GENERAL SURVEYS

Crop Production

1. Grain Production Achieved the Ninth Consecutive Growth

In 2012, grain output reached 589. 58 million tons, increasing by 18. 371 million tons as compared with the previous year and realizing the growth for the ninth consecutive year for the first time in the past half century. In these nine years, the cumulative production increase was 158. 9 million tons with an average annual increase of 17. 65 million tons. Grain output has reached more than 500 million tons for 6 consecutive years for the first time.

2. Commercial Crop Production Increased Comprehensively

Cotton production reached an output of 6. 836 million tons, increasing by 247 000 tons over the previous year. The production of oil-bearing crops remained growth for the fifth consecutive year with an output of 34. 368 million tons, increasing by 1. 3 million tons. Sugar-bearing crops resumed development with an output of 134. 854 million tons, increasing by 9. 689 million tons. Vegetable production reached 708. 831 million tons, increasing by 29. 534 million tons. In 2012, the qualified rate of quality monitoring for vegetables was 97. 9 percent, increasing by 0. 5 percentage points.

3. Significant Effects of Anti-Disaster and Disaster Relief

The agricultural sectors at all levels strengthened monitoring and early warning, established and further improved anti-disaster and disaster relief plans, and made sound preparations of funds and materials ahead of time. The emergency response was started timely right after the disaster. We organized agricultural experts and technicians and developed 24 technical guides based on various regions and crops to go down to the grassroots to conduct technical guidance to promote the implementation of technical measures for agriculture and disaster mitigation.

4. Powerful and Orderly Pest and Disease Prevention and Control

In 2012, the area under the specialized unified pest and disease control reached 43. 3 million hectares and 100 organizations were identified as the "Top 100" organizations specialized in unified pest and disease control nationwide based on selection. The number of professional pest prevention and control organizations registered at the industrial and commercial administration departments in the country reached 18 800, employing up to 1. 32 million staff and with large and medium-sized plant protection machinery ownership up to 497 000 sets. The daily operational capability of prevention and control reached 3. 766 7 million hectares and the specialized unified pest and disease control rate was generally over 95 percent. In 2012, the loss rate of major grain crops due to significant pest and disease was controlled below the target of 5 percent, and the loss of 81. 6 million tons of grain was restored.

5. Notable Leading Effectiveness of the Creation of High Yield Demonstration

In 2012, the average grain production reached 9 153 kilograms per hectare in the demonstration area, 73 percent higher than the national average, and that of the oil-bearing crops, cotton and sugar was 30 percent, 35 percent and 37 percent higher than the national average level respectively.

6. The Standard Parks Were Further Constructed

In 2012, to further promote expansion from the "park" to "zone" and from "production" to "sell", a number of standardized technologies were integrated and a number of high yield and high efficiency demonstration bases were con-

structed. A number of well-known brands were also established. Since 2010, the qualified rates of fruit production in the national standard parks were 100 percent, 100 percent and 99.6 percent respectively. The qualified rates of tea were 100 percent, 98.8 percent and 100 percent. The qualified rates of vegetables reached 99.8 percent, 99.9 percent and 99.9 percent. Vegetable production information monitoring and early warning system was established and the scope of information monitoring was expanded up to 580 key counties of vegetable production.

7. Soil Testing and Formulated Fertilization Was Vigorously Promoted

In 2012, wheat, rice and corn production increased by 5.6 percent, 5.6 percent and 6.3 percent respectively over 2011 in soil testing and formulated fertilization demonstration area as compared with the traditional fertilization areas, and the cost saving and income growth reached over 525 yuan per hectare. The cost saving and income growth of horticultural crops such as fruits and vegetables reached over 1 200 yuan per hectare in demonstration areas. Irrational fertilization decreased by over 1.5 million tons in the country.

(Department of Crop Production,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Forestry

1. Deepening of the Forestry Reform

(1) Basically completion of clarification of property rights. National collective forest land of rights amounted to 180 million hectares which accounted for 97.7 percent of the total area of collective forest land; area of certification amounted to 173.6 million hectares which accounted for 96.37 percent of the forest land of rights. More than 89.81 million farmer households received forest ownership.

(2) Gradual development of whole range of reforms. 111 500 farmers' professional cooperative organizations of forestry and 1 435 service institutions of forest property management have been established across the country. 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities had local forestry ecological efficiency compensation fund system with an investment of 3.83 billion yuan. Forest insurance area amounted to 93 333 300 hectares and mortgage loan balance of forest property amounted to 79.23 billion yuan.

(3) Prosperous development of forestry economy. The output value amounted to 360.1 billion yuan. Farmers' per capita income of forestry in these key forestry counties accounted for more than 50 percent of their general income.

(4) Common understanding of the reform program of state-owned forest farm. After the review of the reform implementation scheme of 7 pilot provinces, central government issued financial aid of 1.2 billion yuan. We also perfected the "Opinions on Forest Resources Management System Reform of Key State-Owned Forest Districts in Northeast and Inner Mongolia".

2. Completion of Afforestation Task

(1) Steadily boosting the afforestation. We strengthened the inspection of departmental greening and spring afforestation. The social afforestation and engineering afforestation went hand in hand with the rapid development of afforestation of enterprises, large-scale growers and professional teams.

(2) Reinforcement of seedling management. General Office of the State Council put forward "the Opinions on Strengthening the Work of Forest-tree Seedlings" and confirmed the second 95 national key bases of forest-tree quality seed. Whole year production of forest-tree seed amounted to 30 000 tons and seedling amounted to more than 30 billion. The qualification rate of forest-tree seed and seedling respectively amounted to 90.1 percent and 94.7 percent. 6.008 million hectares of afforestation has been completed across the country. We also completed 8.24 million hectares of care of woods in total which fulfilled 117.7 percent of the plan.

(3) Solid development of construction of national forestry carbon sink monitoring system. We took measures of monitoring carbon sinks to actively participate in the state emission permits trade of carbon pilot project. We composed the forest-tree carbon sink list of greenhouse gas emission and work planning in accordance with the state policy about climate change project.

3. Firmly Implementing of Key Forestry Project

(1) Consolidating the new progress in returning farmland to forest. The survival rate of area of grain to green plan amounted to 99.67 percent. We held the meeting about phase IV summary of the "Three North" Project and establishment of the phase V project. The shelterbelt networks project of Yangtze River, Pearl River and other rivers was continuously constructed. "Beijing and Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Phase II Project Planning" has been approved by the State Council. Key counties of comprehensive

control of the rock desertification have increased from 200 to 300.

(2) Promoting the construction of infrastructure and capacity in nature reserves. The governments newly increased 23 places of national nature reserve and started to rescue and protect the wild plants of tiny population. They also strengthened the system construction of wildlife epidemic disease and situation monitoring and the work of monitoring and prevention. Under that circumstance, there was no major epidemic situation throughout the year.

(3) Firmly promoting the wetland protection. "The Twelfth Five-Year Plan of National Wetland Protection Project" was approved by the State Council. We restored 20 000 hectares of wetland, newly increased wetland protection area of 90 000 hectares and 85 places of pilot national wetland park and confirmed 11 places of key national wetland.

(4) Steadily promoting the demonstration base construction of timber strategic stockpile. Special forest cultivation was carried out to build 110 000 hectares of big-diameter forest in reserve and 654 000 hectares of fast-growing and high-yield plantation.

4. Conscientiously Strengthening the Resource Protection and Management

There were over 270 000 forest-related cases investigated, dealt with and detected, which saved direct economic loss of 1.457 billion yuan. Risk assessment of 327 kinds of forestry pest was carried out. The area of national forestry pest biological control amounted to 7.8 million hectares and its pollution-free control rate amounted to 87 percent. The disaster rate was controlled below 4.5 permillage. Forecast accuracy amounted to 85 percent and the rate of quarantine in the place of origin amounted to 95 percent.

5. Remarkable Progress in Forest Fire Prevention

Great efforts were devoted to boost the construction of the system, mechanism, information and platform of forest fire prevention. Feedback rate of satellite hotspot amounted to 98.7 percent. There were 3 966 cases of forest fire across the country, 14 000 hectares of affected forest area and 21 people injured and dead. On their year-on-year, the rates respectively decreased by 28.5 percent, 48.1 percent and 76.9 percent which achieved "Three Declines" for 4 years in succession.

6. Constantly Enhancing the Supply Capacity of Forest Product

Total value of output in forest industry throughout the year came to 3 700 billion yuan with an increase of 21 percent over last year. Timber yield was 80.88 million cubic meters and output of artificial board was 207 million cubic meters. Output of dry and fresh fruit, woody oil-bearing plant and other characteristic economic forest products amounted to 146 million tons.

7. Increasingly Obvious Leading Role of the Ecological Culture

We newly added 10 national forest cities, 10 national education bases of ecological culture, 2 national demonstration bases of ecological culture and 78 national ecological villages. 64 cities in total carried out constructive activities of national forest city with an investment of over 80 billion yuan into afforestation.

8. Remarkable Enhancement of Support Capacity

(1) New breakthroughs were made in forest reform and investment. Annual forestry investment from central government was 140 billion yuan, increasing by 18 billion yuan over last year. Forest insurance premium subsidy pilot range expanded to 17 provinces with premium subsidy of 680 million yuan from the central government.

(2) Enhancement of science and technology support capacity in forestry. The government put forward "Opinions on Accelerating the Develop-

ment of Scientific and Technological Innovation of Forestry to Promote Modern Forestry by State Forestry Administration" and issued "Forestry Science and Technology and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan". 169 kinds of right of the new forestry variety plant were granted and 380 items of international, state and professional standards were issued.

(3) Reinforcement of legal system building. Revision of the "Law of Forest and Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of Forest" were steadily carried out. We also formulated the Regulations on Wetland Protection and positively responded to the legislative work of "Law of Natural Heritage" Protection.

(4) Obvious improvement in forestry informationization application level and support capacity. We built Chinese forestry database and digital library and boosted the construction of informationization demonstration counties, educational training bases and industry parks.

9. Overall Improvement of Administrative Ability in Forestry

The government prepared and implemented "The Twelfth Five-Year Plan on the National Forestry Station". Forestry station in villages and towns stabilized around 28 000 and the team kept around 140 000 people.

(General Office of State Forestry Administration)

Animal Husbandry

1. Development Achievements

(1) Poultry production maintained stable. In 2012, the total output of meat, eggs and milk reached 83.872 million tons, 28.612 million tons and 38.687 million tons throughout the year, increasing by 5.4 percent, 1.8 percent and 1.5 percent over 2011 respectively. Total industrial feed output reached 194.485 million tons, with a year-on-year growth of 7.7 percent.

(2) Overall quality improvement of animal husbandry products. The melamine detection pass rate of raw milk maintained 100 percent for the fourth consecutive year. The routine monitoring pass rate of "clenbuterol", which is better known as "lean meat powder" in China, in animal products was 99.7 percent and those in raising and breeding links and feed links were 99.98 percent and 100 percent. The quality monitoring pass rate of health indicators of feed products was 95.7 percent.

(3) Recovery of grassland ecosystem was further accelerated. In 2012, 10 million hectares of grass growing modification were completed and 5.133 3 million hectares of grassland fence were constructed. The total area of contracted grassland reached 273 million hectares. The area of banning grazing reached 93.333 3 million hectares and grassland-livestock balance area reached 173 million hectares. Natural fresh grass output of grassland reached around 1.05 billion tons, increasing by 4.7 percent over 2011. The comprehensive vegetation coverage degree in grassland reached 53.8 percent, up 2.8 percentage points over the previous year.

(4) Modern animal husbandry construction maintained steady progress. The proportion of large-scale farming practices in animal husbandry with live pigs off hand over 500 per year reached 39 percent. The number of enterprises with annual output of over 500 thousand tons accounted for 43 percent. The number of leading enterprises in animal husbandry at national-level totaled up to 442, accounting for 27.4 percent among all the leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization. The specialized cooperative organizations in animal husbandry across the country reached 169 thousand, accounting for 28.2 percent of specialized cooperative organizations of farmers.

2. Main Measures

(1) Support policy system of animal husbandry was further improved. A total of 36 billion yuan was invested in animal husbandry by the central finance. We organized a special inspection on infrastructure projects in six provinces and carried out cross-examination in 16 provinces on animal husbandry fine breed subsiding projects.

(2) Comprehensive production capacity was improved steadily. Firstly, we vigorously promoted the standardized and large-scale raising and breeding of livestock and poultry. Secondly, we accelerated the construction of modern livestock breeding industry. Thirdly, we made stable production of major livestock and poultry. Fourthly, we continued the revitalization of dairy and alfalfa.

(3) Monitoring, early warning and control were enhanced. 200, 100 and 10 monitoring counties were newly added for pigs, sheep and broiler production, respectively. 480 price monitoring bases and 100 standardized large scale pig farms were selected to implement data collection for mobile terminals in order to carry out pilot mobile information platform building. We organized training for over 900 person-times for statistician of monitoring counties.

(4) Supervision on quality and safety was strengthened. 130 feed production enterprises

were selected to carry out the demonstration and creation of "Feed Quality and Safety Management Regulations" and 100 enterprises of manufacturing feed additives were selected based on random sampling to carry out inter-provincial cross-site inspection to further carry out the special rectification of "clenbuterol". 13 steering groups were dispatched to carry out a special inspection of raw milk banned substances at fresh milk collection stations and vehicles.

(5) Efforts for grassland ecological protection and construction were enhanced. Firstly, we perfected and implemented grassland ecological complement policy. Secondly, we continued to promote grassland contracting management. Thirdly, we implemented major grassland projects. Fourthly, we promoted the restructuring and development of grassland animal husbandry.

(6) The construction of legal system in animal husbandry was further accelerated. We formulated and published supporting regulations of "Regulations on Feed and Feed Additives". We promoted the introduction of "Legal Interpretations by the Supreme Court on the Trial of Criminal Cases on the Destruction of Grassland Resources". We revised and improved the "Regulations on the Protection of Grassland (draft)". We cooperated with the environmental protection department to draft "Regulations on the Prevention and Control of Pollution from Poultry and Livestock Farming". We further strengthened enforcement of administrative approval and supervision and strengthened the verification and approval of illegal occupation of grassland.

(Department of Animal Husbandry,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Fisheries

In 2012, the total output of fishery products amounted to 59 076 800 tons with an increase of 5.43 percent over its year-on-year; the net income per capita of fishermen was 11 256 yuan with an increase of 1 244 yuan. Calculated at current prices, gross fishery economic output value of the whole society amounted to 1 732.2 billion yuan with an increase of 791.5 billion yuan, of which output value of fishery came to 870.6 billion yuan with an increase of 526.69 billion yuan.

1. Steady Growth of Fishery Production

Output of marine fishing amounted to 12.672 million tons increased by a year-on-year growth of 2.03 percent; output of overseas fishery amounted to 1 223 000 tons with an increase of 6.59 percent; output of mariculture amounted to 16.438 million tons with an increase of 5.96 percent; output of freshwater fishing amounted to 2.298 million tons with an increase of 2.9 percent and output of freshwater aquaculture amounted to 26.445 million tons with an increase of 6.98 percent. Of the total output, output of fishing of 16.193 million tons accounted for 27.4 percent and output of aquaculture of 42.884 million tons accounted for 72.6 percent; output of seawater products of 30.333 million tons accounted for 51.3 percent and output of freshwater products of 28.743 million tons accounted for 48.7 percent. Per capita hold of fishery products throughout the country was 43.7 kilograms.

2. Healthy Running of Aquatic Product Market

In 2012, the general average price on aquatic product market was 19.29 yuan per kilogram, increasing by 6.46 percent as compared with the previous year. The volume amounted to 7.744 8 million tons which increased by 12.96 percent as compared with the previous year; volume of transaction amounted to 150.702 billion yuan which increased by 17.43 percent. In 2012, total import and export volume amounted to 7.925 million tons decreasing by 2.9 percent as compared with the previous year. Export of fishery products accounted for 30 percent of the total export of agricultural products which increased by 0.7 percentage points as compared with the previous year.

3. Major Breakthrough of Fishery Investment

Fishery-supporting fund of "Vegetable Basket" Project amounted to 0.2 billion yuan and enhancing and releasing fund amounted to 0.4 billion yuan, both with an increase of 0.1 billion yuan over the past year. National Development and Reform Commission arranged three times of successive renovation and reconstruction of marine fishing vessels and provided 8.01 billion yuan for fishery administration equipments to support the renewal of 500 marine fishing vessels. Subsidy for diesel fuel amounted to 35.113 billion yuan at a new historic high. Overseas fishery fund had a year-on-year growth of 4 million yuan.

Fund for fishery administration and subsidy for salvage at sea respectively increased 41.6 million yuan and 20 million yuan, and respectively increased by 106 percent and 242.4 percent. Subsidy fund for reforming and constructing the agricultural technical extension system of fishery amounted to more than 0.2 billion yuan, accounting for 10 percent of the total subsidy fund. Newly-increased funds for aquatic breeding, resource, feed and equipment of scientific research project nearly amounted to 0.1 billion yuan.

4. Constant Improvement of Comprehensive Productive Capacity in Fishery

Comprehensive farming technique of paddy

demonstration expanded to 10 provinces. 25 national and professional standards were approved to be put into effect. 979 demonstration bases of healthy aquaculture were newly built, exceeding more than 96 percent of the goal set at the beginning of the year. 56, 000 aquaculture certificates were newly-issued all year. Newly-increased area of right amounted to 1. 07 million hectares and 11 fishing ports were newly-built. First-batch establishment of recreational fishery demonstration bases amounted to 111 and operative overseas fishing vessels amounted to 1 822 which increased by 11. 9 percent as compared with the previous year. Since the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 22 overseas enterprises have been newly established.

5. Remarkable Achievements of Aquatic Biological Resources and Aquatic Ecosystem Protection

In 2012, subsidy fund of 306 million yuan from central government were provided for the enhancing and releasing project, which drove the total investment of more than 970 million yuan across the country into enhancing and releasing, increasing by 15. 6 percent as compared with the previous year. 10 important releasing activities were jointly launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and 9 provinces, and 1 579 times of releasing activities at different levels were organized. The government investigated and announced 86 nature reserves of the sixth national-level aquatic germplasm resources. The national-level nature reserves of aquatic germplasm resources amounted to 368. Measures have been taken to protect the endangered animals. We must strengthen the ecological environment monitoring in fishery and handle and guide the investigation of fishery pollution accidents. Subsidy fund of 1. 35 billion yuan for compensating those aquaculture fishermen involved in the Penglai 19-3 Oil Spill and fishery resources was carried out.

6. Powerful and Effective Fishery Administration Law Enforcement

We held 2 026 courses of all kinds of law enforcement training in total, trained 35 900 person-times and revised 347 items of the fishery administration law enforcement management system. The law enforcement of aquaculture and aquatic product quality was comprehensively carried out. We also arranged 72 fishery administration ships within the exclusive economic zone to perform fishery administration cruise for 279 times.

7. Steady Security Situation of Fishery

Fishery administration and fishing port supervisory authorities at different levels across the country organized the fishery forces to participate in the salvage at sea for 935 times. It has invested 26. 195 million yuan of aid fund and retrieved economic loss of nearly 490 million yuan. 323. 5 overwater accidents of fishery vessels of the year, 352 people dead (including the missing), respectively decreased by 1. 5 times and 72 people. The qualification rate under the supervision and random checking of the origin aquatic product security was 98. 5 percent and market aquatic product regular monitoring to 96. 9 percent, respectively increased by 0. 2 percent and 0. 1 percent as compared with the previous year.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

Township Enterprises

1. Stable Growth of Major Economic Indicators, Promotion in Both Production and Sales

In 2012, the total output value of township enterprises reached 60.715 4 trillion yuan, increasing by 9.31 percent over 2011. The operating revenue of township enterprises reached 58.667 3 trillion yuan, increasing by 9.48 percent on year-on-year basis. Township enterprises achieved total profit of 3.570 3 trillion yuan, increasing by 9.11 percent as compared with the previous year, and paid 1.507 3 trillion yuan of taxes with a year-on-year growth of 11.37 percent.

2. Rapid Growth of Investment and Stabilized Export Situation

In 2012, the annual investment in fixed asset of township enterprises achieved 7.618 6 trillion yuan, increasing by 15.05 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the industry completed investment of 4.851 6 trillion yuan, accounting for 63.68 percent of all investment in fixed assets of township enterprises. Of the total investment in fixed assets, the introduction of capital reached 1.120 2 trillion yuan, increasing by 15.16 percent over the previous year. In 2012, the export delivery value of township enterprises reached 4.573 6 trillion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 4.58 percent.

3. Further Improvement in Coordinated Regional Development with the Central Region Taking the Lead in Growth

In 2012, the total output value of township enterprises in the eastern region, the central region, the western region and the northeastern region of China reached 37.959 3 trillion yuan, 10.679 8 trillion yuan, 6.721 2 trillion yuan and 5.355 1 trillion yuan respectively, increasing by 8.23 percent, 11.54 percent, 10.83 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively.

4. Township Industry Remained Dominant Position with the Growth of Agricultural Product Processing Industry Faster than General Manufacturing

In 2012, the total output value of national township industry reached 43.250 9 trillion yuan. Of this total, 3.2 million industrial enterprises realized 38.237 9 trillion yuan in total output value, accounting for 88.41 percent. The individual industrial and commercial households realized 5.013 trillion yuan in total output value, accounting for 11.59 percent of the total industrial output value of the township enterprises. In 2012, the number of large-scale industrial township enterprises surpassed 230 thousand. The total output value of large-scale industrial township enterprises reached 30.501 7 trillion yuan, accounting for 70.52 percent of township industrial output and increasing by 10.04 percent over the previous year, with operating revenue of 29.152 1 trillion yuan and growth of 9.36 percent on year-on-year basis. The total output value of large-scale enterprises of agricultural product processing industry reached 10.259 9 trillion yuan, accounting for 33.64 percent of the total value of large-scale township industry with the growth rate of 13.88 percent as compared with the previous year.

5. Further Optimization in the Industrial Structure and Leisure Agriculture Made Continued Progress

In 2012, the total output value of township tertiary industry achieved 14.521 3 trillion yuan, increasing by 10.19 percent over 2011. The industrial structure of the first, the second and the tertiary industry was adjusted from last year's 1.25:74.98:23.77 to 1.02:75.06:23:92. In 2012, the national leisure agriculture received over 800 million person-times of visitors, increasing by 200 million person-times over the previous year. The annual operating revenue in

leisure agriculture reached over 240 billion yuan, increasing by 33.3 percent. The number of large-scale leisure agricultural parks was over 33 thousand, increasing by 13 000, which drove employment of 28 million farmers, increasing by 86.6 percent.

6. Social Contributions Continued to Enhance with Further Growth of Funds to Subsidize Agriculture

In 2012, taxes paid by township enterprises across the country reached 1.507 3 trillion yuan, with a year-on-year growth of 11.37 percent. The number of employees in township enterprises reached 164 million, with a year-on-year growth of 2.21 million. The number of laid-off workers in cities and towns employed by township enterprises was 7.43 million and the social expenditure for supporting and building agriculture as well as subsidy for the rural provided by township enterprises amounted to 46.4 billion yuan, with an increase of 6.3 billion yuan as compared with the previous year. The remuneration for workers by township enterprises reached 2.928 2 trillion yuan, increasing by 10.45 percent. The wage income per capita of rural residents obtained from township enterprises was 2 798 yuan.

