327.0	830.0	1 324.0
Shanxi	79.8	0.46	1 366.1	8 184.7	2 992.6	3 411.2	787.2	6 226.5
Inner Mongolia	55.1	0.24	10 154.0	110 532.0	54 193.0	19 681.0	7 901.0	7 707.0
Liaoning	276.8	0.12	1 558.2	14 987.9	3 846.0	10 985.6	995.9	51 751.0
Jilin	97.7	1.53	369.0	18 972.0	13 376.0	5 519.0	157.0	2 668.0
Heilongjiang	102.7	1.80	1 595.0	32 129.0	5 281.0	23 790.0	494.0	5 276.0
Shanghai	5.7	0.11	136.8	11.3				
Jiangsu	197.9	0.41	10.0	345.0	85.0	260.0		59 039.0
Zhejiang	43.1	8.00	282.5	1 971.6		1 971.6		55 192.0
Anhui	124.5	2.01	83.7	158.9	96.9	62.0	10.3	32 247.0
Fujian	25.0	1.09						1.0
Jiangxi	46.1	1.39						6 880.0
Shandong	396.2	0.62	3 931.1	9 640.4	1 884.9	5 600.0	806.0	30 953.8
Henan	410.2	9.91	6 213.0	8 263.0	944.0	4 854.0	887.0	25 054.0
Hubei	145.1	2.33	73.4	3.6		3.6	0.4	7 723.2
Hunan	95.6	1.18	5.0				1.0	267.0
Guangdong	32.3	1.77	4.0					102 048.0
Guangxi	22.7	1.24						323 448.0
Hainan	3.8	0.07						476.3
Chongqing	41.1	1.57	2.0	4.0		4.0		18 161.0
Sichuan	145.2	4.54	695.2	6 106.0	1 671.0	3 243.0	33.8	112 919.0
Guizhou	15.4	0.25	58.0	462.5	104.7	288.3	1.0	430.5
Yunnan	23.2	0.73	632.4	1 741.5	161.0	1 487.9	10.6	28 130.0
Tibet	0.5	0.01	825.3	8 027.9	369.4	2 885.2	923.0	
Shaanxi	55.4	0.53	3 113.5	6 854.0	2 634.0	2 581.0	1 714.0	13 427.0
Gansu	14.5	0.12	2 003.0	29 991.0	9 602.0	6 390.0	400.0	461.0
Qinghai	2.3	0.15	955.0	17 928.0	444.0	6 699.0	425.0	
Ningxia	7.4	0.10	844.0	9 237.0	1 648.0	2 107.0	476.0	
Xinjiang	28.2	1.28	3 909.0	91 620.0	28 574.0	13 687.0	1 227.3	

FISHERIES

Fishermen Survey by Regions

Region	Fishery township	Fishery village	Fishery household	Fishery population (person)	Traditional fishermen
National total	744	8 703	5 138 135	20 659 375	7 124 552
Beijing	17	59	6 681	26 895	11 149
Tianjin		7	13 097	55 432	17 150
Hebei	39	263	69 715	289 248	169 622
Shanxi			1 288	6 689	
Inner Mongolia	4	32	8 640	43 446	6 965
Liaoning	130	698	200 861	780 153	441 081
Jilin	1	4	22 093	83 452	958
Heilongjiang			58 740	223 435	178 748
Shanghai		20	10 803	41 115	12 689
Jiangsu	40	442	344 932	1 482 549	456 944
Zhejiang	82	748	336 235	1 130 419	458 518
Anhui	12	206	209 625	880 951	302 677
Fujian	53	609	433 139	1 753 323	912 471
Jiangxi	28	362	336 282	1 552 448	334 995
Shandong	96	1 346	478 848	1 852 369	677 283
Henan	28	612	144 382	579 323	41 009
Hubei	51	889	519 922	1 803 592	753 578
Hunan	5	275	280 268	1 261 489	183 492
Guangdong	84	965	519 489	2 403 481	1 080 454
Guangxi	6	209	234 071	1 024 461	326 911
Hainan	29	436	94 092	487 374	258 874
Chongqing		10	157 310	508 567	115 865
Sichuan	35	170	483 367	1 659 160	224 060
Guizhou		15	71 235	266 448	48 351
Yunnan	1	12	72 535	332 580	89 097
Tibet		2	93	298	141
Shaanxi	2	308	20 105	81 273	14 088
Gansu			2 345	10 731	1 453
Qinghai			100	811	
Ningxia			3 781	19 167	
Xinjiang	1	4	4 061	18 696	5 929

Fishermen Survey by Regions

(Continued)

(person)

Region	Full-time fishermen	Fishing fishermen	Breeding fishermen	Logistics fishermen	Part-time fishermen
National total	7 886 147	1 802 272	5 191 739	892 136	4 930 407
Beijing	11 067	627	8 344	2 096	4 442
Tianjin	20 251	5 402	13 858	991	11 519
Hebei	125 441	45 793	62 173	17 475	45 515
Shanxi	3 309	279	2 785	245	1 784
Inner Mongolia	18 261	6 319	10 101	1 841	9 206
Liaoning	390 150	136 512	216 931	36 707	120 344
Jilin	18 260	3 910	12 987	1 363	43 861
Heilongjiang	96 041	23 115	63 481	9 445	31 524
Shanghai	24 164	8 066	16 098		1 678
Jiangsu	698 670	172 923	484 765	40 982	322 638
Zhejiang	505 555	175 431	212 415	117 709	182 077
Anhui	344 177	64 933	246 163	33 081	264 235
Fujian	580 870	210 977	300 344	69 549	309 536
Jiangxi	432 726	60 540	315 253	56 933	417 674
Shandong	735 928	196 598	355 656	183 674	388 672
Henan	218 295	30 687	161 130	26 478	210 452
Hubei	895 301	87 552	759 648	48 101	284 571
Hunan	444 276	55 041	359 570	29 665	427 270
Guangdong	865 902	269 457	531 618	64 827	385 572
Guangxi	423 207	70 351	310 725	42 131	308 856
Hainan	188 119	111 337	52 712	24 070	47 973
Chongqing	200 643	16 834	168 721	15 088	138 876
Sichuan	383 237	24 840	309 383	49 014	698 627
Guizhou	105 632	7 480	88 278	9 874	120 192
Yunnan	103 668	13 404	83 390	6 874	120 590
Tibet	86	86			55
Shaanxi	30 072	1 871	25 591	2 610	20 379
Gansu	2 834		2 760	74	4 465
Qinghai	278		212	66	200
Ningxia	10 706	502	9 483	721	4 734
Xinjiang	9 021	1 405	7 164	452	2 890

National Output of Aquatic Products

(ton)

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total output of aquatic products	61 720 029	59 076 760	2 643 269	4.47
1. Seawater products	31 388 253	30 333 437	1 054 816	3.48
Marine fishing	12 643 822	12 671 891	-28 069	-0.22
Marine aquaculture	17 392 453	16 438 105	954 348	5.81
2. Freshwater products	30 331 776	28 743 323	1 588 453	5.53
Inland fishing	2 307 427	2 297 875	9 552	0.42
Inland aquaculture	28 024 349	26 445 448	1 578 901	5.97
3. Acquatic fishing				
(1) Fish	10 378 868	10 394 482	-15 614	-0.15
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	2 626 083	2 551 297	74 786	2.93
(3) Shellfish	819 828	844 197	-24 369	-2.89
(4) Algae	28 301	25 764	2 537	9.85
(5) Cephalopods	664 285	698 909	-34 624	-4.95
(6) Other seawater products	433 884	455 117	-21 233	-4.67
4. Acquaculture				
(1) Fish	25 940 887	24 369 533	1 571 354	6.45
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	3 769 655	3 592 588	177 067	4.93
(3) Shellfish	12 983 793	12 343 169	640 624	5.19
(4) Algae	1 864 993	1 772 689	92 304	5.21
(5) Other freshwater products	857 474	805 574	51 900	6.44

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

Output of Aquatic Products by Regions

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total aquatic products	Seawater products			Freshwater products		
			Marine fishing	Marine aquaculture		Inland fishing	Inland aquaculture
National total	6 172.00	3 138.83	1 264.38	1 739.25	3 033.18	230.74	2 802.43
Beijing	6.36	0.70			5.66	0.37	5.29
Tianjin	39.86	7.87	5.34	1.23	31.98	1.23	30.75
Hebei	123.06	68.28	23.05	45.23	54.78	9.76	45.02
Shanxi	4.56				4.56	0.11	4.45
Inner Mongolia	14.13				14.13	3.10	11.03
Liaoning	505.03	411.13	107.93	282.76	93.90	5.42	88.47
Jilin	18.58				18.58	2.09	16.50
Heilongjiang	48.86				48.86	5.16	43.71
Shanghai	28.88	12.48	1.96		16.40	0.38	16.01
Jiangsu	509.38	151.21	55.38	93.87	358.18	32.85	325.32
Zhejiang	550.82	443.19	319.20	87.17	107.63	9.58	98.05
Anhui	215.53				215.53	32.50	183.03
Fujian	658.48	571.68	193.73	354.90	86.80	8.51	78.29
Jiangxi	242.65				242.65	26.06	216.58
Shandong	863.16	699.46	231.52	456.64	163.70	14.23	149.48
Henan	85.01				85.01	4.68	80.33
Hubei	410.37				410.37	21.30	389.07
Hunan	234.06				234.06	10.46	223.60
Guangdong	816.13	442.40	149.08	287.00	373.72	12.98	360.74
Guangxi	319.34	170.98	65.06	105.65	148.36	13.19	135.17
Hainan	183.14	136.93	112.13	24.81	46.21	2.15	44.06
Chongqing	38.50				38.50	1.48	37.02
Sichuan	126.06				126.06	6.00	120.06
Guizhou	16.70				16.70	1.40	15.30
Yunnan	48.63				48.63	3.82	44.81
Tibet	0.04				0.04	0.03	0.01
Shaanxi	12.52				12.52	0.54	11.98
Gansu	1.39				1.39		1.39
Qinghai	0.60				0.60		0.60
Ningxia	14.49				14.49	0.02	14.47
Xinjiang	13.17				13.17	1.32	11.86

Output of Marine Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output of marine aquaculture	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab	Shellfish	Algae	Other products
National total	17 392 453	1 123 576	1 340 218	12 728 037	1 856 804	343 818
Tianjin	12 269	3 521	8 748			
Hebei	452 270	11 080	21 246	409 779		10 165
Liaoning	2 827 609	59 002	29 902	2 282 876	319 705	136 124
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	938 742	82 397	108 613	708 797	29 641	9 294
Zhejiang	871 700	29 490	96 069	697 533	45 212	3 396
Fujian	3 548 960	244 729	142 387	2 361 680	774 702	25 462
Shandong	4 566 350	159 965	120 951	3 547 123	588 944	149 367
Guangdong	2 870 020	433 333	437 719	1 916 388	75 846	6 734
Guangxi	1 056 461	42 361	234 615	776 574		2 911
Hainan	248 072	57 698	139 968	27 287	22 754	365

Output of Inland Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Algae	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab			
National total	24 817 311	2 429 437	1 699 575	729 862	255 756	8 189	513 656
Beijing	52 700	99	87	12			113
Tianjin	256 009	50 828	49 525	1 303			659
Hebei	411 783	33 212	27 923	5 289	30		5 202
Shanxi	43 963	85	60	25			451
Inner Mongolia	108 018	449	133	316		1 845	
Liaoning	788 890	82 907	7 591	75 316	23		12 883
Jilin	163 920	1 053	386	667	2		
Heilongjiang	432 997	4 009	260	3 749			49
Shanghai	103 435	56 096	42 766	13 330	10		580
Jiangsu	2 453 689	722 650	396 808	325 842	43 404	893	32 606
Zhejiang	646 963	138 328	130 878	7 450	11 719	97	183 411
Anhui	1 501 086	241 344	138 739	102 605	51 786		36 076
Fujian	666 535	64 412	63 074	1 338	33 182	695	18 104
Jiangxi	1 962 445	101 915	85 279	16 636	45 037	3 233	53 210
Shandong	1 392 488	90 723	64 224	26 499	2 774		8 771
Henan	783 485	13 618	11 657	1 961	167	186	5 857
Hubei	3 316 842	509 567	378 149	131 418	25 775		38 513
Hunan	2 169 025	18 351	11 486	6 865	19 030		29 583
Guangdong	3 268 974	283 780	279 160	4 620	14 303	20	40 325
Guangxi	1 315 299	5 985	5 236	749	3 938	77	26 445
Hainan	428 952	1 684	1 414	270	158	642	9 114
Chongqing	367 640	1 138	1 064	74	67		1 355
Sichuan	1 187 309	3 312	2 933	379	3 485		6 472
Guizhou	152 122	260	110	150	293		322
Yunnan	445 989	531	385	146	526	501	506
Tibet	65						
Shaanxi	116 635	66	26	40	2		3 047
Gansu	13 832	50	10	40			2
Qinghai	5 875	125		125			
Ningxia	142 676	2 024	3	2 021			
Xinjiang	117 670	836	209	627	45		

Output of Inland Fishing by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab		
National total	1 661 230	340 607	285 029	55 578	272 272	33 053
Beijing	3 659	22	7	15		10
Tianjin	8 531	1 920	1 389	531	982	900
Hebei	87 148	5 882	5 310	572	3 753	817
Shanxi	1 049	23	21	2		50
Inner Mongolia	30 569	364	341	23		76
Liaoning	44 251	8 743	4 719	4 024	620	633
Jilin	19 813	482	477	5	491	66
Heilongjiang	50 862	337	337		358	3
Shanghai	3 712	77	74	3		52
Jiangsu	192 725	59 189	43 390	15 799	72 126	4 484
Zhejiang	57 311	8 558	7 530	1 028	27 646	2 262
Anhui	212 296	68 157	57 514	10 643	36 888	7 488
Fujian	58 652	6 509	5 153	1 356	18 788	1 139
Jiangxi	174 053	52 509	50 121	2 388	29 901	4 157
Shandong	120 112	15 261	8 435	6 826	6 454	426
Henan	39 500	6 736	6 140	596	526	55
Hubei	133 495	60 660	55 806	4 854	15 528	3 352
Hunan	85 348	13 040	11 906	1 134	4 967	1 251
Guangdong	79 871	11 853	8 843	3 010	36 232	1 862
Guangxi	108 114	8 915	7 532	1 383	13 200	1 622
Hainan	18 782	820	575	245	1 711	225
Chongqing	13 318	1 077	867	210	405	
Sichuan	54 865	4 238	3 728	510	665	232
Guizhou	11 603	2 050	1 905	145	224	123
Yunnan	34 082	2 850	2 755	95	789	526
Tibet	259					76
Shaanxi	5 084	139	123	16	18	145
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia	230					
Xinjiang	11 936	196	31	165		1 021

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	9 046	659 570	4 888 711	232 400
Beijing	215	68	28 120	69
Tianjin	17	239	201 380	67
Hebei	203	5 606	75 386	4 506
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	31	345	2 274	242
Liaoning	845	68 440	672 236	18 826
Jilin	22	115	1 385	2
Heilongjiang	18	215	2 605	15
Shanghai	60	951	15 837	246
Jiangsu	1 118	35 190	172 351	26 347
Zhejiang	1 487	42 952	925 664	27 795
Anhui	398	12 186	59 294	752
Fujian	796	15 623	417 666	20 645
Jiangxi	174	2 057	16 781	2 779
Shandong	2 178	329 130	1 713 850	84 480
Henan	56	1 031	10 274	542
Hubei	320	81 457	108 354	12 001
Hunan	245	15 934	43 017	1 937
Guangdong	540	27 292	283 196	14 970
Guangxi	50	2 496	90 722	3 028
Hainan	157	4 548	34 520	12 993
Chongqing	28	12 059	5 112	60
Sichuan	8	160	1 750	13
Guizhou	8	20	220	15
Yunnan	22	613	3 045	67
Tibet				
Shaanxi	7	29	33	3
Gansu				
Qinghai	2			
Ningxia	5	500	800	
Xinjiang	36	314	2 839	

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	19 540 173	3 629 827	12 299 779	5 888 239	6 411 540
Beijing	4 275	1 975	4 275	2 295	1 980
Tianjin	1 346	626	1 346	1 346	
Hebei	129 325	13 038	68 799	37 571	31 228
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia	8 502	8 502	6 081	5 621	460
Liaoning	2 234 221	40 236	1 556 458	434 248	1 122 210
Jilin	12 445	1 542	1 935	985	950
Heilongjiang	1 275	1 275	1 100	1 100	
Shanghai	24 686	15 698	23 665	9 619	14 046
Jiangsu	1 553 378	846 997	609 006	378 285	230 721
Zhejiang	2 188 453	138 105	1 644 084	1 136 812	507 272
Anhui	171 728	160 304	121 579	55 972	65 607
Fujian	2 901 173	159 894	1 478 700	782 013	696 687
Jiangxi	340 339	340 339	111 015	67 678	43 337
Shandong	6 188 192	131 064	4 179 620	1 950 680	2 228 940
Henan	22 421	22 421	21 210	5 646	15 564
Hubei	891 837	891 837	368 738	123 281	245 457
Hunan	157 949	157 949	88 905	68 112	20 793
Guangdong	1 433 441	364 425	914 927	363 022	551 905
Guangxi	722 482	163 804	630 890	151 979	478 911
Hainan	520 442	137 953	444 755	307 032	137 723
Chongqing	410	410			
Sichuan	3 898	3 898	2 133	146	1 987
Guizhou	1 188	1 188			
Yunnan	22 972	22 972	18 159	2 397	15 762
Tibet					
Shaanxi	840	420	840	840	
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia	240	240			
Xinjiang	2 715	2 715	1 559	1 559	

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	2 906 375	1 326 843	1 579 532	989 878	374 911	995 462
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	8 054	150	7 904		6 529	42 328
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	116		116	1 845	460	
Liaoning	159 634	49 557	110 077	252 872	22 194	87 488
Jilin	10 510	3 486	7 024			
Heilongjiang	170		170		5	
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	78 543	28 306	50 237	22 489	19 610	2 613
Zhejiang	236 024	108 880	127 144	20 069	50 790	208 874
Anhui	36 760	21 334	15 426		5 850	6 463
Fujian	658 885	340 191	318 694	369 621	63 666	122 788
Jiangxi	185 855	67 555	118 300	1 695	11 179	18 894
Shandong	698 683	319 250	379 433	308 314	99 757	397 642
Henan	873	394	479	245	93	
Hubei	484 767	236 927	247 840		36 216	
Hunan	61 116	16 070	45 046		2 433	33
Guangdong	219 318	117 037	102 281	3 171	54 574	85 771
Guangxi	34 285	14 596	19 689		451	5 931
Hainan	29 204	1 115	28 089	9 085		13 500
Chongqing	400	180	220			
Sichuan	1 765	1 420	345			
Guizhou	1 188	395	793			
Yunnan	35		35	472	498	2 537
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia					240	
Xinjiang	190		190		366	600

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	77 010	1 896 758	171 754	21 687 297	5 555 188
Beijing				4 977	2 657
Tianjin				1 370	740
Hebei	515	3 100		382 795	15 963
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia				8 860	8 860
Liaoning	1 110	154 465		3 081 784	44 102
Jilin				40 106	2 546
Heilongjiang				1 535	1 535
Shanghai		1 021		26 093	14 470
Jiangsu		821 117	42	1 721 581	916 493
Zhejiang	6 173	22 439	946	2 457 316	162 774
Anhui	1 000	76	18 000	198 293	184 521
Fujian	38 450	169 063		3 506 773	198 376
Jiangxi	545	11 156	409	639 550	639 550
Shandong	24 144	480 032		4 085 122	98 405
Henan				51 197	51 197
Hubei		2 116	4 000	1 695 587	1 695 587
Hunan	1 204	4 258	142 941	146 111	146 111
Guangdong	239	155 441	5 416	1 953 911	630 898
Guangxi	2 361	48 564		790 181	229 412
Hainan		23 898		828 874	445 710
Chongqing		10		649	649
Sichuan				5 179	5 179
Guizhou				2 794	2 794
Yunnan	1 269	2		52 721	52 721
Tibet					
Shaanxi					
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia				520	520
Xinjiang				3 418	3 418

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	694 905	9 895 517	22 199 018	283 321	8 133 187	16 396 732	376 759
Beijing	31	4 462	7 189	10	4 386	5 627	374
Tianjin	4 328	34 938	97 362	546	32 050	63 365	587
Hebei	13 716	265 238	564 652	9 710	253 139	498 499	3 883
Shanxi	229	592	3 021				77
Inner Mongolia	1 430	2 395	18 774				418
Liaoning	40 878	779 955	1 555 998	38 587	773 677	1 533 757	2 465
Jilin	4 405	6 277	80 219				2 706
Heilongjiang	12 066	16 222	111 462				4 023
Shanghai	1 417	122 917	189 090	520	115 763	168 520	181
Jiangsu	130 625	1 000 644	3 209 029	10 254	292 911	734 210	126 338
Zhejiang	46 667	2 795 665	4 584 231	31 356	2 743 294	4 420 386	31 759
Anhui	31 854	316 581	444 247				27 204
Fujian	62 199	1 071 352	2 539 317	58 701	1 066 902	2 516 160	2 672
Jiangxi	32 219	173 476	446 227				23 332
Shandong	71 874	1 099 828	2 388 240	42 588	982 598	1 987 245	44 267
Henan	4 510	16 669	69 915				6 446
Hubei	50 685	115 236	421 328				55 488
Hunan	42 650	78 826	320 264				17 255
Guangdong	65 897	930 544	2 445 109	53 879	888 671	2 320 947	4 633
Guangxi	26 606	390 796	881 734	10 165	371 545	653 911	643
Hainan	26 805	437 836	1 244 529	26 643	437 212	1 220 085	134
Chongqing	5 693	15 971	61 785				899
Sichuan	8 134	10 542	76 964				6 508
Guizhou	5 598	19 966	86 395				3 357
Yunnan	1 474	3 965	24 126				9 371
Tibet	7	12	61				58
Shaanxi	1 214	9 114	28 784				798
Gansu	33	75	624				60
Qinghai	222	870	5 506				
Ningxia	21	113	1 716				138
Xinjiang	1 056	3 401	17 100				685

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	Accommodation and catering	Social services
National total	6 993 865	275 228	3 262 552	226 181	511 491	1 483 282	539 000	384 599
Beijing	17 937	270	10 221	801	1 058	2 755	1 023	1 559
Tianjin	39 203		39 203					
Hebei	201 668	5 761	119 818	9 645	8 085	29 714	12 703	9 808
Shanxi	135 980	7 694	46 040	5 365	8 718	36 119	15 478	10 684
Inner Mongolia	176 201	4 740	29 602	3 085	8 500	71 635	37 182	15 792
Liaoning	189 627		44 733	3 753	35 782	62 950	17 480	16 499
Jilin	82 138	4 556	29 566	3 102	9 294	22 934	5 855	4 244
Heilongjiang	68 290	6 154	26 809	2 666	5 389	14 121	7 587	4 666
Shanghai	26 679		26 679					
Jiangsu	762 257	7 453	415 153	12 643	36 985	153 932	54 448	44 650
Zhejiang	906 239	2 515	615 547	5 584	47 544	143 073	30 432	32 401
Anhui	284 009	6 278	231 912	20 128	6 693	9 544	2 863	4 996
Fujian	255 284	11 631	113 111	9 036	14 360	53 903	21 151	15 564
Jiangxi	183 268	11 827	72 310	10 841	13 247	30 093	18 208	16 108
Shandong	785 131	55 155	328 234	22 261	32 002	201 523	60 567	41 036
Henan	283 556	30 915	150 417	13 102	11 264	32 857	12 685	11 056
Hubei	320 510	9 281	107 514	11 109	33 159	74 793	40 867	29 807
Hunan	876 291	46 509	333 053	44 158	133 038	173 171	70 827	31 618
Guangdong	407 782	7 213	191 344	10 676	16 315	102 012	34 879	25 411
Guangxi	388 614	23 278	83 162	8 748	54 285	132 728	39 859	24 881
Hainan	16 279	2 238	3 735	784	563	3 136	3 456	1 750
Chongqing	80 123	4 412	29 250	5 814	5 110	20 513	2 770	8 505
Sichuan	254 488	13 192	77 286	7 497	19 551	66 723	31 609	26 358
Guizhou								
Yunnan	39 093	1 726	18 645	1 483	874	6 714	4 888	3 705
Tibet								
Shaanxi	131 293	8 772	81 559	9 392	1 459	21 632	5 278	1 852
Gansu	42 797	1 586	18 862	3 536	2 204	11 396	3 893	364
Qinghai	6 587	74	3 235	227	233	572	1 459	138
Ningxia	18 394	139	9 105	296	4 544	2 965	502	303
Xinjiang	14 147	1 859	6 447	449	1 235	1 774	1 051	844

The total data includes other enterprises(similarly hereinafter) .