(Bureau of Township Enterprises,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Land Reclamation

1. Land Reclamation Economy Developed Rapidly and the Industrial Structure Was Further Optimized

In 2012, total output value of land reclamation exceeded 500 billion yuan and achieved 507. 32 billion yuan, increasing by 13. 8 percent as compared with the previous year, maintaining a growth rate of over 12 percent for the tenth consecutive year. Of this total, the added value of the primary, the secondary and the tertiary industry reached 154. 55 billion yuan, 216. 39 billion yuan and 136. 38 billion yuan respectively. The profit of enterprises reached 14. 9 billion yuan, declining to some extent as compared with the previous year.

2. Food Production Reached a New Record with Comprehensive Growth of Major Agricultural Products

The total grain output reached 33. 714 million tons, increasing by 1. 727 million tons as compared with the previous year. Cotton output was 1. 723 million tons, increasing by 5. 2 percent as compared with the previous year. The output of sugar-bearing crops was 8. 507 million tons, increasing by 3. 9 percent as compared with the previous year. Meat output reached 2. 966 million tons, increasing by 6. 32 percent over 2011. Milk production reached 4. 35 million tons, increasing by 7. 17 percent over 2011 and the total output of natural rubber exceeded 800 thousand tons, a record high.

3. Income Was Increased Substantially and People' s Livelihood Was Significantly Improved

The net income per capita of land reclamation reached 10 919 yuan, increasing by 1 575 yuan over 2011. The annual pension per capita reached 13 543 yuan, increasing by 9 percent over 2011. Social undertakings like science, education, health and others developed well and other livelihood projects like drinking water safety, electric network transformation and dilapidated building renovation in land reclamation areas were effectively promoted. In 2012, the dilapidated building renovation for 500 000 households was newly started and the construction for 240 000 households was completed.

Over the past year, we actively developed innovative ideas for agriculture reform and development and made efforts to enhance capacity building. The following priorities were carried out.

4. We Focused Overall Situation and Put Emphasis on Demonstration to Promote the Pace of Modern Agriculture Construction

Firstly, overall agricultural production capacity was promoted. Secondly, capacity building of demonstration was strengthened. Thirdly, the construction of scientific and technological innovation and promotion system was enhanced. Fourthly, efforts were made to implement the policies of strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers and enriching rural areas.

5. We Changed the Way and Optimized the Structure to Promote the Development of the Secondary and the Tertiary Industry

Firstly, the industrial structure was constantly optimized. Secondly, we actively guided the integration and acquisition of agricultural products processing industry with the secondary and tertiary industries to cultivate new economic growth points and the further expansion of the secondary and the tertiary industries. Thirdly, offshore industries were gradually expanded.

6. We Further Deepened Reforms and Established Mechanisms to Continuously Enhance Vitality of Development

Firstly, new breakthroughs were realized in the reforms of social functions. Secondly, new achievements were made in the innovations of ag-

riculture management system. Thirdly, new progress was made in the reforms of management system in land reclamation areas.

7. We Increased Investment in the Construction of People's Livelihood to Better Improve the Living Standards of the Masses of Workers

Firstly, the wide coverage of social security policy was earnestly implemented. Secondly, constructions of public infrastructure were actively carried out. Thirdly, we sought supports from all sides to promote the simultaneous implementation of social development policies in the land reclamation areas in an effort to improve the degree of equalization of basic public services. Fourthly, poverty alleviation and development were solidly pushed forward in land reclamation areas.

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

Agricultural Mechanization

1. The Total Amount of Agricultural Machinery Maintained a Rapid Growth and Both the Production and Sales of Agricultural Machinery Industry Boomed

Total power of agricultural machinery throughout the country reached 1.026 billion kilowatts, increasing by 48.243 million kilowatts and 4.94 percent over 2011. Among them, the diesel engine power and electric motor power amounted to 80.3 percent and 16.6 percent of the country's total power of agricultural machinery. In 2012, agricultural machinery industry achieved 338.24 billion yuan of the total industrial output value and 331 billion yuan of sales value respectively, increasing by 16.17 percent and 16.99 percent and both higher than the previous year. Original value of agricultural machinery reached 780.56 billion yuan, increasing by 9.71 percent on year-on-year basis; the original value of agricultural machinery owned by each rural household achieved 2 933.67 yuan, accounting for 27.24 percent of the original value of the basic production assets of rural households by the end of the year.

2. Equipment Structure of Agricultural Machinery Was Further Optimized and Advanced and Applicable Agricultural Machinery Ownership Increased Rapidly

The quantity of tractors reached 22.824 7 million units, increasing by 1.18 percent over 2011. The quantity of matching agricultural machinery of tractors reached 38.450 9 million units, increasing by 841 300 units over 2011. The quantity of rice transplanter reached 513 000 units, increasing by 20.14 percent over the previous year; the quantity of rice and wheat combine harvester reached 1.045 5 million units, increasing by 10.79 percent; the quantity of corn combine harvester reached 233 000 units, increasing by 37.06 percent. Agricultural machinery and equipment for harvesting of soybean, rapeseed, potato, sugar beet, peanuts, cotton, vegetables, tea, green fodder, forage and other crops realized rapid growth, increasing all by more than 10 percent on year-on-year basis. The area of greenhouse reached 14 502.594 3 million square meters, increasing by 14.53 percent over the previous year.

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

National comprehensive mechanization level of agricultural products reached 57.17 percent, increasing by 2.35 percentage points over 2011. Comprehensive mechanization level of wheat farming reached 93.21 percent, basically realizing mechanization during the entire process of production. Rice machinery planting level and harvesting level reached 31.67 percent and 73.35 percent respectively, increasing by 5.42 and 4.03 percentage points as compared with the previous year. Machinery harvesting level of corn reached 42.47 percent, increasing by 8.88 percentage points as compared with the previous year. The area of machinery transplanting of rice, mechanized no-tillage sowing, conservation tillage, mechanized returning of straw into soil, the quantity of mechanized grain drying and the area of agricultural aircraft operations amounted to 8.919 21 million hectares, 14.118 81 million hectares, 6.451 27 million hectares, 34.913 38 million hectares, 72.159 million tons and 2.383 88 million hectares, increasing by 24.45 percent, 12.3 percent, 12.87 percent, 10.18 percent, 25.38 percent and 26.91 percent respectively.

4. Socialized Services of Agricultural Machinery Developed Thoroughly and Service

Capability Was Further Enhanced

The number of staff employed in rural agricultural machinery business reached 53.347 4 million, increasing by 1.291 6 million and 2.48 percent. Service organizations of agricultural mechanization reached 167 000, decreasing by 2.07 percent on year-on-year basis. The number of rural households owning machinery maintained stable growth. The number of rural households owning agricultural machinery and the number of persons by the end of the year 2012 amounted to 41.923 4 million and 52.089 1 million, increasing by 1.98 percent and 2.37 percent respectively. In 2012, the total income of agricultural mechanization operation reached 477.904 billion yuan, increasing by 5.99 percent; the annual profit reached 185.807 billion yuan in the year 2012, increasing by 7.52 percent. Agricultural machinery operations across the region underwent healthy development and the operating area reached 34.295 88 million hectares, increasing by 4.17 percent. Operating income reached 22.449 billion yuan, increasing by 12 percent over 2011.

(Department of Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture)

Meteorology

1. Effective Meteorological Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

China Meteorological Bureau totally started the major meteorological disaster emergency responses for 18 times amounting to 48 days. Meteorological departments at all levels provided decision-making meteorological service materials up to 12 923 periodicals, published warning information up to 184 000 and received warning information up to 6. 73 billion person-times. The coverage rate of automatic meteorological stations on township-level reached 88. 6 percent with 134 000 rural meteorological screens and 65 000 rural meteorological information service stations. Forecast accuracy of the total national grain output reached 99. 6 percent.

2. Firstly and Basically Realizing the Pilot Work of Meteorological Modernization and Sturdily Pushing Forward "the Twelfth Five-Year Plan"

Working conferences to promote the pilot work of meteorological modernization have been convened in Jiangsu Province, Guangdong Province and Shanghai. Other 53 cities and counties in other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities across the country have also carried out the pilot work of meteorological modernization. Meteorological satellite and its application development planning were approved by the State Council, in which the layout of six large areas of the national artificial weather modification was explicitly stipulated.

3. Strengthening Response to Climate Change and the Development and Utilization of Climate Resources

The government appraisal of the first working team report of the fifth assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was required to be firstly finished. Assessment reports of climate changes in North China, Northeast China, Central China, Xinjiang autonomous region and the Yellow River, Pearl River, Liao River Basin were required to be finished. The impact assessments of the characteristic industries and climate changes of typical urban agglomeration were required to be carried out. The climate feasibility analysis of 417 items such as major projects, urban planning and so on was required to be carried out. Four technical manuals on site selection of the wind farm were issued.

4. Constantly Strengthening the System Construction of the Modern Meteorological Industry

General investigations of rainstorm and flood disaster risks for 651 small and medium-sized rivers, 1 500 mountain torrent ditches, 870 debris flow sites and 1 624 landslide sites were required to be completed. Weather risk warning services businesses of small and medium-sized rivers flood and flash flood geological disasters on provincial, city and county-level were required to be carried out. 1 271 agricultural meteorological business service platforms on county-level were put into use. In national meteorological observatories, 219 national meteorological observatories were required to realize the renewals and replacements, 211 national meteorological observatories were required to realize automatic observation of visibility and 403 national meteorological observatories were required to realize automatic observation of solid precipitation. Eight comprehensive pilot stations of the ground meteorological observation automation business were required to be established. 233 traffic meteorological observatories were required to be newly built.

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

Two National Prizes for Progress in Science and Technology and two World Special Prizes in Meteorological Organization were awarded. 21 national science and technology plans were achieved and approved, 79 special projects were newly increased, and 327 scientific and technological achievements were transformed and applied. Scientific and technological achievements in pilot construction were transformed to test base. 21 development pilots of provincial meteorological institutes were set up. Two people were selected into the national "One Thousand Project" and one person received Guang Hua Project Science and Technology Award of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE). Six chief meteorological service experts were selected for the first time, eight chief weathermen of China Meteorological Bureau were newly increased and three national meteorological innovation teams were newly established.

6. Constantly Deepening Reform and Opening up Cooperation

The business reform of modern weather and climate was required to be constantly pushed forward. The layout optimization and adjustment schemes of national benchmark climate station network were required to be issued and implemented. National system of weather modification coordination meetings were required to be improved. The third session of the national weather modification work was required to be convened and the development of weather modification work system was required to actively be pushed forward. Multilateral and bilateral meteorological science and technology cooperation had been strengthened, introduction of foreign knowledge and talent cultivation had been constantly pushed forward, and national meteorological influence and speech right had been promoted.

7. Steadily Pushing Forward Administration According to Law and Social Management

Symposium of local meteorological legislation work throughout the country was convened for the first time. Local meteorological legislation guidance was required to be issued and 17 laws and government regulations on meteorological related aspects were enacted. The development of meteorological system reform of administrative enforcement of law was obvious. 4 state meteorological standards, 27 industrial standards and 46 local standards were newly issued. The construction of state-level weather service standardization demonstration areas of Shenzhen was required to be promoted.

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

Learning, discussing and training activities of welcoming the 18th National People's Congress and following the spirit of the 18th National People's Congress were required to be carried out. Great discussing activities of meteorological spirit and civilization creation activities were required to be carried out. China Meteorological Bureau was rated as National Civilized Unit.

(China Meteorological Administration)

Tropical Crops Industry

1. Development Trends of Tropical Crops Industry

(1) Stable development in production. In 2012, the total planting area of tropical crops reached 9.413 1 million hectares, with an increase of 5.37 percent as compared with the previous year; the total output reached 195 million tons, with an increase of 5.98 percent on year-on-year basis.

(2) Good running of market. In 2012, total exports of tropical crops reached 1.725 3 million tons, increasing by 21.6 percent; total imports reached 19.943 1 million tons, increasing by 11.4 percent. Annual output value of tropical crops amounted to 256.48 billion yuan.

(3) Upgrade in the level of industrial modernization. The coverage of fine seeds in the newly planted rubber plantation reached up to 100 percent and that of cassava reached nearly 80 percent.

(4) Steady growth in farmers' income. In 2012, net income per capita farmers reached 6 916 yuan, increasing by 1 000 yuan over 2011, the contribution rate of which accounted for over 30 percent in tropical crops area.

2. Production Market Conditions of Main Tropical Crops

(1) Natural rubber. In 2012, China's natural rubber planting area was 1.130 4 million hectares, and the total output reached 802 200 tons, increasing by 4.56 percent and 6.85 percent respectively. The output value of natural rubber reached 18.16 billion yuan, decreasing by 20.97 percent as compared with the previous year. The average price of domestic natural rubber was approximately 25 000 yuan per ton, declining by approximately 26 percent as compared with the previous year. In 2012, China's annual imports of natural rubber reached 2.177 5 million tons, increasing by 3.6 percent over 2011.

(2) Cassava. In 2012, planting area of cassava was about 382 000 hectares, with a decline of 1.61 percent on year-on-year basis; cassava output (dry potato) was 3.528 million tons, with an increase of 2.27 percent on year-on-year basis; the output value was 4.19 billion yuan, with a decrease of 0.85 percent as compared with the previous year. In 2012, cassava products of all kinds imported reached 8.173 5 million tons, increasing by 38.7 percent over the previous year.

(3) Tropical fruits. In 2012, China's planting area of major tropical fruits reached an area of 2.627 54 million hectares, and the total output reached 30.707 million tons, and the output value reached 86.66 billion yuan, increasing by 3.34 percent, 11.35 percent and 11.77 percent respectively, as compared with the previous year.

① Banana. In 2012, the planting area of banana reached 394.7 thousand hectares, and the output was 11.558 million tons, increasing by 3.78 percent and 11.14 percent, respectively; the output value was 24.91 billion yuan, decreasing by 7.65 percent. Annual banana imports reached 626 000 tons, decreasing by 23.5 percent over 2011. In 2012, China's consumption demand of banana reached nearly 10 million tons, increasing by 3 percent over 2011.

② Lychee. In 2012, the planting area of lychee reached 546.2 thousand hectares, decreasing by 1.55 percent over 2011; the output reached 1.907 million tons, increasing by 0.51 percent as compared with the previous year. The output value reached 11.89 billion yuan, increasing by 19.29 percent over 2011. Throughout the year, fresh lychee imported was 58 600 tons, with an increase of 72.3 percent as compared with the previous year.

③ Longan. In 2012, the planting area of longan reached 380 000 hectares, increasing by 0.25 percent over 2011; the output was 1.526 million tons, with a growth of 4.2 percent; the output value reached 8.58 billion yuan, increasing by 24.43 percent over 2011. We imported 323 300 tons of fresh longan and 58 600 tons of dried longan and longan meat, decreasing by 4.6 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

④ Mango. In 2012, the planting area of mango reached 148.4 thousand hectares, increasing by 5.86 percent over 2011; the output reached 1.063 3 million tons, increasing by 24.43 percent. In 2012, the output value was 4.36 billion yuan, with an increase of 11.97 percent on year-on-year basis.

⑤ Pineapple. In 2012, the planting area of pineapple was 60 thousand hectares, and the total output was 1.287 million tons and the output value was 3.27 billion yuan, increasing by 4.42 percent, 8.08 percent and 48.91 percent as compared with the previous year.

(4) Other products of tropical crops.

①Sisal. In 2012, the planting area of sisal was 32.8 thousand hectares, and the output reached 105 000 tons, and the output value was 670 million yuan, increasing by 0.02 percent, 28.44 percent and 57.45 percent, respectively.

②Coffee. In 2012, the planting area of coffee was 94.1 thousand hectares, and the output was 93 000 tons, increasing by 57.93 percent and 32.53 percent as compared with the previous year respectively. The output value of coffee was 1.18 billion yuan, decreasing by 33.51 percent on year-on-year basis.

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

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Central Rural Working Conference

The Central Rural Working Conference was held from December 21 to 22, 2012 in Beijing. Hui Liangyu, Vice Premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The Conference conscientiously implemented the guiding principles of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), systematically summarized achievements in agriculture and rural development in 2012 and over the past decade, made profound analysis on the new situation and challenges facing the "three issues" concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers, focused on ways to accelerate the development of modern agriculture and to further enhance the vitality of rural development and made overall arrangement for the agricultural and rural work at present and in the near future.

The Conference discussed "Several Issues of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Modern Agriculture and Further Enhancing the Vitality of Rural Development (draft)".

The Conference pointed out that in 2012, departments at all levels seriously carried out the decisions and deployment of the CPC Central Committee and successfully accomplished all the objectives and tasks of agricultural and rural development. Grain output increased for the ninth consecutive year and farmers' income achieved rapid growth for the ninth consecutive year. Rural livelihood made new progress, which showed that the "three issues" were developing in a good and fast-forward trend ever since the 16th National Congress of the CPC. Over the past decade, we overcame a variety of difficulties, risks and challenges in agricultural and rural development and ushered in another "golden period". 10 years of the great practice of rural reform and development opened up a new era in the history of agricultural and rural development, initially explored a path of agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics and made important contributions to enrich and develop the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The Conference pointed out that we should accurately grasp the strategic plan for the development of the "three issues" formulated on the 18th National Congress of the CPC. Currently, agricultural modernization still lagged behind among the others and remained to be the weakest link in building China's modernization. Dual system structure of rural and urban areas remained to be the most prominent contradictions in the economic and social system. The gap between urban and rural development and the income gap among residents remained to be the most serious constraint in the process of building a moderately prosperous society in China.

The Conference stressed that we should ensure national food security and the effective supply of major agricultural products. During the current and future periods, facing the high cost, high risk and resource and environmental constraints of agricultural production, we should continue to increase agricultural investment, enhance the capacity of agricultural comprehensive production, rural disaster prevention and mitigation capacity and sustainable development capacity. We should also continue to rationalize the prices of agricultural products and enable farmers to gain a reasonable profit from grain farming. We should constantly increase agricultural subsidies and make it become an effective policy tool for developing agriculture.

The Conference stressed the need to actively innovate operating system and mechanism of agricultural production. During the current and future periods, we should establish a new type of

system for intensive agricultural operations that are specialized, well organized and commercialized in accordance with the requirement of the 18th National Congress of the CPC. We should make sure to "hold a bottom line" that fully protect farmers' rights in land contract management rather than restricting or forcing farmers to transfer rural contracted land. We should make sure to seize the following "two key issues". One was to strive to cultivate new business entities, not only to focus on guiding farmers to improve the general intensive and the professional level, but also to support the joint household management, professional and large family farms; the other was to strive to develop new type of professional farmers' cooperatives in different varieties and multi-service body and to achieve effective docking with the market by increasing the degree of organization.

The Conference stressed the need to enhance efforts in the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. During current and future periods, we should further strengthen efforts to promote allocation of resources to the rural areas in order to gradually narrow the gap between the urban and the rural areas and establish new types of relations between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas in which industry promotes agriculture, urban areas support rural development, agriculture and industry benefit each other and urban and rural development are integrated. We should accelerate the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas, promote equal exchange of urban and rural elements, promote orderly transfer from rural labors to urban citizens and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of farmers.

The Conference stressed the need to increase farmers' income with the aim of "income doubling". During the future periods, farmers' income should catch up with the pace of income growth of urban residents and even exceed that of the urban. We should take comprehensive measures and make strategic analysis and create favorable environmental conditions to constantly open up employment opportunities and broaden income growth channels.

The Conference pointed out that the year of 2013 was the first year for the full implementation of the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, so it was of special significance to continue to do well the work of the "three issues". The objectives and tasks of the agricultural and rural work in 2013 are "to benefit people' s livelihood by safeguarding supplies and income growth and to enhance vitality through reforms and innovations", which is to ensure another bumper harvest of grain and other major agricultural products, to ensure the good trend of farmers' income growth, to continue to improve the living conditions of farmers, further eliminate institutional barriers restricting agricultural development in an effort to stimulate the vitality of rural development.

The Conference proposed that we should do well the following work in 2013:

(1) We should continue to focus on agricultural production, stabilize the production of grain and other major agricultural products. We should strengthen agricultural infrastructure construction with main focus on farmland water conservancy. We should also strengthen agricultural scientific and technological support and bring into full display of the leading role of the market for agricultural production.

(2) We should continue to develop rural public utilities, strengthen construction of rural infrastructure and social development in rural areas.

(3) We should continue to deepen rural reforms, actively innovate agricultural production and management system, steadily promote the reform of collective property rights system and deepen reforms in other areas.

(4) We should continue to strengthen and innovate social management in rural areas. We

should strengthen rural grass-roots organizations based on the leadership of the CPC, strengthen the democratic management of rural grassroots and enhance public and social security in rural areas.

The Conference stressed that we should keep the most important strategic thinking and never weaken our policy efforts in enriching farmers and benefiting agriculture and never slow down the pace of reform and development in rural areas. We should closely unite around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as general secretary. We should render the power of the whole Party and the perseverance to strengthen agriculture, benefit rural areas, enrich farmers and usher in a new era of rural reform and development and strive to create new glories with mutual prosperity of the urban and the rural.

(Extracted and compiled from *Farmers' Daily*)

National Agricultural Work Conference

From December 21 to 22, 2012, the National Agricultural Work Conference was held by the Ministry of Agriculture in Beijing.

The main task of this Conference was to thoroughly implement the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Central Economic Conference and the Central Rural Work Conference, to summarize the agricultural and rural economic work in 2012 and to deploy key tasks in 2013 by working on major ideas and measures to promote the construction of modern agriculture and to accelerate and enhance the vitality of agricultural and rural economic development.

The Conference comprehensively summarized the agricultural and rural economic work in 2012. In 2012, the grain production realized the ninth consecutive growth and stepped onto a new stage. Farmers' income achieved fast growth for the ninth consecutive year and farmers' income growth was expected to exceed that of the urban residents for another year. Agricultural and rural economic development realized "steady progress, better and better" based on higher basis and higher starting point, which consolidated and further developed the good situation of agricultural and rural development. Over the past year, we mainly focused on the following seven aspects. Firstly, enhance overall planning. Secondly, enhance the implementation of the policy. Thirdly, enhance the scientific and technological support. Fourthly, enhance infrastructure construction. Fifthly, enhance risk prevention and control. Sixthly, enhance employment and income increase. Seventhly, enhance reform and innovation.

The Conference mainly focused on the key issue of "speeding up the transformation of agricultural development, strengthening the support of modern agricultural system and further enhancing the vitality of agricultural and rural economic development". The Conference pointed out that we should make efforts on the following six aspects in accordance with the deployment of the "No. 1 Document" issued by the central government in 2013. Firstly, improve agricultural supporting system. Secondly, improve modern agricultural industrial system. Thirdly, improve the new type of agricultural management system. Fourthly, improve agricultural market system. Fifthly, improve the new type of agricultural social service system. Sixthly, improve the national system of agricultural support and protection. In the meanwhile, we should also give full display to the leading role of modern agriculture demonstration zones and piloting area of rural reform to lead the development of modern agriculture.

The Conference comprehensively analyzed the situation facing agriculture and rural economic development in 2013. In 2013, the agricultural and rural economy shows a good momentum of all-round development, but we also face many difficulties and challenges. Firstly, the difficulty of stable development of grain production based on the high base continues to increase. Secondly, the difficulty of maintaining sustainable and rapid growth of farmers' income continues to increase. Thirdly, the difficulty of maintaining a stable increase of domestic agricultural market continues to increase. Fourthly, the difficulty of preventing and controlling agricultural risk continues to increase.