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	102 947 776	2 573 694	71 342 809	8 647 613	3 191 381	8 132 874	4 117 911	2 470 747
Beijing	726 159	8 200	438 351	73 771	23 899	50 420	30 302	85 808
Tianjin	1 473 205		1 473 205					
Hebei	7 359 693	82 706	5 453 653	624 201	132 401	556 519	245 979	154 708
Shanxi								
Inner Mongolia	1 645 339	76 871	788 627	163 863	60 587	238 760	170 542	110 117
Liaoning	4 025 247		2 211 880	266 766	332 819	602 196	288 760	187 782
Jilin	1 165 541	68 492	719 646	124 773	44 994	91 940	52 518	29 560
Heilongjiang	927 665	5 849	572 088	112 406	33 375	93 698	57 691	40 593
Shanghai	2 061 624		2 061 624					
Jiangsu	17 190 030	183 024	12 491 863	1 548 154	593 714	1 170 209	452 375	362 390
Zhejiang	12 432 839	36 303	10 660 012	697 139	150 987	429 235	141 291	179 254
Anhui	3 960 011	56 985	3 158 463	536 849	26 489	20 986	19 003	17 658
Fujian	6 619 478	223 220	4 853 307	382 013	143 629	445 961	277 894	160 516
Jiangxi	3 476 866	139 324	1 973 877	249 300	182 428	398 938	252 930	140 416
Shandong	15 912 170	735 361	9 789 294	1 356 409	523 036	2 067 129	749 009	443 424
Henan	7 054 322	331 055	4 757 771	664 533	138 771	401 667	236 904	85 361
Hubei	5 600 717	177 554	3 008 564	562 040	201 417	769 474	390 468	269 848
Hunan	7 027 962	345 002	4 624 834	786 893	317 957	454 032	244 918	85 965
Guangdong	11 415 789	119 839	9 112 630	323 222	165 631	665 074	477 146	324 257
Guangxi	2 963 786	141 818	1 628 982	173 970	138 608	448 829	218 219	103 839
Hainan	237 838	33 984	83 401	22 548	7 767	30 098	35 413	17 999
Chongqing	2 501 404	63 685	1 355 094	609 215	80 247	192 140	87 636	46 261
Sichuan	5 845 958	172 428	3 633 791	696 964	204 065	413 278	416 498	170 451
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 774 043	69 931	1 098 270	290 147	39 193	107 804	71 174	70 276
Tibet								
Shaanxi	2 968 043	87 265	1 840 571	202 492	286 998	349 277	166 978	25 983
Gansu	1 296 249	48 652	710 021	215 210	94 220	157 351	58 632	11 025
Qinghai	103 234	1 376	70 200	8 144	1 942	5 795	10 890	1 849
Ningxia	233 394	6 479	171 243	15 398	11 021	15 688	3 271	2 089
Xinjiang	369 170	41 723	216 492	49 623	9 296	13 702	12 384	11 370

Total Output Value of Township Enterprises by Regions

(100 million 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	522 375. 68	7 313. 26	414 243. 91	27 685. 91	10 969. 89	33 954. 42	9 402. 76	8 880. 39
Beijing	4 243. 33	16. 28	2 410. 94	524. 09	134. 73	665. 04	55. 00	227. 06
Tianjin	10 268. 57		10 268. 57					
Hebei	43 958. 87	403. 04	35 553. 35	1 917. 83	888. 14	2 962. 46	842. 15	716. 58
Shanxi	13 344. 80	217. 80	10 710. 04	880. 84	518. 98	1 017. 14		
Inner Mongolia	4 289. 02	414. 85	2 507. 29	302. 48	140. 19	391. 78	197. 94	220. 93
Liaoning	40 981. 62		30 578. 17	2 106. 45	1 956. 41	3 303. 09	1 293. 34	698. 28
Jilin	4 391. 86	174. 24	3 296. 31	218. 35	118. 32	239. 09	134. 28	98. 96
Heilongjiang	3 496. 48	102. 28	2 346. 99	345. 24	152. 50	338. 29	119. 15	82. 46
Shanghai	14 959. 57		14 959. 57					
Jiangsu	121 349. 62	539. 52	98 887. 10	6 190. 43	1 532. 56	9 638. 69	1 204. 47	1 377. 59
Zhejiang	73 473. 52	667. 64	61 120. 22	3 643. 02	1 565. 48	3 216. 38	896. 90	1 519. 87
Anhui	8 593. 73	121. 13	7 398. 48	98. 46	70. 58	72. 85	35. 60	35. 55
Fujian	24 576. 55	532. 99	20 176. 30	1 048. 86	304. 99	1 400. 42	516. 88	215. 58
Jiangxi	9 532. 71	211. 91	7 524. 32	504. 56	287. 97	441. 81	241. 97	120. 69
Shandong	114 043. 31	2 426. 91	85 501. 23	6 840. 24	2 895. 74	8 936. 15	2 706. 42	2 069. 94
Henan	20 215. 16	529. 29	16 270. 47	883. 58	284. 08	1 047. 60	412. 75	315. 23
Hubei	22 461. 69	625. 80	16 945. 80	1 315. 48	616. 30	1 540. 20	706. 90	456. 43
Hunan	18 424. 26	527. 60	11 432. 87	1 905. 80	833. 87	1 350. 23	536. 24	1 570. 28
Guangdong	35 833. 96	310. 99	30 596. 56	757. 80	337. 45	2 022. 03	724. 81	579. 84
Guangxi	7 035. 98	95. 29	5 891. 82	208. 25	166. 37	378. 40	149. 62	67. 26
Hainan	283. 05	36. 24	146. 21	30. 19	6. 35	14. 18	26. 03	13. 04
Chongqing	8 658. 99	124. 21	5 556. 56	1 432. 75	228. 74	594. 75	264. 30	109. 30
Sichuan	23 287. 58	570. 93	18 277. 29	1 628. 44	401. 42	1 290. 17	517. 12	296. 69
Guizhou								
Yunnan	5 760. 17	148. 02	4 461. 44	486. 35	82. 88	313. 12	104. 41	78. 94
Tibet								
Shaanxi	8 646. 19	392. 24	6 558. 15	706. 40	55. 54	582. 08	215. 07	77. 81
Gansu	2 076. 12	57. 25	1 295. 46	320. 11	90. 01	231. 03	36. 99	13. 65
Qinghai	163. 63	0. 77	141. 36	8. 91	3. 51	3. 24	4. 98	0. 39
Ningxia	924. 48	16. 77	712. 17	34. 11	10. 60	122. 29	4. 25	3. 09
Xinjiang	1 160. 88	95. 28	822. 68	129. 23	14. 62	25. 11	9. 14	9. 12

Business Income of Township Enterprises by Regions

(100 million 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	517 834.57	7 249.68	403 910.97	26 409.56	10 874.53	40 908.93	10 356.69	9 321.02
Beijing	4 660.25	18.82	2 536.42	579.82	139.73	862.25	56.36	254.21
Tianjin	10 360.44		10 360.44					
Hebei	41 595.72	387.63	33 668.73	1 880.77	863.67	2 788.09	838.17	630.87
Shanxi	15 033.40	203.60	10 198.20	892.67	606.82	1 792.72	634.51	492.15
Inner Mongolia	4 152.89	388.73	2 402.87	263.88	132.21	437.71	192.99	220.93
Liaoning	39 168.02		29 202.62	1 750.76	1 855.22	3 317.52	1 215.00	816.55
Jilin	4 100.16	163.39	3 084.50	211.19	110.52	227.90	126.26	89.26
Heilongjiang	3 519.63	106.66	2 207.20	323.75	144.04	494.10	141.75	86.98
Shanghai	15 052.23		15 052.23					
Jiangsu	120 675.48	517.38	97 801.53	5 113.18	1 480.21	11 320.22	1 194.83	1 375.71
Zhejiang	73 212.36	659.27	57 935.22	3 526.18	1 844.11	5 512.86	908.54	1 739.31
Anhui	7 832.15	96.56	6 589.32	987.37	35.74	58.18	21.41	31.69
Fujian	23 519.68	501.63	19 126.72	1 027.43	282.70	1 563.12	489.24	169.84
Jiangxi	9 056.59	182.65	7 300.45	459.22	256.83	402.74	206.14	111.77
Shandong	114 223.45	2 342.78	85 510.92	6 545.03	2 781.41	9 595.32	2 782.69	2 101.79
Henan	20 171.86	525.00	16 245.72	883.58	284.08	1 047.60	412.75	315.23
Hubei	21 505.69	584.93	16 129.71	1 175.44	668.69	1 631.42	681.26	403.68
Hunan	18 323.57	524.07	11 428.14	1 816.38	833.52	1 349.19	535.15	1 569.90
Guangdong	35 206.38	278.60	29 387.76	755.01	326.82	2 679.53	691.23	607.66
Guangxi	6 880.31	126.92	5 558.48	208.04	170.61	445.77	184.27	106.24
Hainan	292.14	32.52	135.21	26.13	6.35	38.57	29.52	13.04
Chongqing	8 624.12	122.79	5 304.54	1 296.11	212.44	984.42	240.33	110.69
Sichuan	22 548.51	542.82	17 502.73	1 490.90	389.98	1 520.29	550.83	267.97
Guizhou								
Yunnan	5 791.89	135.53	4 230.80	470.15	82.79	589.89	125.57	82.99
Tibet								
Shaanxi	8 295.05	311.47	6 084.32	417.13	55.93	1 071.97	216.57	78.35
Gansu	1 828.94	40.26	1 136.55	299.87	70.00	204.63	65.63	9.63
Qinghai	146.75	0.72	128.19	7.96	2.24	3.13	3.70	0.34
Ningxia	800.93	16.14	612.11	29.75	10.09	106.28	3.05	2.99
Xinjiang	1 153.99	103.39	738.54	122.30	13.90	38.76	9.45	21.55

Total Profit of Township Enterprises by Regions

(100 million 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	31 737.02	634.74	23 993.19	1 777.27	856.90	2 316.80	825.16	603.00
Beijing	246.05	0.70	146.53	24.31	9.40	22.58	3.74	22.62
Tianjin	887.56		887.56					
Hebei	3 038.03	34.66	2 372.25	152.18	99.55	211.00	76.37	47.24
Shanxi	1 201.69	17.49	819.16	84.53	45.44	127.02	52.60	35.87
Inner Mongolia	399.97	47.62	214.22	22.46	14.16	45.18	20.10	23.40
Liaoning	2 344.56		1 662.32	135.44	112.30	218.06	90.42	52.53
Jilin	399.42	39.53	253.68	25.97	16.88	27.86	17.29	7.71
Heilongjiang	220.92	8.77	138.34	15.06	8.26	33.52	8.03	5.55
Shanghai	761.96		761.96					
Jiangsu	7 578.26	112.18	5 943.69	368.16	116.81	625.00	124.77	98.28
Zhejiang	3 808.40	35.83	3 035.97	125.52	103.14	254.37	66.63	113.97
Anhui	786.93	13.48	625.87	112.37	5.07	6.01	4.03	3.56
Fujian	1 423.47	35.49	1 100.02	71.84	27.52	102.00	41.47	24.02
Jiangxi	632.29	15.91	503.71	32.17	17.54	25.46	15.29	10.64
Shandong	9 210.85	227.25	6 591.41	676.19	370.86	725.01	250.39	171.04
Henan	2 295.60	63.43	1 803.03	87.80	28.34	113.68	49.62	38.30
Hubei	975.66	24.25	695.64	53.00	36.25	72.35	42.59	38.92
Hunan	618.08	22.21	413.53	61.13	29.92	52.29	19.02	7.59
Guangdong	2 310.59	21.08	1 831.81	62.43	41.58	143.12	111.11	55.00
Guangxi	672.68	52.18	439.33	26.27	23.41	67.41	39.69	11.77
Hainan	30.41	3.24	12.89	3.76	0.60	3.31	3.90	1.63
Chongqing	348.33	5.20	208.99	46.74	9.91	44.34	11.06	5.20
Sichuan	1 735.11	40.66	1 303.73	127.86	34.39	114.77	55.63	29.96
Guizhou								
Yunnan	424.79	11.10	294.75	35.17	8.06	41.37	13.18	9.19
Tibet								
Shaanxi	337.69	15.27	248.16	16.84	2.93	38.83	9.57	3.46
Gansu	96.54	5.00	55.41	16.36	3.03	12.24	3.20	0.54
Qinghai	7.62	0.12	5.92	0.61	0.17	0.39	0.31	0.06
Ningxia	41.21	1.49	31.17	2.16	1.11	2.65	0.36	0.22
Xinjiang	70.34	6.79	45.15	7.62	2.14	5.21	1.13	1.44

Total Tax Payment of Township Enterprises by Regions

(100 million 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	13 829. 41	152. 12	10 786. 94	802. 11	304. 25	885. 08	318. 08	248. 93
Beijing	188. 74	0. 24	113. 31	21. 95	7. 46	18. 01	3. 17	13. 77
Tianjin	388. 58		388. 58					
Hebei	1 332. 15	11. 36	973. 58	87. 92	28. 67	108. 39	43. 54	35. 84
Shanxi	843. 76	4. 69	596. 42	56. 83	28. 22	87. 96	31. 91	23. 26
Inner Mongolia	183. 28	11. 74	110. 33	9. 40	5. 94	18. 28	9. 77	11. 33
Liaoning	882. 44	0. 00	618. 85	70. 15	38. 48	74. 12	34. 30	20. 82
Jilin	99. 22	4. 19	71. 74	5. 97	3. 56	5. 54	4. 50	1. 70
Heilongjiang	93. 24	1. 58	60. 53	5. 66	4. 05	12. 57	4. 50	3. 77
Shanghai	369. 58		369. 58					
Jiangsu	3 949. 84	24. 80	3 166. 00	197. 19	80. 13	264. 09	53. 95	43. 06
Zhejiang	2 178. 99	19. 18	1 779. 03	107. 79	52. 44	92. 82	30. 32	63. 21
Anhui	155. 33	3. 52	121. 70	24. 56	1. 12	1. 24	0. 81	0. 59
Fujian	768. 21	9. 67	622. 45	41. 09	11. 62	47. 12	17. 87	6. 76
Jiangxi	415. 44	7. 94	304. 39	21. 25	14. 37	31. 83	16. 39	10. 29
Shandong	3 277. 30	75. 78	2 417. 67	206. 59	92. 56	250. 19	86. 73	50. 06
Henan	389. 18	3. 33	302. 65	22. 15	4. 45	25. 75	10. 05	11. 03
Hubei	513. 76	5. 23	402. 76	29. 27	11. 84	31. 79	18. 04	8. 28
Hunan	279. 26	7. 02	191. 82	34. 99	10. 69	16. 27	9. 31	3. 87
Guangdong	1 065. 46	5. 53	861. 29	33. 98	13. 91	64. 25	39. 44	21. 57
Guangxi	191. 42	3. 37	147. 24	8. 40	5. 54	11. 59	8. 05	4. 17
Hainan	12. 38	0. 66	4. 92	1. 96	0. 22	1. 21	1. 41	1. 53
Chongqing	243. 84	1. 45	162. 96	33. 23	5. 48	17. 58	6. 08	8. 31
Sichuan	1 356. 90	7. 52	1 181. 24	84. 93	11. 66	36. 91	18. 19	9. 16
Guizhou								
Yunnan	205. 26	1. 09	153. 68	18. 87	3. 66	14. 49	4. 89	3. 77
Tibet								
Shaanxi	127. 51	4. 83	94. 97	5. 60	0. 87	16. 62	2. 82	1. 02
Gansu	35. 45	0. 52	24. 63	4. 84	0. 87	3. 05	1. 22	0. 10
Qinghai	3. 59	0. 03	2. 98	0. 29	0. 05	0. 08	0. 13	0. 02
Ningxia	17. 59	0. 10	13. 55	0. 83	0. 26	0. 88	0. 18	0. 14
Xinjiang	34. 68	3. 15	22. 23	5. 90	0. 49	0. 80	0. 28	0. 51

Total Wage of Township Enterprises by Regions

(100 million 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	32 455.02	649.10	23 659.71	2 726.22	876.29	2 077.12	973.65	746.47
Beijing	282.03	1.91	185.14	23.91	9.68	18.09	10.34	26.79
Tianjin	665.98		665.98					
Hebei	1 465.98	12.67	1 126.56	121.10	28.88	91.10	39.60	23.52
Shanxi	944.30	16.15	602.45	67.92	36.58	115.66	49.62	36.50
Inner Mongolia	276.50	12.14	144.49	28.14	10.14	37.32	23.23	12.87
Liaoning	1 052.55	0.00	629.11	73.00	70.63	137.17	56.26	41.46
Jilin	269.59	71.75	139.61	17.11	6.27	14.27	7.57	5.39
Heilongjiang	178.46	7.42	105.00	20.12	6.98	19.66	8.97	6.88
Shanghai	1 067.88		1 067.88					
Jiangsu	5 945.27	84.24	4 329.26	595.33	171.77	405.01	114.86	120.24
Zhejiang	3 863.30	24.99	3 134.98	301.59	77.76	135.37	48.82	93.16
Anhui	496.32	6.32	412.37	53.21	2.63	2.01	1.51	1.63
Fujian	1 700.93	45.86	1 237.34	124.63	40.31	96.82	66.33	38.90
Jiangxi	648.22	17.02	457.89	36.30	28.53	47.59	29.01	14.80
Shandong	3 836.55	111.17	2 635.20	316.96	116.99	290.05	161.43	102.15
Henan	1 034.34	38.41	707.51	102.79	16.25	58.11	33.31	27.82
Hubei	929.36	20.37	564.43	86.02	33.27	95.20	55.00	37.65
Hunan	950.60	47.61	623.23	110.01	42.10	60.20	32.31	11.85
Guangdong	2 983.78	21.71	2 420.78	104.02	42.89	182.96	96.79	68.73
Guangxi	525.63	12.49	340.42	29.31	23.89	61.12	28.33	15.12
Hainan	35.50	4.60	13.31	3.40	1.05	4.64	4.89	2.50
Chongqing	791.80	17.08	439.06	200.09	25.56	51.17	21.85	13.34
Sichuan	1 468.12	33.14	1 014.14	175.01	40.54	85.59	57.10	33.66
Guizhou								
Yunnan	382.51	8.50	256.14	53.34	8.88	25.87	12.02	11.35
Tibet								
Shaanxi	426.91	10.60	288.29	24.74	40.39	42.77	16.33	2.81
Gansu	94.95	2.75	44.21	30.52	3.97	8.01	4.07	0.97
Qinghai	13.39	0.18	9.51	1.51	0.44	0.46	0.80	0.16
Ningxia	44.42	1.46	34.83	2.52	0.83	2.52	0.46	0.19
Xinjiang	79.85	6.71	37.54	22.42	1.84	3.16	2.36	2.00

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	91 064	19 490 851	1 327 095 672	36 100 564
Beijing	486	105 090	6 148 810	282 749
Tianjin	819	253 423	19 232 686	899 792
Hebei	2 868	761 684	40 570 678	1 477 008
Shanxi	531	124 357	7 485 568	292 711
Inner Mongolia	965	190 690	8 196 659	335 692
Liaoning	5 598	866 035	123 511 363	1 566 214
Jilin	1 709	340 676	19 014 841	334 040
Heilongjiang	1 107	789 054	8 457 603	248 776
Shanghai	2 368	450 282	27 181 771	930 471
Jiangsu	13 795	2 319 536	141 190 065	7 052 151
Zhejiang	11 696	2 019 530	227 113 567	3 795 585
Anhui	1 848	279 934	8 293 758	
Fujian	6 393	1 944 348	95 011 954	2 970 525
Jiangxi	1 238	305 676	12 670 372	527 047
Shandong	12 702	2 802 397	268 609 851	8 049 502
Henan	3 263	512 497	26 219 914	349 024
Hubei	2 484	502 279	38 087 416	1 047 913
Hunan	3 982	866 959	48 535 691	813 860
Guangdong	7 936	2 250 944	92 570 951	2 368 643
Guangxi	1 215	239 387	17 217 428	351 973
Hainan	55	13 757	394 182	15 725
Chongqing	852	145 143	5 802 778	225 157
Sichuan	3 640	876 380	54 092 112	1 645 056
Guizhou				
Yunnan	773	125 065	7 364 593	220 172
Tibet				
Shaanxi	1 141	171 087	13 106 330	53 295
Gansu	627	109 610	2 813 496	74 596
Qinghai	20	2 966	91 273	1 035
Ningxia	380	61 424	3 559 820	76 160
Xinjiang	573	60 641	4 550 141	95 692

LAND RECLAMATION SYSTEM

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Basic situation				
1. Independent accounting enterprises	5 404	5 226	178	3.41
(1) Farm	1 779	1 786	-7	-0.39
(2) Industrial enterprise	1 298	1 249	49	3.92
(3) Construction enterprise	509	534	-25	-4.68
(4) Transport enterprise	227	212	15	7.08
(5) Commercial enterprise	1 591	1 445	146	10.10
2. Total population (10 000 persons)	1 412.74	1 361.21	51.53	3.79
3. Number of workers (10 000 persons)	323.96	317.54	6.42	2.02
Number of on-the-job workers	298.02	287.86	10.16	3.53
4. Area of cultivated land (1 000 hectares)	6 210.51	6 123.72	86.79	1.42
5. Afforestation in the year (1 000 hectares)	57.23	60.18	-2.95	-4.90
6. Area for rubber trees (1 000 hectares)	447.82	443.03	4.79	1.08
7. GDP (100 million yuan)	5 937.55	5 074.31	863.24	12.80
(1) Added value of primary industry	1 750.10	1 569.29	180.81	7.50
(2) Added value of secondary industry	2 613.22	2 164.30	448.92	16.90
(3) Added value of tertiary industry	1 574.23	1 340.72	233.51	17.50
8. Total output value of agriculture and industry (100 million yuan)	11 473.59	9 585.86	1 887.73	17.10
(1) Output value of agriculture	3 356.34	3 100.42	255.92	8.25
(2) Output value of industry	8 117.25	6 485.44	1 631.81	18.30
9. Per capita GDP (yuan)	42 996.00	37 811.00	5 185.00	13.10
10. Total payroll (100 million yuan)	893.98	717.12	176.86	24.66
11. Average wage per capita(yuan)	27 660	22 584	5 076	13.20
Average wage per capita of on-the-job workers	28 131	24 467	3 664	13.70
12. Per capita net income (yuan)	12 318	10 919	1 399	9.70

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
13. Total fixed assets investment (100 million yuan)	3 996.28	3 321.91	674.37	20.30
Sown area and output of major farm crops				
1. Total sown area of farm crops (1 000 hectares)	6 664.83	6 510.45	154.38	2.40
2. Sown area of grain crops(1 000 hectares)	4 839.83	4 725.86	113.97	2.40
Total output (10 000 tons)	3 419.88	3 371.36	48.52	1.40
3. Sown area of cotton (1 000 hectares)	769.96	732.49	37.47	5.10
Total output (10 000 tons)	176.18	172.27	3.91	2.30
4. Sown area of oil-bearing crops (1 000 hectares)	356.54	379.16	-22.62	-6.00
Total output (10 000 tons)	80.42	78.26	2.16	2.80
5. Sown area of sugar crops (1 000 hectares)	111.25	112.04	-0.79	-0.70
Total output (10 000 tons)	846.16	850.65	-4.49	-0.50
6. Total output of dry rubber (10 000 tons)	33.14	33.17	-0.03	-0.10
7. Total output of sisal hemp (fibre) (10 000 tons)	3.05	3.04	0.01	0.30
8. Total output of fruits (10 000 tons)	478.03	409.39	68.64	16.80
9. Total output of tea (10 000 tons)	4.41	4.40	0.01	0.20
Number of livestock and output of animal products and aquatic products				
1. Number of pigs in the year (10 000 head)	1 313.48	1 328.42	-14.94	-1.10
2. Number of large animals in the year (10 000 head)	295.57	344.64	-49.07	-14.20
Dairy cow of fine breeds and improved breeds	146.71	151.50	-4.79	-3.20
3. Number of sheep and goats in the year (10 000 head)	1 302.47	1 320.40	-17.93	-1.40
4. Total output of meat (10 000 tons)	286.35	296.55	-10.20	-3.40
5. Total output of milk (10 000 tons)	402.07	435.04	-32.97	-7.60

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
6. Total output of wool (10 000 tons)	3.23	2.78	0.45	16.20
7. Total output of poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	47.75	47.65	0.10	0.20
8. Total output of pilose antler (ton)	77.32	79.13	-1.81	-2.30
9. Total output of honey (ton)	11 459.00	10 892.00	567.00	5.20
10. Total output of aquatic products (10 000 tons)	150.96	137.77	13.19	9.60
Major agricultural machinery, electricity and chemical fertilizer used				
1. Total power of agricultural machinery (10 000 kW)	2 621.01	2 457.21	163.80	6.67
2. Large and medium-sized farm tractors (10 000 sets)	17.68	17.42	0.26	1.49
(10 000 kW)	767.80	733.96	33.84	4.61
3. Small and walking tractors for farm use (10 000 sets)	33.30	32.81	0.49	1.49
(10 000 kW)	373.27	387.72	-14.45	-3.73
4. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 sets)	28.84	27.74	1.10	3.97
(10 000 kW)	409.71	389.47	20.24	5.20
5. Combine harvesters (10 000 sets)	4.84	4.61	0.23	4.99
(10 000 kW)	359.59	327.36	32.23	9.85
6. Electricity consumed on farms (100 million kWh)	184.27	130.71	53.56	40.98
7. Chemical fertilizer for farm use (10 000 tons)	260.97	248.33	12.64	5.09
Output of major industrial products				
1. Raw coal (10 000 tons)	3 430.41	3 300.09	130.32	3.95
2. Compound feed (10 000 tons)	775.32	660.15	115.17	17.45
3. Edible vegetable oil (10 000 tons)	343.38	275.72	67.66	24.54
4. Machine-made suger (10 000 tons)	250.62	232.40	18.22	7.84
5. Dairy products (10 000 tons)	348.56	326.17	22.39	6.86
6. Sterilized liquid milk (10 000 tons)	301.16	297.12	4.04	1.36
7. Soft drinks(10 000 tons)	169.33	161.20	8.13	5.04
Wine(10 000 tons)	7.47	7.44	0.03	0.40
8. Yarn (10 000 tons)	67.81	63.16	4.65	7.36

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
9. Cloth (100 million meters)	6.30	5.82	0.48	8.25
10. Machine-made paper and paperboard (10 000 tons)	45.82	46.71	-0.89	-1.91
11. Cement (10 000 tons)	3 139.54	2 848.96	290.58	10.20
12. Bricks (100 million)	172.58	172.23	0.35	0.20
13. Generated electricity (100 million kWh)	490.57	357.70	132.87	37.15
Commodity grain (10 000 tons)	3 041.55	3 025.20	16.35	0.54
Commodity rate of grain (%)	88.94	89.73		-0.79
Total value of export commodities (100 million yuan)	838.00	756.04	81.96	10.84
Total value of trade and catering (100 million yuan)	5 464.42	3 912.04	1 552.38	39.68
Business income of service industry (100 million yuan)	256.28	259.04	-2.76	-1.07

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total power (10 000 kW)	103 906.75	102 558.96	1 347.79	1.31
1. Diesel engines	83 428.78	82 365.04	1 063.74	1.29
2. Gasoline engines	3 243.88	3 124.10	119.78	3.83
3. Electric motors	17 151.86	16 985.29	166.57	0.98
4. Other machinery	82.24	84.54	-2.30	-2.72
Tractor and supporting machinery				
1. Tractors (10 000 units)	2 279.28	2 282.47	-3.19	-0.14
(10 000 kW)	33 023.23	31 903.75	1 119.48	3.51
(1) Large and medium-sized tractors (10 000 units)	527.02	485.24	41.78	8.61
(10 000 kW)	15 957.58	14 436.39	1 521.19	10.54
(2) Small tractors (10 000 units)	1 752.28	1 797.23	-44.95	-2.50
(10 000 kW)	17 065.67	17 467.36	-401.69	-2.30
2. Tracor supporting machinery (10 000 units)	3 875.82	3 845.09	30.73	0.80
(1) Large and medium tractor supporting machinery	826.62	763.52	63.10	8.26
(2) Small tractor supporting machinery	3 049.21	3 080.62	-31.41	-1.02
Land tilling, leveling and planting machines				
1. Tilling and leveling machines (10 000 units)	765.41	667.60	97.81	14.65
2. Tractor-trailed plough (10 000 units)	1 312.49	1 315.83	-3.34	-0.25
3. Tractor-trailed rake (10 000 units)	728.56	745.13	-16.57	-2.22
4. Motorized tilling vessels (10 000 sets)	17.52	16.93	0.59	3.51
5. Sowing machine (10 000 units)	600.50	580.20	20.30	3.50
(1) Precision and semi-precision sowing machines	82.47	77.57	4.90	6.32
(2) Till-free sowing machine	366.82	353.98	12.84	3.63
6. Motorized rice transplanter (10 000 units)	60.45	51.30	9.15	17.84
7. Motorized rice shallow transplanter (10 000 units)	0.77	0.90	-0.13	-14.62
8. Specialized rice direct sowing machine (10 000 units)	2.96	2.86	0.10	3.50
9. Chemical fertilizer deep application machine (10 000 units)	78.52	77.64	0.88	1.13
10. Tractor-drawn plastic film spreader (10 000 units)	51.94	50.49	1.45	2.87

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

(Continued)

Item	2013	2012	Changes of 2013 over 2012	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Irrigation and drainage machinery				
1. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 units)	2 258.01	2 280.56	-22.55	-0.99
(10 000 kW)	14 330.60	14 724.03	-393.42	-2.67
2. Water pumps for farm use (10 000 units)	2 206.80	2 211.54	-4.74	-0.21
3. Water-saving irrgation machinery (10 000 sets)	199.78	182.56	17.22	9.43
Plant protection machinery				
Motor-driven sprayers and dusters (10 000 units)	559.19	544.31	14.89	2.74
Harvesting machinery				
1. Combine harvesters (10 000 units)	142.10	127.88	14.22	11.12
2. Motor-driven swathers (10 000 units)	49.60	48.23	1.37	2.84
3. Other harvesting machinery (10 000 units)	141.91	131.02	10.89	8.31
Threshing and drying machinery (10 000 units)				
1. Motor-driven thresher	1 007.58	1 042.32	-34.74	-3.33
2. Grain drier	4.28	3.60	0.68	18.84
Facility agricultural equipment				
1. Factory rice seedling cultivation equipment (10 000 sets)	1.28	0.96	0.32	33.28
2. Hothouse (10 000 m^2)	1 994 994.31	1 450 259.43	544 734.88	37.56
Farm and sideline products processing machinery				
1. Farm and sideline products processing power machinery (10 000 units)	1 467.54	1 461.71	5.83	0.40
(10 000 kW)	8 733.69	8 920.87	-187.18	-2.10
2. Farm and sideline products processing operational machinery (10 000 units)	1 345.81	1 316.74	29.07	2.21
Forestry machinery (10 000 units)	33.60	27.62	5.98	21.65
Animal husbandry machinery (10 000 units)	686.47	661.70	24.77	3.74
Fishery machinery (10 000 units)	375.39	348.78	26.61	7.63
Transport machinery				
Farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 385.55	1 396.23	-10.68	-0.76
Three-wheeled farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 099.76	1 111.19	-11.43	-1.03

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	103 906.75	527.02	15 957.58	1 752.28	17 065.67	826.62	3 049.21
Beijing	207.72	0.65	26.38	0.24	2.91	1.16	0.28
Tianjin	554.18	1.56	66.20	0.92	11.36	2.42	2.66
Hebei	10 762.72	23.43	991.83	142.42	1 546.14	43.53	191.05
Shanxi	3 183.30	10.72	386.09	34.74	324.68	22.10	48.31
Inner Mongolia	3 430.57	62.34	1 406.46	42.82	489.44	99.53	88.56
Liaoning	2 631.98	20.80	564.21	32.25	314.18	27.40	49.17
Jilin	2 730.04	44.04	1 065.49	67.08	643.98	77.86	188.19
Heilongjiang	4 849.28	87.33	2 345.24	64.53	702.09	117.95	118.51
Shanghai	113.17	0.67	28.61	0.36	3.27	1.80	0.35
Jiangsu	4 405.62	13.13	602.21	92.54	895.97	22.28	149.98
Zhejiang	2 462.20	1.17	48.15	13.93	125.93	1.74	15.18
Anhui	6 140.28	17.99	756.33	224.97	1 823.43	37.75	524.62
Fujian	1 336.76	0.31	13.05	10.45	109.13	0.33	12.99
Jiangxi	2 014.13	1.02	42.27	28.98	329.81	1.74	31.28
Shandong	12 739.83	50.07	1 802.24	199.70	1 673.08	101.94	324.81
Henan	11 149.96	35.78	1 387.54	351.32	3 801.52	84.99	675.21
Hubei	4 081.05	14.94	536.87	114.12	829.73	28.00	215.42
Hunan	5 433.99	10.66	326.86	22.75	243.04	4.16	10.80
Guangdong	2 564.89	2.39	95.51	32.92	286.04	3.48	35.79
Guangxi	3 382.98	3.42	148.72	45.68	423.44	5.06	53.89
Hainan	502.10	4.45	103.07	5.27	49.66	1.58	4.98
Chongqing	1 198.88	0.38	11.98	0.78	9.36	0.30	0.32
Sichuan	3 953.09	12.18	291.65	11.91	134.40	5.04	11.33
Guizhou	2 240.80	4.19	102.88	8.58	105.31	1.45	2.89
Yunnan	3 070.33	28.70	670.33	37.70	391.14	4.86	33.96
Tibet	517.30	6.64	141.91	13.83	165.94	5.03	9.10
Shaanxi	2 452.72	9.93	335.65	19.87	212.18	17.61	29.62
Gansu	2 418.46	13.04	320.90	57.56	593.67	28.17	111.65
Qinghai	410.58	1.11	27.40	24.39	233.37	0.78	20.84
Ningxia	801.98	4.26	116.18	17.98	194.86	7.71	24.44
Xinjiang	2 165.86	39.72	1 195.37	31.69	396.61	68.87	63.03

The data of Xinjiang includes that of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps(similarly 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	765.41	1 312.49	728.56	532.45	600.50	2 258.01
Beijing	1.80	0.19	0.10	0.38	0.52	3.97
Tianjin	1.90	0.59	0.08	2.28	1.87	10.13
Hebei	2.88	56.75	7.19	26.62	51.94	255.02
Shanxi	5.08	22.27	4.88	14.14	13.37	17.23
Inner Mongolia	1.86	59.02	16.30	6.95	58.61	39.13
Liaoning	7.70	11.30	2.97	9.20	20.53	105.47
Jilin	0.52	62.87	24.36	25.34	50.69	46.29
Heilongjiang	3.78	46.15	12.03	19.85	61.59	38.21
Shanghai		0.57	0.31	0.75	0.06	1.36
Jiangsu	2.02	21.62	2.92	89.40	29.53	62.01
Zhejiang	5.31	2.45	1.70	11.37	0.04	99.38
Anhui	11.91	207.34	156.13	46.41	44.12	161.00
Fujian	15.24	1.23	0.48	10.61	0.01	19.03
Jiangxi	24.30	4.19	4.39	26.34	0.07	61.42
Shandong	18.08	143.96	73.15	32.31	69.84	308.94
Henan	1.51	323.46	215.62	23.41	132.18	165.58
Hubei	39.48	83.83	55.27	59.45	4.55	98.09
Hunan	166.59	92.03	75.36	13.43	0.12	241.48
Guangdong	28.40	7.77	6.29	18.60		83.77
Guangxi	95.07	16.92	15.73	16.63		80.67
Hainan	9.21	2.42	1.72	1.65		22.40
Chongqing	58.13	0.04	0.03	0.48	0.05	96.21
Sichuan	110.26	7.67	2.68	14.58	1.93	89.55
Guizhou	55.40	2.44	1.91	3.68	0.03	46.32
Yunnan	60.54	14.21	7.91	20.40	0.15	37.43
Tibet	0.65	5.13	1.37	0.24	2.28	0.75
Shaanxi	12.65	14.93	0.37	14.77	12.48	39.08
Gansu	20.30	46.14	23.82	10.50	14.00	16.28
Qinghai	1.33	12.47	1.09	6.13	5.62	0.40
Ningxia	1.77	16.60	3.89	2.05	8.77	3.18
Xinjiang	1.74	25.93	8.51	4.50	15.55	8.23

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	2 206.80	199.78	559.19	142.10
Beijing	3.40	0.99	2.22	0.19
Tianjin	8.77	0.27	0.97	0.59
Hebei	172.02	5.26	51.05	11.52
Shanxi	15.28	1.38	4.12	2.70
Inner Mongolia	38.70	6.65	7.65	1.93
Liaoning	125.30	12.52	9.67	1.45
Jilin	47.13	3.85	1.22	3.55
Heilongjiang	47.95	3.69	10.64	9.17
Shanghai	1.36	0.75	2.23	0.28
Jiangsu	66.53	5.94	68.60	13.66
Zhejiang	90.17	2.91	21.30	1.84
Anhui	179.72	20.28	44.90	14.50
Fujian	19.12	1.31	11.45	0.72
Jiangxi	44.83	12.42	13.69	4.83
Shandong	297.27	50.50	50.09	23.40
Henan	223.63	20.81	28.58	20.02
Hubei	105.63	10.73	60.41	7.38
Hunan	228.97	1.50	37.61	9.31
Guangdong	77.41	13.66	23.91	2.28
Guangxi	87.36	7.87	12.06	2.42
Hainan	18.58	0.87	9.26	0.45
Chongqing	98.88	0.15	6.97	0.58
Sichuan	78.04	2.20	30.80	2.25
Guizhou	44.75	1.11	3.91	0.16
Yunnan	29.35	1.17	12.19	0.58
Tibet	0.50		0.61	0.54
Shaanxi	32.90	2.31	18.84	3.52
Gansu	11.67	1.30	3.77	0.58
Qinghai	0.18	0.12	0.53	0.14
Ningxia	4.12	0.75	0.43	0.78
Xinjiang	7.28	6.51	9.51	0.78

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	113.43	1 007.58	4.28	1 994 994.31
Beijing	0.09	0.41		24 309.04
Tianjin	0.35	2.16		34 499.22
Hebei	7.88	20.71	0.03	207 833.95
Shanxi	1.26	8.52	0.04	56 844.68
Inner Mongolia	0.62	10.77	0.04	72 070.62
Liaoning	0.58	14.72	0.07	451 105.31
Jilin	1.61	16.83	0.11	22 987.36
Heilongjiang	6.82	16.87	0.15	23 465.33
Shanghai	0.28	0.08	0.05	5 767.90
Jiangsu	12.69	16.44	0.56	216 656.87
Zhejiang	1.84	77.10	0.41	43 667.16
Anhui	13.30	35.68	0.44	18 547.00
Fujian	0.72	10.83	0.05	6 483.30
Jiangxi	4.83	30.28	0.05	3 212.37
Shandong	15.14	40.53	0.07	284 180.50
Henan	15.49	54.61	0.09	72 731.78
Hubei	7.23	26.43	0.14	68 510.51
Hunan	9.31	128.17	0.20	6 673.75
Guangdong	2.28	53.27	0.13	11 681.09
Guangxi	2.42	91.27	0.09	327.94
Hainan	0.45	4.49		2 181.98
Chongqing	0.58	63.11	0.27	41 123.40
Sichuan	2.25	135.25	0.04	89 164.33
Guizhou	0.16	35.98	0.44	424.03
Yunnan	0.57	35.30	0.17	24 593.20
Tibet	0.51	5.19		938.47
Shaanxi	2.48	36.02	0.19	63 167.42
Gansu	0.43	25.58	0.11	48 273.80
Qinghai	0.13	3.28		8 900.00
Ningxia	0.58	2.12	0.11	43 908.86
Xinjiang	0.55	5.58	0.23	40 763.14

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	1 467.54	8 733.69	1 345.81	33.60	125.63	686.47	2 163.52
Beijing	0.54	5.27	0.55	0.45	1.51	1.70	10.47
Tianjin	2.37	8.74	0.70	0.02	0.69	0.72	5.83
Hebei	98.22	905.01	48.40	0.35	3.62	14.01	87.06
Shanxi	23.51	197.35	18.16	0.56	3.46	8.79	41.49
Inner Mongolia	10.63	93.56	6.87	0.23	1.56	24.43	130.95
Liaoning	21.89	136.75	15.74	0.65	4.02	20.37	80.73
Jilin	15.63	147.59	13.12	0.07	1.12	15.99	90.24
Heilongjiang	12.91	141.43	5.98	0.15	2.01	12.65	30.45
Shanghai	0.34	3.10	0.34	0.09	0.16	0.19	2.05
Jiangsu	25.93	263.90	23.23	1.65	5.66	14.21	92.41
Zhejiang	19.92	135.18	52.54	3.09	7.41	5.45	26.42
Anhui	51.37	349.74	53.55	2.88	7.38	7.60	46.38
Fujian	68.33	214.18	69.84	3.14	10.89	5.61	33.14
Jiangxi	32.06	306.63	27.33	0.83	8.29	4.56	36.23
Shandong	101.02	913.42	50.26	1.18	7.26	22.12	127.18
Henan	83.19	598.77	55.72	0.31	2.92	22.98	82.56
Hubei	94.70	470.82	94.08	5.30	14.59	41.58	89.69
Hunan	138.40	725.68	133.42	0.97	7.92	26.08	101.63
Guangdong	29.10	239.14	24.14	1.66	11.41	13.40	78.64
Guangxi	87.95	465.74	96.33	0.68	1.56	35.89	73.34
Hainan	2.52	27.90	2.35	0.07	2.09	0.90	7.43
Chongqing	95.78	328.28	108.74	0.69	1.99	60.28	73.14
Sichuan	152.29	628.66	179.91	0.53	2.18	61.27	136.45
Guizhou	131.87	542.31	134.63	0.45	3.92	37.99	114.30
Yunnan	84.78	448.42	82.42	0.34	1.35	137.08	205.56
Tibet	1.37	5.61	1.38			1.38	2.66
Shaanxi	39.33	198.80	24.97	1.96	6.05	33.88	124.67
Gansu	33.00	137.05	14.59	0.01	0.02	29.09	139.29
Qinghai	1.21	9.24	1.46			1.51	12.00
Ningxia	2.42	25.43	2.06	2.22	3.09	15.48	61.57
Xinjiang	4.96	59.99	3.00	3.07	1.50	9.28	19.56

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	375.39	1 746.61	1 385.55
Beijing	1.29	3.86	3.72
Tianjin	6.39	13.88	12.28
Hebei	5.86	59.89	277.56
Shanxi	0.24	0.75	98.61
Inner Mongolia	0.19	0.82	40.39
Liaoning	7.70	20.04	49.79
Jilin	0.69	2.16	15.62
Heilongjiang	0.34	1.30	15.83
Shanghai	2.75	25.30	
Jiangsu	85.90	176.76	22.85
Zhejiang	24.86	449.67	9.25
Anhui	7.88	25.78	67.49
Fujian	19.05	229.90	4.03
Jiangxi	5.33	19.99	10.19
Shandong	13.31	232.44	284.62
Henan	4.00	16.98	218.71
Hubei	38.89	68.43	23.85
Hunan	13.96	37.81	22.44
Guangdong	95.24	272.73	12.15
Guangxi	7.51	11.65	4.99
Hainan	7.39	20.53	2.73
Chongqing	6.16	12.49	4.34
Sichuan	15.60	26.78	12.77
Guizhou	0.16	0.93	15.62
Yunnan	1.91	8.16	10.52
Tibet			3.08
Shaanxi	1.32	3.38	53.22
Gansu	0.10	0.80	64.21
Qinghai		0.05	2.71
Ningxia	0.66	1.26	16.91
Xinjiang	0.71	2.09	5.07

WATER CONSERVANCY

Irrigated Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total irrigated area	Effective irrigated area	Wooded land	Orchard	Pasture land	Actual effective irrigated area
National total	69 481.4	63 473.3	2 111.3	2 315.1	1 059.4	53 105.4
Beijing	234.4	153.0	38.5	37.7	1.0	134.6
Tianjin	326.6	308.9	11.5	6.3		273.4
Hebei	4 685.5	4 349.0	103.5	216.9	8.9	3 545.8
Shanxi	1 419.8	1 382.8	17.7	16.8	0.5	1 339.1
Inner Mongolia	3 527.1	2 957.8	82.3	9.5	477.5	2 437.4
Liaoning	1 531.7	1 407.8	11.1	71.6	5.8	1 174.5
Jilin	1 557.4	1 510.1	2.6	8.4	14.0	818.1
Heilongjiang	5 361.0	5 342.1	4.8	7.6	4.7	4 422.8
Shanghai	321.4	184.1	97.1	21.3		184.1
Jiangsu	4 077.8	3 785.3	121.6	115.2	6.2	2 240.0
Zhejiang	1 521.8	1 409.4	25.4	63.9	0.9	1 290.9
Anhui	4 387.0	4 305.5	28.9	46.0	0.8	3 454.0
Fujian	1 216.7	1 122.4	30.2	49.2	3.4	913.3
Jiangxi	2 055.6	1 995.6	16.7	43.2		1 735.9
Shandong	5 320.1	4 739.6	156.2	318.4	5.6	4 518.6
Henan	5 088.5	4 969.1	59.9	44.7	0.1	4 233.5
Hubei	3 074.1	2 791.4	69.0	71.5	5.7	2 175.4
Hunan	3 180.2	3 084.3	30.0	42.3	0.5	2 602.9
Guangdong	2 050.7	1 770.8	39.8	238.3		1 636.3
Guangxi	1 648.9	1 586.4	11.1	51.4		1 358.4
Hainan	310.7	250.4	37.2	19.2	0.6	158.6
Chongqing	679.3	675.2		4.1		477.2
Sichuan	2 842.2	2 616.5	88.2	124.1	7.3	2 093.3
Guizhou	933.8	931.4		0.2		804.3
Yunnan	1 749.9	1 660.3	17.4	55.5	4.4	1 476.3
Tibet	443.9	239.3	29.1	30.7	143.9	238.9
Shaanxi	1 330.8	1 209.9	9.1	96.9	1.7	1 012.9
Gansu	1 475.3	1 284.1	145.0	30.6	15.6	1 109.5
Qinghai	259.3	182.4	31.2	6.8	38.9	155.0
Ningxia	581.7	498.6	35.5	25.3	17.7	470.0
Xinjiang	6 288.2	4 769.9	760.5	441.4	294.1	4 620.3