The Conference made clear basic ideas of agricultural and rural economic work in 2013. It pointed out that agricultural departments of all levels should ensure national food security and effective supply of major agricultural products and promote sustainable and rapid growth of farmers' income. Efforts should be made to pro-

mote mechanisms innovation of agricultural operating system and strengthen the support of policy, science and technology, facilities, equipment, personnel and institutional support. We should adhere to the policy of "consolidating basis, overcoming difficulties, controlling risks and promoting reforms". We should do everything possible to make grain production surpass the output of 525 billion kilograms and keep farmers' income growth at above 7.5 percent, and strive to ensure that there are no major agricultural product quality and security incidents and regional major animal epidemic diseases. We should continue to increase the contribution rate of agricultural scientific and technological progress and agricultural resources utilization, consolidate and develop the good situation in agriculture and rural economy and provide strong support for economic and social development.

The Conference deployed priorities in agriculture and rural economic work in 2013. It pointed out that the top priority of our task was to improve and implement well the policy of strengthening, benefiting and enriching the agriculture to ensure that policies were highly efficient, standard and honest. The work should be intensively done well in the following ten aspects. Firstly, we should make sure the stable development of grain production. Secondly, we should effectively guarantee the supply of "shopping basket" products. Thirdly, we should further strengthen supervision on the quality and safety of agricultural products. Fourthly, we should comprehensively improve the level of major animal disease prevention and control. Fifthly, we should do a good job in the innovation and promotion of agricultural science and technology. Sixthly, we should make plans to implement major projects of modern agriculture. Seventhly, we should solidly push forward the construction of agricultural markets and agricultural informatization. Eighthly, we should make efforts to do well the agricultural resources utilization and ecological protection. Ninthly, we should further broaden channels to increase farmers' income. Tenthly, we should actively promote innovations on the operating mechanisms of agricultural management system.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

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

In 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture performed 31 actual deeds for farmers from five aspects of policy advocacy, technology support, production support, linkage between production and sales and improvement of conditions.

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

Farmer's Daily was distributed to the 300 000 village Party branches (the village committee). 350 000 yuan books were donated to the former revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, remote and border areas and poverty-stricken areas. 3 million copies of *Farmers' Digest* (supplement) were given away to those farmers who were urban migrant workers and participating in training of migrant workers. 20 000 *Standardization Production Technical Specification Manual* of 13 kinds of tropical corps were donated to the 8 provinces and the autonomous regions in hot areas. More than 20 000 magazines of *China's Fishing Vessels* were distributed to 10 000 fishing boats. Public-interest advertisements for poverty alleviation of 3 150 minutes were broadcast on CCTV－7. All kinds of agriculture radio programs were made and broadcast. "Chinese Farming Culture Exhibition" was displayed.

2. Strengthening Technology Support to Save Agriculture Cost, Increase Production and Improve Efficiency and Quality

We selected 160 leading breeds and 100 leading techniques in an organized way, and built 10 000 industrial technology demonstration bases; we carried out activities in Technology Promotion Year, and directly trained 1.828 million farmers and 319 000 backbone workers at the basic level of agriculture technology extension. We supported 2 463 programs (field, unit) to carry out soil testing and formulated fertilization; we completed 10.64 million tests of macro elements, medium elements and other indexes, and provided free service of soil testing and formulated fertilization for 180 million farmers. Display and demonstration of new varieties of staple crops were carried out in 180 important oil and grain producing counties. We supported 167 counties of 10 provinces to carry out grazing chicken to control locust. Fishery technology was started to support the western project. We deeply carried out the action of education for agricultural mechanization and organized the publishing of knowledge reader and publicity of posters. In 9 Prairie Provinces across the country, 10 comprehensive demonstration zones of grassland protection were built and 100 varieties of fine pasture were importantly popularized. 15 500 agricultural brokers and technical personnel received training. The government actively carried out animal disease prevention and control for farmers and herdsmen and provided self-protection training. More than 40 000 materials and wall maps of *Country Veterinarian Clinical Skills Training Materials* were printed and distributed and more than 1 000 country veterinarian teachers were trained.

3. Strengthening Production Support to Enhance Agriculture Sustainable Development Capacity

Make sure the implementing of 3 billion yuan from the central government in biogas construction. 1.88 million rural gas users were newly increased. More than 0.97 billion yuan was invested to support the releasing and enhancing activities of fishery resources. Government supportively constructed 24 000 preliminary working

facilities in agricultural producing areas. 25 projects of prairie fire-protection were launched in 14 provinces. We also supported the key counties in the national plan for poverty alleviation through development to employ the differential policy of organic certification and label using. 162 enterprises in total gained allowance. 3.4 million yuan was subsidized to the 710 fishing boats involved in the fishery salvage at sea.

4. Strengthening the Linkage Between Production and Sales to Broaden the Marketing Promotion Channel of Agricultural Products

"Farmer-Supermarket Matching" was deeply launched to support the construction of 12 176 outlets or outlet stores in 7 612 specialized cooperatives from 63 cities of 13 provinces. Pilot demonstration of production and management system was carried out in 600 farmers' specialized cooperatives in 12 provinces. Computer equipments as system demonstrated were purchased and distributed.

5. Strengthening the Improvement of Conditions to Help Solve Practical Problems for the Basic-level

We must do well the construction of agriculture technology extension agency conditions in villages and towns. 3.8 billion yuan from the central government was used to support the 20 685 villages and towns to build business buildings for agriculture technology extension agency. Government continuously promoted the implementation of the policy and measures of indemnificatory comfortable housing project in reclamation areas. 4.11 billion yuan from the central government was provided to 28 reclamation areas and 367 500 households of dilapidated buildings in reclamation areas were renovated.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Comprehensive Rural Reform

1. Organizing to Hold National Directors' Conference of Office of the Working Group for Comprehensive Rural Reform

From August 20 to 21, 2012, Office of the Working Group for Comprehensive Rural Reform of the State Council organized National Directors' Conference of Office of the Working Group for Comprehensive Rural Reform. The Conference comprehensively summarized the comprehensive reform of the rural work in the country since 2006, deeply analyzed current situations and tasks and made arrangements for deepening rural reform at current and future periods.

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

(1) Reforms on township institutions were basically completed. The reform task of the current round on township institutions, which had lasted for more than eight years and had gone through solid progress from the point to the surface, was basically completed.

(2) Reforms on rural compulsory education were further deepened. In 2012, the central finance allocated a total fund of 86.4 billion yuan to ensure funding for rural compulsory education. About 120 million rural students receiving compulsory education completely enjoyed the policy of free tuition and free textbooks, and approximately 13.33 million resident students from households with economic difficulties in the central and western regions obtained the living subsidies. The central finance also allocated a special fund of 18 billion yuan for the renovations of rural compulsory education schools in contiguous destitute areas. In 2012, we continued to conduct nutrition improvement plan pilots for students of rural compulsory education including 699 pilot counties. A grant fund of 15.1 billion yuan was allocated from the central finance in 2012.

(3) Reforms on financial management system at county and village level were improved steadily. The central finance allocated in budget reward and subsidies of 107.5 billion yuan in 2012 to enhance the ability of local governments to provide public services.

(4) Reforms of tenure in collective forests were comprehensively deepened. By the end of 2012, the area of collective forests in which tenure was identified reached 180 million hectares, accounting for 97.7 percent of total area of national collective forests; the area with certification was 172 million hectares, accounting for 95.5 percent of the area in which tenure was identified.

3. Solidly Pushing Forward the Financial Reward and Subsidies of Village-level Public Welfare Construction on a Case by Case Basis

In 2012, finance at various levels allocated financial reward and subsidies of 64.783 billion yuan (including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and reclamation areas directly under the Central Government) on a case by case basis. Of this total, the central finance allocated in a total budget of 21.8 billion yuan, increasing by 36 percent over 2011. In 2012, there were 3 007 counties (including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and reclamation areas) and 275 539 administrative villages which implemented financial reward and subsidies on a case by case basis. A total of 374 200 construction projects of various kinds were completed.

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

A total of 97.4 billion yuan of rural compul-

sory education debt was dissolved, which benefited approximately 2.8 million rural creditors. The central finance allocated accumulative subsidies of 40.7 billion yuan to dissolve rural compulsory education debt. Of this total, a total of 2.32 billion yuan was allocated in 2012.

5. Initiating Demonstration Pilot of Comprehensive Rural Reform

The Working Group approved demonstration pilot programs of the comprehensive rural reform in two batches consisting of 10 pilot provinces. The central government mainly focused on the initiating of village-level rural public service operation and maintenance mechanism construction pilot and agricultural social service system construction pilot.

6. Deploying to Carry Out Social Functions Pilot Reform in State-owned Farms

It was determined that social functions pilot reform would be carried out in 8 provinces including the Inner Mongolia, Liaoning and the others, and the pilot reform would be carried out in the country within three years. It was also determined that a special meeting would be held to comprehensively launch the pilot reform. We studied and drafted calculation scheme and management measures of incentive funds. We formulated a program for central finance to allocate incentive funds for social functions reforms in state-owned farms. A total of 800 million yuan was allocated by the central finance as incentive funds.

7. Promoting Township Financial Management and Village-level Funding Guarantee Work

The seminar on township finance team building was held for some provinces and national township financial leaders' training workshop was organized to promote team building of township financial institutions. We strengthened rural finance publicity and continued to do a good job to ensure operating funding for village-level organizations. We developed and deployed supervision information system for the comprehensive rural reform and selected Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Fujian and Chongqing to carry out the piloting work on the supervision information system of the comprehensive rural reform.

(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 earnestly implemented the existing subsidies and policies and actively promoted the newly added subsidies to support main production areas, main producers and professional farmers' cooperatives. We further improved interests compensation mechanism in main production areas, promoted and improved the implementation of the minimum purchase price of grain, temporary purchase and storage policies of bulk agricultural products, regulation and control policies for live pig market and explored the establishment of price stabilization mechanism for major vegetable varieties. The perfection of rural financial supporting policies was further promoted and the varieties and regional coverage of agricultural insurance were further expanded.

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

We stabilized the sown area of grain and strove to improve yields and quality by relying on agricultural science and technology. We continued to carry out actions to steadily increase grain output and promoted the implementation of provincial governors assuming responsibility for the grain supply. We continued to create high-yield production of grain in the form of advancing of the whole villages and whole counties and took the lead in carrying out the piloting work of creating high yield production of the whole city area. We supported the construction of production base of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar and the others in major production areas. The construction of production base of horticultural crops including natural rubber and more was also strengthened.

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

We implemented the national vegetable industry development plan to strengthen the construction of production base in major producing areas. We stabilized vegetable producing capacity in large and medium-sized cities in order to promote self-sufficiency of local seasonal vegetables. We continued to establish standard gardens of vegetables, fruit, tea and other horticultural crops. We continued to promote the standardized scale breeding of livestock and poultry and strengthened the establishment of fine variety breeding system. Stable development of pig producing and the construction of major producing counties of cattle and sheep were strengthened. We also promoted the construction of forage bases.

4. Promoting Healthy Development of Fisheries

We expanded the scale of aquaculture demonstration farm and accelerated standardized innovation of the pond. We promoted the building of fine breed variety system and production practices to establish a number of genetic breeding centers for large species and dominant varieties and the original fine breed farms. We supported the growth of offshore fishing, supported renovation of professional and standardized offshore fishing boats and the development of new fishing resources. We also enhanced the construction of fishing harbors and management of the fishery.

5. Strengthening the Quality and Safety Supervision of Agricultural Products

We deepened special rectification of quality and safety of agricultural products and carried out supervision on the whole process of agricultural production and business use of veterinary drugs and feed and strictly regulated the use of feed additives. We accelerated the revision of agricultural standards and initiated the construction of demonstration counties of national agri-

cultural products quality and safety. We further improved the risk assessment system of agricultural products quality and safety and further accelerated the establishment of township supervision institutions on agricultural products quality and safety.

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

Various measures were implemented for compulsory vaccination, quarantine supervision, surveillance on epidemic situations and emergency management and decisive actions and responses were taken for the explosion and outbreak of epidemic diseases. We implemented purification program on the epidemic diseases of livestock and poultry farm. We strengthened the construction of specified animal disease free zone and biosecurity zone, promoted the construction of animal identification and animal product traceability system. We strengthened supervision and law enforcement on animal health, promoted the establishment of certificated veterinarians and official veterinarians system and strengthened the construction of township animal husbandry and veterinary stations and the building of epidemic prevention team at village level.

7. Accelerating Innovations of Agricultural Science and Technology

We continued to organize the implementation of major research projects on GMO cultivation for new varieties and further promoted the construction of modern agricultural industrial technology system. We continued to implement public service sectors (agriculture) research projects and "948" program and promoted the introduction and development of technologies on responses to agricultural disasters, energy efficiency improvement and cost saving, energy conservation and emission reduction.

8. Enhancing Construction of Grassroots Agricultural Extension System

We improved the management system of township agricultural public services institutions, strengthened management and guidance of county level departments on the agricultural extension work at village and town level. We promoted the welfare treatment of grassroots agricultural technicians. We pushed local matching funds to ensure that the reform of grassroots agricultural technology extension system and the projects of construction of demonstration county basically covered agricultural county (city, district and farm) and to ensure that projects of township agricultural technology extension agency covered all rural counties and villages.

9. Vigorously Promoting Major Key Technologies for Prevention and Mitigation of Agricultural Disasters and Stable Production Growth

We promoted the implementation of subsidies on key technologies for the prevention and mitigation of agricultural disasters and for stable production growth. We mainly focused on promoting key technologies including corn plastic film covering on or over the ground and drip irrigation under plastic film in the "Three North" area of China, wheat supplemental irrigation based on testing soil and one spray and three prevention technology in the Huang-Huaihai sea region, green-house rice breeding seedling in the northeast and concentrated rice breeding seedlings in the south, soil deep loosening by agricultural machineries and equipment, conservation tillage, soil testing and formulated fertilization, pests and disease prevention and control, prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases and more.

10. Developing Seed Industry of Modern Crops

We formulated development plan for seed industry of modern crops. The role of enterprises was brought into full display in technological innovation. Seed engineering project was continued to implement. We encouraged seed companies and specialized farmer cooperatives to joint-

ly establish relatively concentrated and stable seed production base and establish demonstration farms of new seed varieties in major producing counties of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. We also improved varieties validation, protection and exit system, and enhanced administrative license management on seed production and operation.

11. Cultivating Modern Agricultural Talents and New-Type Farmers

We strengthened cultivation of agricultural research talents and innovation team. We strengthened building of qualified agricultural extension staff and extensively carried out classified and periodical training for grassroots agricultural extension staff. We strengthened the building of rural talents with practical skills, accelerated the training of a group of rural development leaders, service personnel in rural areas and rural production and management talents. We further expanded the scale of rural labors of Sunshine Project and carried out training on agricultural science and technology with multi-level, multi-channel and multi-form.

12. Strengthening the Construction of High-standard Farmland

We implemented field project of production capacity planning of newly-added thousands of tons of grain and accelerated the construction of high-standard farmland that ensured stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. We carried out piloting work of soil testing and formulated fertilization in the whole county area, the advancing of the whole village and vigorously promoted the industrialization of formulated fertilizer. We encouraged and supported farmers to let straw return to the field, plant green manure and increase the application of organic fertilizers. We strengthened the facilities and equipment and the construction of technological demonstration bases. We continued to promote the construction of supporting facilities including irrigation and drainage ditches at the last stage of the farm, wells and pumping stations.

13. Promoting the Level of Agricultural Mechanization

We carefully organized the deployment of mechanized farming at vital farming seasons and actively promoted precision sowing, deep application of fertilizers and conservation tillage techniques. We promoted the implementation of favorable policies to support the development of agricultural mechanization including credit and tax incentives. We promoted market-oriented and industrialization of agricultural mechanization services and fostered the growth of agricultural mechanization social service organizations.

14. Strengthening Construction of Agricultural Market System

We promoted the construction of professional wholesale market of agricultural products at national level and gave guidance to carry out upgrading on the wholesale market in place of origin. We strengthened monitoring, early warning and information dissemination of agricultural markets in order to guide farmers to rationalize their production. We vigorously developed contract farming and the formation of a stable relationship between supply and demand of agricultural products. We organized docking activities in various forms and levels of agricultural production and marketing and cultivated brands for agricultural exhibition.

15. Broadening Channels to Increase Farmers' Income

We actively developed regional specialty industries. We identified the second batch of national identified demonstration villages for "One Village One Product". We promoted the implementation of policies and measures to support the development of small and micro enterprises. We implemented programs that benefited the producing areas for primary processing of agricultural products in an effort to increase the added value of agricultural products. We steadily promoted the development of leisure agricul-

ture and cultivated new growth points for the employment of farmers and farmers' income. We continued to promote the transfer of rural labors and encouraged and supported migrant workers to return home for entrepreneurship and thus increasing employment.

16. Stabilizing and Improving Rural Basic Management Systems

We steadily expanded registration pilot of rural land contract management rights and continued to promote the construction of land contract dispute arbitration system. We improved the policy system to support the development of cooperatives and promoted the implementation of agriculture-related projects commissioned by qualified cooperatives. We vigorously developed agricultural industrial management and further promoted the construction of national agricultural industrialization demonstration base. We promoted the reform of property right system of collective economic organizations with share economic cooperation system as the main form of the countryside and explored the establishment of trading platform of rural collective property rights.

17. Improving the Opening-Up Level of Agriculture

We strengthened bilateral, multilateral and regional agricultural cooperation mechanism. We strengthened the construction of monitoring and early warning system and improved the risk assessment mechanism on the loss of agricultural industry. We enhanced measures to promote agricultural exports and further optimized the structure of agricultural trade. We also promoted the improvement of policies and measures for the "going out" of agricultural industry.

(General Office, Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Legislation

1. Promoting "the Amendment of Agricultural Technology Popularization Law"

The "Amendment of Agricultural Technology Popularization Law" was examined and approved, and issued by Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the end of August in 2012, and became effective on January 1, 2013. The Amendment stipulated clearly the positioning of public service institution of the agricultural technology extension institution, and that the working funds of agricultural technology extension institution on county-level, village and town-level and state-level shall be assumed by finance at all levels, and the central finance was required to provide subsidies on major agricultural technology extension, which solved the problems such as unclear positioning and lack of security which perplexed the team for agricultural technology extension for many years and strengthened support and security for agricultural technology extension by the country. All of these are of great importance in agricultural technology extension.

2. Promoting "Agricultural Insurance Act"

"Agricultural Insurance Act" was approved and then issued by the executive meeting of the State Council on October 24, 2012 and was implemented since January 1, 2013. The act incorporated mutual cooperation insurance organization into scope of the agricultural insurance institution. Besides, it also stipulated clearly that agricultural insurances such as agricultural machinery insurance, fishing boat insurance should comply with applicable regulations, which would be of far-reaching significance in strengthening agricultural insurance supporting policy, developing mutual cooperation insurance organization and improving the agricultural insurance system.

3. Actively Pushing Forward the Enactment and Revision of Administrative Regulations

The enactment and revision of administrative regulations of "Pesticide Administration Act", "Livestock and Poultry Breeding Pollution Prevention Act", "New Plant Varieties Protection Act", "Crop Diseases and Pests Control Act", "Fishing Boat and Fishing Port Act" and so on were pushed forward. We participated in the research and drafting work of "Land Management Amendment and Peasant Collective Land Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement Regulations". Studies in problems in the implementation of "Seed Law" were carried out and relevant contents which could be considered for modification and preliminary modification scheme had been put forward, which prepared for the amendment of "Seed Law".

4. Issuing 9 Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture

In terms of agriculture administration according to law, strengthening quality and safety supervision of agricultural products and ensuring the safety of the agricultural industry, 9 regulations of "Regulations on the Normative Documents Management of Ministry of Agriculture", "Regulations on Naming Rules of Agricultural Plant Varieties", "Measures for the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives Production License", "Measures for the Administration of New Feed and New Feed Additives", "Administrative Measures for Approval Numbers of Feed Additives and Additive Premix Feed Products", "Administrative Measures for Quality and Safety Supervision of Agricultural Products", "Administrative Measures for Green Food Marks and Administrative Measures for Fishing Vessel Registration of the People's Republic of China" were issued.

In combination with local practices, agricultural legislation was further pushed forward by agricultural authorities in all regions. More than ten local laws and government regulations were issued in Beijing, Hebei Province, Hubei Province, Jiangxi Province, Zhejiang Province, Fujian Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Jilin Province and so on across the country in terms of specialized farmer cooperative, countryside land contracting, agricultural mechanization, agricultural waste treatment and utilization, species of livestock, grass-livestock balance and tea development and so on.

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

Restructuring of Agriculture and Rural Economy

1. Main Achievements

(1) Growing comprehensive production capacity of agricultural products. Annual grain output reached 589.58 million tons in 2012, increasing by 18.371 million tons as compared with the previous year. The average grain yield per hectare reached 5 250 kilograms or more for the first time. The total output of cotton, oil plants and sugar reached 6.836 million tons, 34.368 million tons and 134.854 million tons, respectively. Vegetables and garden fruits increased by 4.35 percent and 7.25 percent respectively. The total output of meat, eggs, milk and aquatic products were 83.872 million tons, 28.612 million tons, 38.754 million tons and 59.077 million tons, respectively.

(2) Continuous improvement in the structure of agricultural production. In 2012, production value ratio of planting, animal husbandry and fishery was 56.7: 32.8: 10.5. From the aspect of internal structure of planting industry, the planting area of grain, oil-bearing crops and sugar achieved steady increase, while the planting area of cotton was 4.688 1 million hectares throughout the year, declined by 349.7 thousand hectares as compared with the previous year. The sowing area of rice and corn reached 30.137 1 million hectares and 35.029 8 million hectares, increasing slightly by 0.3 percent and 4.4 percent than those of 2011, while the acreage of wheat and soybean with lower yields decreased. In 2012, the output of corn increased by 6.66 percent over 2011, the contribution rate of which reached 69.9 percent for grain production. In 2012, average grain output reached 2 328.3 kilograms per labor, improving by 8.4 percent over the previous year.

(3) Continuous optimization in quality and structure of agricultural products. In 2012, the fine seed coverage of major grain varieties reached over 96 percent. Meat structure tended to be stable, with the proportion of pork, poultry, beef and mutton of 63.7 percent, 21.7 percent, 7.9 percent and 4.8 percent. The quality and safety routine monitoring pass rate of vegetables, poultry and aquatic products reached 97.9 percent, 99.7 percent and 96.9 percent, respectively. The quality sampling pass rate of main inputs of pesticides, veterinary drugs and feed products reached 88.4 percent, 93.6 percent and 95.7 percent, respectively. By the end of 2012, the number of pollution-free, green and organic agricultural products which were newly qualified reached 17 540, 17 116 and 2 698, respectively. The number of agricultural products with newly registered geographical indications reached 1 047.

(4) Continuous extension of the industrial chain of agriculture. By the end of 2012, the number of leading key agricultural industrialization enterprises certificated across the country was 1 247. In 2012, the annual output value of agricultural product processing industry reached more than 15 trillion yuan. The ratio of the output value of agricultural product processing industry to the output value of agriculture reached 1.9: 1. The number of wholesale markets reached more than 4 300 with annual turnover of 4 trillion yuan. By the end of 2012, the transfer area of household contract land reached 18.533 3 million hectares, accounting for 21.2% of household total cultivated land area of contract management with the contract renewal rate of 65 percent.

(5) More reasonable agricultural production layout. In 2012, the grain output of 13 major grain-producing provinces accounted for 75.7 percent of the country's total and the sowing area and output of grain in the Northern provinces accounted for 55.3 percent and 55.6 percent of

the country's total. Cotton production concentrated in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the Yellow River Valley and the Yangtze River Valley. Xinjiang's cotton production reached 3.539 million tons, accounting for 50 percent of the country for the first time. In 2012, rapeseed production of the Yangtze River Valley accounted for 55.2 percent of the national output. Dairy production mainly concentrated in four major advantageous areas including the three Northeastern provinces and Inner Mongolia, the Central Plains, Northwest and suburbs of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. Fishery production mainly concentrated in East China, Central South and Northeast regions. Among them, the production of aquatic products in East China accounted for approximately 50 percent of the country's total.