Drainage Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Area by Regions				Drainage area of increase
	Total	3 ~ 5 years	5 ~ 10 years	more than 10 years	
National total	21 943.1	9 517.1	8 495.1	3 931.0	500.7
Beijing	149.8			149.8	
Tianjin	369.3	104.8	201.5	63.0	
Hebei	1 645.1	804.4	758.1	82.7	0.8
Shanxi	89.1	60.1	28.8	0.2	
Inner Mongolia	277.0	157.8	84.9	34.4	
Liaoning	911.2	180.1	412.8	318.4	2.2
Jilin	1 026.5	144.3	353.7	528.6	2.9
Heilongjiang	3 378.1	2 421.0	892.0	65.1	12.3
Shanghai	58.4	1.8	10.5	46.1	0.9
Jiangsu	2 853.3	657.2	1 094.8	1 101.3	72.9
Zhejiang	507.3	128.6	196.1	182.6	6.2
Anhui	2 287.7	933.4	1 261.8	92.5	15.4
Fujian	145.3	87.0	44.4	13.8	5.9
Jiangxi	385.4	185.4	180.9	19.2	2.5
Shandong	2 914.1	1 407.9	1 359.1	147.1	224.7
Henan	1 884.6	1 373.6	490.5	20.5	92.4
Hubei	1 260.8	205.8	494.9	560.2	4.4
Hunan	416.9	130.6	220.2	66.1	4.7
Guangdong	524.6	56.2	92.1	376.2	3.5
Guangxi	230.9	124.6	96.2	10.1	16.3
Hainan	11.6	8.6	1.8	1.2	0.9
Chongqing					
Sichuan	100.0	51.9	43.1	5.0	4.3
Guizhou	53.5	27.1	15.5	10.9	6.5
Yunnan	261.3	177.2	72.1	12.0	8.3
Tibet	22.0	0.3	21.7		0.0
Shaanxi	132.6	74.7	52.6	5.3	2.0
Gansu	12.5	6.3	2.0	4.1	
Qinghai					
Ningxia	12.8	1.2	0.5	11.1	10.7
Xinjiang	21.3	5.2	12.5	3.6	

Water-Saving Irrigation Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total area	Sprinkling and dripping irrigation	Micro-irrigation	Low-pressure tube irrigation
National total	27 108.6	2 990.6	3 856.5	7 424.2
Beijing	203.6	38.2	11.7	129.8
Tianjin	177.3	3.6	2.5	119.2
Hebei	2 901.9	136.3	65.1	2 345.2
Shanxi	818.4	74.5	25.6	507.3
Inner Mongolia	2 073.6	405.5	293.3	546.7
Liaoning	602.1	131.1	180.8	156.3
Jilin	473.0	257.7	86.5	97.8
Heilongjiang	1 472.9	1 135.1	167.2	10.4
Shanghai	139.9	2.5	0.6	68.4
Jiangsu	2 005.4	46.3	34.2	204.7
Zhejiang	1 039.9	26.0	22.1	50.9
Anhui	826.7	82.4	12.4	43.7
Fujian	621.6	95.0	36.1	137.7
Jiangxi	426.5	11.4	7.3	4.8
Shandong	2 574.7	159.0	84.3	1 466.6
Henan	1 295.8	113.3	21.3	705.9
Hubei	315.7	81.6	3.7	30.3
Hunan	328.1	2.6	0.8	5.8
Guangdong	239.8	8.5	6.4	20.8
Guangxi	800.5	20.1	18.4	17.4
Hainan	75.4	4.6	9.8	21.5
Chongqing	181.2	8.1	1.3	32.2
Sichuan	1 461.5	6.3	8.5	48.8
Guizhou	304.4	22.6	20.6	69.6
Yunnan	637.7	10.4	10.9	75.1
Tibet	63.9	6.0		38.2
Shaanxi	824.6	27.1	25.8	243.9
Gansu	786.6	16.0	81.7	98.4
Qinghai	106.4	2.2	3.1	8.1
Ningxia	185.3	19.2	57.3	23.0
Xinjiang	3 144.1	37.4	2 557.4	95.7

Reservoirs Completed by Regions

(10 000 m^3)

Region	Total	Capacity	Large reservoir	Capacity	Medium-sized reservoir	Capacity	Small reservoir	Capacity
National total	97 721	82 982 088	687	65 286 491	3 774	10 696 053	93 260	6 999 544
Beijing	86	521 669	3	463 307	17	49 552	66	8 810
Tianjin	28	268 085	3	223 900	11	40 041	14	4 144
Hebei	1 078	2 060 738	23	1 816 595	47	165 400	1 008	78 743
Shanxi	642	692 301	12	396 525	68	202 659	562	93 117
Inner Mongolia	586	1 026 794	15	611 684	89	310 899	482	104 210
Liaoning	911	3 588 608	33	3 272 507	76	215 306	802	100 795
Jilin	1 625	3 343 658	19	2 895 731	102	309 607	1 504	138 320
Heilongjiang	1 133	2 626 209	27	2 142 487	97	311 710	1 009	172 011
Shanghai	4	54 920	1	52 700	1	1 200	2	1 020
Jiangsu	1 077	353 620	6	125 840	45	122 375	1 026	105 405
Zhejiang	4 331	4 437 123	33	3 701 525	156	449 731	4 142	285 867
Anhui	5 821	3 242 896	16	2 631 978	111	308 285	5 694	302 633
Fujian	3 662	1 994 970	21	1 227 400	181	481 501	3 460	286 069
Jiangxi	10 796	3 041 372	28	1 762 288	258	620 734	10 510	658 350
Shandong	6 418	2 176 373	37	1 291 368	202	521 243	6 179	363 761
Henan	2 663	4 190 342	25	3 636 511	121	345 115	2 517	208 716
Hubei	6 544	12 164 712	75	10 898 429	281	783 770	6 188	482 513
Hunan	14 089	4 966 218	42	3 343 876	354	916 982	13 693	705 360
Guangdong	8 410	4 449 179	36	2 860 767	342	943 348	8 032	645 064
Guangxi	4 544	6 741 927	57	5 584 087	228	674 151	4 259	483 689
Hainan	1 094	1 047 559	8	698 440	74	224 490	1 012	124 629
Chongqing	2 982	1 167 538	17	753 877	87	233 491	2 878	180 170
Sichuan	8 081	3 216 666	33	2 215 259	191	538 221	7 857	463 186
Guizhou	2 316	4 327 195	22	3 844 460	89	272 404	2 205	210 331
Yunnan	6 060	3 737 552	29	2 735 214	242	617 082	5 789	385 257
Tibet	97	341 648	7	289 400	11	43 741	79	8 507
Shaanxi	1 110	884 936	11	496 128	75	269 577	1 024	119 231
Gansu	377	1 054 010	8	842 280	42	149 382	327	62 348
Qinghai	199	3 163 931	9	3 104 821	14	33 325	176	25 785
Ningxia	311	267 758	1	73 500	32	122 100	278	72 157
Xinjiang	646	1 831 582	30	1 293 607	130	418 631	486	119 344

Area of Water and Soil Erosion Control by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Area of erosion control	Small watershed management	Area of erosion control in the year Newly added	Basic Farmland			
				Total	Terrace	Dam land	Others
National total	106 891.9	34 247.9	5 270.5	726.7	552.9	16.4	157.4
Beijing	630.8	630.8	28.0	0.4	0.4		
Tianjin	88.5	43.6	7.4	0.1	0.1		
Hebei	4 679.0	2 496.9	220.1	8.8	7.6	…	1.1
Shanxi	5 475.7	511.7	332.7	23.8	16.4	1.1	6.4
Inner Mongolia	11 876.3	2 892.2	488.3	17.5	17.4		…
Liaoning	4 520.4	1 887.5	233.8	24.5	12.3		12.2
Jilin	1 546.9	164.1	79.8	6.3	4.6		1.7
Heilongjiang	3 609.7	1 150.8	166.7	19.1	9.5	0.5	9.1
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	765.8	255.9	51.6	22.4	7.9	0.2	14.3
Zhejiang	3 645.6	624.8	69.2	10.3	7.2	…	3.1
Anhui	1 654.5	638.4	87.5	13.6	10.1	2.0	1.5
Fujian	3 261.0	731.3	136.1	16.2	12.1	0.2	3.9
Jiangxi	5 128.8	942.3	222.3	9.2	3.6	0.7	4.9
Shandong	3 477.5	1 284.8	229.5	58.1	28.3	0.4	29.4
Henan	3 236.7	1 903.0	167.6	21.5	11.5	0.9	9.2
Hubei	5 179.0	1 722.3	316.7	112.6	80.2	2.3	30.2
Hunan	2 999.0	902.1	35.7	8.3	6.7	0.1	1.5
Guangdong	1 349.5	78.7	37.2	…	…		
Guangxi	1 735.7	318.9	87.2	10.1	5.0	0.8	4.4
Hainan	56.6	24.2	7.1	4.1	0.2	…	3.9
Chongqing	2 576.1	1 691.2	97.1	13.5	10.3	0.8	2.4
Sichuan	7 792.1	3 776.6	380.0	53.1	53.1	…	0.0
Guizhou	5 816.5	2 581.0	271.3	37.7	30.9	1.0	5.7
Yunnan	7 393.8	1 790.1	345.6	42.2	36.3	2.1	3.8
Tibet	726.0	24.6					
Shaanxi	6 784.9	2 473.2	665.0	44.1	34.3	3.3	6.6
Gansu	7 388.8	1 870.5	339.2	117.7	116.8		0.9
Qinghai	794.4	275.5	18.0	0.9	0.9		
Ningxia	1 709.4	391.1	112.9	30.2	29.3		0.8
Xinjiang	992.8	169.8	37.0				0.6

Area of Water and Soil Erosion Control by Regions

(Continued)

(1 000 kW)

Region	Newly added area of erosion control in the year				
	Forest for soil and water conservation	Cash tree	Grassgrowing	Blockading administration	Others
National total	1 411.0	568.0	339.9	1 681.2	543.8
Beijing		…		26.4	1.2
Tianjin	…	0.1		5.2	2.1
Hebei	81.5	28.0	12.9	65.0	23.8
Shanxi	92.3	26.4	7.7	91.7	90.9
Inner Mongolia	228.4	13.5	120.9	108.1	
Liaoning	70.0	23.4	1.0	82.0	32.9
Jilin	24.1	6.0	17.9	25.4	0.1
Heilongjiang	41.0	2.6	4.8	29.1	70.1
Shanghai					
Jiangsu	11.7	9.3	1.1	1.5	5.7
Zhejiang	10.4	8.2	3.6	24.0	12.6
Anhui	22.7	17.5	0.3	21.4	12.1
Fujian	35.3	8.6	5.4	65.5	5.1
Jiangxi	42.5	21.6	8.3	80.0	60.8
Shandong	75.1	59.1	2.2	24.2	10.8
Henan	28.0	14.6	0.6	91.1	11.8
Hubei	30.8	9.5	2.8	149.9	11.1
Hunan	11.7	2.0	0.2	12.9	0.7
Guangdong	10.9	21.8	0.4	1.0	3.1
Guangxi	21.2	11.4	0.3	37.3	6.9
Hainan	1.9		…		1.0
Chongqing	23.6	7.9	1.5	28.9	21.7
Sichuan	60.4	52.1	28.8	92.5	93.2
Guizhou	73.6	51.2	15.7	74.3	18.8
Yunnan	73.9	68.2	11.3	117.6	32.4
Tibet					
Shaanxi	232.1	88.2	53.8	241.6	5.1
Gansu	43.2	10.5	12.0	154.9	0.9
Qinghai	4.9		1.2	11.1	
Ningxia	41.7	5.6	23.4	9.7	2.4
Xinjiang	17.9	0.9	1.9	9.2	6.4

METEOROLOGY

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(℃)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	-4.7	-1.4	6.2	12.6	21.9	23.8
Tianjin	-4.7	-1.2	5.9	12.0	21.5	24.5
Shijiazhuang	-4.2	-0.4	8.7	13.8	22.2	24.9
Taiyuan	-5.1	-0.8	7.9	12.0	20.4	22.7
Hohhot	-10.9	-6.0	2.3	8.0	18.0	20.6
Shenyang	-14.2	-8.8	-0.5	6.5	19.1	22.5
Dalian	-4.4	-2.5	2.3	8.3	16.7	20.4
Changchun	-17.4	-13.5	-4.3	4.1	17.9	21.3
Harbin	-21.1	-16.4	-7.4	4.4	17.9	21.4
Shanghai	4.6	6.8	11.0	15.3	21.3	24.1
Nanjing	3.0	5.5	10.8	16.0	21.7	24.3
Hangzhou	4.5	7.0	12.3	16.9	23.0	24.8
Hefei	2.8	5.9	11.9	17.0	22.5	25.3
Fuzhou	10.6	12.7	15.1	17.4	22.9	26.7
Nanchang	5.6	8.0	14.1	17.5	24.0	26.9
Jinan	-1.6	1.9	9.3	14.2	22.1	25.7
Qingdao	-1.2	0.9	5.0	9.9	16.1	20.2
Zhengzhou	-0.5	3.1	11.0	16.0	22.8	27.0
Wuhan	2.9	5.9	12.9	17.1	22.1	26.1
Wangcheng	6.0	7.4	14.9	18.0	23.6	28.0
Guangzhou	13.3	17.3	19.2	20.6	25.3	27.6
Nanning	12.1	16.0	21.0	22.2	26.1	27.7
Guilin	8.8	11.4	17.3	18.8	24.0	27.1
Haikou	18.2	21.2	23.8	25.1	27.8	28.3
Shapingba	8.3	11.9	17.9	20.3	22.5	27.9
Wenjiang	5.3	9.3	15.7	17.7	21.2	24.5
Guiyang	4.2	8.7	14.3	14.8	18.9	22.3
Kunming	8.8	14.9	15.8	17.8	19.8	21.2
Lhasa	-0.3	2.9	6.3	9.1	13.1	17.1
Jinghe	0.8	4.5	13.0	16.1	21.7	27.3
Gaolan	-8.9	-2.0	7.0	11.3	16.1	20.0
Xining	-8.7	-3.2	4.4	8.9	12.3	16.3
Yinchuan	-5.5	-0.7	9.0	13.1	19.7	23.1
Urumqi	-10.3	-10.1	5.5	12.4	16.6	21.5

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(Continued)

(℃)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
Beijing	27.4	27.3	20.7	13.6	6.3	0.1	12.8
Tianjin	27.0	27.7	21.2	13.9	6.3	-0.7	12.8
Shijiazhuang	27.3	27.9	21.4	14.7	8.1	1.7	13.8
Taiyuan	23.3	23.6	17.8	11.6	3.6	-3.2	11.2
Hohhot	21.5	20.6	15.1	7.8	-1.5	-8.1	7.3
Shenyang	25.1	24.3	17.6	9.4	1.6	-8.1	7.9
Dalian	24.1	25.9	21.3	14.7	7.4	0.0	11.2
Changchun	23.7	22.6	16.4	8.3	-0.8	-11.2	5.6
Harbin	23.9	22.5	15.8	7.0	-2.6	-14.0	4.3
Shanghai	32.0	31.0	25.0	20.0	13.4	6.1	17.6
Nanjing	30.5	30.8	23.6	18.4	12.1	4.7	16.8
Hangzhou	32.3	31.3	25.0	19.3	13.6	6.3	18.0
Hefei	30.2	31.1	23.6	18.3	11.4	3.6	17.0
Fuzhou	29.8	29.6	26.8	22.9	17.8	12.0	20.4
Nanchang	30.9	31.6	25.7	20.8	14.8	7.8	19.0
Jinan	27.6	28.6	22.7	16.4	8.2	1.8	14.7
Qingdao	25.2	27.0	22.3	16.7	9.2	2.5	12.8
Zhengzhou	29.1	30.1	23.5	17.2	9.7	3.6	16.1
Wuhan	30.6	30.6	22.9	18.2	11.4	4.5	17.1
Wangcheng	32.6	32.0	24.3	20.6	14.4	8.5	19.2
Guangzhou	27.4	27.5	26.5	22.9	19.0	11.9	21.5
Nanning	27.9	27.7	25.4	22.5	19.2	11.0	21.6
Guilin	29.2	29.2	25.6	21.9	17.2	10.7	20.1
Haikou	27.8	27.9	27.0	25.3	22.8	16.9	24.3
Shapingba	31.5	30.5	23.4	19.7	14.7	9.3	19.8
Wenjiang	25.8	26.5	20.8	17.6	12.0	6.0	16.9
Guiyang	24.0	23.1	19.5	14.9	11.7	4.9	15.1
Kunming	20.8	19.9	18.2	14.6	12.8	7.6	16.0
Lhasa	16.8	15.9	13.6	8.7	3.8	0.0	8.9
Jinghe	27.4	28.3	22.7	16.9	8.4	2.1	15.8
Gaolan	19.9	21.0	14.3	9.3	-0.2	-8.3	8.3
Xining	16.9	18.2	11.4	6.7	-2.0	-8.3	6.1
Yinchuan	24.4	24.4	17.5	11.3	2.7	-4.5	11.2
Urumqi	23.6	22.8	17.5	11.4	0.2	-6.8	8.7

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(mm)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	3.0	3.4	10.7	5.5	23.6	91.0
Tianjin	4.4	5.6	11.5	2.2	3.8	99.1
Shijiazhuang	8.4	4.7	2.4	27.7	18.3	97.9
Taiyuan	2.3	1.5	0.0	33.7	13.1	90.3
Hohhot	5.2	0.0	3.6	1.9	7.8	96.0
Shenyang	4.1	24.8	18.5	55.1	19.2	51.7
Dalian	6.8	17.0	16.6	30.7	61.1	20.1
Changchun	8.5	31.2	14.7	57.5	36.6	191.0
Harbin	2.1	16.5	8.8	10.8	73.5	86.4
Shanghai	22.8	81.5	58.1	72.5	117.7	183.5
Nanjing	17.8	69.9	42.9	22.8	110.1	172.6
Hangzhou	41.0	94.0	109.0	97.3	117.7	337.2
Hefei	18.5	66.6	38.1	25.3	137.6	86.6
Fuzhou	3.7	44.3	103.7	122.0	244.4	196.5
Nanchang	26.9	110.1	238.5	203.0	190.1	366.9
Jinan	15.4	18.5	4.4	11.3	68.5	64.9
Qingdao	13.9	10.7	9.5	9.0	147.6	17.8
Zhengzhou	5.2	8.0	6.5	28.2	112.5	15.2
Wuhan	22.4	43.9	90.1	145.7	153.9	256.6
Wangcheng	23.4	95.0	128.4	195.9	319.0	153.8
Guangzhou	3.8	8.0	174.2	282.8	300.6	228.2
Nanning	17.0	26.4	82.2	148.5	138.6	198.0
Guilin	26.2	58.0	147.3	413.7	299.7	312.6
Haikou	6.4	18.7	50.6	140.0	248.3	121.3
Shapingba	9.3	29.0	3.4	114.8	126.6	241.6
Wenjiang	1.2	4.7	7.6	42.2	99.0	182.1
Guiyang	11.4	17.3	37.9	43.6	224.2	191.7
Kunming	9.6	0.8	7.5	9.9	113.3	78.5
Lhasa	0.0	0.0	1.5	17.2	30.8	129.8
Jinghe	0.9	12.4	5.5	19.3	139.6	27.0
Gaolan	0.8	2.5	0.0	9.8	30.6	40.3
Xining	0.0	1.3	0.9	18.6	67.6	68.1
Yinchuan	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	37.6	22.5
Urumqi	7.1	11.7	13.2	69.2	27.1	31.3

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(Continued)

(mm)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	235.6	118.6	71.1	16.4	0.2	0.0	579.1
Tianjin	103.1	62.3	88.7	25.6	3.2	2.0	411.5
Shijiazhuang	168.7	59.9	108.9	7.9	3.5	0.0	508.3
Taiyuan	167.6	55.6	102.5	14.2	6.5	0.0	487.3
Hohhot	192.6	144.0	97.3	9.0	7.2	0.0	564.6
Shenyang	216.3	176.3	106.4	96.3	17.0	2.4	788.1
Dalian	517.1	80.4	7.6	6.5	49.4	5.1	818.4
Changchun	153.1	121.7	32.7	51.5	30.9	7.1	736.5
Harbin	198.0	125.7	31.5	58.2	18.3	3.7	633.5
Shanghai	102.1	111.5	61.1	291.7	20.4	50.5	1 173.4
Nanjing	229.6	115.5	67.0	22.4	17.2	10.6	898.4
Hangzhou	8.8	209.8	49.4	331.0	32.6	93.1	1 520.9
Hefei	305.5	66.0	118.6	9.1	17.1	4.2	893.2
Fuzhou	72.9	139.5	53.3	3.0	64.0	90.2	1 137.5
Nanchang	83.1	30.5	26.7	11.1	89.2	55.7	1 431.8
Jinan	384.3	100.3	12.8	20.5	33.9	1.2	736.0
Qingdao	168.1	43.3	97.6	0.4	63.7	1.0	582.6
Zhengzhou	45.1	63.9	9.8	26.3	32.5	0.0	353.2
Wuhan	316.2	136.0	207.8	5.6	54.6	1.4	1 434.2
Wangcheng	7.6	62.5	116.8	4.9	120.5	27.1	1 254.9
Guangzhou	318.9	395.5	231.0	5.0	42.2	105.2	2 095.4
Nanning	265.3	271.2	128.5	17.6	211.2	64.8	1 569.3
Guilin	52.3	194.4	99.3	12.7	129.2	61.5	1 806.9
Haikou	273.0	231.2	448.6	263.8	149.3	115.8	2 067.0
Shapingba	81.1	62.6	194.5	91.0	56.8	16.2	1 026.9
Wenjiang	525.5	228.3	196.2	27.1	21.8	7.6	1 343.3
Guiyang	26.4	123.7	81.6	53.2	45.9	31.4	888.3
Kunming	155.9	153.9	70.7	168.6	8.0	28.0	804.7
Lhasa	164.4	120.3	62.1	38.4	0.7	0.0	565.2
Jinghe	119.3	30.5	23.1	14.5	31.8	0.0	423.9
Gaolan	65.7	36.0	62.4	2.9	3.5	1.0	255.5
Xining	74.5	107.9	54.9	10.5	6.7	2.6	413.6
Yinchuan	33.5	12.2	32.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	148.8
Urumqi	23.3	29.2	12.7	16.6	44.5	15.0	300.9

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(hour)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	138.9	159.6	213.1	264.2	244.8	132.4
Tianjin	116.4	145.2	216.2	250.4	239.3	154.9
Shijiazhuang	83.6	67.9	149.2	224.1	178.9	119.0
Taiyuan	206.4	159.8	243.8	269.5	251.3	218.6
Hohhot	174.2	202.4	253.8	257.1	265.7	209.9
Shenyang	170.7	199.9	202.3	207.2	266.8	213.6
Dalian	178.8	177.0	249.5	286.6	287.9	212.4
Changchun	118.1	181.1	223.3	218.6	272.3	234.5
Harbin	94.1	166.5	218.9	202.3	240.7	151.7
Shanghai	112.9	78.0	154.2	207.5	156.4	65.5
Nanjing	136.4	98.5	172.9	222.3	168.7	160.4
Hangzhou	81.4	38.7	130.1	162.6	167.6	79.2
Hefei	91.7	83.6	178.2	212.0	162.3	167.0
Fuzhou	80.9	56.0	137.3	90.8	91.6	137.4
Nanchang	100.1	28.8	132.6	108.0	158.3	193.7
Jinan	148.4	120.0	221.1	246.9	227.5	220.3
Qingdao	133.2	95.5	232.3	230.4	181.8	152.5
Zhengzhou	93.9	82.7	166.6	224.3	178.8	176.3
Wuhan	128.5	55.8	142.1	174.0	156.0	200.5
Wangcheng	89.3	27.4	131.1	113.0	149.5	225.6
Guangzhou	121.1	61.7	80.5	40.3	66.0	160.6
Nanning	13.3	53.0	123.5	99.2	135.7	200.9
Guilin	39.3	39.7	102.8	65.6	114.6	139.1
Haikou	47.1	69.3	131.0	112.5	199.5	232.1
Shapingba	35.0	45.7	102.3	135.6	115.1	186.7
Wenjiang	65.3	51.2	148.1	129.1	123.6	108.5
Guiyang	39.9	66.1	116.2	85.7	117.5	171.4
Kunming	223.8	279.3	281.3	272.4	234.8	212.1
Lhasa	268.4	247.7	241.9	228.1	254.6	263.7
Jinghe	171.9	90.8	207.5	233.9	171.4	256.9
Gaolan	202.9	199.2	249.8	268.4	233.9	238.5
Xining	221.7	229.7	289.6	250.1	233.4	235.6
Yinchuan	200.4	166.5	216.1	281.4	274.6	241.5
Urumqi	165.8	157.7	259.1	270.7	329.8	325.0

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(Continued)

(hour)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	216. 4	223. 8	164. 8	203. 9	201. 2	208. 0	2 371. 1
Tianjin	183. 7	206. 3	164. 9	212. 7	183. 2	182. 0	2 255. 2
Shijiazhuang	138. 8	219. 5	113. 2	106. 2	173. 4	143. 0	1 716. 8
Taiyuan	184. 8	260. 8	183. 1	240. 6	204. 1	204. 3	2 627. 1
Hohhot	230. 9	224. 7	215. 3	238. 0	171. 3	186. 5	2 629. 8
Shenyang	231. 1	168. 2	207. 7	179. 7	168. 4	174. 0	2 389. 6
Dalian	175. 1	252. 7	243. 2	244. 2	185. 0	215. 4	2 707. 8
Changchun	227. 0	207. 8	235. 3	176. 8	164. 1	137. 5	2 396. 4
Harbin	195. 1	163. 7	230. 1	158. 5	106. 2	95. 7	2 023. 5
Shanghai	254. 3	241. 5	174. 0	138. 2	147. 2	135. 0	1 864. 7
Nanjing	263. 4	260. 3	176. 8	210. 9	171. 0	155. 3	2 196. 9
Hangzhou	289. 7	213. 2	127. 1	128. 4	142. 1	105. 4	1 665. 5
Hefei	239. 9	228. 7	141. 0	189. 2	152. 4	125. 4	1 971. 4
Fuzhou	248. 9	196. 7	141. 9	181. 6	111. 1	104. 2	1 578. 4
Nanchang	305. 2	278. 0	176. 5	202. 1	183. 4	167. 4	2 034. 1
Jinan	165. 5	275. 2	173. 4	234. 2	188. 5	187. 0	2 408. 0
Qingdao	95. 3	257. 9	211. 3	240. 3	191. 8	177. 6	2 199. 9
Zhengzhou	144. 8	251. 4	130. 2	166. 8	172. 9	136. 9	1 925. 6
Wuhan	287. 5	281. 7	165. 5	192. 3	142. 6	166. 0	2 092. 5
Wangcheng	377. 6	281. 9	156. 5	182. 0	155. 9	159. 9	2 049. 7
Guangzhou	165. 7	151. 7	167. 1	222. 9	152. 0	193. 3	1 582. 9
Nanning	184. 8	173. 5	145. 3	168. 6	130. 4	191. 6	1 619. 8
Guilin	223. 5	199. 6	162. 5	150. 0	128. 3	160. 8	1 525. 8
Haikou	215. 9	200. 9	120. 5	173. 1	74. 3	149. 5	1 725. 7
Shapingba	213. 2	209. 2	80. 9	74. 7	7. 7	7. 6	1 213. 7
Wenjiang	85. 4	168. 9	38. 4	78. 2	59. 6	72. 5	1 128. 8
Guiyang	160. 5	148. 5	117. 8	105. 1	51. 5	50. 5	1 230. 7
Kunming	127. 3	175. 2	155. 3	135. 6	237. 7	177. 7	2 512. 5
Lhasa	224. 8	281. 3	244. 7	251. 3	279. 4	260. 9	3 046. 8
Jinghe	123. 3	260. 5	171. 1	191. 4	146. 7	165. 1	2 190. 5
Gaolan	164. 3	270. 0	189. 2	215. 7	179. 8	189. 2	2 600. 9
Xining	158. 3	246. 0	188. 9	239. 7	189. 8	177. 8	2 660. 6
Yinchuan	235. 8	257. 0	219. 3	230. 0	177. 7	193. 2	2 693. 5
Urumqi	354. 8	317. 4	306. 6	281. 0	195. 3	105. 4	3 068. 6

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)	1 428	66	21 429	47
Live cattle and buffalo(head)	38 740	21 053	99 800	57 994
Live pig(head)		1 681 131		459 185
Live sheep and goat(head)		9 023		1 355
Live poultry(head)	3 249 828	7 168 256	53 566	29 756
Frozen, fresh pork(kg)	583 479 924	73 394 763	1 105 045	325 390
Frozen, fresh beef(kg)	294 223 063	5 874 229	1 270 090	44 316
Frozen, fresh mutton(kg)	258 723 168	3 214 465	954 610	31 349
Frozen poultry meat(kg)	56 205 010	152 474 148	81 287	393 981
Frozen, fresh rabbit meat(kg)		9 749 705		38 287
Milk and butter(kg)	1 592 196 184	36 051 581	5 188 319	57 017
Poultry eggs(unit)	245 006	1 353 030 797	553	156 217
Natural honey(kg)	4 856 713	124 900 772	42 932	246 550
Royal jelly(kg)	1 100	1 073 024	154	47 901
Cereals and cereal flour(kg)	14 580 651 004	946 821 138	5 100 598	664 158
Rice	2 271 052 475	478 472 530	1 083 027	416 741
Maize	3 265 947 771	77 640 340	937 497	33 186
Wheat	5 535 124 982	278 387 230	1 880 561	150 408
Dried beans and peas(kg)	1 106 172 585	841 795 161	681 807	1 008 560
Vegetables, roots and stem tubers(kg)	594 736 025	7 684 992 755	542 623	8 857 560
Radish and carrot	1 065	590 999 368	2	287 250
Garlic	1 915	1 626 104 105	6	1 397 596
Potato	3 491	308 056 247	4	137 993
Tomato		181 462 353		84 637
Onion and scallion	118 828	743 122 835	54	371 502
Dried edible mushroom and fungus	425 655	103 382 419	4 930	1 667 872
Fresh and dry fruits and nuts(kg)	3 119 604 341	2 980 547 244	3 983 045	3 827 167
Mandarin and orange	128 620 698	1 041 421 445	166 152	1 155 959
Water melon	249 717 907	60 112 672	53 636	31 151
Apple	38 641 580	994 664 012	67 471	1 029 866

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	6 185 226	7 222 343	17 880	62 509
Chestnut	11 881 168	39 237 619	24 782	84 882
Gingko nut		4 895 516		4 280
Pine nut kernels	1 948 153	10 682 663	26 953	212 315
Jujube	1 022	7 783 600	8	24 638
Capsicum and cayenne(kg)		68 058 665		35 338
Pepper(kg)	2 890 754	1 605 296	20 849	15 179
Edible oil seeds(kg)	67 645 903 972	568 502 592	41 290 134	841 508
Soybean	63 378 457 559	208 968 709	38 006 993	201 941
Peanut	19 162 460	134 739 822	17 093	219 071
Rapeseeds	3 662 604 186	162 278	2 424 311	124
Sunflower seeds	1 828 448	190 413 874	19 772	333 809
Edible vegetable oil(kg)	8 097 557 888	115 491 389	8 079 143	193 133
Residues after oil extract(kg)	288 740 910	97 526 372	423 095	208 192
Chinese traditional medicinal materials(kg)	99 174 618	201 788 236	212 401	1 196 641
Tea(kg)	19 599 918	325 806 269	75 378	1 246 308
Cinnamon flower(kg)	300 933	39 376 818	468	66 701
Canned pork(kg)	1 082 886	48 623 653	3 740	149 439
Canned mushroom(kg)	869 993	275 027 506	1 377	527 157
Dried peanut(kg)	822 053	191 464 518	2 964	457 937
Sugar(kg)	4 545 703 097	47 770 692	2 068 727	41 780
Flue-cured tobacco(kg)	139 358 178	101 546 781	1 270 129	457 832
Cigarettes(1 000 pieces)	13 506 465	25 886 588	462 791	488 826
Beer(liter)	182 330 333	249 438 747	231 542	162 886
Casings(kg)	118 977 975	79 462 179	161 632	961 640
Feather and down(kg)	11 591 426	40 241 427	144 561	1 035 767
Bristle(kg)		7 342 063		89 145
Goat wool used for brush(kg)		169 147		17 922
Raw complete pieces of fur skin(kg)	81 248	13 816	5 151	889
Raw silk(kg)	170 346	6 690 232	1 314	373 583
Raw cotton(kg)	4 147 138 578	6 560 283	8 440 751	14 495

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	14 580 651	5 100 598	2 271 052	1 083 027	5 535 125	1 880 561
Beijing	7 164 313	2 359 733	499 923	231 760	4 207 989	1 405 842
Tianjin	157 080	54 976	10 109	5 952	13 576	5 458
Hebei	92 127	30 114	4 148	1 452	11 636	3 905
Shanxi	169	150			169	150
Inner Mongolia	15 018	6 387	2 000	974	13 014	5 412
Liaoning	629 136	213 526	4 773	2 087	14 648	6 462
Jilin	419	145	190	49	229	95
Heilongjiang	77 820	31 232	4 000	1 481	24 291	9 148
Shanghai	270 394	96 467	54 000	21 002	1 026	842
Jiangsu	562 550	197 806	78 547	35 360	44 428	14 455
Zhejiang	545 479	190 608	37 209	15 822	21 526	7 358
Anhui	68 264	27 434	50 839	21 005	1	4
Fujian	1 158 255	402 026	139 828	74 457	527 647	186 096
Jiangxi	118 687	33 156	8 200	3 259		
Shandong	619 038	212 796	3 371	1 283	65 905	25 945
Henan	30 956	14 609	19 327	10 726	11 107	3 740
Hubei	29 389	10 954			8	12
Hunan	39 176	15 611	10 096	6 970		
Guangdong	2 639 968	1 076 343	1 206 457	593 689	518 790	187 665
Guangxi	103 032	42 323	88 038	37 209	…	3
Hainan	29 651	12 445	13 171	5 968		
Chongqing	24	23	24	23	15 470	6 118
Sichuan	21 563	5 872	…	…		
Guizhou	7 651	3 043				
Yunnan	146 263	46 936	36 802	12 498	…	1
Tibet						
Shaanxi	5 429	2 039			…	…
Gansu	11 049	3 550			5 949	1 725
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	37 751	10 294			37 718	10 124

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	3. Maize		4. 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	3 265 948	937 497	1 106 173	681 807	4 147 139	8 440 751
Beijing	2 172 947	624 120	281 174	194 692	816 584	1 600 746
Tianjin	44 117	12 652	16 272	8 330	41 664	78 794
Hebei			587	294	87 137	193 166
Shanxi			20	47	941	1 930
Inner Mongolia			1	1		
Liaoning	5 381	2 143	4 232	3 317	19 624	43 530
Jilin	…	2	4 699	2 832	2 526	5 382
Heilongjiang	5 240	5 142	506	431		
Shanghai	2 556	1 655	14 334	6 574	267 651	538 753
Jiangsu	7 616	2 209	16 587	42 556	957 363	1 926 884
Zhejiang	72 012	20 708	416	253	154 010	314 407
Anhui	842	211	12 534	7 075	51 138	109 208
Fujian	245 005	68 141	52 247	24 485	44 028	91 171
Jiangxi	110 487	29 897	814	792	12 142	26 591
Shandong	107 194	29 281	606 912	307 111	1 093 906	2 251 065
Henan	522	143	1 200	1 040	137 400	289 614
Hubei			1 655	999	45 835	106 172
Hunan	28 234	8 420	3 214	1 253	23 230	46 795
Guangdong	334 265	92 931	28 302	14 861	165 299	343 155
Guangxi	…	…			4 008	9 435
Hainan					9	32
Chongqing			4 700	23 660	8 362	21 910
Sichuan	21 563	5 872			8 677	21 073
Guizhou						
Yunnan	107 934	33 801	7 800	7 657		
Tibet						
Shaanxi			3 418	13 509	5 844	12 972
Gansu			44 545	20 032		
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	33	170	5	4	199 761	407 968

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	67 645 904	41 290 134	63 378 458	38 006 993	19 600	75 378
Beijing	4 115 736	2 623 770	3 464 347	2 050 390	1 629	7 138
Tianjin	2 653 824	1 639 854	2 590 668	1 544 111	33	718
Hebei	2 905 397	1 786 260	2 894 870	1 769 222	1	5
Shanxi	165 355	95 160	165 355	95 160	2	14
Inner Mongolia	19 294	6 753				
Liaoning	2 636 355	1 614 110	2 361 368	1 435 551	4	84
Jilin	1 403 139	850 035	1 400 974	846 411	…	1
Heilongjiang	2 908 854	1 718 823	2 907 751	1 716 749	…	…
Shanghai	2 117 139	1 272 037	2 083 277	1 239 914	3 478	20 200
Jiangsu	4 703 547	2 852 462	4 569 245	2 759 434	789	2 757
Zhejiang	1 607 297	970 307	1 597 703	955 743	645	1 315
Anhui	371 781	313 887	279 399	168 801	1 463	6 152
Fujian	4 420 657	2 694 280	3 919 278	2 363 240	6 760	12 779
Jiangxi	57	107			538	1 674
Shandong	23 830 673	14 355 453	23 634 965	14 139 249	29	386
Henan	1 115 078	691 079	1 097 449	660 860	15	39
Hubei	230 203	143 705	226 422	137 089	1	3
Hunan	225 231	134 699	216 272	131 690	20	89
Guangdong	4 964 092	3 063 743	4 065 458	2 443 289	3 519	18 600
Guangxi	5 501 818	3 387 922	4 164 736	2 486 501	370	814
Hainan					31	136
Chongqing	1 443 654	884 320	1 443 654	884 320	2	23
Sichuan	103 230	62 010	102 340	61 676	1	5
Guizhou					…	2
Yunnan	19 580	16 169	10 000	5 730	154	1 827
Tibet						
Shaanxi	132 927	82 138	132 927	82 138	…	1
Gansu	862	1 289				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	50 125	29 765	50 000	29 726	116	616

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	594 736	542 623	3	4	426	4 930	3 119 604	3 983 045
Beijing	7 664	7 155			…	3	44 686	105 291
Tianjin	808	813					24 504	19 778
Hebei	2 361	895	…	…			2 886	12 394
Shanxi							3 597	16 621
Inner Mongolia	1	20			1	20		
Liaoning	15 999	10 076					241 635	228 693
Jilin	1 033	1 547			375	450	6 976	37 352
Heilongjiang	29 146	31 800	…	…			3 477	5 474
Shanghai	58 003	79 198	3	4	…	30	381 044	589 588
Jiangsu	6 006	10 316			1	103	14 387	13 198
Zhejiang	31 290	42 468					10 964	28 330
Anhui	616	998			…	30	8 489	17 271
Fujian	103 520	115 608			25	49	98 109	101 444
Jiangxi							1	55
Shandong	150 114	184 248			7	104	103 611	117 403
Henan	1 124	1 962					302	977
Hubei	25	63						
Hunan								
Guangdong	30 657	39 708			17	4 097	1 073 746	2 093 778
Guangxi	10	49					625 438	319 746
Hainan	319	239					176 866	62 056
Chongqing	44	92					…	…
Sichuan	2 778	4 659					3	12
Guizhou								
Yunnan	153 172	10 606			…	45	275 491	188 585
Tibet								
Shaanxi	39	96					47	46
Gansu	…	…					1 298	608
Qinghai								
Ningxia								
Xinjiang	5	7					22 051	24 344

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Chinese traditional medicinal materials		Frozen, fresh pork		Pepper	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	99 175	212 401	583 480	1 105 045	2 891	20 849
Beijing	11 641	55 566	55 966	101 123	16	131
Tianjin	1 829	5 500	97 318	199 785	2 035	15 088
Hebei	2 311	3 423	2 209	6 535	23	516
Shanxi			808	1 470		
Inner Mongolia	3	32				
Liaoning	471	2 213	63 044	115 078	6	98
Jilin	515	947				
Heilongjiang			73	238		
Shanghai	2 150	23 343	108 811	196 989	72	1 015
Jiangsu	4 141	9 705	78 622	139 145	1	3
Zhejiang	906	4 100	4 435	10 741	17	149
Anhui	4 344	4 788	5 361	11 378		
Fujian	3 688	6 020	4 776	10 193	135	137
Jiangxi	1	3				
Shandong	21 684	9 751	24 453	48 799	285	2 078
Henan	165	378	11 905	25 001	…	…
Hubei	123	428				
Hunan	73	101				
Guangdong	2 250	18 268			293	1 587
Guangxi	28	112	123 515	234 096	…	5
Hainan	49	138	307	892	1	8
Chongqing	24	2 265				
Sichuan	1 315	11 259	1 413	2 954		
Guizhou			464	627		
Yunnan	4 132	2 550				
Tibet	63	700				
Shaanxi	3 304	6 408			5	35
Gansu	4 346	6 836				
Qinghai	871	1 115				
Ningxia	767	1 419				
Xinjiang	27 981	35 032				

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	1 592 196	5 188 319	11 591	144 561
Beijing	194 100	445 641		
Tianjin	280 374	1 089 692	49	3 519
Hebei	6 122	26 103	178	631
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	65 472	281 477		
Liaoning	23 591	57 198	269	12 505
Jilin	38	57		
Heilongjiang	17 673	58 443	4	115
Shanghai	393 037	1 126 128	560	10 288
Jiangsu	35 891	126 137	2 676	39 058
Zhejiang	158 068	597 973	2 162	23 324
Anhui	41 294	119 130	814	8 949
Fujian	72 501	162 808	89	1 340
Jiangxi	1 926	5 264	643	2 519
Shandong	50 447	164 330	814	18 610
Henan	456	1 556	723	1 804
Hubei	161	287	60	4 896
Hunan	3 283	11 584		
Guangdong	206 752	780 019	1 729	12 756
Guangxi	19	18	810	3 600
Hainan	21	113		
Chongqing	68	126	5	197
Sichuan	34 314	128 082	5	383
Guizhou				
Yunnan	6 534	5 665		
Tibet				
Shaanxi	54	487		
Gansu			…	1
Qinghai				
Ningxia			1	68
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	8 097 558	8 079 143	4 545 703	2 068 727	182 330	231 542
Beijing	992 990	1 197 117	1 202 793	594 827	53 222	70 973
Tianjin	1 427 881	1 333 631	4 917	2 590	12 364	14 736
Hebei	16 999	14 298	5 962	3 429	186	143
Shanxi	79	496				
Inner Mongolia	20	26	51 430	23 663		
Liaoning	3 930	7 236	603 544	265 073	5 119	6 962
Jilin	42	139	…	…	82	127
Heilongjiang	572	2 003			2 883	2 252
Shanghai	504 179	660 642	6 946	4 178	35 967	47 924
Jiangsu	680 489	748 254	8 222	4 632	3 016	3 299
Zhejiang	223 005	263 852	7 727	4 581	5 567	7 233
Anhui	680 068	577 473	2 783	1 623	43	94
Fujian	103 372	108 781	55 933	24 453	9 338	10 770
Jiangxi	41	226	398	347		
Shandong	1 640 928	1 572 214	1 970 294	868 585	986	1 385
Henan	785	1 565	53	31	1 004	1 115
Hubei	…	…	5	16	6 837	10 161
Hunan	67 340	83 001	4 153	2 384	56	88
Guangdong	462 207	412 206	507 277	221 077	44 240	52 443
Guangxi	12 400	10 416	94 195	39 269	601	1 032
Hainan	41	178			35	47
Chongqing	40 032	50 521			…	…
Sichuan	230	1 340	…	2	221	232
Guizhou					…	…
Yunnan	1 235 694	1 028 586	19 055	7 954	374	355
Tibet						
Shaanxi	42	244			12	30
Gansu					61	48
Qinghai						
Ningxia	18	132			1	2
Xinjiang	4 173	4 564	15	12	116	93

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	946 821	664 158	478 473	416 741	77 640	33 186
Beijing	363 540	279 747	305 475	253 099	50 047	22 109
Tianjin	25 613	17 187	814	2 384		
Hebei	14 083	7 636			4	5
Shanxi	550	363	3	4		
Inner Mongolia	12 899	6 649	5 380	2 263		
Liaoning	167 100	82 281	21 254	12 971	13 490	4 963
Jilin	101 374	60 301	64 802	44 752	13 090	4 949
Heilongjiang	47 543	36 204	47 027	35 880		
Shanghai	40	52	1	…		
Jiangsu	2 559	1 302	29	23	42	95
Zhejiang	12	28				
Anhui	3 044	7 223	2 523	6 814	10	25
Fujian	421	170				
Jiangxi	140	88				
Shandong	38 052	18 448			…	1
Henan						
Hubei	2 691	8 673	2 478	8 630	3	5
Hunan	5 633	12 580	2 091	10 290		
Guangdong	113 371	73 830	…	1		
Guangxi	2 787	4 225	902	2 776	165	727
Hainan	79	55				
Chongqing	656	1 624	551	1 579	1	3
Sichuan	8 916	23 987	8 314	23 571		
Guizhou	145	113				
Yunnan	2 961	1 967			776	261
Tibet	51	48	51	48		
Shaanxi	8 940	4 140	165	164		
Gansu	5 042	2 619			11	43
Qinghai						
Ningxia	1 453	809				
Xinjiang	17 126	11 811	16 613	11 493		

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	841 795	1 008 560	6 560	14 495	568 503	841 508	208 969	201 941
Beijing	72 062	79 944			25 026	24 126	24 449	21 760
Tianjin	75 642	87 906	194	229	49 299	75 669	8 230	7 746
Hebei	66 264	82 459			4 576	6 118	1 599	1 318
Shanxi	12 505	20 839			28	42	21	29
Inner Mongolia	4 323	6 540			48 191	76 674	292	289
Liaoning	351 473	408 499	1 593	4 579	139 172	149 118	121 953	116 962
Jilin	41 593	59 053			45 587	67 091	25 801	27 494
Heilongjiang	14 370	14 878			55 293	82 485	20 841	18 310
Shanghai	391	476	668	1 377	767	1 747	32	48
Jiangsu	59 449	60 618	387	634	2 613	4 198	1 759	3 081
Zhejiang	1 359	1 423			399	464	275	261
Anhui	10 207	10 030			28 022	64 997	337	364
Fujian	548	997	206	411	673	1 291	550	1 100
Jiangxi	25	31			39	50	8	9
Shandong	27 103	34 195	3 103	6 515	130 621	214 416	785	1 045
Henan	1 741	2 611			9 141	22 531	60	136
Hubei	7 369	10 682			322	907	15	23
Hunan	3	7			1	3	…	…
Guangdong	5 563	6 743	409	751	2 369	2 471	759	612
Guangxi	17 096	22 135			1 763	2 615	…	1
Hainan	4 232	5 179						
Chongqing	24	31			52	68	14	19
Sichuan	185	253			247	218	154	122
Guizhou	779	1 029			26	32	14	13
Yunnan	18 512	29 568			20 224	36 331	35	26
Tibet								
Shaanxi	18 422	24 276			261	378	241	342
Gansu	24 685	29 609			2 397	5 455	48	48
Qinghai	1 217	1 461						
Ningxia	699	834			768	950	697	780
Xinjiang	3 956	6 252			626	1 066	…	…

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	134 740	219 071	190 414	333 809	6 690	373 583	325 806	1 246 308
Beijing	42	69	533	2 266	120	6 983	987	5 691
Tianjin	284	473	40 405	66 437			71	164
Hebei	2 182	3 367	572	773			…	7
Shanxi	…	…	7	12			20	86
Inner Mongolia	104	169	47 790	76 195				
Liaoning	9 258	18 180	7 927	13 854	40	2 343		
Jilin	5 704	10 365	14 077	29 213				
Heilongjiang	163	258	34 271	63 880	1	39	126	933
Shanghai	74	124	619	1 418	299	16 898	19 392	81 481
Jiangsu	103	157	702	840	1 696	93 353	2 814	6 767
Zhejiang	21	30	104	173	1 268	71 025	171 383	574 909
Anhui	4 569	7 349	732	1 080			39 524	143 908
Fujian	2	4	53	140			15 219	105 306
Jiangxi	21	23	6	12			7 883	34 339
Shandong	108 699	174 523	18 948	33 462	617	37 439	189	552
Henan	533	890			5	324	2 584	9 554
Hubei	164	269					5 198	64 209
Hunan			…	1			33 965	92 894
Guangdong	497	463	961	899	823	45 346	7 169	64 814
Guangxi	…	2	1 761	2 607	875	49 134	1 440	6 078
Hainan							380	625
Chongqing	36	46			34	1 830	5 385	4 989
Sichuan	32	40	52	23	781	41 564	1 515	8 645
Guizhou	10	15					3 000	11 420
Yunnan	2 189	2 163	18 000	34 141	83	4 641	7 486	28 773
Tibet								
Shaanxi	19	36	56	84	48	2 663	36	100
Gansu	3	5	2 227	5 199			9	25
Qinghai								
Ningxia	4	4	66	164				
Xinjiang	27	47	599	1 018			30	37