(6) The rapid income growth of farmers. The net income of farmers per capita reached 7 917 yuan, 939 yuan higher than that of the previous year, with an increase of 10.7 percent in real growth after deducting price factors. The income ratio between urban and rural residents declined from 3.13:1 to 3.1:1. From the aspect of different regions, farmers' net income per capita in the eastern, central, western and northeastern regions respectively reached 10 817 yuan, 7 435 yuan, 6 027 yuan and 8 846 yuan. From the aspect of composition of income, the operational income of farmer family was 3 533 yuan, increasing by 312 yuan as compared with the previous year. Income from wage and salary, transfer income and income from property reached 3 448 yuan, 687 yuan and 249 yuan, respectively.

2. Major Measures

(1) Strengthening the overall planning guidance and enhancing top-level design. We seriously implemented the "Regional Layout Plan for Competitive Agricultural Products (2008-2015)" to further promote the production layout optimization of major agricultural products. We advanced the approval and release of "National Development Plan for Modern Agriculture (2011-2015)".

(2) Strengthening agricultural facilities and equipment and strengthening the basic supporting capabilities. In advantageous producing areas, we implemented a series of key projects to promote quality improvement of agricultural products and facilitate agricultural production capability to concentrate on major producing areas, including the plan to increase grain production capacity by 50 million tons, production and demonstration bases of cotton, oil plants and sugar, demonstration projects of dry land farming and water-saving agriculture, standardized and scale breeding of livestock and aquatic products and fine breeding project of poultry. We also initiated the construction of state-level wholesale market of agricultural products including apples from Luochan, aquatic products from Zhoushan, potatoes from Dingxi and navel oranges from South Jiangxi Province.

(3) Strengthening the application of scientific and technological research and development and improving the scientific and technological content. Based on the advantage of agricultural products and regions, we supported major tech nology-based demonstration and promotion of grain, horticulture, aquatic products and livestock, especially the promotion of 8 000 thousand hectares of super high-yield rice. We intensified efforts on new-type farmers training combined with the Sunshine Project and the project for the training of rural labors. For the first time, we combined the Sunshine Project with 12 500 high yield demonstration areas of grain, cotton, oil plants and sugar and trained 100 farmers for each demonstration area. The total number of rural labors receiving the training reached 1.25 million persons.

(4) Strengthening the standardization of production and improving the quality and safety level of agricultural products. We constructed

46 demonstration counties of state-level agricultural standardization. We developed 292 national standards for agriculture and industrial standards and formulated 392 pesticide MRLs. We newly qualified 5 806 producing areas of pollution-free agricultural products, 12 692 pollution-free agricultural products, 3 239 green food and 2 595 organic agricultural products. We newly registered 166 agricultural products with protection of geographical indications.

(5) We strengthened reforms and innovations, leading role of demonstration and enhanced the vitality of rural development in agriculture. We carried out piloting work of contracted land registration in 28 provinces in the country. We initiated constructions for the first group of 24 rural reform pilot areas and strengthened the construction of 153 state-level modern agriculture demonstration zones.

(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

We organized 20 000 job fairs nationwide and achieved organized transfer of labors of 7. 3 million across the region and employment of 7. 42 million rural migrant workers by local enterprises. In 2012, the total number of migrant workers was 262. 61 million, increasing by 9. 83 million and 3. 9 percent as compared with the previous year. Of this total, the number of migrant workers seeking for employment at local enterprises was 99. 25 million, increasing by 5. 4 percent and the number of migrant workers seeking for employment outside their hometowns was 163. 36 million, increasing by 3 percent over the previous year.

2. Further Strengthening of Training in Vocational Skills

We allocated financial subsidies for vocational training for those enterprises with identified training capability of independent training of migrant workers. A group of designated institutions including higher vocational colleges and technical schools with good qualifications and high employment rate were identified by means of public bidding by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. A total number of 10 million person-times received the training.

3. Further Regulations on Labor and Employment Management of Rural Migrant Workers

We continued to carry out the specific project for labor contract system in small enterprises and promoted simple labor contract text versions applicable to rural migrant workers. Thus, the employment contract signature rate among rural migrant workers increased steadily. The Standing Committee of National People's Congress (NPC) passed the "Labor Contract Law of the People's Republic of China (Amendment)" to further regulate the labor dispatch. We strengthened the dynamic management on enterprises employing rural migrant workers and established provincial-level labor and employment information database in 23 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) to achieve real-time network data filing system updates and employment information queries.

4. Protecting Legal Rights and Interests of Rural Migrant Workers

We promoted the minimum wage standard in 25 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) with an average increase rate of 20. 2 percent. In 2012, average monthly income of migrant workers reached 2 290 yuan, increasing by 241 yuan as compared with the previous year. By the end of 2012, we had established 1 725 labor dispute arbitration institutes, increasing by 280 over the previous year and over 50 percent of which were established in cities and counties. We extensively carried out legal aid and legal service for rural migrant workers, and the special fund allocated by central finance for local legal aid was increased to 220 million yuan in 2012.

5. Continuous Expansion of Insurance Coverage

By the end of 2012, the number of rural migrant workers covered by basic pension insurance system, covered by medical insurance, covered by work injury insurance and covered by unemployment insurance were 45. 43 million, 49. 96 million, 71. 73 million and 27. 02 million, increasing by 9. 7 percent, 7. 6 percent, 5. 1 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

6. Steadily Pushing Forward Rural Migrant Workers Settling in Towns

Public security departments seriously implemented the "Notification of the State Council on Actively and Steadily Pushing Forward Reforms

on the Household Registration Management System". Agricultural departments safeguarded legal rights and interests of rural migrant workers to maintain land contract, expanded pilot areas for the registration of rural land contract management rights and organized pilot work of standardized management and service on rural land contracting right.

7. Continuous Improvement in Public Service for Rural Migrant Workers

In 2012, we allocated 5.032 billion yuan as incentives and subsidies for local governments to gradually solve the education issues for children of migrant workers to have equal access to compulsory education in public schools where migrant workers worked. The health sectors further strengthened monitoring and treatment of infectious diseases where rural migrant workers concentrated, preventive vaccination for children of migrant workers, occupational disease prevention and health services for migrant workers. We gave free treatment of more than 20 000 cases of TB patients for migrant workers. The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Construction brought rural migrant workers in compliance with certain conditions into the scope of supply for indemnificatory housing such as public rental housing.

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

The Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

1. Overview

There were no major quality and safety incidents of agricultural products throughout 2012. The monitoring pass rates of vegetables, livestock and poultry products and aquatic products respectively were 97.9 percent, 99.7 percent and 96.9 percent, increasing by 0.5, 0.1 and 0.1 percentage points over 2011.

2. Special Rectification on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

In accordance with the deployment of the State Council, we conducted 6 times of special treatment actions all over the country, including the rectification for "clenbuterol" of livestock products, highly-toxic pesticide, prohibited substances in raw and fresh milk, veterinary drugs, prohibited drugs in aquatic products, as well as campaigns against agricultural counterfeiting. The national agricultural systems designated over 4.32 million person-times of law enforcement officers in total, checked over 3.17 million related production and operating units and investigated and treated over 51 thousand cases.

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

(1) The monitoring system was further improved. We issued "Administrative Measures on Monitoring the Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products" and officially launched the national information platform to monitor the quality and safety of agricultural products.

(2) The scope of quality and safety monitoring of agricultural products was further expanded. The routine monitoring at ministerial level covered 150 large and medium-sized cities across the country and was expanded to 102 varieties. The monitoring parameters were increased to 87 varieties with 60 000 samples and 1.28 million valid data was obtained.

(3) Supervision and examinations were further strengthened. The Ministry of Agriculture carried out a special supervision based on random checking.

(4) A comprehensive risk assessment was carried out. Relying on the relevant risk assessment laboratories and experts, we carried out a special risk assessment for 21 varieties including vegetables, tea and other products.

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

(1) Standards formulation (modification) work was further strengthened. We newly formulated 730 items of national and industrial agricultural standards and the total number of agricultural standards reached 5 000. With the smooth progress of standard settlement, we issued 2 293 maximum residue limits for 322 kinds of pesticides.

(2) We intensified standard demonstration. We supported the creation of 2 676 "three gardens (standard gardens of vegetables, fruits and tea) and two farms (large-scale livestock and poultry standardized farms, healthy aquaculture demonstration farms)", standard garden of horticultural products and the overall advancement of 46 demonstration counties of agricultural standardization.

(3) The supervision on "three products (pollution-free agricultural products, green food and organic food) and one indication" was further strengthened. There were 18 000 newly certificated pollution-free agricultural products, green food and organic produce, as well as products with geographical indications.

5. Emergency Management in Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products

(1) Rapid response mechanism was established. We built early warning information plat-

form, established public opinion monitoring system and published "Newsletter of Public Opinion on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products".

(2) Effective response. Cases were classified into different categories and were responded with different strategies.

(3) Public awareness was effectively improved. We organized the campaign of "Food Safety and Quality Awareness Week", published more than 50 articles in the mainstream media and compiled "Consumption Guide on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products".

(4) Experts' role was brought into full display. 6 academicians were newly recruited into the expert group for agricultural products quality and safety by the Ministry of Agriculture and the 2nd National Expert Committee on Risk Assessment was established.

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

(1) The construction of township supervision institutions was promoted. Supervision service institutions were established among 94% of the country's agro-towns and more than 50 000 people were identified.

(2) The creation of demonstration counties on the supervision of agricultural products quality and safety was initiated. Guidance on the creation of demonstration counties on the supervision of agricultural products quality and safety was formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, which identified basic conditions for demonstration counties.

(3) Construction of Quality Inspection System was enhanced. In 2012, a total of 1.5 billion yuan was allocated from the central finance to support the construction of 494 quality inspection agencies at city and county level. Thus the number of quality inspection agencies reached 2 235.

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

Poverty Alleviation and Development

In 2012, per capita net income of farmers in key counties of national poverty alleviation and development work (hereinafter referred to as "key counties") reached 4 602 yuan, increasing by 16.8 percent over 2011. Per capita net income of farmers in the contiguous destitute areas reached 4 839 yuan, increasing by 15.1 percent over the previous year. The number of rural people living below the national rural poverty line fell to 98.99 million, accounting for 10.2 percent of rural registered population.

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

By the end of 2012, the State Council approved all the 11 regional development and poverty relief programs in the contiguous destitute areas. The working mechanism of contacting the 11 areas by 13 departments of the State Council was established. A series of policies and measures, guidance and industrial planning programs were launched to support the development of the contiguous destitute areas. Some livelihood projects and infrastructure projects were first put into effect.

2. The Adjustment of Local Poverty Alleviation Standard and Key Counties Was Done Smoothly

In 2012, local rural poverty line of 2 300 yuan was adopted in 17 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and 14 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) set the poverty alleviation standard higher than 2 300 yuan. After adjustment, the total number of key counties in the whole country remained to be 592. Of this total, the number of key counties in the contiguous destitute areas increased from 431 to 440.

3. Investment in Poverty Alleviation and Development Was Further Enhanced

In 2012, the central finance invested 299.6 billion yuan in comprehensive poverty alleviation and development, increasing by 31.9 percent over the previous year. Of this total, special poverty alleviation funds invested 33.2 billion yuan, increasing by 22.1 percent over the last year. Central-oriented poverty reduction directly invested 1.898 billion yuan (including materials converted into cash) and helped the introduction of 9.034 billion yuan funds in all kinds. Eastern provinces (municipalities) allocated financial assistance funds of 1.032 billion yuan to poverty-stricken areas of western regions, and enterprises agreement cooperation invested 455.6 billion yuan. The poverty alleviation with credit invested 53 billion yuan.

4. Special Poverty Alleviation Was Steadily Promoted

(1) The compiling work of special planning was carried out smoothly. The Office of the Leading Group for Poverty-Alleviation and Development of the State Council in conjunction with 12 departments including the National Development and Reform Commission completed the compile of the "Twelfth Five-year Plan of the Entire-village Advancement of Poverty Alleviation and Development".

(2) The pilot reform in the implementation methods of "Bounty Plan" was carried out continuously. During the school term from 2012 to 2013, the scope of the pilot reform in the implementation methods of "Bounty Plan" was expanded up to 200 counties, benefiting nearly 700 000 students.

(3) The linking work of two systems was actively explored. Local authorities adop ted one-time, several-times to identify and carried out a new round of poverty identification work.

(4) Remarkable results were achieved in the piloting work of poverty alleviation. In 2012,

another 375 million yuan of funds was increased from the central special lottery welfare fund to further enhance the support for poverty alleviation in the traditional revolutionary base areas.

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

(1) Oriented poverty alleviation achieved full coverage of all key counties. A total of 310 units engaged in oriented poverty alleviation, achieving the full coverage of all the 592 key counties for the first time.

(2) Collaboration of poverty alleviation between the eastern China and the western China was further enhanced. Eastern provinces (municipalities) including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and the others increased their efforts to aid financial capital to their counterparts including Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Gansu and other provinces in the west and the dynamic growing mechanism was established at annual growth rate of 8 percent. 100 cases of social poverty alleviation innovation were selected nationwide and three pilot reform areas of poverty alleviation were established.

(3) International cooperation achieved fruitful results. The "10·17" Poverty Reduction and Development Forum was successfully organized in 2012. The poverty reduction cooperation agreement between China and Brazil was signed successfully. We actively sought the possibility of listing the Sixth Project with the World Bank loans in our national programs. We also successfully organized the 13th Training Workshop of International Poverty Reduction.

6. The Management Level of Poverty Alleviation Was Further Improved

(1) Legislation in poverty alleviation achieved steady progress. Three meetings were held to discuss modifications of the legal text including the Plenary Sessions of the Leading Group of Legislative Work in Poverty Alleviation, Poverty Alleviation Legislation Symposium (local) and Poverty Alleviation Legislation Expert Forum.

(2) Assessment on poverty alleviation and development work made new progress. In January 2012, the Leading Group for Poverty-Alleviation and Development of the State Council issued the No. 1 Document of "Assessment Methods in Poverty Alleviation and Development (Trial)", which would perform assessment on the poverty alleviation and development work among provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities) starting from the year of 2012.

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

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

The 10th China International Agricultural Products Fair

The 10th China International Agricultural Products Fair (hereinafter referred to as "Agricultural Fair") was held in Beijing, from September 27, 2012 to September 30, 2012.

1. Overview

The Agricultural Fair exhibited nearly 10 000 agricultural products of 13 major categories, over 1 000 scientific and technological achievements in agriculture, and over 500 sets of agricultural machinery products. The total trading volume reached 70.5 billion yuan, increasing by 17 percent compared with last year.

2. Main Features

(1) Distinctive Theme. The theme of this year's Agricultural Fair was "Accelerating Modern Agriculture Construction, Promoting Synchronized Development of 'Industrialization, Urbanization and Agriculture Modernization'".

(2) Rich Exhibition Content. This year's Agricultural Fair was divided into three major exhibition zones, namely the Comprehensive Exhibition Zone, the International Exhibition Zone and the Specialized Exhibition Zone, which were further divided into 8 sections, covering main agricultural areas, including plantation, seeds, livestock, fishery, agricultural reclamation, agricultural machinery and technology. Plantation, animal cultivation and processing were widely covered.

(3) Characteristic Exhibition Methods. This year's Agricultural Fair had focused on innovation on the overall design and exhibition zone layout. The overall scene was grand and had unique characteristics, and sufficiently reflected the grand situation of grain yield increase, farmers' income increase and rural prosperity of China.

(4) High Degree of Internationalization. 22 countries and 40 overseas enterprises participated in this year's Agricultural Fair. Over 200 overseas buyers came to the fair for negotiation and procurement.

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

Import and Export Trade in Agricultural Products

The total import and export value of China' s agricultural products in 2012 was 174. 08 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 13. 1 percent compared with the previous year. The ratio of import and export increased to 4. 5 percent in the total foreign trade value of that year. The agricultural products export value was 62. 58 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 4. 1 percent compared with the previous year; the import value was 111. 5 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 18. 8 percent. The trade deficit of the year was 48. 92 billion U. S. dollars, with an increase of 45. 1 percent compared with the previous year.

1. Trade Value of Agricultural Products Import and Export in December Hit Historical High, Trade Deficit of the Month Significantly Increased

National agricultural products export fluctuated around 5 billion U. S. dollars from March to October 2012. Agricultural products export topped 6 billion U. S. dollars in November, and export value climbed to 6. 48 billion U. S. dollars in December, with an increase of 1. 9 percent compared with the previous year. Monthly import value was all higher than 9 billion U. S. dollars except October, and the import value of December was 10. 08 billion U. S. dollars. The trade deficit of December was 4. 4 billion U. S. dollars.

2. General Trade Predominated, and Goods Logistics Methods Increased Rapidly in Special Customs Surveillance Zone

In 2012, China exported agricultural products of 50. 21 billion U. S. dollars by general trade method; exported 9. 86 billion U. S. dollars by processing trade; exported 1. 43 billion U. S. dollars by small-scale border trade; exported 880 million U. S. dollars by way of special customs surveillance zone. In the same period, China imported agricultural products of 88. 48 billion U. S. dollars by general trade; imported 12. 9 billion U. S. dollars by way of special customs surveillance zone; imported 9. 38 billion U. S. dollars by processing trade.

3. Private Enterprises Steadily Ranked the First Place in Import and Export, Private and Stated-owned Enterprises Import Dramatically Increased

In 2012, private enterprises exported agricultural products of 31. 27 billion U. S. dollars; foreign-invested enterprises exported 21. 62 billion U. S. dollars; state-owned enterprises exported 7. 71 billion U. S. dollars.

In 2012, China' s private enterprises imported agricultural products of 40. 59 billion U. S. dollars; foreign-invested enterprises imported 37. 83 billion U. S. dollars; state-owned enterprises imported 28. 79 billion U. S. dollars.

4. Japan, ASEASN, EU and US Were Main Export Markets, US, Brazil, ASEASN and EU Were Main Import Markets

In 2012, China exported 11. 98 billion U. S. dollars' agricultural products to Japan, 10. 1 billion U. S. dollars to ASESN, 7. 55 billion U. S. dollars to EU, and 7. 18 billion U. S. dollars to US.

In the same period, China imported agricultural products of 28. 74 billion U. S. dollars, 18. 69 billion U. S. dollars, 16. 14 billion U. S. dollars and 8. 36 billion U. S. dollars respectively from US, Brazil, ASEASN and EU. In addition, China also imported 7. 41 billion U. S. dollars from Australia and 5. 36 billion U. S. dollars from Canada.

5. Eastern Region of China Was Key Import and Export Zone, Western Region Showed Remarkable Growth in Agricultural Import and Export

In 2012, the agricultural products export value of China's eastern region was 50.85 billion U.S. dollars; the agricultural products export value of western region in the same period was 7.42 billion U.S. dollars.

In the same period, the agricultural products import value of China's eastern region was 99.78 billion U.S. dollars. Agricultural products import value of China's western region increased by 42.3 percent.

6. Aquatic and Marine Products, Vegetables and Grain Export Showed Slight Decline, Cereal & Cereal Flour and Cotton Showed Substantial Growth

In 2012, export of aquatic and marine products of China reached 3.68 million tons, worth 18.12 billion U.S. dollars; export of vegetables reached 7.41 million tons, worth 7.56 billion U.S. dollars; export of fresh fruits, dried fruits and nuts reached 3.04 million tons, worth 3.4 billion U.S. dollars; export of grain reached 2.77 million tons, worth 2.17 billion U.S. dollars.

In the same period, China's grain import reached 80.25 million tons, worth 42.14 billion U.S. dollars. Of this total, soybean import reached 58.38 million tons, worth 34.99 billion U.S. dollars; cereal and cereal flour import reached 13.98 million tons, worth 4.79 billion U.S. dollars. In addition, we imported 5.13 million tons of cotton, worth 11.8 billion U.S. dollars; imported 8.45 million tons of edible vegetable oil, worth 9.69 billion U.S. dollars; imported 3.266 million tons of fresh fruits, dried fruits and nuts, worth 3.67 billion U.S. dollars.

7. Concentration Ratio of Agricultural Products Importing Enterprises Was Higher than That of Exporting Enterprises

In 2012, the export value of 36 enterprises was higher than 100 million U.S. dollars among China's agricultural exporting enterprises.

In 2012, the number of China's enterprises with agricultural import value higher than 100 million U.S. dollars reached 163, among which the import value of 14 enterprises topped 1 billion U.S. dollars.

(Department of Statistic, General Administration of Customs)

Aquatic Products Market

According to the statistics of transaction prices of 80 aquatic products wholesale markets across the country, the comprehensive average price of aquatic products in wholesale market was 19.29 yuan per kilogram. Of this total, the comprehensive average price of marine products was 34.81 yuan per kilogram, and the comprehensive average price of freshwater products was 13.52 yuan per kilogram. According to the transaction statistics of 43 comparable aquatic products wholesale markets, the trading volume was 7 744.80 thousand tons and 150.702 billion yuan.

1. Monthly Prices of Aquatic Products in Wholesale Markets

Since 2012, monthly transaction prices of aquatic products in wholesale market first rose then declined, and then rose again at the end of year. Of the 49 key aquatic breeds monitored, prices of 37 breeds all rose by less or higher degrees, 14 breeds rose more than 10 percent; 9 breeds declined.

2. Prices of Marine Products

Since 2012, prices of marine products were generally high in the first three quarters; price in each month was higher than the highest price in the same period of last year. Seen from categories, prices of 5 major categories of marine products all rose on yearly basis. Seen from categories, of the 31 breeds of marine products monitored, 23 rose, 9 rose more than 10 percent; 2 remained the same, and 6 declined.

3. Prices of Freshwater Products

In 2012, prices of freshwater aquatic products first rose then declined, and prices of staple freshwater fishes generally rose. Seen from categories, of the 3 major categories monitored, freshwater fishes and other freshwater products rose 6.12 percent and 4.48 percent respectively on yearly basis, and shellfish showed a slight decline of 0.03 percent on yearly basis. Seen from breeds, of the 18 freshwater breeds monitored, 15 rose and 3 declined.

4. Main Factors Affecting the Prices of Aquatic Products

(1) Resource shortage caused continuous rise of aquatic products prices. In recent years, decrease of marine fishing resource drove up the prices of most marine products. Cage culture was prohibited and freshwater products declined, thus the price rose; it was hard to reverse the situation of lower marine products yield caused by coastal industry development.

(2) Natural disasters significantly affected the price of aquatic products. Drought and flood disasters caused high rise in aquatic prices in April and May 2012, compared with last year.

(3) Production cost caused continuous rise of aquatic products prices. Firstly, price of fishery production means was in continuous rise. Secondly, labor cost was in continuous rise.

(4) Other factors. More consumers turned to consume aquatic products, meanwhile, price of meat product was strong and consumer demand for aquatic products relatively increased, causing price rise of aquatic products.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Agricultural Comprehensive Development

In 2012, the agricultural comprehensive development made investment on the modification of medium and low-yield farmland and construction of high standard farmland. The total area reached 2 002. 32 thousand hectares, (of this total, the modification of medium and low-yield farmland reached 1 105. 8 thousand hectares and the construction of high standard farmland reached 896. 52 thousand hectares), which effectively improved grain production capacity of 4. 189 million tons, 53 000 tons of cotton, 167 000 tons of oil-bearing crops and 346 000 tons of sugar. In the project area, grain output increased by 1 500 to 2 250 kilograms per hectare in average, which directly made contributions to farmers' income growth at approximately 3 750 yuan per hectare, benefiting 30 million farmers.