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	7 684 993	8 857 560	590 999	287 250	1 626 104	1 397 596	308 056	137 993
Beijing	38 931	49 310			1 050	1 751	7	96
Tianjin	46 797	54 295	62	18	197	189	18	10
Hebei	122 322	112 187	17 518	6 371	12 013	14 340	522	454
Shanxi	6 087	5 346	1 195	586	41	54	…	…
Inner Mongolia	147 349	54 903	12 173	2 265	3 132	1 723	12 338	2 311
Liaoning	227 032	245 474	9 394	3 724	7 037	6 087	12 527	4 137
Jilin	42 550	73 703	129	146	18	30	4 255	1 299
Heilongjiang	255 242	157 689	37 283	17 365	11 655	9 151	32 808	14 129
Shanghai	95 292	171 601	5 875	3 148	12 338	12 929	1 159	536
Jiangsu	573 861	602 960	39 926	20 831	245 452	234 229	3 219	1 448
Zhejiang	217 404	398 380	377	216	1 362	1 825	786	554
Anhui	38 326	73 624	690	332	4 121	4 875		
Fujian	430 379	892 174	90 514	47 052	15 938	19 207	7 930	5 990
Jiangxi	19 706	14 464	865	216	121	77	149	40
Shandong	3 383 392	3 185 977	310 193	154 428	1 037 223	870 062	133 660	59 340
Henan	121 834	482 700	2 088	433	68 342	58 435	2 218	762
Hubei	113 621	944 814	203	40	909	341	3	4
Hunan	3 949	6 738	23	14	512	323	28	8
Guangdong	697 281	268 264	18 785	5 218	34 134	26 022	9 944	3 295
Guangxi	384 635	272 775	29 463	18 905	137 240	96 787	52 206	31 579
Hainan	5 153	8 122			2 054	3 042		
Chongqing	6 126	14 469	522	173	26	24		
Sichuan	19 150	55 981	1 857	898	2 244	1 874	172	57
Guizhou	961	2 681	81	38				
Yunnan	644 076	629 222	10 585	3 977	22 985	26 500	33 629	11 423
Tibet	8 705	12 096			1 338	1 980		
Shaanxi	3 453	3 404	516	157	810	998	140	87
Gansu	7 439	21 993	176	251	352	769	340	433
Qinghai	22	14			22	14		
Ningxia	2 630	10 588						
Xinjiang	21 286	31 611	508	445	3 435	3 957	…	1

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	4. Onion and scallion		5. Dried edible mushroom and fungus	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	743 123	371 502	103 382	1 667 872
Beijing			24	299
Tianjin			75	1 227
Hebei	84	27	46	408
Shanxi	2 148	884	…	3
Inner Mongolia	26 788	3 922		
Liaoning	7 054	2 514	133	2 998
Jilin	941	721	58	502
Heilongjiang	28 463	12 011	309	4 700
Shanghai	9 574	5 028	846	12 540
Jiangsu	99 723	51 271	281	4 321
Zhejiang	28	12	2 732	44 472
Anhui	222	77	32	400
Fujian	16 770	13 756	13 669	239 931
Jiangxi	25	5	396	7 297
Shandong	377 601	178 897	804	14 646
Henan	9 852	2 855	22 059	370 746
Hubei	5	1	58 131	891 897
Hunan	27	17	21	139
Guangdong	11 551	3 075	1 255	19 225
Guangxi	145 839	92 061	123	2 099
Hainan				
Chongqing	397	119	244	4 298
Sichuan	1 094	272	199	4 659
Guizhou			1	7
Yunnan	1 689	1 149	1 920	40 772
Tibet	2 154	2 118	…	3
Shaanxi	489	69	8	147
Gansu	548	620	9	72
Qinghai				
Ningxia			4	61
Xinjiang	56	23	…	3

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	2 980 547	3 827 167	1 041 421	1 155 959	994 664	1 029 866	7 222	62 509
Beijing	3 033	5 789					15	53
Tianjin	4 208	9 747			161	131	1	10
Hebei	117 880	114 599			894	865	934	10 418
Shanxi	11 543	25 232			1 460	1 410	1 607	15 923
Inner Mongolia	54 409	24 913	19 584	8 882	26 627	12 324		
Liaoning	119 172	179 272	42 513	42 526	62 798	57 584	…	…
Jilin	21 706	148 870	4 338	6 910	7 984	7 606	1 686	8 056
Heilongjiang	134 244	148 329	49 226	46 080	54 151	46 518	…	1
Shanghai	15 313	26 077	4 348	3 420	4 947	6 895		
Jiangsu	7 706	8 570	808	668	1 010	1 378		
Zhejiang	25 081	27 023	24 283	24 510	382	496	10	96
Anhui	2 478	5 122	20	20	65	64	289	591
Fujian	370 224	504 868	323 804	396 573	7 498	12 125	48	711
Jiangxi	48 996	57 254	46 941	52 616	347	381	1	5
Shandong	722 525	946 573	90 756	125 530	469 433	543 093	1 091	12 239
Henan	30 015	27 654	1 068	946	26 370	21 588	178	1 599
Hubei	2 084	3 938	619	744	91	63	1	9
Hunan	9 266	10 070	8 268	6 717	269	269	2	16
Guangdong	305 484	306 861	91 434	89 713	34 378	21 121	255	1 988
Guangxi	336 781	265 309	179 490	126 354	53 517	47 231		
Hainan	459	1 302			22	34		
Chongqing	869	939	256	255	596	643	2	9
Sichuan	1 489	1 843	724	521	32	40	1	1
Guizhou	99	217					1	6
Yunnan	292 364	624 435	83 196	160 526	32 223	51 750	1 100	10 774
Tibet	33 608	32 365			33 365	32 111		
Shaanxi	49 925	54 044	3 943	4 676	36 162	37 210	1	1
Gansu	45 668	50 113	7	15	38 889	44 161		
Qinghai								
Ningxia	236	2 203					…	…
Xinjiang	213 683	213 638	65 796	57 759	100 992	82 774		

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	39 238	84 882	4 896	4 280	10 683	212 315	7 784	24 638
Beijing	408	993	80	127	…	1	131	276
Tianjin	1 760	4 586			93	2 166	165	897
Hebei	10 408	27 491					3 787	7 562
Shanxi							11	91
Inner Mongolia								
Liaoning	1 215	2 834			2 423	61 229	1	7
Jilin					6 784	123 331	152	895
Heilongjiang	450	507			1 308	23 957	25	85
Shanghai	1 295	2 345	494	408			241	968
Jiangsu	870	1 992	3 464	2 193			…	1
Zhejiang	52	97	27	54			18	127
Anhui	1 173	2 204			…	…	589	1 514
Fujian	138	433	19	12			137	490
Jiangxi	…	…			1	2	99	385
Shandong	19 002	34 897	243	619	30	724	851	3 918
Henan	135	230					121	701
Hubei	1	…			…	3	143	655
Hunan	1	…					356	1 634
Guangdong	547	826	403	593			592	2 488
Guangxi			157	241			2	6
Hainan								
Chongqing					…	…	10	18
Sichuan	414	685			1	2	77	213
Guizhou					1	3	10	42
Yunnan	1 342	4 699						
Tibet							7	22
Shaanxi							75	420
Gansu	28	62	8	33			32	80
Qinghai								
Ningxia					42	899	107	835
Xinjiang							44	306

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	201 788	1 196 641	68 059	35 338	1 605	15 179
Beijing	5 275	52 905	…	1	1	10
Tianjin	3 061	14 987			35	453
Hebei	4 429	19 544	371	258	1	3
Shanxi	13	91				
Inner Mongolia	331	3 270	15 846	5 741		
Liaoning	7 101	44 262	6 300	4 580	9	44
Jilin	4 715	88 524	24	28		
Heilongjiang	5 487	35 876	16 930	10 605	3	7
Shanghai	1 016	7 557	88	334	3	57
Jiangsu	13 105	64 230			3	28
Zhejiang	5 213	38 075			192	1 231
Anhui	31 609	158 310	48	71	20	174
Fujian	4 578	30 314	700	1 016	23	299
Jiangxi	8 640	30 183	71	21	4	6
Shandong	7 382	38 026	772	835	208	3 280
Henan	2 271	13 613	2	1	130	1 201
Hubei	9 113	51 396	376	82	…	1
Hunan	5 089	43 640	94	156	7	24
Guangdong	13 966	103 951	19 242	3 050	582	4 844
Guangxi	27 527	96 268			9	86
Hainan					366	3 397
Chongqing	18 944	103 788	647	229	2	4
Sichuan	11 682	70 814	…	…	5	9
Guizhou	235	1 471				
Yunnan	4 827	28 803	4 940	6 298		
Tibet	126	617				
Shaanxi	944	6 265			2	22
Gansu	1 068	5 134	…	…		
Qinghai	459	11 348				
Ningxia	3 365	32 299				
Xinjiang	217	1 080	1 608	2 031		

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	172 134	459 185	12 123	57 994	73 395	325 390
Beijing	3 415	8 161	2 257	10 986		
Tianjin			27	104		
Hebei			1 037	4 819		
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia			2 870	12 437		
Liaoning					624	2 248
Jilin					2 368	8 185
Heilongjiang					1 475	4 924
Shanghai	5 006	14 709				
Jiangsu			1 213	6 418		
Zhejiang	25 786	67 148				
Anhui			1 172	5 639		
Fujian					3 544	4 230
Jiangxi	11 428	29 260				
Shandong					2 964	10 201
Henan	30 013	82 015	150	678	3 235	15 476
Hubei	8 237	21 964	780	3 866	50	213
Hunan	13 173	34 129			24 658	130 135
Guangdong	70 239	188 072	2 143	10 804	14 076	58 235
Guangxi	4 743	13 495			338	1 837
Hainan	17	45				
Chongqing	76	186			2 746	11 913
Sichuan					9 896	38 121
Guizhou			235	1 060		
Yunnan					7 422	39 673
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu			239	1 183		
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang						

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	5 874	44 316	3 214	31 349	152 474	393 981	36 052	57 017
Beijing					1 075	2 603	4	25
Tianjin			65	256			627	3 319
Hebei	142	712	436	4 367	1 854	5 524		
Shanxi			272	2 725	120	340		
Inner Mongolia	194	1 261	888	8 394	799	1 958	2 739	3 400
Liaoning	415	3 198			31 170	68 789	409	709
Jilin	1 240	9 553			648	1 697	2	11
Heilongjiang	26	196					227	972
Shanghai					432	1 089	479	1 382
Jiangsu			251	2 475			934	3 348
Zhejiang							…	…
Anhui					4 097	10 246		
Fujian							30	170
Jiangxi								
Shandong					46 981	115 541	8 431	10 766
Henan					3 751	8 873		
Hubei							…	…
Hunan	3 721	28 620	398	4 046	5 428	13 779		
Guangdong	36	175	494	5 118	50 877	148 420	21 267	28 203
Guangxi								
Hainan								
Chongqing	100	600	40	387	2 385	7 545		
Sichuan			20	173	1 026	3 163		
Guizhou								
Yunnan			27	302			857	4 341
Tibet								
Shaanxi							45	372
Gansu								
Qinghai			196	1 985				
Ningxia			124	1 066				
Xinjiang			2	56	1 833	4 415		

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	87 987	156 217	124 901	246 550	1 073	47 901	7 342	89 145
Beijing	1 176	1 975	242	629	73	3 037		
Tianjin	16	52	609	1 730	1	61	221	2 235
Hebei			690	1 203			334	3 813
Shanxi	95	183					198	2 766
Inner Mongolia			72	164				
Liaoning	21 251	34 922	9 304	16 390	45	2 642	1	38
Jilin	99	145	596	1 933				
Heilongjiang	39	47	…	2	…	11		
Shanghai	291	1 010	2 821	5 128	6	471	160	2 367
Jiangsu	50	166	10 593	20 091	69	3 569	1 318	14 665
Zhejiang	177	481	16 538	31 362	772	31 808	1 002	10 177
Anhui	75	111	25 851	48 252	…	10	166	1 612
Fujian	4 207	13 017	20	49	…	27	18	287
Jiangxi	430	871						
Shandong	14 923	23 456	17 724	37 883	14	1 064	33	530
Henan			4 005	8 579	2	93	188	4 835
Hubei	24 613	42 870	25 118	50 224	40	1 696	161	2 083
Hunan	22	67	1 501	3 246	…	7	1 041	12 226
Guangdong	20 084	36 205	445	943			74	993
Guangxi			240	596				
Hainan								
Chongqing	8	12					1 302	13 111
Sichuan	327	476	1 579	3 677	22	1 033	780	11 646
Guizhou	11	17						
Yunnan	67	96					342	5 730
Tibet								
Shaanxi	25	34	4 352	9 101	2	145	2	30
Gansu								
Qinghai					29	2 228		
Ningxia	1	4	2 599	5 369				
Xinjiang								

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	169	17 922	40 241	1 035 767	79 462	961 640
Beijing			11	615	444	26 521
Tianjin	27	1 689	6	240	1 637	52 238
Hebei	36	1 105	11	286	5 350	137 425
Shanxi					82	4 648
Inner Mongolia					23	946
Liaoning			498	21 291	1 716	14 213
Jilin			169	19 538		
Heilongjiang			18	715	1 975	21 271
Shanghai			2 268	34 616	24 891	143 083
Jiangsu	43	1 572	5 117	109 147	25 695	196 621
Zhejiang	2	16	15 450	401 861	5 574	111 625
Anhui	6	51	7 755	114 723	354	2 611
Fujian			160	2 008		
Jiangxi			206	15 497	19	266
Shandong			355	7 888	1 725	57 146
Henan	53	13 454	836	93 765	780	32 465
Hubei	2	32			192	2 065
Hunan	1	4			4 113	67 441
Guangdong			3 444	56 139	1 048	22 866
Guangxi						
Hainan						
Chongqing			1 847	54 393	1 817	14 326
Sichuan			2 088	102 917	1 406	15 700
Guizhou						
Yunnan			2	59		
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu					213	15 118
Qinghai						
Ningxia			1	68	17	627
Xinjiang					390	22 419

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	48 624	149 439	275 028	527 157	191 465	457 937
Beijing	7 859	29 861	6 309	10 665	362	696
Tianjin	1 847	8 695	412	1 545	104	243
Hebei			1 903	3 112	2 838	6 793
Shanxi			180	287		
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning	211	771	16 239	30 940	1 360	2 936
Jilin					132	188
Heilongjiang			1 827	7 625	335	631
Shanghai	17 290	47 506	1 692	2 825	270	842
Jiangsu	2 040	6 223	5 108	9 032	2 606	6 350
Zhejiang	129	512	3 778	7 582	12	34
Anhui	913	2 785	2 571	4 861	4 383	9 272
Fujian	4 820	16 546	199 353	300 654	2 374	7 443
Jiangxi	3	7	1 277	1 978	5	7
Shandong	1 803	5 451	12 184	20 690	175 582	419 506
Henan	579	1 544	7 878	75 594	765	1 826
Hubei			1 598	15 967	20	36
Hunan			774	990	10	27
Guangdong			6 084	10 972	237	920
Guangxi			1 695	3 681		
Hainan						
Chongqing	4 165	10 666	1 255	2 156	…	…
Sichuan	6 949	18 570	2 649	13 562	40	132
Guizhou						
Yunnan	15	302	83	2 193	12	16
Tibet						
Shaanxi					17	37
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang			177	243		

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	97 526	208 192	115 491	193 133	47 771	41 780
Beijing	239	764	340	727	188	196
Tianjin	76	321	147	290	3 851	2 208
Hebei	196	318	198	327		
Shanxi			…	3	…	…
Inner Mongolia	24	62	5	14		
Liaoning	51 819	95 119	74 529	102 447	3 700	2 179
Jilin	1 052	9 123	687	1 005	85	99
Heilongjiang	5 112	8 413	5 411	8 719	1	1
Shanghai	76	355	204	507	140	206
Jiangsu	327	1 767	1 458	3 522	814	874
Zhejiang	273	2 033	9	57	54	139
Anhui	739	1 781	732	1 739		
Fujian	508	1 590	369	1 171	524	898
Jiangxi	94	190	94	190		
Shandong	6 041	18 276	5 842	17 978	13	25
Henan	236	691	236	690		
Hubei	987	2 503	972	2 469	134	169
Hunan	678	2 190			6	12
Guangdong	17 286	41 712	17 225	40 019	36 413	32 050
Guangxi	6 923	11 142	3 247	3 755	558	813
Hainan	5	18				
Chongqing	240	470			12	506
Sichuan	1 059	1 920	1 059	1 920	337	410
Guizhou	1 599	3 190	575	1 194	6	4
Yunnan	1 821	3 795	1 504	3 151	933	988
Tibet	28	84	69	246		
Shaanxi	68	216	67	206		
Gansu					2	4
Qinghai						
Ningxia	…	6				
Xinjiang	20	142	514	786	…	…

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

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Total	67 094 637	118 665 844	62 582 775	111 501 399	7.21	6.43
Asian	41 763 527	22 542 112	38 742 740	24 059 846	7.80	-6.31
People's Republic of China		285 416		93 112		206.53
Hongkong	7 677 616	203 463	6 424 668	149 077	19.50	36.48
Macao	352 363	31 437	330 585	4 626	6.59	579.50
Taiwan	2 107 231	567 955	1 860 931	453 442	13.24	25.25
Japan	11 233 198	487 976	11 978 880	410 148	-6.23	18.98
South Korea	4 389 588	732 521	4 155 737	615 151	5.63	19.08
Indonesia	1 731 009	3 444 234	1 875 610	4 621 918	-7.71	-25.48
Malaysia	2 645 865	3 847 117	2 163 803	4 297 795	22.28	-10.49
Vietnam	2 342 188	2 018 882	1 944 770	2 189 814	20.44	-7.81
Thailand	2 578 840	4 300 533	2 044 529	3 892 573	26.13	10.48
the Philippines	1 425 943	510 334	1 194 117	478 098	19.41	6.74
Singapore	839 952	491 195	664 745	414 071	26.36	18.63
India	603 145	3 294 292	583 860	4 110 281	3.30	-19.85
United Arab Emirates	528 568	268 013	413 995	141 644	27.68	89.22
North Korea	511 984	174 059	517 148	138 417	-1.00	25.75
Saudi Arabia	271 793	1 562	269 760	1 365	0.75	14.47
Pakistan	221 898	371 778	244 400	529 383	-9.21	-29.77
Bangladesh	235 507	91 133	213 950	62 812	10.08	45.09
Isreal	218 979	102 034	191 708	50 156	14.23	103.43
Kazakhstan	241 646	87 965	198 713	82 491	21.61	6.64
Turkey	167 063	113 194	175 231	100 040	-4.66	13.15
Iran	128 779	34 701	124 601	53 670	3.35	-35.34
Myanmar	232 434	179 957	145 175	190 415	60.11	-5.49
Kirghizstan	129 441	20 659	130 982	14 594	-1.18	41.56
Sri Lanka	127 490	39 335	114 450	32 273	11.39	21.88
Yemen	122 192	74	124 812	705	-2.10	-89.56
Jordan	73 935	2	98 034	220	-24.58	-99.25
Mongolia	92 188	116 357	79 880	90 137	15.41	29.09
Kuwait	52 040	46	52 812		-1.46	
Lebanon	64 578	197	63 659	11	1.44	1 697.61
Nepal	58 115	17 750	50 090	8 555	16.02	107.48
Syria	16 791	2 746	28 848	6 857	-41.80	-59.96

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Uzbekistan	80 884	571 834	73 298	718 404	10.35	-20.40
Oman	22 589	442	23 941	1 362	-5.65	-67.52
Bahrain	34 555		28 223		22.44	
Cambodia	57 217	35 812	34 593	19 215	65.40	86.37
Iraq	33 856	1 459	19 988	3 981	69.38	-63.36
Tajikistan	16 161	7 267	12 782	15 680	26.43	-53.65
Brunei	11 547	192	12 331	197	-6.36	-2.54
Laos	24 117	55 584	19 812	37 806	21.73	47.02
Qatar	13 416		11 757		14.11	
The Republic of Cyprus	13 779	3 556	17 079	1 310	-19.33	171.55
Turkmenistan	10 098	20 496	10 174	23 378	-0.74	-12.33
Afghanistan	13 970	8 332	9 208	4 379	51.71	90.26
Palestine	2 983	3	4 659		-35.97	
Africa	2 798 552	3 032 228	2 479 706	2 798 678	12.86	8.35
Nigeria	383 311	9 088	365 857	17 382	4.77	-47.72
South Africa	342 643	497 691	372 912	425 113	-8.12	17.07
Morocco	259 577	33 197	229 918	17 208	12.90	92.92
Egypt	273 681	40 467	250 623	59 198	9.20	-31.64
Ghana	225 898	72 415	186 183	51 347	21.33	41.03
Algeria	190 731	375	163 477	690	16.67	-45.65
Togo	120 080	92 285	99 740	50 653	20.39	82.19
Benin	85 554	87 217	55 004	143 461	55.54	-39.21
Angola	72 636		74 048		-1.91	
Cameroon	59 777	138 429	46 487	176 436	28.59	-21.54
Tunisia	29 727	6 976	32 650	6 042	-8.95	15.47
Congo(Dem. Rep.)	42 306	127	46 743		-9.49	
Mauritania	79 665	32 403	53 542	8 882	48.79	264.82
Guinea	30 407	494	35 860	229	-15.21	115.52
Republic of Cote d'lvoire	86 728	89 028	71 231	97 629	21.76	-8.81
Senegal	67 371	34 673	52 414	45 634	28.54	-24.02
Gambia	41 579	12	29 362	47	41.61	-75.37
Kenya	28 747	9 008	21 577	9 705	33.23	-7.18
Sudan	33 908	171 433	38 232	37 050	-11.31	362.70
Mauritius	27 918	3 199	30 785	3 332	-9.31	-3.97

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Mali	37 828	136 595	29 111	309 405	29.95	-55.85
Ethiopia	8 840	277 163	9 616	266 117	-8.06	4.15
Namibia	30 359	9 303	19 553	6 266	55.27	48.47
Niger	18 907	15 137	16 201	6 214	16.71	143.60
Liberia	16 429		12 700		29.36	
Congo (Rep.)	27 559		19 369	4	42.29	
Mozambique	12 887	72 579	10 793	41 122	19.41	76.50
Libya	34 787		29 911		16.30	
Reunion	7 641	1	6 225		22.74	
Sierra Leone	7 551	3	9 186	30	-17.80	-88.58
Cape Verde	5 802		2 519		130.36	
Gabon	15 480	92	9 873	60	56.79	53.57
Tanzania	17 014	208 355	8 018	121 823	112.20	71.03
Madagascar	3 863	15 619	4 213	6 441	-8.29	142.49
Zambia	24 024	133 105	7 430	119 633	223.36	11.26
Burkina Faso	18 426	186 885	3 835	231 123	380.43	-19.14
Chad	2 846	3 851	2 713	23 604	4.90	-83.69
Europe	10 657 185	13 324 808	9 968 845	10 682 643	6.90	24.73
Germany	1 944 818	1 395 861	1 906 480	931 508	2.01	49.85
Russia	2 099 512	1 571 330	1 939 971	1 556 479	8.22	0.95
Netherlands	1 255 496	1 409 645	1 180 209	1 041 481	6.38	35.35
Britain	1 063 309	622 006	953 275	485 365	11.54	28.15
Spain	828 214	774 369	727 951	684 847	13.77	13.07
Italy	591 962	519 723	508 154	427 922	16.49	21.45
France	550 859	3 151 079	522 511	2 817 910	5.43	11.82
Belgium	546 015	297 948	546 887	207 699	-0.16	43.45
Poland	305 600	209 723	288 118	75 832	6.07	176.56
Ukraine	236 556	532 321	229 087	133 368	3.26	299.14
Denmark	139 304	1 068 620	158 740	819 378	-12.24	30.42