1. Increasing Capital Investment and Improving Guiding Mechanism for Financial Funds

In 2012, central finance budget allocated 29 billion yuan in agricultural comprehensive development, increasing by 6 billion yuan over 2011. It drove the supporting investment of 13. 9 billion yuan from local finance, acquired fund raising from farmers and attracted bank loans and corporate self-raised funds of 9. 92 billion yuan, which amounted to a total investment of 52. 82 billion yuan' s project funds. In 2012, a total amount of 345 million yuan of various types of loans was allocated, which was all used for the construction of agricultural infrastructure.

2. Vigorously Promoting Agricultural Infrastructure Construction in Major Grain-producing Areas

(1) Supporting grain production in major grain-producing areas. In 2012, the comprehensive agricultural development funds from central finance for major grain-producing areas reached 19. 472 billion yuan.

(2) Vigorously promoting the construction of high-standard farmland. In 2013, the grant funds for high standard farmland projects will be increased to 19 500 yuan per hectare; the investment for medium and low-yield farmland projects will be increased to 16 350 yuan in standard plain area and 19 500 yuan in hills and mountains.

(3) Accelerating the pace of supporting and water-saving modification projects in medium-sized irrigation areas. In 2012, we arranged central financial funds of 1. 253 billion yuan (including 1. 157 billion yuan of department project funds) for new and continued construction of 235 supporting and water-saving modification projects in the medium-sized irrigation area (including 140 new and 95 continued construction projects).

(4) Arranging ecological comprehensive treatment projects in the light of local conditions. In 2012, we allocated central financial funds of 1. 364 billion yuan in grasslands (field) construction of 162. 2 thousand hectares nationwide, treating small watershed area of 116. 2 thousand hectares and desertificated land of 6. 9 thousand hectares.

(5) Actively supporting "water-saving and grain-increasing action" in northeastern provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. In 2012, we allocated 1. 2 billion yuan from the central finance as special funds of agricultural development for the construction of water-saving and grain-increasing farmland of 133. 56 thousand hectares.

3. Actively Support Agricultural Industrialized Management

In 2012, the central finance allocated 3. 988 billion yuan for the industrialization project of comprehensive agricultural development (exclu-

ding department project funds) to support the construction of 5 834 industrialized management projects.

(1) Playing the leading role of financial resources in attracting credit funds and social capital investment in agricultural industrialized management. In 2012, the central finance allocated 2.412 billion yuan to support 3 087 projects of loan with discounted interest and drove loans of 81.2 billion yuan from various financial institutions. By the means of financial assistance, it drove self-raised funds of 6.2 billion yuan from project units.

(2) Focusing on supporting farmer specialized cooperatives and the development of leading enterprises. In 2012, the central finance allocated 1.576 billion yuan to support 2 747 financial aid projects. (Of this total, 1 783 were specialized farmer cooperative projects).

(3) Actively supporting the construction of "shopping basket" vegetable bases. The central finance allocated 300 million yuan of special subsidies for Tianjin and Hebei Province implementing 98 construction projects of "shopping basket" facilities in vegetable bases and 1.2 thousand hectares of greenhouse.

4. Carefully Organizing and Implementing Departmental Projects and Foreign Investment Projects

In 2012, we allocated 2.862 billion yuan of funds from the central finance for the project construction of agricultural comprehensive development sectors, increasing by 686 million yuan over 2011. The agricultural comprehensive development project utilizing 200 million U.S. dollars loans from Asian Development Bank officially entered the implementation period. We made every effort to do well the preparation work for the sustainable development of agricultural project utilizing the 200 million U.S. dollars loans from the World Bank.

5. Constantly Promoting Scientific, Standardized and Informatization Management

Firstly, we strengthened the development of administration at county level. Secondly, we continued to strengthen financial and project management. Thirdly, we implemented comprehensive inspection. Fourthly, we vigorously promoted the informatization construction.

(National Agricultural Comprehensive Development Office, Ministry of Finance)

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

In 2012, the Ministry of Finance arranged 128.1 billion yuan as the financial support for agriculture which should be utilized under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. Of this total, 18.8 billion yuan was departmental budget funds; 108 billion yuan was special transfer payments and 1.3 billion yuan was project funds of stated-owned capital operating budget.

1. Department Budget Projects

(1) The amount of 7 billion yuan was arranged for the economic and social development projects in the directly controlled reclamation areas, which was mainly used in social commonweal projects.

(2) The amount of 3.47 billion yuan was arranged for the special fund of agricultural research and promotion.

(3) The amount of 3.85 billion yuan was arranged as project funds, which was mainly used for the quality and safety supervision of agricultural products, agricultural law enforcement and resource protection, international exchange and cooperation, construction and operation of agricultural administration and subordinate units, agricultural economy operational monitoring, policy research and other projects.

(4) The amount of 4.47 billion yuan was arranged for investment in infrastructure, which was mainly used for the construction of fishery ship and other projects.

(5) The amount of 5 million yuan was arranged for the special fund of cultural industry development, which was mainly used for the construction of digital platform of cultural enterprises directly under the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. Special Transfer Payment Projects

(1) The amount of 22.4 billion yuan was arranged for crop seed subsidies.

(2) The amount of 21.5 billion yuan was arranged for purchasing agricultural machinery subsidies.

(3) The amount of 6.3 billion yuan was arranged for key agricultural technology subsidies of agricultural production disaster prevention and mitigation and stable agricultural output and growth.

(4) The amount of 1.2 billion yuan was arranged for livestock and poultry breeding subsidies.

(5) The amount of 2.85 billion yuan was arranged for breeding sows.

(6) The amount of 15.06 billion yuan was arranged for the grassland ecological protection awards and subsidies.

(7) The amount of 24 billion yuan was arranged as diesel subsidy for fisheries.

(8) The amount of 2 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for establishment of grain, cotton, oil and sugar high-yield districts.

(9) The amount of 1.5 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for soil testing and formulated fertilization technology.

(10) The amount of 1.5 billion yuan was arranged for the support for special production of "shopping basket" products.

(11) The amount of 2.6 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies of basic-level agricultural technology extension system reform and construction.

(12) The amount of 1.1 billion yuan was arranged for subsidies for rural labor transfer training.

(13) The amount of 1.323 billion yuan was arranged for modern agricultural technology system subsidies.

(14) The amount of 400 million yuan was arranged for dual-transform and protection of fishery resources.

(15) The amount of 4.29 billion yuan was arranged for major animal disease immunity.

3. Project Funds of Stated-owned Capital Operating Budget

The amount of 1.3 billion yuan was arranged as central state-owned capital operating budget to support the implementation of Project of Intelligent Soaking Germination of Rice Seeds, Project of Corn Planting in Cold Region and Water Resources Recycling Utilization Project in Heilongjiang land reclamation areas, and to support the implementation of the Rubber Industry Project in Guangdong land reclamation areas as well.

(Department of Finance,
Ministry of Agriculture)

Investment in Forestry

1. Fund Sources of Forestry Construction

In 2012, various funds for forestry construction were 336.645 billion yuan in total, increasing by 22.66 percent over 2011. In terms of the sources, the national budget fund was 155.635 billion yuan, accounting for 46.23 percent of total funds; domestic loans (primarily forestry subsidized loans), utilization of foreign funds, self-raised funds and other funds respectively were 32.839 billion yuan, 3.164 billion yuan, 106.487 billion yuan and 31.64 billion yuan, which accounted for 9.75 percent, 0.94 percent, 31.63 percent and 9.4 percent of total funds respectively. Of the national budget funds, the central fund was 84.702 billion yuan and the local fund was 70.933 billion yuan.

2. The Performance of Forestry Investment

In 2012, the completed forestry investment amounted to 334.209 billion yuan in total. Of this total, the completed national investment was 124.54 billion yuan, accounting for 37.26 percent of total completed investment amount.

In terms of construction content, the investment for ecological construction and protection reached 160.412 billion yuan, accounting for 48 percent of total completed investment amount; the investment for tree seedlings, forest fire prevention, pest control and other forestry support and protection reached 22.288 billion yuan; the investment for forestry industrial development reached 82.071 billion yuan; the investment for renovations of shantytowns and the construction of other forestry social infrastructures reached 24.546 billion yuan; and other funds reached 44.892 billion yuan.

In terms of different regions, the completed forestry investment amount in Eastern China was 95.293 billion yuan, accounting for 28.51 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Central China was 50.272 billion yuan, accounting for 15.04 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Western China was 144.594 billion yuan, accounting for 43.26 percent of total completed investment amount; the completed forestry investment amount in Northeastern China was 43.087 billion yuan, accounting for 12.89 percent of total completed investment amount.

In 2012, the floor space under construction of forestry system was 20.241 3 million square meters and the floor space completed was 13.688 9 million square meters, declining by 4.31 percent and 0.12 percent over 2011 respectively. Of this total, the residence floor space under construction was 17.670 6 million square meters and the floor space completed was 11.520 9 million square meters.

3. Foreign Funds Utilization in Forestry

In 2012, the number of the projects of forestry utilization of foreign funds was 262, and the size of actual utilization of foreign funds reached 518 million U.S. dollars, with a decrease of 69.53 percent over 2011. Of this total, the external borrowing, foreign direct investment and non-reimbursable assistance respectively were 90 million U.S. dollars, 408 million U.S. dollars and 20 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 17.28 percent, 78.85 percent and 3.87 percent of total forestry actual utilization of foreign funds respectively. The forestry actual utilization of foreign direct investment accounted for 0.46 percent of actual total utilization of foreign direct investment nationwide.

(State Forestry Administration)

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Reform and Construction of Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension System

In 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture invested 2.6 billion yuan allocated by the central finance to implement Reform and Construction Project of Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension System in 2 555 rural counties (city, district, regiment, plant) around the country. We cultivated 2.32 million backbone technology model households, which affected and led 36.73 million neighboring households.

1. Primary Methods

(1) We strengthened leadership, rallied force to put into practice. The Ministry of Agriculture set up agricultural technology extension work team, and established an upper and lower linkage administration working system of ministry, province and project county.

(2) We standardized administration, strengthened surveillance and assessment. The Ministry of Agriculture compiled "Technology Instructor Manual" and "Technology Model Household Manual"; we redeveloped Basic Level Agricultural Technology Extension Subsidy Project Information Exchange Statics Platform.

(3) We perfected the mechanism, and relied on models to play leading roles. All project counties established agricultural technology extension expert team, and adopted expert technology responsibility system. Each administrative village of the project county selected 3 to 5 technology model households, modeling and leading 10 to 20 neighboring households.

(4) We deepened training, improved ability and emphasized efficiency. Firstly, we implemented backbone talents cultivation plan. Secondly, we opened farmer's field school. Thirdly, we conducted layered and classified training.

(5) We actively publicized and set examples with the help of public opinion. We arranged journalists to conduct interviews and broadcasts to the project counties, which resulted in 8 reports in total.

2. Major Achievements

(1) Remarkable increase of grain yield and income. Leading industry yield (output value) of various regions increased more than 5 percent compared with the previous year, especially increase of grain yield and income were remarkable.

(2) Agricultural technology personnel training was solid and effective. According to statistics, over 200 thousand basic level agricultural technology personnel were trained nationwide.

(3) Progress of model base construction was solid. Up to the end of 2012, 9 840 agriculture experiment and demonstration bases were constructed.

(4) Remarkable enhancement of agricultural technology supporting capacity. Nationwide agricultural technology contribution ratio exceeded 54 percent in 2012. The Ministry of Agriculture selected 160 leading breeds and 100 main technologies of 2012 from different regions.

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

Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training

1. Basic Information

In 2012, the central finance allocated financial fund of 1.1 billion yuan for the Sunshine Project, and assigned demonstrative training mission for 3.3 million people.

2. Primary Methods

(1) We carried out agricultural vocational skills training. Combined with the implementation of professional control system of crop disease and pest, agricultural machinery purchase allowance, serious animal disease prevention and control and other major agricultural engineering projects, we carried out vocational skills training for farmers that were engaged in preproduction, production and post-production services, and agricultural operation and rural social management.

(2) We carried out agricultural entrepreneurship training. We mainly aimed at young farmers that had aspiration and basis for starting business in agricultural field, and carried out systematic training that were centered on stimulating entrepreneurial passion, instructing entrepreneurship skills and relevant agricultural knowledge.

(3) We carried out agricultural special skills training. Agricultural special skills training was mainly based on major crops, planting and breeding skills, soil testing and formulated fertilization, agricultural product safety, etc., and we carried out on-site demonstration and guidance.

3. Major Achievements

(1) Overall ability and skills of farmers were improved and employment and entrepreneurship were promoted.

(2) The enhancement of agricultural yield and efficiency was supported, and agricultural project implementation level was improved.

(3) The development of socialized service system was promoted.

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

Agricultural and Rural Talents Team Construction

In 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture implemented the "Medium and Long Term Planning for the Construction of Rural Practical Talents and Agricultural Scientific and Technological Talent Team (2010 - 2020)" as the main guideline, emphasized agricultural research & development, promotion and rural practical talents, and comprehensively advanced agricultural and rural talents team construction.

1. Implementation of Talents Planning Made New Strides

Firstly, we further specified work responsibilities, researched and then unveiled "Responsibility, Working Rules and Task Allocation of Agricultural and Rural Talents Work Leading Team of Ministry of Agriculture". We printed and issued "2012 Talents Work Outline of Ministry of Agriculture". Secondly, we concentrated our efforts on promoting and rallying work force. Thirdly, we worked out the capital. Fourthly, we increased publicity.

2. Rural Practical Talents Team Construction Made New Progress

Firstly, we continued to carry out rural practical talents demonstrative training. We held 31 rural practical talents demonstrative training classes in the whole year, and cultivated 3 100 model rural practical talents of various types. Secondly, we held large-scale farmer vocational skills training and agriculture vocational education. We conscientiously arranged and implemented Sunshine Project of Rural Labor Training; the central government allocated 1.1 billion yuan training capital for the year, and trained 3.3 million employees. Thirdly, we supported rural practical talents to start their own business.

3. Agricultural Research Talents Team Construction Made Solid and Orderly Progress

Firstly, we cultivated agricultural research talents with the support of scientific research project. Secondly, we cultivated extraordinary agricultural research talents with the support of key talents cultivation project. Thirdly, we vigorously introduced agricultural research leading talents.

4. We Increased Efforts on Agricultural Technology Extension Talents Team Construction

Firstly, we perfected evaluation standard and established proper guidance. Secondly, we strengthened cultivation and training to improve professional competence.

5. Leading Team and Cadre Team Construction of the Ministry of Agriculture Stepped to a New Level

Firstly, we put efforts on optimizing leading team and cadre team structure. Secondly, we put efforts on increasing cadre practices and educational training.

(Human Resources Department, Ministry of Agriculture)

Modern Agricultural Industrial Technology System Construction

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance launched and implemented agricultural industrial technology system of 50 major agricultural products such as rice, wheat, corn, cows, pigs, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "the System"). After six-year's construction and operation, the System integrated agricultural science and technology resources and strongly supported and led the development of modern agriculture. In 2012, the System received a total investment of 1 322.7 million yuan from the central finance.

1. Organizing the Implementation of Research and Development Tasks and Database Development Tasks

Based on different categories of agricultural products and related technology requirement of industrial development, we actively organized the implementation of 454 key R & D tasks and 950 industrial basic database construction tasks during the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" period.

2. Constructing Demonstration Bases

Based on the 1 144 comprehensive test stations of the System, we built 10 006 demonstration bases based on our selection of production divisions of major producing counties, farms, big-specialized-households of crop and animal productions and agricultural enterprises with good test conditions and better demonstration ability. We established a team of 30 000 experts, trained hundreds of thousands of agricultural technicians and demonstrated and promoted over 4 000 new study results.

3. Organizing the Selection and Transformation and Application of 100 Simplified Practical Agricultural Technologies

We selected 100 agricultural technologies of practical use in the study results of the System and Scientific Research in Public Interest (SRIPI), one of the six major research projects in China.

4. Conducting a Series of Technical Services and Training Activities Combined with the Specific Conditions of Each Industry

We trained nearly one million people and gave targeted assistance to grass-roots agricultural technicians, big-specialized-households of crop and animal productions, leaders of farmers' cooperative organizations and technical staff of leading enterprises.

5. Implementing Scientific Research Activities and Participating in Activities of the Administrative Department of Agriculture

Concerning with key technical problems of agricultural production, we carried out research activities and organized experts of the System to actively provide consultation and advice to government departments and participate in important activities at all levels of the administrative department of agriculture.

6. Implementing New-Type Agricultural Research Management and Operation Mechanism in Accordance with the Basic Law of Agricultural Production and Scientific Research

Learning experience from advanced countries, we supported R & D funds in full amount for personnel employed by the System. Meanwhile, by modern network information technology, we strengthened the dynamic monitoring and management on task execution of staff employed by the System, the use of funds, scientific research progress, industrial development and other aspects.

7. Organizing Docking Activities of Local Innovation Teams with National Systems

We promoted construction of local innovation system and organized the exchange of experi-

ences and practices of local innovation teams. We promoted joint collaboration of national systems and local teams and organized docking activities of national systems and local innovation teams.

(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. The number of rural methane gas users reached 42.418 2 million households and the number of methane projects reached 92 000 with annual output of 15.762 billion cubic meters. Totally 68.018 million square meters of solar water heaters, 23.530 4 million square meters of solar house and 2.207 2 million units of solar cookers had been promoted and applied across the country. 177 million units of firewood and coal conservation stoves and kang had been promoted and applied across the country. We formed the energy-saving capacity of nearly 100 million tons of standard coal, reducing carbon dioxide emission of 230 million tons.

(2) Farmers' living conditions were further 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. Rural energy industry developed smoothly and healthily. The number of enterprises reached 6 306 employing 152 700 people and the total output value reached 33.169 billion yuan.

2. Main Measures

(1) The standard system was established. We organized and formulated 150 rural energy standards and published 104 of them. We established the Technical Committee for Biogas of International Organization for Standardization and spearheaded international cooperation on the standard of biogas.

(2) Technological innovations were further 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 39 900 staff.

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

Grassland Protection and Construction

In 2012, we invested 22.2 billion yuan of financial funds to the grassland protection and construction. We achieved 10 million hectares of improved grassland, 5.133 3 million hectares of grassland fence, 273 million hectares of grassland contracting, 93.333 3 million hectares of banning grazing grassland and promoted 173 million hectares of grassland with balance between forage and animal. In 2012, grassland vegetation coverage nationwide was up to 53.8 percent, increasing by 2.8 percentage points over 2011. The overall output of fresh grass in natural grassland nationwide reached 1 049 619.3 thousand tons, increasing by 4.7 percent as compared with the previous year. The animal bearing capacity of grassland was approximately 254 570.1 thousand sheep units, increasing by 3.4 percent as compared with the previous year.

1. Implementing Grassland Ecological Protection Subsidy and Incentive Mechanism

In 2012, the central finance allocated 15 billion yuan for implementing of grassland ecological protection subsidy and incentive mechanism, increasing by 10.3 percent over 2011. By the end of 2012, the subsidy and incentive funds from central finance had all been allocated to different provinces, and 10.9 million households of farmers and herdsmen were entitled to the subsidy and incentive policy. The tasks were basically completed which included grassland contracting, banning grazing and grassland with balance between forage and animal, artificial grass and livestock reducing among the others.

2. Implementing Grassland Protection and Construction Projects

The central finance allocated 2 billion yuan to further promote the project of returning pasture to grassland. The construction of 4.404 million hectares of grassland with fence was arranged. Of this total, 3.413 million hectares were resting grazing with fence, 953 thousand hectares were rotational grazing and 1.461 million hectares were seriously degraded grassland with supplementary sowing.

The central finance allocated 1.7 billion yuan for the Beijing and Tianjin Sandstorm Source Grassland Control Project. Of this total, 69 million yuan was invested for the project of grassland and the treatment task of 36.4 thousand hectares of grassland was arranged. Among this total area, 17 867 hectares were fencing closure, 14 590 hectares were basic grassland construction and 1 947 hectares were artificial grassland.

The central finance allocated 44 million yuan for the treatment of grassland in the Karst Region of Southwest China and an area of 37.3 thousand hectares of construction work were arranged.

The central finance further expanded the scale of investment in the project of nomadic settlement and a total of 4.4 billion yuan was invested, which was 1.58 times more than that of the total in 2011.

3. Promoting Grassland Contract Operation

The contract rate of the pastoral grassland entitled to the early phase of grassland ecological construction compensation policy achieved up to 97 percent and five provinces including Hebei had basically completed the grassland contracting work in the project area. By the end of 2012, the grassland use right contract area was 273 million hectares nationwide, accounting for 82 percent of the available grassland area across the country.

4. Strengthening Grassland Law Enforcement Supervision

In 2012, the number of grassland illegal cases of all types was 18 651 and the number of cases registered was 18 060. The rate of case registered was 96.8 percent; the number of cases settled was 17 670 and the settlement rate was 97.8 percent. The annual total area of grassland destruction due to illegal cases reached 8 008.3 hectares and the sale or illegal transfer of grassland reached 7 181.3 hectares.

(Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Aquatic Biological Resources Conservation and Aquatic Ecological Restoration

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

(1) Organizing a series of important events to continuously expand social leverage. In 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture and 9 provinces(autonomous regions and municipalities) carried out 10 important releasing activities, which had also been organized at all departments for 1 579 times.

(2) Positively implementing proliferation and releasing projects, promoting fishery efficiency and enhancing fishermen' income. We strived for the central fiscal 0.306 billion yuan as project subsidy funds to support proliferation and releasing project, and we also strived to put the funds into practice, which drove the national investment on proliferation and releasing funds surpassing 0.97 billion with the increase of 15.6 percent, and released important aquatic organisms and rare endangered species with the amount of 30.77 billion, increasing by 3.95 percent.

(3) Practically strengthening supervision and inspection, continuously regulating project management. In 2012, The Bureau of Fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture continued to strengthen the supervision and inspection on Proliferation and Releasing Project. Governments at all levels had continuously enhanced the importance on managing the proliferation and releasing work.

(4) Continuously strengthening results assessment, technologically enhancing the proliferation and releasing work. Over the four years since 2009, certain funds has been allocated by the Bureau of Fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture to support over 20 Research and Development institutions to carry out research investment, which has also been annually summarized as project report.

2. Strengthening Regulation Building, Productively Protecting Fishery Resources

(1) Generally, the regulation building of ocean summer fishing moratorium tended to be stable. In 2012, the summer fishing moratorium was further adjusted in the sea area of Huang Hai, Bo Hai and Dong Hai, which led to gillnetters stopping fishing in two months.

(2) The fishing banning in Yangtze River innovatively made new progress on the basis of summary. The 2012 was the 11th year for the implementation of the regulation of fishing moratorium in Yangtze River. The financial departments at all levels allocated 18.94 million yuan as special funds for project management in supporting fishing moratorium in Yangtze River, which increased by 44 percent than 2011. Over the period of fishing moratorium, governments at all levels also had greatly increased the subsidy to fishermen. 23.90 million yuan had been paid on fishermen' subsistence allowance and regular subsidy. And more attention was paid to strengthen the resources protection and biological restoration, 0.77 billion offspring seeds were put along the provinces along the Yangtze River at the first half of the year.

(3) The fishing banning in Zhujiang River had been continuously regulated on the basis of consolidation. The year of 2012 was the second year for the implementation of the regulation of fishing moratorium in Zhujiang River. During this period, 114 896 fishermen stopped fishing and 28 571 boats had been banned.

(4) The management on fishing gears and methods had been soundly and steadily promoted. In March, we censored the Catalog of Na-

tional Marine Fishing Gears. In July, after due addition and classification, 84 fishing gears (30 fishing gears were permitted to use, 13 prohibited to use and 41 of transition) were censored one by one by us. In November, we proposed opinions of modification and amendments for Catalog of National Marine Fishing Gears (Draft of Public Comments).

3. Protecting Resources of Germplasms and Positively Preserving the Interests of Fisheries

By the end of 2012, the national aquatic germplasms resources conversation area had reached the amount of 368 in total. We continued to promote the planning and compilation work in the resources conversation area.

4. Protection and Management of the Aquatic Wild Animal and Plants

(1) Protecting and managing the natural conversation area. In order to enhance daily patrol and management in the conversation area, all relevant provinces carried out fishery law enforcement action for 460 times in total, which had inspected more than 64 province-level natural aquatic organisms' conversation areas.

(2) Saving Yangtze finless porpoise. We organized and formulated action plans to protect sturgeon, Chinese white-fin dolphins and harbor seals and to save Yangtze finless porpoise.

(3) Managing the licensed use of aquatic wild life. We carried out enforcement actions for more than 20 000 times, with 15 000 law-executors to investigate and punish 1 300 cases of violating laws. We examined and approved 345 cases of the import and export of the aquatic wild life, 194 cases of the licensed use of aquatic wild life and 27 cases of taming and breeding the aquatic wild life.

5. Intensifying Environmental Protection and Properly Handling the Pollution Accident

(1) Concentrating on fishery solution after "Penglai 19-3 oil spill accident". The Ministry of Agriculture had set up an emergency disposal working group, which compensated 1.35 billion yuan in total to fishermen and fishery resources. We also formulated a general program and certain management methods to restore the ecosystem of fishery resources in Bohai Sea district, taking up three years to proliferate and release economic species with the amount above 15 billion, to set up 10 modeling zones for fisheries ecological restoration area.

(2) Managing supervision on fisheries ecological environment, strengthening the investigation and working guide on other fishery pollution accidents. China Fishery Ecological Environment Bulletin, which was jointly released by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, had announced the supervised ecological situation of fisheries in the scope of 19 207 000 hectares in total in 120 important fishery waters as well as the 43 national aquatic germplasms resources conversation area.

(3) Positively promoting the establishment of ecological compensation mechanism of fisheries resources for projects involving fisheries, intensifying major planning and EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) review on all kinds of projects involving fisheries. We convoked working seminars on ecological compensation of fisheries resources, so as to exchange experience on implementing the EIA review in projects involving fisheries and the status of ecological compensation funds. We had joined in censoring 130 EIA reviews and received 1.795 billion yuan as ecological compensation funds for fisheries resources, which had been incorporated into environmental investments.

(Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Foreign Affairs in Agriculture

1. Actively Participating Multilateral Trade Negotiation and International Regulation Formulation

We actively participated in World Trade Organization (WTO) agricultural negotiation and Sino-Australia, Sino-Switzerland, Sino-Iceland, Sino-Korea, Sino-Japan-Korea free trade zone launching preparation works, and strived for preferential market access for competitive agricultural products. Five drafts of tea and rice pesticide residue standards proposed by China were upgraded to international food code standards. We actively participated in the negotiation process of "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" and "Responsible Agricultural Investment Principle" of UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

2. Pragmatically Promoting Implementation of "Stepping Out" Strategy

We successfully facilitated Beijing DQY Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd and Smithfield Foods Inc. (US) into signing a contract on farm waste disposal. We arranged one hundred entrepreneurs to attend the First Sino-US High Level Agricultural Seminar. We participated in the completion of "Joint Research Report on Strengthening Sino-Australia Agricultural Investment and Technology Cooperation".

3. Vigorously Carrying Out Competitive Agricultural Products Marketing and Promotion

We focused on creating Fishery Fair, Potato Fair, Seed Fair and other famous international agricultural brand trade shows. We successfully organized and held a series of activities, including excellent fruit marketing activities, Agricultural Cooperation Session of Sino-Arab States Agricultural Economic and Trade Forum, Sino-Arab States Agricultural Economic and Trade Investment Negotiation, etc.

4. Actively Carrying out Overseas Agricultural Technology Experiment and Demonstration, and Cross-Border Animal Epidemic Disease Prevention and Control Cooperation

All project organizations had demonstrated 243 agricultural breed and combinations in Asia countries, and successfully registered overseas breed about 50; there were 10 741 hectares of agricultural experiment and demonstration farmland, and 756 thousand hectares of excellent agricultural breed promotion farmland. We provided support for carrying out cross-border animal and plant epidemic disease prevention and control work with neighboring countries. We adopted FAO technology and capital support to promote Sino-Mongolia-Russia animal epidemic prevention and control cooperation.

5. Vigorously Promoting Technology Cooperation and Technology Introduction

We provided support for building Sino-US and Sino-Pakistan joint laboratory. We comprehensively carried out Sino-Poland Agricultural Technology Centre's various cooperations. We won on-site veterinarian epidemiology training, honeysuckle production and post-production treatment, and other technology assistance projects from UNFAO.

6. Actively Participating in International Food and Agricultural Cooperation

We signed memorandum of understanding aimed at strengthening mutual cooperation with UNFAO. We actively promoted preparation works for Asia-Pacific Center of International Potato Center. We actively participated in the administration of international food and agricultural affairs. We strengthened the project management work of "South-South Cooperation".

7. Further Strengthening and Deepening Multilateral and Regional Cooperation Mechanism

We actively participated in the 7th meeting of Sino-Kazakhstan Port and Customs Cooperation Sub-committee and promoted the construction of "Green Channel" for fast Sino-Kazakhstan agricultural products clearance. We actively participated in the 11th Ministerial Conference of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, promoting incorporating agriculture in Central Asia Regional Cooperation Framework. We convened the 2nd Africa-Britain-China Conference on Agriculture & Fisheries. We actively participated in the 80th International Representative's Meeting of World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

(Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Forestry

1. Review of Foreign Affairs Work

In 2012, we signed 3 new intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements (memorandum); we won over 3.5 million euro of German Assistance Project; about 150 thousand U.S. dollars free assistance project capital was from the International Tropical Timber Organization; we won 18 million euro mixed loan for 2 projects from Germany; we won over 14 foreign assistance training projects from the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Science and Technology, which were 15 million yuan in total. We examined and approved foreign trips and visits to China of 590 groups/1 938 person times.

2. Foreign Science and Technology Exchange and Cooperation

(1) Launching of China Low Carbon Land Use Project of Sino-Germany Technical Cooperation. Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of Germany contributed 3.5 million euro. Forestry Carbon Sink Monitor Center, Survey and Planning Institute of State Forestry Administration carried out the forestry part of the project.

(2) UN Conference on Sustainable Development. China forestry representative attended UN Conference on Sustainable Development (referred to as "Rio + 20 conference") from June 11, 2012 to June 24, 2012.

(3) Meetings of Contracting Parties of the "Ramsar Convention". From July 5, 2012 to July 14, 2012, leaders of the State Forestry Administration headed Chinese government representative and attended the 11th Meeting of Contracting Parties of the "Ramsar Convention".

(4) The 2012 Annual Meeting of Grand Forest Forum. Forest Fire Prevention Command Department of the State Forestry Administration led a delegation and attended the 2012 Annual Meeting of Grand Forest Forum.

(5) Doha Climate Change Conference held in Qatar. The 18th Meeting of Contracting Parties of "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" was held from November 26, 2012 to December 8, 2012.

(Department of International Cooperation, State Forestry Administration)

Foreign Affairs in Veterinary Work

1. Deepening Exchange and Cooperation with OIE

We designated a delegation to participate in the 80th International Conference of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). We held the 18th OIE East Asia-China Foot-to-mouth Disease Control Action Committee. We held veterinary system performance evaluation training jointly with OIE.

2. Strengthening the Cooperation with FAO

(1) We held Sino-UN FAO Animal Health Field Cooperation Forum with Animal Production and Health Division of Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department of FAO in FAO headquarters.

(2) FAO and us jointly implemented bird flue prevention and control capacity construction project, developed Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project, and researched for the preparation works of "EPT +" project and African swine fever prevention and control projects, etc.

(3) The first China Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians (C-FETP) seminar jointly held by FAO Chinese, North Korean and Mongolian Office (FAO Chinese Office) was very successful, and the second training was already started on November 19.

(4) We arranged relevant organizations to participate in the clinical and laboratory diagnosis basic training class.

3. Strengthening the Cooperation with World Bank

World Bank and us jointly launched and implemented the World Bank granted Chinese government Zoonosis Control Capacity Construction Project.

4. Perfecting Cross-Border Animal Epidemic Disease Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism

(1) Sino-Laos Cooperation. We established Sino-Laos cross-border animal epidemic disease joint prevention and control team. Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture arranged to donate 400 thousand millilitres of vaccine to Laos, and bilateral cooperation entered substantial phase.

(2) Sino-Vietnam Cooperation. We designated a delegation to participate in the Sino-Vietnam Bird Flu Prevention and Control High-level Forum, which strengthened bilateral exchanges on prevention and control of highly pathogenic bird flu.

(3) Sino-Mongolia Cooperation. We further consolidated achievements of bilateral cross-border animal epidemic disease joint prevention and control cooperation.

(4) We participated in the seminar on Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) cross-border animal epidemic disease joint prevention and control system construction.

5. Promoting Bilateral Inter-Governmental Veterinary Cooperation

(1) We coordinated and refined follow-up issues after signing of "Cooperation Agreement of Government of the People's Republic of China and Government of the Republic of Namibia on Animal Health and Animal Quarantine".

(2) We signed "Cooperation Agreement of Government of the People's Republic of China and Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Animal Health".

(Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Foreign Affairs in Fisheries

1. Multilateral Field

We actively participated in regional international fishery management and organization works, designated multiple groups to participate in the formulation and negotiations of fishery regulations.

2. Bilateral Field

In 2012, China conducted bilateral consultation and exchange with Japan, Russia, US, South Korea, Vietnam, Argentina, Burma, Indonesia, EU and other nations on fishery issues respectively, and made exchanges with fishery experts of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on aquaculture development and fishery statistics.

3. Major Events

(1) China and Namibia signed inter-department fishery cooperation memorandum.

(2) Director-general of Federal Department of Fishery of Russia visited China from April 15 to April 19, 2012. He exchanged opinions with Vice Minister Niu Dun of the Ministry of Agriculture on the current situation and prospect of bilateral fishery cooperation, and exchanged opinions on Chinese fishing-boat returning to Russian sea area for fishing, striking illegal aquatic products trade and developing cooperation on aquaculture area.

(3) China and Canada signed inter-department fishery cooperation memorandum.

(4) Fishery Cooperation with Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD). Vice Minister Niu Dun of the Ministry of Agriculture and Deputy Secretary-General Boucher exchanged ideas on agricultural and fishery cooperation between China and OECD.

(5) On September 17, 2012, Vice Minister Niu Dun of the Ministry of Agriculture and Burma fishery delegation exchanged opinions on future Sino-Burma fishery cooperation and relevant issues of Chinese fishing-boat carrying out fishing in Burma.

(6) China and Mexico signed inter-department fishery cooperation agreement.

(7) The 22nd Conference of Sino-Russian Fishery Cooperation Joint Committee was held in Vladivostok, Russia in December, 2012.

(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	13.3	5.2	3.1
2011	53.0	10.1	13.2	5.4	3.2
2012	51.6	10.1	13.3	6.1	3.1

Agricultural Production Conditions in Various Years

(Continued)

Year	Rural hydropower station	Installed capacity (10 000 kW)	Electricity consumed in rural areas (100 million kWh)	Effective irrigated area (1 000 hectares)	Chemical fertilizer applied (10 000 tons)	Plastic sheets for farm use (10 000 tons)	Diesel oil for farm use (10 000 tons)	Pesticides used (10 000 tons)
1985	55 754	380.2	508.9	44 035.9	1 775.8			
1987	51 978	394.1	658.8	44 403.0	1 999.3			
1988	51 558	428.9	712.0	44 375.9	2 141.5			
1989	50 862	416.8	790.5	44 917.2	2 357.1			
1990	52 387	428.8	844.5	47 403.1	2 590.3			
1991	49 644	456.9	963.2	47 822.1	2 805.1	64.2		76.5
1992	48 082	478.6	1 106.9	48 590.1	2 930.2	78.1		79.9
1993	45 153	481.9	1 244.8	48 727.9	3 151.9	70.7	938.3	84.5
1994	48 722	503.7	1 473.9	48 759.1	3 317.9	88.7	966.6	97.9
1995	40 699	519.5	1 655.7	49 281.2	3 593.7	91.5	1 088.2	108.7
1996	37 743	533.7	1 812.7	51 161.0	3 827.9	105.6	1 076.1	114.1
1997	36 117	562.4	1 980.1	52 268.8	3 980.7	116.2	1 229.5	119.5
1998	33 185	634.8	2 042.1	53 400.2	4 083.7	120.7	1 314.7	123.2
1999	31 678	664.1	2 173.4	54 366.3	4 124.3	125.9	1 354.3	132.2
2000	29 962	698.5	2 421.3	53 820.5	4 146.3	133.5	1 405.0	128.0
2001	29 183	896.6	2 610.1	55 517.0	4 253.8	144.9	1 485.3	127.5
2002	27 633	812.4	2 993.4	55 857.9	4 339.4	153.9	1 507.5	131.2
2003	26 696	862.3	3 432.9	55 900.6	4 411.8	159.2	1 575.0	132.5
2004	27 115	993.6	3 933.0	56 252.1	4 636.8	168.0	1 819.7	138.6
2005	26 726	1 099.5	4 375.7	55 029.4	4 766.2	176.2	1 902.8	146.0
2006								
2008	44 433	5 127.4	5 713.2	58 471.7	5 239.0	200.69	1 887.9	167.23
2009	44 804	5 512.1	6 104.4	59 261.4	5 404.4	208.0	1 959.9	170.9
2010	44 815	5 924.0	6 632.3	60 378.0	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	7 532.2	63 036.4	5 838.8	238.3	2 107.6	180.6

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	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
National total	89 453.0	81 303.9	46 940.5	41 988.6	21 751	20 151
Beijing	395.7	363.1	166.3	163.4	29	31
Tianjin	375.6	349.5	196.0	179.9	68	70
Hebei	5 340.1	4 895.9	3 095.3	2 775.3	1 059	1 050
Shanxi	1 304.3	1 207.6	847.4	767.1	349	338
Inner Mongolia	2 449.3	2 204.5	1 172.0	1 057.8	876	788
Liaoning	4 062.4	3 633.6	1 539.6	1 307.2	705	675
Jilin	2 502.0	2 275.1	1 166.6	1 020.4	892	755
Heilongjiang	3 952.3	3 223.5	2 315.6	1 801.8	1 856	1 534
Shanghai	321.7	314.6	171.5	165.1	42	40
Jiangsu	5 808.8	5 237.4	2 966.7	2 640.9	1 261	1 140
Zhejiang	2 658.7	2 534.9	1 229.4	1 152.0	280	279
Anhui	3 728.3	3 459.7	1 867.6	1 714.8	1 137	1 064
Fujian	3 007.4	2 730.9	1 263.7	1 136.2	290	272
Jiangxi	2 399.3	2 207.3	1 003.2	917.8	628	610
Shandong	7 945.8	7 409.7	3 960.6	3 843.6	1 661	1 641
Henan	6 679.0	6 218.6	3 958.9	3 599.9	1 840	1 759
Hubei	4 732.1	4 252.9	2 488.1	2 299.3	1 208	1 136
Hunan	4 904.1	4 508.2	2 651.7	2 391.7	1 078	1 001
Guangdong	4 656.8	4 384.4	2 229.3	2 042.2	719	673
Guangxi	3 490.7	3 323.4	1 724.0	1 602.5	920	904
Hainan	1 082.1	1 002.4	460.7	401.0	95	89
Chongqing	1 402.0	1 265.3	841.8	751.2	361	328
Sichuan	5 433.1	4 932.7	2 764.9	2 454.3	1 204	1 095
Guizhou	1 436.6	1 165.5	864.9	655.3	389	340
Yunnan	2 680.2	2 306.5	1 398.2	1 124.7	759	666
Tibet	118.3	109.4	53.4	49.6	26	25
Shaanxi	2 303.2	2 058.6	1 526.3	1 360.7	460	430
Gansu	1 358.2	1 187.8	984.2	848.5	459	405
Qinghai	263.9	230.8	117.1	102.9	61	54
Ningxia	385.1	354.7	240.5	223.6	111	103
Xinjiang	2 275.7	1 955.4	1 675.0	1 437.9	926	857

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

(Continued)

(100 million yuan)

Region	Forestry		Animal husbandry		Fishery	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
National total	3 447.1	3 120.7	27 189.4	25 770.7	8 706.0	7 568.0
Beijing	54.8	18.9	154.2	162.7	13.0	11.5
Tianjin	2.8	2.5	105.0	98.5	61.7	58.6
Hebei	77.9	58.8	1 747.7	1 674.0	177.7	163.6
Shanxi	79.1	73.5	298.8	295.7	8.4	7.5
Inner Mongolia	97.8	93.2	1 118.9	998.3	26.1	23.5
Liaoning	128.7	107.4	1 621.2	1 521.1	618.7	560.0
Jilin	98.1	81.9	1 130.4	1 074.5	34.1	31.1
Heilongjiang	134.5	110.2	1 350.7	1 189.9	77.9	58.9
Shanghai	9.5	7.6	72.6	77.4	57.5	54.7
Jiangsu	99.7	92.8	1 226.2	1 190.5	1 235.4	1 060.4
Zhejiang	142.1	134.1	549.0	546.3	687.0	655.8
Anhui	209.5	182.1	1 119.7	1 083.5	384.4	346.2
Fujian	256.5	237.7	481.3	479.2	903.4	782.6
Jiangxi	228.9	206.1	752.7	734.3	333.1	272.2
Shandong	107.0	100.0	2 285.9	2 171.9	1 267.1	999.1
Henan	140.9	127.3	2 255.6	2 198.4	86.4	72.5
Hubei	100.1	86.1	1 334.0	1 205.8	626.2	508.8
Hunan	260.0	239.1	1 488.6	1 425.6	279.9	255.0
Guangdong	222.7	208.7	1 134.1	1 146.4	914.0	843.0
Guangxi	245.3	217.4	1 072.8	1 096.6	331.7	303.1
Hainan	137.9	161.4	214.1	207.1	236.3	204.6
Chongqing	43.5	38.1	453.9	425.3	45.0	34.9
Sichuan	151.5	130.1	2 269.9	2 127.2	163.8	147.2
Guizhou	54.2	46.7	421.5	381.9	28.2	19.9
Yunnan	225.8	245.7	913.0	808.2	63.1	55.9
Tibet	2.6	2.4	59.0	54.1	0.2	0.2
Shaanxi	58.4	42.3	598.7	553.4	14.6	10.6
Gansu	20.1	17.2	231.7	210.6	1.8	1.6
Qinghai	4.6	4.2	137.1	119.3	0.6	0.2
Ningxia	9.8	9.3	105.7	97.6	13.4	10.2
Xinjiang	43.0	38.1	485.4	415.0	15.3	14.2

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	52 373.6	30 216.1	2 281.3	13 128.4	5 266.9	57.69	4.36	25.07	10.06
Beijing	150.2	76.0	23.5	44.1	4.5	50.58	15.64	29.38	3.03
Tianjin	171.6	95.1	1.6	44.0	29.4	55.40	0.96	25.62	17.12
Hebei	3 186.7	2 093.2	55.7	825.3	105.1	65.69	1.75	25.90	3.30
Shanxi	698.3	479.3	32.2	149.6	4.6	68.63	4.61	21.42	0.66
Inner Mongolia	1 448.6	764.6	67.2	578.8	17.4	52.78	4.64	39.96	1.20
Liaoning	2 155.8	930.1	75.2	655.1	402.3	43.14	3.49	30.39	18.66
Jilin	1 412.1	772.2	61.4	516.6	20.9	54.68	4.35	36.58	1.48
Heilongjiang	2 113.7	1 478.1	62.3	506.5	29.2	69.93	2.95	23.96	1.38
Shanghai	127.8	73.7	3.0	25.8	21.4	57.65	2.33	20.20	16.74
Jiangsu	3 418.3	2 031.3	55.2	490.5	682.3	59.42	1.62	14.35	19.96
Zhejiang	1 667.9	887.8	103.8	248.7	402.6	53.23	6.22	14.91	24.14
Anhui	2 178.7	1 151.8	145.9	554.4	253.4	52.86	6.70	25.44	11.63
Fujian	1 776.7	797.1	165.1	250.7	504.3	44.87	9.29	14.11	28.38
Jiangxi	1 520.2	667.0	177.5	397.3	233.2	43.87	11.68	26.13	15.34
Shandong	4 281.7	2 329.9	75.5	946.7	771.2	54.41	1.76	22.11	18.01
Henan	3 769.5	2 315.8	84.9	1 233.5	58.3	61.43	2.25	32.72	1.55
Hubei	2 848.8	1 594.8	50.6	765.7	379.5	55.98	1.78	26.88	13.32
Hunan	3 004.2	1 857.1	192.3	675.8	182.2	61.82	6.40	22.49	6.07
Guangdong	2 847.3	1 555.7	166.0	514.4	546.5	54.64	5.83	18.07	19.19
Guangxi	2 172.6	1 181.9	187.7	530.0	225.1	54.40	8.64	24.39	10.36
Hainan	711.5	298.6	93.4	125.4	176.1	41.97	13.12	17.63	24.75
Chongqing	940.0	628.4	31.8	232.2	35.1	66.85	3.38	24.70	3.73
Sichuan	3 297.2	1 915.5	104.1	1 122.4	103.8	58.10	3.16	34.04	3.15
Guizhou	891.9	561.3	37.0	245.7	17.8	62.94	4.15	27.55	2.00
Yunnan	1 654.6	935.0	151.3	498.9	38.8	56.51	9.14	30.16	2.35
Tibet	80.3	35.0	1.6	41.7	0.1	43.58	2.03	51.93	0.08
Shaanxi	1 370.2	944.1	37.2	322.9	8.3	68.90	2.71	23.57	0.61
Gansu	780.5	580.7	9.3	158.0	1.2	74.39	1.20	20.24	0.16
Qinghai	176.8	69.5	2.9	101.3	0.4	39.30	1.66	57.28	0.25
Ningxia	199.4	135.9	3.4	44.8	5.1	68.15	1.73	22.47	2.58
Xinjiang	1 320.6	979.9	22.5	281.5	6.5	74.20	1.70	21.32	0.49

Per Capita Agricultural Products by Regions

(kg)