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Portugal	166 766	41 202	139 379	39 877	19.65	3.32
Sweden	137 725	96 268	135 000	56 194	2.02	71.31
Romania	119 450	5 660	105 782	7 784	12.92	-27.29
Norway	78 316	439 371	81 488	411 512	-3.89	6.77
Greece	75 933	89 506	61 143	126 971	24.19	-29.51
Lithuania	53 058	10 193	49 356	6 777	7.50	50.40
Czech Republic	51 064	49 968	43 157	52 440	18.32	-4.71
Bulgaria	38 809	6 531	37 250	4 018	4.18	62.55
Croatia	36 451	1 060	35 726	1 729	2.03	-38.66
Switzerland	39 745	116 540	36 041	74 468	10.28	56.50
Georgia	30 316	4 420	28 720	3 419	5.56	29.27
Austria	34 256	67 735	33 259	49 721	3.00	36.23
Ireland	30 050	359 445	27 567	286 128	9.01	25.62
Latvia	26 893	13 572	26 131	10 419	2.92	30.26
Belarus	28 763	17 753	23 225	10 486	23.84	69.30
Slovenia	12 660	7 645	19 017	4 180	-33.43	82.89
Finland	22 934	219 980	22 299	198 634	2.85	10.75
Estonia	13 407	7 873	12 129	5 468	10.54	43.99
Hungary	17 790	24 255	16 069	16 945	10.71	43.14
Albania	15 898	252	13 721	233	15.86	8.26
Slovakia	6 895	788	7 366	384	-6.39	104.98
Armenia	7 458	793	8 252	1 039	-9.63	-23.76
Serbia	11 924	40 305	10 881	847	9.58	4 661.26
Azerbaijan	13 719	8 119	9 229	2 770	48.65	193.11
Latin America	2 386 047	32 980 814	2 062 410	28 548 086	15.69	15.53
Brazil	856 870	22 525 609	684 791	18 694 608	25.13	20.49
Mexico	607 956	238 763	501 784	252 793	21.16	-5.55
Chile	189 678	1 412 031	145 151	1 201 320	30.68	17.54
Colombia	110 345	16 549	118 028	14 626	-6.51	13.15
Dominican	49 363	1 340	61 092	374	-19.20	258.54
Peru	58 651	1 138 120	59 198	1 251 244	-0.93	-9.04

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Venezuela	85 376	10	100 343	2	-14.92	461.67
Costa Rica	45 043	39 525	49 386	25 233	-8.79	56.64
Panama	51 401	7 002	49 129	4 267	4.63	64.07
Argentina	37 215	4 991 726	41 662	5 098 293	-10.67	-2.09
Puerto Rico	45 402	3 637	41 081	1 680	10.52	116.44
Cuba	50 492	232 504	38 457	288 456	31.29	-19.40
Guatemala	22 106	157 238	21 358	49 453	3.50	217.96
Haiti	24 542	130	24 544	71	-0.01	84.45
Ecuador	31 744	167 208	23 090	121 898	37.48	37.17
Uruguay	30 157	2 041 681	21 636	1 525 752	39.38	33.81
Trinidad and Tobago	20 225		18 477	34	9.46	
Jamacia	10 197	575	8 161	944	24.94	-39.07
El Salvador	6 867	10	5 743	27	19.57	-61.97
Hondural	10 213	979	8 805	1 544	15.99	-36.61
Suriname	6 818	186	8 025	165	-15.04	12.73
Bolivia	9 278	864	8 346	167	11.16	416.97
North America	8 241 454	32 482 619	8 183 479	34 140 012	0.71	-4.85
United States	7 288 305	26 637 559	7 177 116	28 728 162	1.55	-7.28
Canda	952 060	5 772 931	1 005 818	5 354 299	-5.34	7.82
Greenlan		72 129		57 436		25.58
Oceania	1 247 873	14 302 813	1 145 593	11 272 070	8.93	26.89
Australia	1 000 164	8 598 054	899 765	7 407 459	11.16	16.07
New Zealand	143 412	5 606 954	144 142	3 815 845	-0.51	46.94
Fiji	44 785	2 129	36 799	2 103	21.70	1.25
Papua New Guinea	25 779	3 154	32 639	7 736	-21.02	-59.24
Samoa	9 020	9	12 082	18	-25.34	-47.66
Solomon Islands	8 174	436	6 359	29	28.54	1 425.69
Republic of Vanuatu	2 049	1 601	2 053	2 078	-0.21	-22.97
APEC	49 348 491	67 868 713	46 225 706	67 190 735	6.76	1.01
ASEAN	11 889 110	14 883 838	10 099 485	16 141 903	17.72	-7.79
UN	8 086 935	10 457 758	7 583 427	8 363 452	6.64	25.04

Agricultural Import and Export Value by Regions

(USD 1 000)

Region	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
National total	118 665 844	67 094 637	111 501 399	62 582 775	6.43	7.21
Beijing	14 434 623	1 292 676	18 004 692	1 348 606	-19.83	-4.15
Tianjin	5 893 429	1 008 873	5 570 641	976 182	5.79	3.35
Hebei	3 217 216	1 613 611	2 361 202	1 492 964	36.25	8.08
Shanxi	123 022	110 171	30 545	109 067	302.75	1.01
Inner Mongolia	443 092	352 585	239 525	400 858	84.99	-12.04
Liaoning	5 569 847	5 126 660	4 533 848	4 776 664	22.85	7.33
Jilin	1 071 448	1 217 210	999 672	1 203 501	7.18	1.14
Heilongjiang	2 179 774	897 728	1 579 940	800 950	37.97	12.08
Shanghai	10 953 983	1 801 047	9 987 485	1 766 737	9.68	1.94
Jiangsu	10 531 439	3 161 530	10 958 673	3 066 719	-3.90	3.09
Zhejiang	5 187 353	5 185 598	5 374 061	4 713 870	-3.47	10.01
Anhui	1 744 615	1 123 214	1 222 015	952 283	42.77	17.95
Fujian	5 816 231	8 229 085	4 784 498	7 559 872	21.56	8.85
Jiangxi	198 070	479 446	90 642	382 263	118.52	25.42
Shandong	25 807 973	15 205 294	21 671 224	15 022 992	19.09	1.21
Henan	1 614 926	1 383 139	1 521 239	1 009 789	6.16	36.97
Hubei	387 903	1 889 338	329 067	1 153 069	17.88	63.85
Hunan	470 604	883 969	378 193	711 798	24.44	24.19
Guangdong	14 882 016	8 131 120	13 818 810	7 510 393	7.69	8.26
Guangxi	4 084 257	1 571 634	4 318 353	1 445 881	-5.42	8.70
Hainan	181 538	598 238	166 816	601 560	8.83	-0.55
Chongqing	1 049 807	369 898	907 973	244 271	15.62	51.43
Sichuan	420 786	689 607	282 286	795 999	49.06	-13.37
Guizhou	5 428	268 517	4 362	291 105	24.44	-7.76
Yunnan	1 603 046	2 432 067	1 657 843	2 052 413	-3.31	18.50
Tibet	1 268	51 731	1 719	43 054	-26.22	20.16
Shaanxi	150 416	699 241	70 953	814 139	112.00	-14.11
Gansu	43 028	338 076	31 057	383 375	38.54	-11.82
Qinghai	1 611	30 463	630	29 429	155.74	3.51
Ningxia	4 833	107 578	975	80 339	395.50	33.91
Xinjiang	592 262	845 293	602 461	842 633	-1.69	0.32

Total Value of Agricultural Import and Export in Different Ways

(USD 1 000)

Way of trade	2013		2012		Changes of 2013 over 2012(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Total value	118 665 844	67 094 637	111 501 399	62 582 775	6.43	7.21
1. General trade	95 836 203	55 012 220	88 479 623	50 208 695	8.31	9.57
2. Materials of donation and aid without repayment between countries and of international organizations		34 717	76	105 030		-66.95
3. Materials of other donations		17	…	20		-12.75
4. Assembly trade by supplying materials	1 777 916	1 920 068	1 697 525	2 007 225	4.74	-4.34
5. Processing trade by importing materials	7 405 642	7 598 949	7 685 456	7 856 934	-3.64	-3.28
6. Small amount trade on borders	669 199	1 461 188	596 335	1 431 568	12.22	2.07
7. Export goods for oversea project contracts		2 835		3 830		-25.98
8. Imported materials as investments by foreign businessmen	111		106		5.17	
9. Processing trade by exporting materials	28 514	12 504	45 338	10 853	-37.11	15.22
10. Barter trade	9	29		2		1 302.65
11. Commodities of duty free foreign exchange	1 494		1 435		4.17	

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	101.8	105.0	105.0	100.6	103.9	104.9	104.7
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	102.5	106.2	108.7	101.2	106.1	104.3	102.8
Shanxi	102.3	107.0	111.6	103.4	102.4	104.3	99.7
Inner Mongolia	102.7	105.8	105.6	98.7	107.4	103.4	99.6
Liaoning	101.7	104.1	104.3	99.3	107.2	103.1	102.0
Jilin	102.2	107.0	107.1	100.5	108.7	107.6	100.4
Heilongjiang	101.7	106.1	104.8	93.8	109.3	101.8	106.2
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	101.5	103.9	102.2	99.0	102.9	104.2	103.7
Zhejiang	100.5	103.9	103.4	98.4	103.3	101.8	105.3
Anhui	101.4	104.1	102.6	99.8	104.0	103.8	106.1
Fujian	101.3	104.4	102.2	101.1	102.9	109.6	106.3
Jiangxi	101.9	104.8	103.2	100.1	105.7	105.5	107.2
Shandong	101.8	106.0	108.8	101.9	103.4	104.2	103.0
Henan	102.3	105.9	107.8	99.5	104.7	103.7	99.5
Hubei	102.1	105.7	104.3	98.5	105.4	108.8	107.4
Hunan	102.3	104.4	105.8	103.8	104.0	104.2	102.5
Guangdong	101.6	104.2	102.6	100.8	101.5	106.0	107.1
Guangxi	101.3	103.4	102.0	101.1	101.6	106.2	101.5
Hainan	101.6	105.3	104.4	104.3	100.9	104.8	97.5
Chongqing							
Sichuan	101.6	104.2	103.0	100.3	102.7	106.2	105.2
Guizhou	100.8	102.9	99.9	101.7	102.5	104.8	104.1
Yunnan	103.0	104.4	102.0	99.4	104.0	107.3	101.0
Tibet	102.5	107.6	104.6	104.0	111.0	104.1	105.6
Shaanxi	102.0	106.7	109.4	101.2	106.1	108.2	101.5
Gansu	103.1	106.0	107.5	100.5	103.9	107.1	95.2
Qinghai	102.6	107.4	107.8	100.5	110.4	104.9	102.7
Ningxia	102.9	107.6	106.2	101.6	110.1	104.9	101.7
Xinjiang	103.1	108.4	106.4	103.6	114.7	111.9	105.7

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food					
	Vegetables	Condiments	Sugar	Melons and fruits	Cookies and biscuits	Milk and dairy products
National average	109.9	104.6	99.8	107.4	102.4	103.5
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	110.5	106.9	103.4	104.7	102.1	104.9
Shanxi	111.8	110.3	101.4	111.0	102.9	104.4
Inner Mongolia	106.5	103.0	101.9	110.2	103.9	106.9
Liaoning	104.7	105.1	102.8	100.4	103.7	102.6
Jilin	117.6	100.1	100.3	108.7	100.4	99.6
Heilongjiang	110.2	107.3	109.4	109.7	113.8	105.7
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	108.1	105.3	100.9	105.1	103.2	106.2
Zhejiang	107.8	102.7	99.3	105.8	101.5	103.2
Anhui	108.4	101.1	100.7	108.6	100.3	101.8
Fujian	110.9	104.7	100.0	106.5	101.0	102.3
Jiangxi	108.5	103.2	100.9	103.1	100.6	102.5
Shandong	112.2	103.9	99.3	112.6	101.5	103.1
Henan	111.0	108.8	99.6	105.5	104.3	103.2
Hubei	109.4	103.0	100.8	107.4	101.5	102.5
Hunan	107.4	101.8	96.2	111.3	102.7	100.2
Guangdong	114.4	103.8	101.2	106.4	100.6	103.8
Guangxi	107.3	101.8	97.4	104.5	100.3	106.7
Hainan	113.1	100.9	97.8	106.1	104.9	107.5
Chongqing						
Sichuan	109.3	102.5	98.6	104.0	101.3	104.2
Guizhou	101.0	101.4	100.0	104.7	101.0	103.7
Yunnan	109.1	104.2	101.0	107.3	105.0	100.8
Tibet	109.6	99.7	101.1	101.7	101.1	109.4
Shaanxi	108.5	102.9	101.1	110.0	105.2	104.5
Gansu	107.9	113.0	99.1	101.7	103.0	104.4
Qinghai	114.5	109.4	98.5	107.6	105.2	100.9
Ningxia	108.6	106.0	98.9	112.4	104.4	105.1
Xinjiang	107.4	100.5	97.2	99.9	106.7	107.2

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food		Beverage, cigarettes and related articles	Garments, footgear and hats	Textiles	Household equipment and other articles	Cultural office supplies
	Food for travel	Other foods, processing and service fees					
National average	105.6	101.7	101.1	102.5	101.2	98.9	99.7
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	107.6	101.2	100.8	104.8	101.6	98.3	99.3
Shanxi	107.5	100.6	101.4	103.1	101.1	99.0	99.9
Inner Mongolia	106.8	101.2	101.1	104.8	103.2	99.2	100.8
Liaoning	104.6	102.2	101.3	103.0	101.9	98.2	99.9
Jilin	104.4	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.6	98.7	99.8
Heilongjiang	105.3	102.9	101.5	102.5	100.5	98.7	98.4
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	105.1	102.2	99.6	104.2	99.9	99.8	99.0
Zhejiang	103.3	102.6	100.1	100.9	99.7	100.2	99.4
Anhui	104.7	100.5	99.0	102.9	98.0	100.0	99.7
Fujian	102.7	104.7	100.1	101.8	99.1	96.3	99.4
Jiangxi	105.7	100.5	100.9	103.0	101.5	97.8	99.5
Shandong	107.8	101.0	100.3	101.8	102.6	97.1	100.5
Henan	108.0	103.7	102.3	103.5	101.6	100.4	99.4
Hubei	107.9	100.4	101.7	101.1	101.1	99.4	100.5
Hunan	102.0	103.2	105.9	102.4	101.3	99.0	99.7
Guangdong	102.4	100.9	100.7	103.0	100.8	99.3	99.2
Guangxi	106.1	106.2	100.5	101.7	103.2	98.4	99.3
Hainan	116.5	103.3	100.3	99.3	102.7	99.0	100.1
Chongqing							
Sichuan	107.2	99.9	99.3	100.6	100.8	98.4	100.0
Guizhou	108.8	99.2	102.0	101.3	100.2	97.7	98.0
Yunnan	104.2	102.6	101.7	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.0
Tibet	109.9	104.5	100.8	101.2	101.1	99.5	100.2
Shaanxi	107.3	104.4	100.9	101.5	102.3	98.5	99.3
Gansu	108.7	103.3	101.1	104.1	103.6	99.2	100.0
Qinghai	105.7	99.6	100.1	100.3	101.0	98.6	99.6
Ningxia	108.6	102.0	100.6	104.0	102.8	98.0	98.2
Xinjiang	112.7	107.0	102.4	100.3	101.3	98.8	100.1

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Health cares and personal articles	Daily articles	Transportation and telecom-munication facility	Furniture	Sports and recreational requisites	Newspapers, magazines and electronic publications	Cosmetics
National average	101.0	101.2	98.1	100.8	100.8	101.6	101.6
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	102.5	102.2	98.6	100.5	101.0	100.0	102.9
Shanxi	101.3	100.8	97.6	100.7	101.1	102.7	100.3
Inner Mongolia	101.6	101.4	99.8	99.9	101.2	100.7	100.7
Liaoning	101.7	101.6	98.2	100.1	101.0	100.6	101.4
Jilin	102.9	100.7	97.1	100.8	100.0	100.0	101.1
Heilongjiang	99.8	101.1	94.5	99.2	100.1	101.8	100.1
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	99.9	102.0	98.9	99.8	101.7	102.8	103.1
Zhejiang	94.4	100.3	98.9	101.9	101.6	100.2	100.8
Anhui	101.1	101.6	97.6	98.1	100.3	102.7	100.3
Fujian	101.8	100.7	97.8	100.1	99.6	104.7	101.4
Jiangxi	102.2	101.6	98.0	103.7	99.6	100.7	101.9
Shandong	100.3	100.8	98.7	100.7	100.0	100.9	101.7
Henan	103.1	101.4	97.5	101.9	100.8	101.7	102.6
Hubei	102.6	100.9	94.2	99.5	100.4	103.5	101.8
Hunan	102.2	100.9	99.4	101.0	102.2	101.4	100.9
Guangdong	100.9	100.9	97.3	102.4	101.2	101.6	100.9
Guangxi	101.3	100.9	100.1	100.8	100.0	100.1	101.3
Hainan	106.8	101.8	93.3	100.4	103.9	102.0	101.6
Chongqing							
Sichuan	101.8	100.1	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.8	101.0
Guizhou	100.1	99.8	97.1	100.2	101.4	101.3	100.9
Yunnan	108.4	102.6	99.4	101.3	104.2	101.9	101.2
Tibet	99.8	100.6	98.2	100.6	99.6	100.5	103.3
Shaanxi	102.6	102.5	95.2	100.3	102.1	100.9	104.8
Gansu	103.5	101.9	97.7	105.1	100.4	100.0	103.0
Qinghai	103.9	100.9	94.5	98.0	102.3	103.6	101.1
Ningxia	102.1	101.7	95.3	101.6	100.0	100.7	103.9
Xinjiang	101.6	101.2	97.0	102.6	100.1	100.8	101.9

OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Land Contracting and Management Situation of Rural Areas

Item	Number	Growth rate (%)
Contracting situation of arable land		
area(hectare)	88 472 803	1. 3
The number of farmers(household)	230 087 994	0. 1
The number of contracts(copy)	222 513 362	0. 3
the number of certifications of land contracting(copy)	207 378 805	-0. 6
Household contract cultivated land transfer		
the total area (hectare)	22 734 681	22. 5
1. Divided by the form of circulation(hectare)		
Subcontract	10 656 403	16. 4
Transfer	742 435	1. 3
Swap	1 406 038	17. 1
Rent	7 200 176	34. 5
on the form of Joint Stock Partners	1 577 867	44. 3
Other forms	1 151 763	12. 9
2. divided by contrators(hectare)		
Areas transferred to farmers	13 706 273	14. 2
areas transferred to professional cooperative orgnizations	4 629 351	57. 5
areas transferred to enterprises	2 146 880	26. 0
areas transferred to others	2 252 177	18. 1
3. areas used for growing food crops(hectare)	12 850 109	23. 7
4. the number of farmers who leased their contracting land(household)	52 610 065	18. 5
5. The copy number of signed contracts (copy)	37 563 440	20. 9
6. the cultivated land area in signed contracts(hectare)	14 991 071	24. 0
Arbitration team		
Number	2 411	6. 7
number of members in county level	2 214	7. 7
The member number of Arbitration Commission (person)	35 481	15. 5
The member number of farmers(person)	6 921	3. 0
The number of appointed arbitrators(person)	29 817	43. 5
The number of staffs in the arbitration commission daily(person)	13 167	20. 4
The number of full-time staff(person)	4 616	19. 9

The Income and Expenses of Villages

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
Income(10 000 yuan)	38 719 219.0	8.3
Operating income	14 118 023.3	3.3
Contracting and handed out income	7 357 333.2	5.1
Investement income	1 113 206.5	13.2
Grant income	6 925 231.2	17.3
Other income	9 205 424.8	12.2
Expenditure(10 000 yuan)	26 673 196.8	8.1
Operating expenses	9 369 628.6	2.9
Administrative expenses	7 381 217.1	5.2
Wages	2 664 985.0	6.0
Newspapers expenses	139 572.0	-2.8
Other expenses	9 922 351.1	16.1
Income (10 000 yuan)	12 046 022.2	8.6
Numbers of villages	58.7	-0.3
1. Villages with non-operationg income	32.0	2.7
2. Villages with income	26.7	-3.7
Below 5 thousand yuan	13.7	-9.4
During 5 thousand yuan to 10 thousand yuan	5.2	1.2
During 10 thousand yuan to 50 thousand yuan	4.9	2.9
During 50 thousand to 100 thousand yuan	1.3	8.7
Above 1 million yuan	1.6	5.9

Assets and Liabilities of Villages

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
Total current assets	104 095 501.0	12.1
Monetary funds	45 179 541.5	14.5
Short-term investments	4 686 714.9	14.5
Receivables	52 351 355.3	9.8
Stock	1 877 889.3	14.0
Total agricultural assets	2 847 788.5	5.1
Livestock(Poultry) assets	493 282.4	-2.0
Forest assets	2 354 506.1	6.7
Total long-term assets	132 817 610.8	8.6
Long-term investment	15 986 986.2	7.1
Total fixed assets	111 783 859.4	8.8
Net fixed assets	80 152 370.1	7.7
Liquidation of fixed assets	848 924.8	3.3
Programs under construction	30 782 564.5	12.1
Other assets	5 046 765.2	9.2
Total assets	239 760 900.3	10.1
Total current liabilities	80 023 752.9	8.9
Short loan	9 246 047.8	-8.3
Payables	68 852 219.2	12.0
Wages payable	1 023 226.8	-0.4
Welfare payable	902 259.1	3.7
Total long-term liabilities	14 720 129.4	6.9
Long-term loans and payables	13 819 607.5	6.1
Collective fund	900 521.9	20.6
Total owners' equity	145 017 018.0	11.0
Capital	38 837 817.6	4.8
Public welfare fund	103 173 998.0	14.4
Unallocated gains	3 005 202.4	-10.3
Total liabilities and owner's equity	239 760 900.3	10.1

Burden of Farmers

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
The collective payments handed out	1 950 995.5	-10.3
Collective fund	750 232.2	-23.9
Land lease	1 017 758.3	2.1
Co-producting fee	56 225.3	-13.6
House construction fee	34 664.7	4.9
Other payments	92 115.0	-1.8
Social burden	1 720 748.5	14.4
Fine	32 698.2	-3.4
Fund-raising quotas	9 901.0	-30.6
Road fund	6 170.4	-36.7
Water conservancy fund	1 877.3	-13.2
Electric facilities fund	259.9	-52.9
Other fund	1 593.4	-12.1
Administrative fees	1 678 149.3	15.2
Farmers housing charges	73 018.8	-6.8
Business charges of migrant workers	71 160.0	-8.1
Charges of agriculture machinery, motorcycles, tricycles and low-speed truck	262 184.0	-10.7
Planned parenthood charges	1 212 035.0	28.6
Other charges	59 751.3	-7.4
Fund raised by farmers and fund-for-work	1 310 050.4	-20.7
Fund-for-work	559 818.1	-16.0

RURAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	2013	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
National average	8 895.9	4 025.4	3 793.2	293.0	784.3
Beijing	18 337.5	12 034.9	833.4	2 023.5	3 445.7
Tianjin	15 841.0	9 091.5	4 571.6	1 120.0	1 058.0
Hebei	9 101.9	5 236.7	3 219.2	161.6	484.4
Shanxi	7 153.5	4 041.1	2 273.9	93.2	745.3
Inner Mongolia	8 595.7	1 694.6	5 348.4	371.0	1 181.7
Liaoning	10 522.7	4 209.4	5 160.2	283.2	870.0
Jilin	9 621.2	1 813.2	6 855.1	187.9	765.0
Heilongjiang	9 634.1	1 991.4	6 365.4	429.6	847.8
Shanghai	19 595.0	12 239.4	1 062.0	1 446.8	4 846.8
Jiangsu	13 597.8	7 608.5	4 258.4	572.1	1 158.7
Zhejiang	16 106.0	9 204.3	4 758.6	727.5	1 415.7
Anhui	8 097.9	3 733.5	3 681.4	113.6	569.3
Fujian	11 184.2	5 193.9	4 890.5	359.9	739.8
Jiangxi	8 781.5	4 422.1	3 683.8	191.0	484.6
Shandong	10 619.9	5 127.2	4 525.2	283.9	683.8
Henan	8 475.3	3 581.6	4 285.4	160.3	448.1
Hubei	8 867.0	3 868.2	4 381.6	99.1	518.1
Hunan	8 372.1	4 595.6	2 962.0	147.7	666.9
Guangdong	11 669.3	7 072.4	2 596.4	1 040.5	960.0
Guangxi	6 790.9	2 712.3	3 420.4	70.4	587.8
Hainan	8 342.6	3 001.5	4 153.8	347.9	839.3
Chongqing	8 332.0	4 089.2	3 136.5	234.7	871.7
Sichuan	7 895.3	3 542.8	3 321.2	202.3	829.1
Guizhou	5 434.0	2 572.6	2 355.9	78.4	427.2
Yunnan	6 141.3	1 729.2	3 650.4	229.8	532.0
Tibet	6 578.2	1 475.3	4 157.0	88.9	857.1
Shaanxi	6 502.6	3 151.2	2 500.0	212.3	639.0
Gansu	5 107.8	2 203.4	2 231.0	132.9	540.5
Qinghai	6 196.4	2 347.5	2 570.3	165.9	1 112.7
Ningxia	6 931.0	2 878.4	3 250.0	133.3	669.3
Xinjiang	7 296.5	1 311.8	4 654.5	230.1	1 100.0

National Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Total net income	Changes of 2013 over 2012 (%)	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
1949	43.8					
1978	133.6		88.3	35.8		9.5
1979	160.2	19.2	100.7	44.0		15.5
1980	191.3	16.6	106.4	62.6		22.4
1985	397.6	7.8	72.2	296.0		29.5
1990	686.3	1.8	138.8	518.6		29.0
1991	708.6	2.0	151.9	523.6		33.0
1992	784.0	5.9	184.4	561.6		38.0
1993	921.6	3.2	194.5	678.5	7.0	41.6
1994	1 221.0	5.0	263.0	881.9	28.6	47.6
1995	1 577.7	5.3	353.7	1 125.8	41.0	57.3
1996	1 926.1	9.0	450.8	1 362.5	42.6	70.2
1997	2 090.1	4.6	514.6	1 472.7	23.6	79.3
1998	2 162.0	4.3	573.6	1 466.0	30.4	92.0
1999	2 210.3	3.8	630.3	1 448.4	31.6	100.2
2000	2 253.4	2.1	702.3	1 427.3	45.0	78.8
2001	2 366.4	4.2	771.9	1 459.6	47.0	87.9
2002	2 475.6	4.8	840.2	1 486.5	50.7	98.2
2003	2 622.2	4.3	918.4	1 541.3	65.8	96.8
2004	2 936.4	6.8	998.5	1 745.8	76.6	115.5
2005	3 254.9	6.2	1 174.5	1 844.5	88.5	147.4
2006	3 587.0	7.4	1 374.8	1 931.0	100.5	180.8
2007	4 140.4	9.5	1 596.2	2 193.7	128.2	222.3
2008	4 760.6	8.0	1 853.7	2 435.6	148.1	323.2
2009	5 153.2	8.5	2 061.3	2 526.8	167.2	397.9
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
2012	7 916.6	10.7	3 447.5	3 533.4	249.1	686.7
2013	8 895.9	9.3	4 025.4	3 793.2	293.0	784.3

Wage income before 1983 includes collective distribution income. Transfer income before 1992 includes property income.

National Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Living consumption	Changes of 2013 over 2012 (%)	Food	Clothing	Residence
1954	59.6		40.9	7.8	7.2
1978	116.1		78.6	14.7	12.0
1980	162.2	15.5	100.2	20.0	22.5
1985	317.4	7.7	183.4	30.8	57.9
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	341.3	961.5
2012	5 908.0	10.4	2 323.9	396.4	1 086.4
2013	6 625.5	9.0	2 495.5	438.3	1 233.6

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
1954					
1978					
1980	4.1	0.6	8.3	3.4	3.2
1985	16.2	5.6	12.4	7.7	3.6
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
2012	341.7	652.8	445.5	513.8	147.6
2013	387.1	796.0	486.0	614.2	174.9

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	Living consumption	Services	Food	Clothing	Residence
National average	6 625.5	1 816.0	2 495.5	438.3	1 233.6
Beijing	13 553.2	3 819.8	4 695.9	1 172.9	2 387.0
Tianjin	10 155.0	2 731.0	3 539.7	927.6	1 403.4
Hebei	6 134.1	1 597.3	1 963.3	458.0	1 266.8
Shanxi	5 812.7	1 793.1	1 920.7	471.8	1 206.0
Inner Mongolia	7 268.3	2 187.8	2 583.5	564.7	1 111.6
Liaoning	7 159.0	2 005.3	2 518.9	584.2	1 279.3
Jilin	7 379.7	2 205.4	2 438.5	535.2	1 288.4
Heilongjiang	6 813.6	2 114.1	2 397.7	551.1	1 120.9
Shanghai	14 234.7	4 543.1	5 334.6	770.7	2 260.4
Jiangsu	9 909.8	2 932.6	3 283.2	685.1	1 788.7
Zhejiang	11 760.2	3 492.8	4 190.9	848.1	1 933.8
Anhui	5 724.5	1 529.3	2 269.7	335.2	1 138.9
Fujian	8 151.2	2 098.8	3 600.8	483.6	1 418.4
Jiangxi	5 653.6	1 372.7	2 389.1	308.6	1 163.1
Shandong	7 392.7	1 792.0	2 553.7	493.4	1 409.6
Henan	5 627.7	1 528.7	1 938.5	481.8	1 043.9
Hubei	6 279.5	1 850.0	2 308.5	347.7	1 415.7
Hunan	6 609.5	1 822.5	2 537.0	342.3	1 438.3
Guangdong	8 343.5	2 427.6	3 736.6	309.2	1 337.9
Guangxi	5 205.6	1 328.1	2 084.7	170.9	1 360.5
Hainan	5 465.6	1 364.9	2 625.0	181.0	937.7
Chongqing	5 796.4	1 633.5	2 539.0	411.0	674.4
Sichuan	6 308.5	1 642.4	2 665.0	467.3	986.8
Guizhou	4 740.2	1 227.4	2 036.2	254.2	980.8
Yunnan	4 743.6	1 178.1	2 097.6	211.4	906.3
Tibet	3 574.0	375.1	1 938.9	370.6	189.7
Shaanxi	5 724.2	1 954.0	1 821.3	385.1	1 206.2
Gansu	4 849.6	1 338.2	1 798.5	352.7	794.0
Qinghai	6 060.2	1 447.6	1 872.0	449.3	1 449.1
Ningxia	6 489.7	1 670.0	2 021.8	453.3	1 409.6
Xinjiang	6 119.1	1 538.9	2 072.0	484.7	1 623.8

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(Continued)

(yuan)

Region	Household facilities, articles and services	Transport and telecommunication services	Education and culture life	Medicines and medical services	Others
National average	387.1	796.0	485.9	614.2	174.9
Beijing	898.2	1 452.2	1 330.9	1 167.1	449.1
Tianjin	599.1	1 816.2	750.4	732.6	386.0
Hebei	382.6	792.3	399.0	696.0	176.1
Shanxi	288.2	699.1	502.5	559.0	165.4
Inner Mongolia	302.3	1 106.5	555.2	831.2	213.3
Liaoning	299.4	850.3	632.9	789.5	204.4
Jilin	273.1	961.2	691.4	968.6	223.4
Heilongjiang	288.7	809.3	601.4	839.2	205.2
Shanghai	693.7	1 718.7	963.7	1 990.9	501.9
Jiangsu	556.4	1 420.8	1 022.3	809.9	343.4
Zhejiang	564.9	1 891.1	1 048.0	943.9	339.5
Anhui	390.4	540.9	376.7	551.7	121.0
Fujian	483.4	806.3	592.8	481.7	284.3
Jiangxi	323.9	587.6	356.4	401.3	123.8
Shandong	438.1	1 040.5	571.7	738.8	146.8
Henan	416.0	616.0	408.1	603.7	119.7
Hubei	425.0	605.9	407.4	624.4	144.9
Hunan	420.3	640.0	426.3	638.3	167.1
Guangdong	474.1	1 041.0	685.3	502.0	257.5
Guangxi	281.1	516.3	276.2	413.4	102.5
Hainan	291.5	589.2	354.5	362.2	124.4
Chongqing	474.3	581.8	443.3	535.9	136.7
Sichuan	446.6	665.0	385.8	557.4	134.5
Guizhou	272.4	489.7	301.4	302.3	103.2
Yunnan	258.8	589.9	241.1	352.9	85.5
Tibet	273.1	522.8	63.6	71.5	143.9
Shaanxi	344.1	581.0	463.8	776.4	146.5
Gansu	302.6	598.4	366.5	513.3	123.5
Qinghai	314.9	910.9	270.1	676.7	117.1
Ningxia	382.8	827.0	439.7	702.0	253.4
Xinjiang	256.4	693.9	286.9	593.4	108.0

CHRONICLE OF AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Chronicle of Agricultural Events, 2013

January

January 3. *People's Daily*
Since 2009, the amount of the reserved cultivated land throughout the country kept above 1.824 billion mu for three consecutive years so that the goal of the 1.818 billion mu's amount of the reserved cultivated land at the end of the state's "12th Five-Year Plan" was effectively guaranteed.

Guangming Daily
In 2012, the direct economic losses caused by the drought and flood disasters throughout the country exceeded 320 billion yuan, including 267.5 billion yuan's loss caused by flood, which affected 120 million people, and 53.3 billion yuan's loss caused by drought.

January 8. *Guangming Daily*
In 2013, China would once again increase the per capita fund-raising standard for the New Rural Cooperative Medical Care, which would reach about 340 yuan; meanwhile, the government subsidies at all levels would be increased to 280 yuan per capita.

January 9. *Farmers' Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) issued *The Development Planning for the Informatization of the National Rural Management (2013 – 2020)*.

January 18. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2012, the application area of the conservation tillage technology throughout the country exceeded 100 million mu.

January 21. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2012, with an actual increase of 10.7 percent, the rural per capita net income reached 7 917 yuan, which was 2.9 percent higher than the actual increase rate of GDP.

February

February 1. *Economic Daily*
In 2012, the total imported and exported aquatic products of China reached 7.925 million tons, involved with a total export-import volume of 26.981 billion U.S. dollars and realizing a trade surplus of 10.985 billion U.S. dollars, which was 1.209 billion U.S. dollars higher than that of the previous year; the export volume of the aquatic products accounted for 30 percent of the total export volume of the agricultural products, meanwhile, with a year-on-year increase of 0.7 percent over the previous year.

February 2. *Science Daily*
In 2012, the contribution rate of the scientific and technological progress to the agricultural growth was improved to 54.5 percent; the comprehensive mechanization rate of the crops was up to 57 percent; and the coverage of the improved variety was above 96 percent.

February 4. *Farmers' Daily*
By the end of 2012, an accumulated construction loan of 40 billion yuan for the rural circulation system had been offered to 497 companies and the loan balance was 21.9 billion yuan.

February 5. *People's Daily*
Over the nine years since the implementation of the subsidy policy for purchasing agricultural machinery, the central government had allocated 74.47 billion yuan's subsidies in total, stimulating an investment of 218.79 billion yuan by the local governments and farmers; meanwhile, upon the subsidy, 22.726 million units (sets) of various agricultural machinery were purchased, benefiting up to 18.225 million farmer households.

February 10. *Farmers' Daily*
The *Decision of the State Council on Amending the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants* was announced, which would take effect on March 1, 2013.

February 19. *People's Daily*
By the end of 2012, with a year-on-year increase of 20.7 percent, the agriculture-involved loan balance of the banking financial institutions was up to 17.6 trillion yuan. Compared with that at the beginning of the year, it obtained an increase of 3 trillion yuan.

Economic Daily
In 2012, the funds for comprehensive agricultural development allocated by the central fiscal budget were up to 29 billion yuan, compared with 2011, which obtained an increase of 6 billion yuan and an increase rate of 26.09 percent.

Farmers' Daily
In 2012, the total amount of migrant workers throughout the country was 262.61 million, with a year-on-year increase of 3.9 percent. To be specific, there were 163.36 million migrant workers, with an increase rate of 3.0 percent; and there were 99.25 million local workers, with an increase rate of 5.4 percent.

March

March 11. *Guangming Daily*
In 2012, the confirmation area of the collective forest rights was 180 million hectares and an afforestation area of 6.01 million hectares in total was completed throughout the year. Due to the reform of the collective forest rights system, an area of more than 170 million hectares was granted with the forest right certificate, which was obtained by 89.49 million farmer households.

Economic Daily
The *Construction Planning of the National Agricultural Comprehensive Development for High-Standard Farmland* had been examined and approved by the State Council. By implementing the *Planning*, by 2020, 400 million mu of medium & low-yield field and high-standard farmland would be respectively transformed and constructed.

March 21. *Guangming Daily*
The *National Plan for Preventing and Controlling Desertification* (2011-2020) jointly issued by the State Forestry Administration (SFA), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Agriculture and so on seven departments was put into implementation formally.

Guangming Daily
The *Implementation Guidance for the Primary Processing Subsidy Project in the Agricultural Producing Area in* 2013 jointly printed and issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and the MOF decided to invest 500 million yuan to carry out the primary processing subsidy project in the 14 provinces(autonomous regions) of agricultural producing area.

March 24. *People's Daily*
To support the spring farming production, the central finance allocated 15.1 billion yuan of direct grain subsidy and 17.1 billion yuan of stock funds for general subsidy for agricultural production supplies.

People's Daily
There were 682 000 large grain-growing farmer households at that time in China, accounting for 0.28 percent of the total number of farmer households in China; 134 million mu of cultivated land were being operated, accounting for 7.3 percent of the total cultivated area in China.

People's Daily
In 2013, the four kinds of subsidies, namely direct grain subsidy, general subsidy for agricultural production supplies, subsidy for planting improved variety and subsidy for purchasing agricultural machinery, allocated by the central finance were up to 170.055 billion yuan.

Farmers' Daily
In 2012, the agricultural tourism throughout the country received more than 800 million tourists, creating an operating income more than 240 billion yuan; there were 33 000 agricultural tourism parks above designated size, recruiting more than 28 million employees, accounting for 6.9 percent of the rural labor force.

March 31. *People's Daily*
The modern seed industry development fund was formally established, which was launched by the MOF jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Sinochem Corporation and Agricultural Development Bank of China.

April

April 2. *Economic Daily*
On the 2nd, it was reported by *Economic Daily* that the central finance would allocate 10 billion yuan's central infrastructure construction investment budget to upgrade the rural power grid and this fund would be exclusively used to support Liaoning Province and so on 25 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) to trans-

form and upgrade the rural power grid.

April 14. *People's Daily*
2 669 nature reserves in total were established throughout the country (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province), covering a total area of 1.496 5 million square kilometers. To be specific, there were 363 national nature reserves, covering an area of 941 500 square kilometers.

April 23. *Economic Daily*
The controlled release compound fertilizer had been widely applied to more than 30 crops throughout the country. The accumulated application area was 69.25 million mu, creating an economic benefit of 14.6 billion yuan for the farmers.

May

May 1. *Farmers' Daily*
The "Study on Protection and Development Strategies for China's Important Agricultural Cultural Heritage" was formally initiated in the Chinese Academy of Engineering and five academicians were appointed to lead the study on five subjects, namely farming, forestry, animal husbandry, aquaculture, as well as water & soil resource utilization and ecological protection.

May 6. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2013, the central finance would continue to allocate a fund of 2.6 billion yuan to subsidize the extension of the basic-level agricultural technology.

May 9. *People's Daily*
By the end of 2012, the transfer area of the household contracting farmland throughout the country reached 278 million mu, obtaining an increase rate of 22.1 percent compared with that at the end of 2011. Among all the transferred farmland, the one transferred into the farmers' cooperatives accounted for 15.8 percent. Meanwhile, the signing rate of the transfer contract was up to 65 percent.

People's Daily
The central finance allocated a fund of 700 million yuan for the rainfed agricultural technology popularization in 2013 to support North China, Northwest China and so on 7 provinces (autonomous regions) to carry out the rainfed agricultural technology popularization.

May 13. *Farmers' Daily*
The full mechanized production was realized for rape in China.

May 21. *Farmers' Daily*
The China-US Agricultural Investment and Cooperation Forum was held in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, where the two topics, namely "for China-US enterprises, how to strengthen the cooperation in the field of seed industry" and "the investment and cooperation carried out by China-US enterprises in the field of food safety", were discussed.

May 29. *Economic Daily*
Over the past 10 years, the investment input to the rural highway construction throughout the country exceeded 1.7 trillion yuan, by which 2.92 million kilometers of rural highway in total were newly reconstructed and 2.34 million kilometers of rural highway mileage open to traffic in total were newly increased.

June

June 2. *People's Daily*
There were more than 689 000 specialized farmers' cooperatives throughout the country, the real members of which exceeded 53 million households; meanwhile, there were more than 100 000 cooperatives above the county level; and 6 663 cooperatives were assessed jointly by 11 state departments as the national demonstration cooperatives.

June 7. *Farmers' Daily*
On June 6, the 2013 World Agricultural Outlook Conference co-sponsored by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD), as well as undertaken by the Agricultural Information Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) was held in Beijing.

June 10. *Guangming Daily*
China had become the world's largest producer for edible fungi, whose output accounted for more than 70 percent of the world's total output.

Economic Daily
Among the 25 pilots for the "Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)", the agricultural cultural heritage pilots of China had been up to 8, ranking first in the world.

June 17. *Economic Daily*
With regard to the desertification area in our country, the annual average extension of 3 436 square kilometers had been transformed into the annual average reduction of 1 717 square kilometers. The vegetation coverage was progressively increased by an average annual rate of 0.12 percent and the increase rate of the vegetation coverage in the key rehabilitation regions was up to more than 20 percent.

June 19. *Farmers' Daily*
The whole-genome sequencing for the wild species of the peanut diploid led and organized by the scientists of our country was announced as completed in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province.

July

July 6. *Farmers' Daily*
Since 2013, the MOF and the Ministry of Water Resources decided to fully implement the efficiency enhancement and capacity expansion transformation for the rural hydropower and it was expected that about 8 billion yuan would be invested in three years.

Economic Daily
The central finance appropriated a fund of 700.87 million yuan for the comprehensive agricultural development project and it was exclusively used for the forestry project construction. To be specific, the fund for the forestry ecological demonstration project was 198.06 million yuan.

People's Daily
The SFA delimited four red lines for woodland & forest, wetland, desert vegetation and species, requiring that the national woodland area shall be not less than 4.68 billion mu, the forest area shall be not less than 3.74 billion mu, the forest growing stock shall be not less than 20 billion cubic meters, the wetland area shall be not less than 800 million mu, as well as the area of the treated desertification land suitable for forestation and grassing and the restored desert vegetation shall be not less than 530 000 square kilometers.

July 27. *People's Daily*
On the 25th, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the *Large Formulas and Fertilizer Recommendations for the Areas of the Three Major Grain Crops, Namely Wheat, Corn and Rice (2013)*, putting forward 14 large formulas for the major grain crops, namely wheat, corn and rice.

July 28. *Economic Daily*
In 2013, the central finance allocated a subsidy fund of 23 billion yuan for the rural dilapidated housing rehabilitation to support 2.66 million poor farmer households in total throughout the country to renovate the dilapidated houses.

August

August 6. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2013, the central finance allocated a fund of 21.75 billion yuan to subsidize the agricultural machinery purchase so as to improve the agricultural mechanization level and the overall agricultural production capacity.

August 15. *People's Daily*
The central finance allocated a support fund of 2.05 billion yuan for the animal husbandry development; plus with the fund allocated before, in 2013, the central finance had totally allocated a support fund of 2.9 billion yuan for the animal husbandry development.

August 28. *Farmers' Daily*
By the end of June 2013, the legally registered farmers' professional cooperatives throughout the country were up to 828 000, and the real members were up to more than 65.4 million households, accounting for 25.2 percent of the total farmer households.

August 30. *Science Daily*
There were 111 100 Agricultural Technology Associations in total throughout the country, 25.6 percent of which had established the party organization.

September

September 6. *Science Daily*
The average yield per mu of the spring wheat high-yield

ten-thousand-mu demonstration area created by Yumen City, Gansu Province was up to 665. 3 kilograms.

September 22. *People's Daily*
The SFA issued a notice that it had been planned that by 2017, 200 national demonstration counties for professional forestry cooperatives and 2 000 demonstration cooperatives would be constructed: till then, 20 percent of the farmer households would join the professional forestry cooperatives and the operated forestland area would account for 20 percent of the collective forestland area.

September 28. *Farmers' Daily*
The central finance allocated a special fund of 4. 6 billion yuan for the rural cultural construction.

September 30. *Farmers' Daily*
On September 28, the average yield per mu of the national Phase IV super rice one-hundred-mu area led by the scientific research team of Academician Yuan Longping to tackle the key problems was up to 988. 1 kilograms; to be specific, the average yield per mu of the Class I farmland broke through one thousand kilograms.

October

October 9. *Farmers' Daily*
In the Sixth Agriculture Division Qitai Farm of Xinjiang Production and Construction Crops, the experts from the Ministry of Agriculture organized the acceptance inspection to the spring corn, the result of which showed that the average yield per mu of the high-yield farmland was up to 1 511. 74 kilograms.

October 14. *Science Daily*
For the popularization and application, 55. 8 million mu of farmland had been planted with the new varieties of the plant cotton series featured by the resistance to verticillium wilt cultivated by China, bringing about a direct economic benefit more than ten billion yuan.

October 18. *Guangming Daily*
As of now, the Ministry of Housing & Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD), the Ministry of Culture and the MOF totally named two batches of Chinese traditional villages (1 561 in total) and established the national protection list.

October 23. *People's Daily*
The MOF allocated a fund of 600 million yuan from the general subsidies for purchasing agricultural supplies to five major grain-producing provinces, namely Heilongjiang Province, Liaoning Province, Shandong Province, Anhui Province and Jiangxi Province, to continue to conduct the pilot work of subsidizing the large grain-growing farmer households.

November

November 1. *Farmers' Daily*
By the end of 2011, there were 816 grassland supervision institutions above the county level throughout the country, which had 9 518 supervision personnel in total. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the *China Grassland Development Report*.

November 5. *People's Daily*
The central finance allocated a construction fund of 30 billion yuan for the high-standard basic farmland, obtaining an increase of 30 percent over 2012. To be specific, 25. 5 billion yuan was allocated to the major grain-producing areas, accounting for 85 percent of the total fund.

November 12. *Farmers' Daily*
The central finance allocated the 2012 directional subsidy fund of 4. 105 billion yuan for the rural financial institutions, with a year-on-year increase rate of 74 percent.

November 15. *Science Daily*
After nearly six years of comprehensive treatment for the rocky desertification, 9 000 square kilometers of rocky desertification land in the karst region had been reduced.

November 25. *Farmers' Daily*
On November 23, the Ministry of Agriculture established the 1st National Crop Germplasm Resources Committee in Beijing. China had saved 426 000 various crop germplasm resources in total.

November 30. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2013, the total grain output in China broke through the landmark figure of 600 million tons, which was up to 601. 935 million tons and realized the steady growth in ten consecutive years.

December

December 5. *Economic Daily*

In 2013, more than 260 million mu of corn in total was harvested by machinery in China; the mechanical harvesting level exceeded 49 percent, with 7 percentage points higher than that of previous year.

December 12. *People's Daily*

In 2013, the central finance accumulatively allocated a subsidy fund of 20.7 billion yuan to support the rural schools weak in compulsory education to improve the basic conditions for offering education.

December 25. *Farmers' Daily*

On December 23 – 24, the Central Rural Work Conference was held in Beijing, in which the *Several Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Comprehensively Deepening the Rural Reform and Speeding Up the Agricultural Modernization (Discussion Draft)* was discussed.

December 31. *Farmers' Daily*

The data of the Second National Land Survey indicated that the arable land area of China was 135.385 million hectares, that was, about 2.030 77 billion mu, and the per capita area of arable land was 0.101 hectares (1.52 mu), less than half of the world average.

(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 *2014*. 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 does not include the information from Hongkong, Macao, and Taiwan Province of China unless specially stated.

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