Region	Grain	Cotton	Oil-bearing crops	Sugar crops	Meat	Eggs	Dairy products	Aquatic products
National total	436.5	5.06	25.4	99.8	62.1	21.2	28.7	43.7
Beijing	55.7	0.01	0.7		21.1	7.5	31.8	3.1
Tianjin	116.9	4.16	0.4		33.1	13.5	49.3	26.4
Hebei	446.9	7.77	19.7	8.2	61.0	47.2	65.9	16.0
Shanxi	353.7	1.30	5.4	11.3	21.5	20.7	22.5	1.1
Inner Mongolia	1 017.2	0.06	58.4	67.6	98.9	21.9	374.4	5.3
Liaoning	472.1	0.01	27.6	2.2	95.5	63.8	29.7	109.1
Jilin	1 215.7	0.29	29.4	7.6	94.5	36.5	18.1	6.6
Heilongjiang	1 502.7		5.9	71.2	56.4	28.2	147.4	11.8
Shanghai	51.8	0.16	0.7	0.4	10.9	2.5	12.8	12.6
Jiangsu	426.4	2.79	18.6	1.2	50.1	24.9	7.8	62.4
Zhejiang	140.7	0.55	7.0	12.8	33.1	8.8	3.5	98.6
Anhui	550.2	4.92	38.1	3.4	66.5	20.5	4.0	34.7
Fujian	176.6	…	7.5	15.1	53.8	6.8	4.1	168.4
Jiangxi	463.7	3.39	26.0	13.7	69.2	10.2	2.8	52.7
Shandong	467.0	7.23	36.3	…	79.1	41.6	30.4	87.1
Henan	600.0	2.73	60.6	2.9	72.1	43.0	35.2	7.6
Hubei	423.3	9.45	55.4	5.4	71.5	24.2	2.7	67.4
Hunan	454.3	3.79	31.4	11.2	77.9	14.4	1.3	33.5
Guangdong	132.4		9.2	139.3	42.0	3.0	1.3	74.8
Guangxi	318.4	0.05	11.7	1 678.9	88.1	4.7	2.0	65.2
Hainan	226.2		11.7	471.6	90.2	4.1	0.3	195.9
Chongqing	388.3	…	17.1	4.1	68.6	13.7	2.6	11.3
Sichuan	411.1	0.17	35.7	7.6	83.1	18.2	9.0	14.7
Guizhou	310.5	0.03	25.1	36.8	54.7	4.2	1.5	3.9
Yunnan	376.6	0.01	13.5	440.0	75.1	4.8	12.5	8.6
Tibet	310.6		20.7		82.5	1.4	103.5	0.1
Shaanxi	332.2	1.79	16.1	…	28.6	13.8	50.4	2.8
Gansu	431.6	3.15	26.1	9.6	34.2	5.7	15.0	0.5
Qinghai	177.9		61.7	…	53.4	3.5	51.4	0.8
Ningxia	582.9		28.0	…	41.2	9.6	160.9	19.2
Xinjiang	573.2	159.38	26.6	259.9	60.4	11.7	61.4	5.5

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

CROP PRODUCTION

Total Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops

Item	2012			Changes of 2012 over 2011		
	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	163 415.7			1 132.5		
1. Grain crops	111 204.6	58 958.0	5 302	631.6	1 837.1	136
Summer crops	27 589.1	12 993.7	4 710	31.5	355.1	123
Autumn crops	77 850.6	42 635.1	5 477	584.7	1 428.4	143
(1) Cereal crops	92 612.4	53 934.7	5 824	1 596.6	1 995.3	117
Rice	30 137.1	20 423.6	6 777	80.1	323.5	90
Early rice	5 764.9	3 329.1	5 775	15.4	53.7	78
Middle-season rice and one-crop late rice	18 018.7	13 356.9	7 413	-81.7	48.7	60
Double-crop late rice	6 353.5	3 737.6	5 883	146.4	221.1	217
Wheat	24 268.3	12 102.3	4 987	-2.1	362.2	150
Maize	35 029.8	20 561.4	5 870	1 488.1	1 283.3	122
Foxtail millet	736.0	179.6	2 440	-9.4	22.8	337
Sorghum	623.2	255.6	4 101	122.9	50.5	1
Other cereal crops	1 814.9	412.3	2 272	-86.2	-47.0	-144
(2) Beans and peas	9 709.4	1 730.5	1 782	-941.9	-177.9	-9
Soybean	7 171.7	1 305.0	1 820	-716.8	-143.6	-17
(3) Tuber crops	8 885.9	3 292.8	3 706	-19.9	19.7	30
Potato	5 531.9	1 855.2	3 354	107.9	89.4	98
2. Oil-bearing crops	13 929.8	3 436.8	2 467	74.7	130.0	81
(1) Peanut	4 638.5	1 669.2	3 598	57.1	64.5	96
(2) Rapeseeds	7 431.9	1 400.7	1 885	84.5	58.2	58
(3) Sesame	437.0	63.9	1 463	-0.1	3.4	78
(4) Benne	317.9	39.1	1 229	-4.2	3.2	115
(5) Sunflower seeds	888.5	232.3	2 614	-51.7	1.0	154
3. Cotton	4 688.1	683.6	1 458	-349.7	24.7	150
4. Fibre crops	101.2	26.1	2 581	-17.1	-3.4	83
(1) Jute and kenaf	17.6	6.8	3 899	-1.7	-0.7	2
(2) Ramee	69.0	13.0	1 888	-15.0	-2.8	2
(3) Hemp	5.3	1.5	2 752	-0.4	-0.1	-14
(4) Flax	6.9	3.8	5 524	0.8	-0.1	-949
5. Sugar crops	2 030.4	13 485.4	66 416	82.7	968.9	2 156
(1) Sugarcane	1 794.7	12 311.4	68 600	73.4	867.9	2 115
(2) Sugar beets	235.8	1 174.0	49 793	9.2	101.0	2 432
6. Tobacco	1 596.5	340.7	2 134	135.1	27.4	-10
Flue-cured tobacco	1 480.5	312.6	2 112	129.5	25.7	-12
7. Medicinal materials	1 560.5			175.2		
8. Vegetables and Melons	22 760.8	79 835.5	35 076	732.4	3 220.9	296
(1) Vegetables	20 352.6	70 883.1	34 828	713.4	2 953.4	239
(2) Melons	2 408.2	8 952.4	37 175	19.0	267.5	825
Watermelon	1 801.5	7 071.3	39 251	-1.6	181.9	1 044
9. Other farm crops	5 543.7			-332.4		

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	163 415.7	111 204.6	58 958.0	5 302
Beijing	282.7	193.9	113.8	5 868
Tianjin	479.0	322.9	161.8	5 009
Hebei	8 781.8	6 302.4	3 246.6	5 151
Shanxi	3 808.1	3 291.5	1 274.1	3 871
Inner Mongolia	7 154.0	5 589.4	2 528.5	4 524
Liaoning	4 210.6	3 217.3	2 070.5	6 435
Jilin	5 315.1	4 610.3	3 343.0	7 251
Heilongjiang	12 237.0	11 519.5	5 761.5	5 001
Shanghai	387.9	187.6	122.4	6 524
Jiangsu	7 651.6	5 336.6	3 372.5	6 320
Zhejiang	2 324.2	1 251.6	769.8	6 151
Anhui	8 969.6	6 622.0	3 289.1	4 967
Fujian	2 263.1	1 201.1	659.3	5 489
Jiangxi	5 524.9	3 675.9	2 084.8	5 671
Shandong	10 867.0	7 202.3	4 511.4	6 264
Henan	14 262.2	9 985.2	5 638.6	5 647
Hubei	8 078.9	4 180.1	2 441.8	5 842
Hunan	8 511.9	4 908.0	3 006.5	6 126
Guangdong	4 629.6	2 540.2	1 396.3	5 497
Guangxi	6 082.6	3 069.1	1 484.9	4 838
Hainan	854.6	438.6	199.5	4 548
Chongqing	3 477.7	2 259.6	1 138.5	5 039
Sichuan	9 657.0	6 468.2	3 315.0	5 125
Guizhou	5 182.9	3 054.3	1 079.5	3 534
Yunnan	6 920.4	4 399.6	1 749.1	3 976
Tibet	244.0	170.9	94.9	5 554
Shaanxi	4 238.3	3 127.5	1 245.1	3 981
Gansu	4 099.8	2 839.4	1 109.7	3 908
Qinghai	554.2	280.2	101.5	3 623
Ningxia	1 241.2	828.3	375.0	4 527
Xinjiang	5 123.9	2 131.2	1 273.0	5 973

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	27 589.1	12 993.7	4 710	92 612.4	53 934.7	5 824
Beijing	52.2	27.5	5 258	186.2	111.6	5 991
Tianjin	113.1	55.8	4 929	309.6	159.8	5 160
Hebei	2 444.7	1 353.1	5 535	5 863.4	3 102.7	5 292
Shanxi	709.0	261.1	3 682	2 776.9	1 214.7	4 374
Inner Mongolia				4 068.0	2 180.9	5 361
Liaoning	63.8	30.9	4 843	2 995.4	1 986.5	6 632
Jilin				4 161.6	3 221.7	7 742
Heilongjiang				8 510.1	5 147.9	6 049
Shanghai	73.7	29.0	3 934	180.7	120.1	6 646
Jiangsu	2 377.2	1 143.5	4 810	4 955.9	3 252.0	6 562
Zhejiang	177.9	62.5	3 512	1 004.3	678.0	6 750
Anhui	2 458.6	1 301.5	5 294	5 498.3	3 123.3	5 680
Fujian	88.6	34.3	3 870	880.2	524.2	5 956
Jiangxi	61.9	9.2	1 483	3 378.6	1 992.8	5 898
Shandong	3 626.9	2 179.9	6 010	6 793.7	4 285.8	6 308
Henan	5 366.7	3 186.0	5 937	9 152.8	5 431.4	5 934
Hubei	1 348.5	447.4	3 318	3 702.8	2 315.6	6 254
Hunan	187.9	57.5	3 060	4 493.2	2 843.2	6 328
Guangdong	231.5	107.7	4 652	2 129.4	1 208.8	5 677
Guangxi	95.5	29.0	3 037	2 658.7	1 396.5	5 253
Hainan	73.4	29.5	4 016	352.0	167.1	4 748
Chongqing	515.5	154.2	2 991	1 305.4	799.1	6 122
Sichuan	1 813.0	587.6	3 241	4 769.7	2 741.0	5 747
Guizhou	989.8	222.0	2 242	1 829.1	820.1	4 484
Yunnan	1 171.2	243.5	2 079	3 167.9	1 436.5	4 534
Tibet				163.8	92.2	5 628
Shaanxi	1 286.7	472.5	3 672	2 587.1	1 119.5	4 327
Gansu	965.3	323.8	3 354	1 963.1	837.1	4 264
Qinghai				163.5	61.9	3 787
Ningxia	201.3	64.9	3 224	576.6	328.1	5 690
Xinjiang	1 095.2	580.0	5 296	2 034.5	1 234.8	6 070

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	30 137.1	20 423.6	6 777	5 764.9	3 329.1	5 775
Beijing	0.2	0.1	6 444			
Tianjin	14.6	11.2	7 658			
Hebei	85.9	49.8	5 798			
Shanxi	1.0	0.6	5 941			
Inner Mongolia	89.3	73.3	8 201			
Liaoning	661.8	507.8	7 673			
Jilin	701.2	532.0	7 587			
Heilongjiang	3 069.8	2 171.2	7 073			
Shanghai	105.1	89.1	8 481			
Jiangsu	2 254.2	1 900.1	8 429			
Zhejiang	832.6	608.3	7 306	110.7	66.8	6 037
Anhui	2 215.1	1 393.5	6 291	237.5	132.0	5 557
Fujian	827.6	503.8	6 087	201.1	121.1	6 020
Jiangxi	3 328.3	1 976.0	5 937	1 389.5	800.2	5 759
Shandong	123.9	103.4	8 346			
Henan	648.2	492.6	7 599			
Hubei	2 017.9	1 651.4	8 184	351.8	208.9	5 938
Hunan	4 095.1	2 631.6	6 426	1 424.7	818.7	5 746
Guangdong	1 949.4	1 126.6	5 779	935.7	534.3	5 710
Guangxi	2 057.6	1 142.0	5 550	929.8	544.9	5 860
Hainan	324.4	155.8	4 802	143.5	76.4	5 326
Chongqing	687.0	498.0	7 249			
Sichuan	1 997.8	1 536.1	7 689	1.1	0.7	6 364
Guizhou	683.0	402.4	5 893			
Yunnan	1 082.9	644.6	5 953	39.5	25.1	6 353
Tibet	1.0	0.5	5 567			
Shaanxi	123.3	87.4	7 082			
Gansu	5.6	3.9	7 020			
Qinghai						
Ningxia	84.3	71.3	8 458			
Xinjiang	69.2	59.4	8 574			

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	18 018.7	13 356.9	7 413	6 353.5	3 737.6	5 883
Beijing	0.2	0.1	6 444			
Tianjin	14.6	11.2	7 658			
Hebei	85.9	49.8	5 798			
Shanxi	1.0	0.6	5 941			
Inner Mongolia	89.3	73.3	8 201			
Liaoning	661.8	507.8	7 673			
Jilin	701.2	532.0	7 587			
Heilongjiang	3 069.8	2 171.2	7 073			
Shanghai	105.1	89.1	8 481			
Jiangsu	2 254.2	1 900.1	8 429			
Zhejiang	600.2	463.2	7 718	121.7	78.2	6 426
Anhui	1 714.3	1 123.5	6 554	263.2	138.0	5 242
Fujian	306.7	192.8	6 284	319.8	190.0	5 940
Jiangxi	398.1	269.5	6 769	1 540.7	906.3	5 883
Shandong	123.9	103.4	8 346			
Henan	648.2	492.6	7 599			
Hubei	1 253.0	1 170.9	9 345	413.1	271.6	6 575
Hunan	1 183.4	858.1	7 251	1 487.0	954.9	6 421
Guangdong				1 013.7	592.2	5 842
Guangxi	148.6	87.4	5 882	979.2	509.7	5 205
Hainan				180.9	79.3	4 385
Chongqing	687.0	498.0	7 249			
Sichuan	1 996.1	1 535.0	7 690	0.6	0.4	6 667
Guizhou	683.0	402.4	5 893			
Yunnan	1 009.8	602.5	5 966	33.6	17.0	5 067
Tibet	1.0	0.5	5 567			
Shaanxi	123.3	87.4	7 082			
Gansu	5.6	3.9	7 020			
Qinghai						
Ningxia	84.3	71.3	8 458			
Xinjiang	69.2	59.4	8 574			

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	24 268.3	12 102.3	4 987	35 029.8	20 561.4	5 870
Beijing	52.2	27.4	5 258	132.0	83.6	6 331
Tianjin	113.1	55.8	4 929	179.3	92.5	5 155
Hebei	2 410.0	1 337.7	5 551	3 049.1	1 649.5	5 410
Shanxi	689.0	259.2	3 762	1 669.0	903.9	5 416
Inner Mongolia	609.6	188.4	3 091	2 833.7	1 784.4	6 297
Liaoning	6.8	3.2	4 706	2 206.7	1 423.5	6 451
Jilin				3 284.3	2 578.8	7 852
Heilongjiang	210.1	70.0	3 333	5 190.6	2 887.9	5 564
Shanghai	56.6	22.6	3 984	3.8	2.5	6 597
Jiangsu	2 132.6	1 048.8	4 918	418.9	230.2	5 495
Zhejiang	74.5	27.1	3 638	62.0	29.1	4 701
Anhui	2 415.5	1 294.0	5 357	822.5	427.5	5 197
Fujian	2.5	0.7	2 874	45.4	18.0	3 971
Jiangxi	11.9	2.3	1 924	28.1	12.6	4 485
Shandong	3 625.9	2 179.5	6 011	3 018.1	1 994.5	6 609
Henan	5 340.0	3 177.4	5 950	3 100.0	1 747.8	5 638
Hubei	1 065.5	370.8	3 480	593.3	282.6	4 762
Hunan	35.3	8.6	2 428	342.0	197.3	5 768
Guangdong	0.9	0.3	3 226	172.5	79.7	4 620
Guangxi	1.5	0.2	1 333	580.5	250.6	4 317
Hainan				27.5	11.3	4 121
Chongqing	125.4	38.5	3 066	468.4	256.3	5 471
Sichuan	1 234.1	437.0	3 541	1 371.1	701.3	5 115
Guizhou	259.8	52.4	2 017	775.2	342.3	4 415
Yunnan	442.2	88.3	1 997	1 456.9	700.0	4 805
Tibet	37.7	24.6	6 512	4.4	2.6	6 023
Shaanxi	1 127.6	435.5	3 862	1 167.4	566.9	4 856
Gansu	833.9	278.5	3 340	902.7	504.1	5 585
Qinghai	94.2	35.2	3 736	22.9	17.0	7 411
Ningxia	179.0	62.0	3 464	245.9	191.2	7 776
Xinjiang	1 081.0	576.5	5 333	855.7	592.1	6 919

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	736.0	179.6	2 440	623.2	255.6	4 101
Beijing	1.4	0.3	2 193	0.3	0.1	3 033
Tianjin	0.6	0.1	1 455	1.9	0.3	1 452
Hebei	151.8	40.7	2 680	14.0	3.8	2 746
Shanxi	206.8	31.2	1 508	28.7	6.2	2 160
Inner Mongolia	142.4	40.8	2 868	175.2	51.5	2 938
Liaoning	52.0	16.5	3 173	51.1	30.5	5 965
Jilin	35.8	22.4	6 269	126.8	82.8	6 529
Heilongjiang	8.7	3.0	3 464	26.1	14.6	5 599
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	…	…	1 485	…	…	2 500
Zhejiang						
Anhui	0.1	…	4 000	1.0	0.2	2 200
Fujian	0.1	…	3 178	1.3	0.5	3 864
Jiangxi	1.1	0.3	2 617	5.1	0.6	1 213
Shandong	18.7	5.9	3 145	4.8	1.6	3 292
Henan	35.4	4.9	1 388	2.6	0.2	853
Hubei	…	…	6 667	2.4	1.1	4 726
Hunan				2.9	1.3	4 403
Guangdong	0.3	0.1	2 333	0.1	…	4 444
Guangxi	1.9	0.5	2 632	2.6	0.7	2 692
Hainan						1 736
Chongqing				17.7	5.1	2 880
Sichuan				65.4	28.4	4 350
Guizhou	1.9	0.3	1 784	62.2	16.1	2 584
Yunnan	0.3	…	1 379	2.7	0.3	1 222
Tibet						
Shaanxi	60.1	10.2	1 701	8.0	2.7	3 338
Gansu	11.7	2.1	1 831	7.3	3.8	5 109
Qinghai						
Ningxia	4.8			0.1		
Xinjiang	0.1			12.9	3.2	2 436

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	1 814.9	412.3	2 272	9 709.4	1 730.5	1 782
Beijing	0.1	…	2 066	5.5	1.0	1 762
Tianjin	0.2	…	1 250	12.2	1.5	1 217
Hebei	152.6	21.1	1 384	171.8	32.5	1 889
Shanxi	182.4	13.6	745	324.3	27.6	851
Inner Mongolia	217.9	42.5	1 950	840.0	162.9	1 939
Liaoning	17.0	5.0	2 941	139.9	34.2	2 444
Jilin	10.2	5.7	5 558	370.0	52.6	1 421
Heilongjiang	4.9	1.1	2 248	2 764.0	479.6	1 735
Shanghai	15.2	5.9	3 885	5.9	1.5	2 559
Jiangsu	150.2	73.0	4 860	320.5	81.2	2 532
Zhejiang	35.3	13.5	3 818	138.5	36.6	2 646
Anhui	44.1	8.0	1 813	960.3	120.5	1 255
Fujian	3.3	1.2	3 513	81.9	20.8	2 534
Jiangxi	4.2	1.1	2 542	157.1	29.8	1 899
Shandong	2.4	0.9	3 750	163.6	39.9	2 436
Henan	26.7	8.7	3 243	520.5	84.6	1 625
Hubei	23.6	9.7	4 122	177.7	32.2	1 813
Hunan	17.9	4.5	2 508	168.4	38.4	2 283
Guangdong	6.2	2.2	3 473	80.2	20.1	2 511
Guangxi	14.6	2.5	1 712	154.5	23.6	1 528
Hainan	0.1	…	3 266	8.4	2.4	2 812
Chongqing	6.9	1.3	1 905	230.1	45.0	1 957
Sichuan	101.3	38.2	3 767	477.2	93.6	1 961
Guizhou	47.2	6.6	1 400	305.8	23.6	772
Yunnan	182.9	3.2	174	572.5	129.7	2 265
Tibet	120.7	64.4	5 338	6.3	2.3	3 613
Shaanxi	100.7	16.8	1 669	223.4	43.1	1 930
Gansu	201.9	44.7	2 214	191.3	33.1	1 729
Qinghai	46.3	9.7	2 095	33.1	7.1	2 148
Ningxia	62.5	3.6	576	36.0	4.7	1 306
Xinjiang	15.4	3.7	2 370	68.8	25.0	3 639

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Soybean			Tuber crops (converted into grain)		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	7 171.7	1 305.0	1 820	8 885.9	3 292.8	3 706
Beijing	4.7	0.9	1 881	2.1	1.2	5 741
Tianjin	11.8	1.4	1 216	1.1	0.5	4 811
Hebei	127.6	25.9	2 032	267.3	111.5	4 170
Shanxi	199.7	18.2	912	190.3	31.9	1 674
Inner Mongolia	616.7	122.0	1 978	681.3	184.7	2 711
Liaoning	115.8	31.2	2 695	82.0	49.8	6 073
Jilin	230.0	40.8	1 776	81.9	68.7	8 386
Heilongjiang	2 663.8	463.4	1 740	245.5	134.0	5 460
Shanghai	2.9	0.8	2 753	1.0	0.8	7 938
Jiangsu	210.5	55.3	2 628	60.2	39.3	6 534
Zhejiang	88.5	25.2	2 850	108.8	55.2	5 075
Anhui	876.7	113.0	1 289	163.5	45.4	2 774
Fujian	63.7	15.9	2 493	239.0	114.3	4 783
Jiangxi	99.0	21.5	2 168	140.3	62.2	4 430
Shandong	146.4	37.4	2 557	245.0	185.8	7 583
Henan	460.5	78.1	1 697	311.9	122.6	3 931
Hubei	95.3	20.6	2 157	299.6	94.0	3 137
Hunan	90.5	21.5	2 371	246.5	124.8	5 066
Guangdong	62.0	15.3	2 460	330.6	167.4	5 063
Guangxi	94.4	15.3	1 621	255.9	64.8	2 532
Hainan	3.4	0.7	2 185	78.2	30.0	3 837
Chongqing	99.2	19.6	1 973	724.1	294.4	4 065
Sichuan	223.1	51.9	2 325	1 221.3	480.4	3 934
Guizhou	133.8	7.8	586	919.4	235.8	2 565
Yunnan	127.1	26.9	2 116	659.2	183.0	2 776
Tibet	0.2	0.1	3 000	0.8	0.5	5 696
Shaanxi	166.8	36.0	2 159	317.0	82.5	2 603
Gansu	90.7	16.3	1 799	684.9	239.5	3 497
Qinghai				83.7	32.5	3 884
Ningxia	11.9	0.5	420	215.7	42.2	1 956
Xinjiang	55.2	21.6	3 902	28.0	13.2	4 709

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	5 531.9	1 855.2	3 354	13 929.8	3 436.77	2 467
Beijing				4.5	1.34	2 958
Tianjin				1.9	0.56	3 003
Hebei	166.7	61.8	3 704	454.0	142.83	3 146
Shanxi	168.9	26.2	1 549	145.9	19.57	1 341
Inner Mongolia	681.3	184.7	2 711	764.7	145.08	1 897
Liaoning	54.9	27.4	4 993	376.7	120.87	3 209
Jilin	76.4	63.9	8 361	266.6	80.72	3 028
Heilongjiang	245.5	134.0	5 460	117.3	22.52	1 919
Shanghai				8.2	1.73	2 117
Jiangsu				527.7	146.95	2 785
Zhejiang	55.5	22.6	4 065	189.4	38.30	2 022
Anhui	15.7	7.5	4 764	843.6	227.69	2 699
Fujian	77.2	29.6	3 832	113.6	28.07	2 472
Jiangxi	14.9	8.3	5 565	744.2	117.08	1 573
Shandong				796.0	350.95	4 409
Henan				1 573.6	569.51	3 619
Hubei	221.0	68.5	3 099	1 501.5	319.66	2 129
Hunan	91.2	36.2	3 973	1 321.7	207.82	1 572
Guangdong	49.3	24.8	5 024	352.2	96.61	2 743
Guangxi	44.8	18.3	4 094	217.4	54.49	2 507
Hainan	…	…	4 412	39.7	10.36	2 608
Chongqing	350.2	118.3	3 377	271.0	50.11	1 849
Sichuan	746.7	275.0	3 683	1 249.7	287.76	2 303
Guizhou	676.3	179.7	2 658	547.5	87.38	1 596
Yunnan	516.7	175.0	3 387	343.3	62.84	1 831
Tibet	0.7	0.4	5 753	24.0	6.33	2 636
Shaanxi	267.0	66.7	2 498	302.3	60.33	1 996
Gansu	684.9	239.5	3 497	336.4	67.00	1 992
Qinghai	83.7	32.5	3 884	164.4	35.22	2 143
Ningxia	215.7	42.2	1 956	88.4	18.03	2 040
Xinjiang	26.7	12.2	4 575	242.3	59.04	2 436

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	4 638.5	1 669.16	3 598	7 431.9	1 400.73	1 885
Beijing	4.0	1.24	3 070	…	…	150
Tianjin	1.4	0.46	3 282			
Hebei	354.5	126.94	3 581	19.0	2.97	1 564
Shanxi	9.3	2.03	2 189	4.2	0.66	1 575
Inner Mongolia	16.7	3.20	1 913	270.7	30.67	1 133
Liaoning	359.6	116.53	3 240	0.5	0.09	1 952
Jilin	141.5	46.69	3 301			
Heilongjiang	24.8	7.04	2 844	0.4	0.11	2 576
Shanghai	0.8	0.20	2 590	7.3	1.51	2 077
Jiangsu	95.9	36.02	3 756	421.3	109.13	2 590
Zhejiang	18.5	5.34	2 882	165.6	32.09	1 938
Anhui	187.5	86.86	4 634	609.6	134.32	2 203
Fujian	100.3	26.22	2 614	11.9	1.68	1 412
Jiangxi	160.7	44.81	2 788	551.9	68.75	1 246
Shandong	787.1	348.65	4 430	8.0	2.08	2 608
Henan	1 007.1	454.03	4 508	380.4	87.61	2 303
Hubei	239.8	74.34	3 100	1 167.3	230.03	1 971
Hunan	110.6	27.75	2 509	1 201.3	178.57	1 486
Guangdong	343.2	95.52	2 784	6.6	0.81	1 227
Guangxi	188.8	51.29	2 716	20.1	2.01	1 000
Hainan	37.9	10.15	2 677			
Chongqing	58.3	11.33	1 942	204.6	37.71	1 844
Sichuan	262.0	64.82	2 474	981.4	222.09	2 263
Guizhou	41.0	7.86	1 915	497.0	78.18	1 573
Yunnan	48.8	7.49	1 537	281.2	53.50	1 903
Tibet	0.1	0.03	2 018	23.9	6.30	2 639
Shaanxi	32.9	9.76	2 965	202.1	39.94	1 976
Gansu	1.0	0.40	4 120	175.0	33.93	1 938
Qinghai				160.0	34.53	2 158
Ningxia	0.1	0.01	1 809	1.2	0.28	2 380
Xinjiang	4.4	2.14	4 895	59.6	11.20	1 877

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Sesame			Benne		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	437.0	639 369	1 463	317.9	390 505	1 229
Beijing	…	29	867			
Tianjin	0.1	177	1 362			
Hebei	6.8	9 079	1 338	37.1	30 844	832
Shanxi	3.5	3 555	1 022	60.5	72 553	1 200
Inner Mongolia	1.5	1 355	884	58.7	36 682	625
Liaoning	0.9	2 139	2 254	0.1	150	3 000
Jilin	7.3	13 805	1 902			
Heilongjiang	0.6	905	1 414			
Shanghai	0.1	147	1 336			
Jiangsu	10.4	17 815	1 715			
Zhejiang	5.3	8 739	1 653			
Anhui	45.7	64 699	1 417			
Fujian	1.3	1 550	1 216			
Jiangxi	31.2	34 476	1 104	…	30	7 500
Shandong	0.6	1 125	1 747			
Henan	180.7	267 592	1 481			
Hubei	88.2	143 601	1 628			
Hunan	9.8	14 875	1 519			
Guangdong	2.4	2 777	1 139			
Guangxi	5.0	6 392	1 284			
Hainan	1.8	2 084	1 156			
Chongqing	4.5	5 226	1 161			
Sichuan	3.5	4 547	1 290			
Guizhou	0.4	432	1 184	…	30	4 286
Yunnan	0.1	132	888	…	28	734
Tibet						
Shaanxi	14.7	24 386	1 661	3.5	4 114	1 189
Gansu				97.0	151 208	1 559
Qinghai				4.4	6 884	1 562
Ningxia	0.1	36	655	47.9	74 025	1 544
Xinjiang	10.4	7 694	739	8.7	13 958	1 608

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	888.5	2 322 655	2 614	4 688.1	6 835 975	1 458
Beijing	0.4	974	2 176	0.2	272	1 135
Tianjin	0.3	669	1 968	55.4	57 567	1 039
Hebei	34.6	83 173	2 407	578.3	564 404	976
Shanxi	34.2	53 261	1 557	37.4	46 981	1 257
Inner Mongolia	398.6	1 071 035	2 687	1.0	1 552	1 495
Liaoning	8.1	20 284	2 498	0.3	560	1 842
Jilin	104.9	296 928	2 831	4.2	7 983	1 919
Heilongjiang	29.9	59 765	2 000			
Shanghai				2.0	3 811	1 934
Jiangsu	0.1	181	2 586	170.6	220 470	1 292
Zhejiang				20.9	29 891	1 429
Anhui	…	15	1 154	304.9	293 973	964
Fujian	…	60	1 480	0.1	71	693
Jiangxi	0.4	573	1 592	85.0	152 203	1 790
Shandong	…	23	3 286	689.9	698 490	1 012
Henan	5.4	11 207	2 064	256.7	256 868	1 001
Hubei	5.7	8 831	1 541	472.9	545 300	1 153
Hunan	…	31	775	172.2	250 600	1 456
Guangdong						
Guangxi	3.5	5 501	1 572	2.2	2 206	1 010
Hainan						
Chongqing	3.6	5 553	1 528	0.1	91	636
Sichuan	2.9	4 043	1 395	14.6	13 314	912
Guizhou	7.8	10 526	1 349	1.7	1 200	705
Yunnan	4.4	9 418	2 131	0.3	481	1 652
Tibet						
Shaanxi	26.9	48 272	1 797	48.3	67 202	1 391
Gansu	36.3	123 647	3 403	48.2	81 028	1 682
Qinghai						
Ningxia	32.1	94 272	2 935			
Xinjiang	148.2	414 414	2 797	1 720.8	3 539 458	2 057

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	101.2	261 215	2 581	17.6	68 467	3 899
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	0.3	780	2 241	0.3	738	2 236
Shanxi	0.1	42	602			
Inner Mongolia	…	3	1 000			
Liaoning						
Jilin	0.1	141	1 007			
Heilongjiang	1.8	10 166	5 586			
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.7	2 013	2 758			
Zhejiang	0.1	305	2 773	0.1	250	3 125
Anhui	9.0	27 026	3 016	4.7	15 878	3 412
Fujian	0.1	386	2 980	0.1	312	3 255
Jiangxi	5.7	9 071	1 592	0.2	804	4 757
Shandong	…	45	2 250	…	2	2 000
Henan	6.6	36 699	5 552	6.6	36 655	5 562
Hubei	12.1	26 442	2 187	0.1	245	2 722
Hunan	10.4	23 917	2 306	0.2	600	3 002
Guangdong	0.1	327	2 379	0.1	327	2 379
Guangxi	4.6	11 067	2 432	4.1	9 541	2 332
Hainan	0.1	997	6 795	0.1	997	6 795
Chongqing	6.8	10 186	1 490	0.1	103	1 552
Sichuan	31.6	57 385	1 813	0.9	1 986	2 247
Guizhou	0.6	805	1 376	…	10	769
Yunnan	3.1	10 170	3 269	…	8	1 950
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.5	690	1 408	…	11	1 100
Gansu	1.8	2 510	1 364			
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	4.8	30 042	6 287			

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	69.0	130 318	1 888	5.3	14 538	2 752
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				…	35	2 333
Shanxi				0.1	42	602
Inner Mongolia				…	2	1 000
Liaoning						
Jilin				0.1	141	1 007
Heilongjiang				0.2	991	4 129
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	0.7	1 738	2 448	…	275	13 750
Zhejiang	…	55	1 833			
Anhui	2.2	3 286	1 501	2.1	7 850	3 717
Fujian	…	74	2 198			
Jiangxi	5.5	8 267	1 495			
Shandong				…	43	2 263
Henan				…	44	2 200
Hubei	12.0	26 197	2 183			
Hunan	10.1	23 217	2 290			
Guangdong						
Guangxi	0.5	1 526	3 317			
Hainan						
Chongqing	6.8	10 022	1 484	…	61	4 575
Sichuan	30.6	55 255	1 804			
Guizhou	0.4	427	1 180	0.1	55	821
Yunnan	…	18	958	0.4	2 066	4 978
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.2	236	1 475	0.3	423	1 365
Gansu				1.8	2 510	1 364
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang						

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Flax			Sugar crops		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (ton)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	6.9	38 113	5 524	2 030.4	13 485.43	66 416
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				14.2	59.43	41 911
Shanxi				8.5	40.78	47 718
Inner Mongolia				43.7	167.93	38 421
Liaoning				1.9	9.73	52 041
Jilin				6.7	20.94	31 443
Heilongjiang	1.6	9 175	5 807	73.0	273.12	37 439
Shanghai				0.2	1.01	63 375
Jiangsu				1.7	9.75	59 110
Zhejiang				11.0	70.14	63 737
Anhui				5.2	20.61	39 735
Fujian				9.3	56.47	60 662
Jiangxi				13.8	61.58	44 747
Shandong					0.01	24 000
Henan				4.0	26.88	67 709
Hubei				7.8	31.08	39 951
Hunan	…	100	3 333	14.5	73.83	51 094
Guangdong				165.4	1 469.21	88 805
Guangxi				1 128.0	7 829.71	69 411
Hainan				62.4	415.92	66 604
Chongqing				3.4	11.88	35 199
Sichuan	…	10	1 000	14.9	61.53	41 227
Guizhou	0.1	86	878	21.8	128.08	58 684
Yunnan	1.9	5 509	2 878	331.5	2 043.78	61 654
Tibet						
Shaanxi				0.1	0.17	27 783
Gansu				5.0	24.65	49 007
Qinghai						
Ningxia					0.01	44 000
Xinjiang	3.3	23 232	7 111	82.6	577.19	69 854

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	1 794.7	12 311.39	68 600	235.8	1 174.04	49 793
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei				14.2	59.43	41 911
Shanxi				8.5	40.78	47 718
Inner Mongolia				43.7	167.93	38 421
Liaoning				1.9	9.73	52 041
Jilin				6.7	20.94	31 443
Heilongjiang				73.0	273.12	37 439
Shanghai	0.2	1.01	63 375			
Jiangsu	1.6	9.72	60 019	…	0.03	10 000
Zhejiang	11.0	70.14	63 737			
Anhui	5.2	20.61	39 735			
Fujian	9.3	56.47	60 662			
Jiangxi	13.8	61.58	44 747			
Shandong				…	0.01	24 000
Henan	4.0	26.88	67 709			
Hubei	7.8	31.08	40 100	…	…	1 567
Hunan	14.5	73.83	51 094			
Guangdong	165.4	1 469.21	88 805			
Guangxi	1 128.0	7 829.71	69 411			
Hainan	62.4	415.92	66 604			
Chongqing	3.4	11.88	35 199			
Sichuan	14.8	61.34	41 357	0.1	0.19	20 462
Guizhou	21.8	128.06	58 794	…	0.02	4 205
Yunnan	331.5	2 043.78	61 654	…	…	16 533
Tibet						
Shaanxi	0.1	0.16	31 980	…	0.01	6 800
Gansu				5.0	24.65	49 007
Qinghai						
Ningxia				…	0.01	44 000
Xinjiang				82.6	577.19	69 854

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	1 596.5	3 406 524	2 134	1 480.5	3 126 229	2 112	1 560.5
Beijing	…	7	1 500				2.5
Tianjin							
Hebei	3.2	7 019	2 211	2.6	4 550	1 725	35.0
Shanxi	3.1	9 939	3 197	3.1	9 935	3 196	27.8
Inner Mongolia	3.8	14 237	3 725	2.6	11 768	4 453	27.9
Liaoning	11.8	33 621	2 849	10.8	30 537	2 831	31.4
Jilin	25.1	81 286	3 245	12.1	32 353	2 674	29.7
Heilongjiang	38.0	96 888	2 551	33.6	88 166	2 623	47.4
Shanghai							0.4
Jiangsu	…	81	2 025	…	51	1 700	11.5
Zhejiang	1.1	2 578	2 396				31.2
Anhui	13.2	35 858	2 708	13.0	35 004	2 697	81.7
Fujian	70.1	148 193	2 115	69.6	147 119	2 115	15.3
Jiangxi	23.8	52 472	2 203	22.9	50 338	2 200	20.0
Shandong	39.9	103 419	2 591	39.9	103 401	2 591	29.6
Henan	125.4	306 762	2 446	125.4	306 762	2 446	122.7
Hubei	72.1	146 056	2 025	52.1	99 109	1 904	138.0
Hunan	111.8	246 995	2 209	107.3	236 475	2 203	62.6
Guangdong	23.9	58 077	2 427	21.8	52 235	2 399	15.7
Guangxi	18.8	34 382	1 834	14.8	27 043	1 825	70.1
Hainan	0.2	160	800	0.2	160	800	5.8
Chongqing	50.0	102 908	2 059	38.0	76 062	2 001	100.9
Sichuan	122.0	274 494	2 251	104.0	227 081	2 184	101.8
Guizhou	249.2	392 768	1 576	237.0	373 081	1 574	74.7
Yunnan	545.2	1 150 017	2 109	525.8	1 110 461	2 112	92.4
Tibet							0.0
Shaanxi	40.2	91 917	2 285	40.0	91 495	2 287	135.9
Gansu	4.1	12 976	3 157	3.3	10 938	3 275	189.6
Qinghai	0.2	1 310	7 706				21.1
Ningxia	0.4	2 100	5 000	0.4	2 100	5 000	10.8
Xinjiang	…	5	2 083	…	5	2 083	27.1

Sown Area and Output of Major Farm Crops by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Vegetables and melons			Vegetables		
	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)	Sown area (1 000 hectares)	Output (10 000 tons)	Yield per unit area (kg/hectare)
National total	22 760.8	79 835.5	35 076	20 352.6	70 883.1	34 828
Beijing	71.8	313.9	43 752	64.1	279.9	43 673
Tianjin	94.4	475.3	50 341	88.9	447.7	50 354
Hebei	1 309.7	8 224.0	62 791	1 203.0	7 695.1	63 966
Shanxi	271.1	1 143.8	42 196	247.8	1 073.3	43 313
Inner Mongolia	351.3	1 704.4	48 522	288.4	1 476.3	51 181
Liaoning	540.6	3 239.0	59 916	487.1	2 977.6	61 125
Jilin	288.5	1 115.3	38 664	237.4	957.5	40 341
Heilongjiang	307.7	1 078.3	35 048	249.9	866.4	34 677
Shanghai	145.7	446.0	30 611	134.2	406.9	30 327
Jiangsu	1 466.9	5 499.4	37 490	1 323.4	4 984.6	37 665
Zhejiang	724.7	2 111.0	29 130	623.3	1 819.8	29 198
Anhui	983.2	2 951.6	30 019	810.6	2 327.5	28 714
Fujian	728.2	1 756.9	24 127	692.2	1 673.9	24 184
Jiangxi	621.9	1 414.1	22 737	547.5	1 213.1	22 159
Shandong	2 083.1	10 786.7	51 781	1 806.0	9 386.0	51 972
Henan	2 060.9	8 676.3	42 099	1 730.3	7 011.7	40 523
Hubei	1 240.2	3 850.3	31 047	1 138.7	3 506.4	30 793
Hunan	1 378.7	3 836.4	27 827	1 239.2	3 480.9	28 091
Guangdong	1 271.1	3 093.7	24 338	1 229.2	2 982.7	24 266
Guangxi	1 187.3	2 650.8	22 326	1 075.4	2 356.7	21 916
Hainan	262.4	593.1	22 602	229.5	499.0	21 740
Chongqing	674.5	1 550.1	22 982	652.7	1 509.3	23 126
Sichuan	1 304.1	3 892.0	29 844	1 253.9	3 764.7	30 025
Guizhou	800.9	1 433.3	17 896	774.3	1 375.6	17 766
Yunnan	831.4	1 543.1	18 559	803.8	1 472.7	18 322
Tibet	23.9	66.0	27 627	23.7	65.6	27 652
Shaanxi	551.4	1 781.7	32 314	477.1	1 525.6	31 976
Gansu	506.0	1 665.7	32 921	454.0	1 460.4	32 167
Qinghai	49.4	161.0	32 581	48.8	158.7	32 544
Ningxia	192.9	641.2	33 235	111.6	471.1	42 224
Xinjiang	437.0	2 141.4	49 000	306.9	1 656.0	53 953

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	2 408.2	8 952.4	37 175	1 801.5	7 071.3	39 251
Beijing	7.7	34.0	44 415	6.5	31.0	47 844
Tianjin	5.5	27.6	50 120	4.2	22.8	54 493
Hebei	106.7	528.9	49 547	74.2	395.0	53 243
Shanxi	23.3	70.5	30 297	17.1	57.3	33 581
Inner Mongolia	62.8	228.1	36 311	37.6	156.9	41 693
Liaoning	53.4	261.4	48 902	22.0	131.0	59 617
Jilin	51.1	157.7	30 871	29.2	103.0	35 339
Heilongjiang	57.8	211.8	36 650	32.1	131.1	40 878
Shanghai	11.5	39.0	33 913	8.2	30.5	37 176
Jiangsu	143.5	514.8	35 879	96.2	386.6	40 187
Zhejiang	101.4	291.2	28 710	77.3	238.1	30 807
Anhui	172.6	624.1	36 147	138.7	525.5	37 886
Fujian	36.0	83.0	23 032	28.9	68.0	23 539
Jiangxi	74.5	201.0	26 988	64.0	160.3	25 032
Shandong	277.1	1 400.7	50 539	205.7	1 105.1	53 732
Henan	330.6	1 664.6	50 348	276.6	1 467.8	53 066
Hubei	101.5	344.0	33 891	82.0	295.3	36 011
Hunan	139.5	355.5	25 483	119.5	318.1	26 625
Guangdong	42.0	111.0	26 455	31.0	84.4	27 241
Guangxi	112.0	294.1	26 264	99.3	268.6	27 056
Hainan	32.9	94.1	28 618	18.5	65.1	35 119
Chongqing	21.8	40.7	18 667	20.2	38.8	19 224
Sichuan	50.2	127.3	25 335	41.2	110.8	26 902
Guizhou	26.6	57.7	21 688	19.6	47.7	24 376
Yunnan	27.7	70.4	25 444	22.1	59.3	26 840
Tibet	0.2	0.4	23 875	0.1	0.1	14 264
Shaanxi	74.3	256.1	34 483	52.9	187.3	35 427
Gansu	52.0	205.3	39 507	37.1	156.1	42 112
Qinghai	0.6	2.3	35 440	0.5	2.1	44 376
Ningxia	81.3	170.1	20 906	72.8	156.4	21 484
Xinjiang	130.1	485.4	37 313	66.6	271.1	40 700

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	100.5	276.1	27 461	5 543.7	2 060.8
Beijing	0.8	1.5	18 687	9.8	2.6
Tianjin	…	0.1	25 750	4.4	0.6
Hebei	12.4	39.7	32 165	84.6	60.0
Shanxi	0.2	0.6	32 045	22.8	18.2
Inner Mongolia	0.1	0.1	10 903	372.1	230.8
Liaoning	12.8	48.2	37 513	30.6	4.7
Jilin	1.1	1.5	14 290	84.1	1.9
Heilongjiang	2.7	6.0	22 106	132.4	53.4
Shanghai	1.0	1.9	18 742	43.9	8.1
Jiangsu	11.3	32.1	28 274	135.9	29.1
Zhejiang	4.9	10.8	21 826	94.3	7.7
Anhui	13.0	31.2	24 096	106.8	36.3
Fujian	0.8	1.6	19 960	125.3	55.0
Jiangxi	1.0	1.1	10 654	334.6	75.3
Shandong	15.9	57.9	36 434	26.1	2.4
Henan	5.0	14.9	29 643	127.1	4.7
Hubei	1.3	2.3	17 710	454.3	269.8
Hunan	3.8	4.3	11 169	532.1	201.6
Guangdong	0.8	1.5	18 506	260.9	62.2
Guangxi	0.5	0.7	13 373	385.2	29.9
Hainan	…	0.1	15 162	45.3	0.5
Chongqing	1.0	0.8	8 480	111.3	70.3
Sichuan	5.6	8.7	15 453	350.0	198.6
Guizhou	1.2	1.8	14 928	432.2	152.6
Yunnan	0.5	0.9	17 085	373.6	177.2
Tibet	…	…	19 731	25.2	24.0
Shaanxi	1.5	4.1	26 834	32.2	17.2
Gansu	0.7	1.0	14 506	169.3	98.7
Qinghai	…	0.1	50 979	39.0	34.4
Ningxia	0.1	0.3	19 319	120.3	72.0
Xinjiang	0.3	0.6	17 336	478.0	60.9

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	2 279. 9	1 735. 2	12 139. 9	2 231. 3	1 088. 6	2 306. 3	394. 7	745. 9	665. 6
Beijing			62. 5	7. 8	9. 1			20. 0	3. 2
Tianjin			33. 7	4. 7	4. 1			5. 1	
Hebei			1 051. 8	235. 7	194. 0			82. 0	76. 8
Shanxi	0. 1		342. 4	150. 7	35. 1			18. 8	10. 0
Inner Mongolia			70. 9	18. 1	7. 5			0. 1	8. 2
Liaoning			368. 5	139. 0	98. 8			22. 2	35. 3
Jilin			53. 8	13. 6	13. 7			0. 2	12. 3
Heilongjiang			35. 3	11. 6	4. 0				4. 0
Shanghai			21. 3	…	1. 9	7. 3		5. 9	5. 0
Jiangsu	34. 0	28. 8	209. 8	34. 3	39. 4	3. 5		37. 8	31. 2
Zhejiang	183. 0	164. 6	321. 5		23. 7	109. 4		26. 2	25. 5
Anhui	149. 7	131. 0	116. 5	15. 5	37. 3	3. 0		30. 5	13. 5
Fujian	221. 5	195. 5	534. 9	…	22. 0	179. 6	27. 2	26. 1	6. 9
Jiangxi	65. 5	49. 9	392. 8		27. 1	317. 3		9. 7	4. 2
Shandong	20. 8	14. 3	596. 3	279. 6	42. 5			100. 2	37. 5
Henan	87. 6	73. 5	466. 7	178. 8	52. 0	11. 0		76. 3	29. 6
Hubei	260. 1	189. 4	400. 7	2. 0	37. 3	243. 6		53. 9	10. 2
Hunan	108. 8	86. 8	546. 0		33. 3	400. 0		28. 9	22. 3
Guangdong	41. 8	37. 9	1 100. 2		7. 8	254. 7	125. 3	6. 9	
Guangxi	55. 6	47. 0	997. 2		21. 3	217. 1	87. 1	24. 1	24. 5
Hainan	1. 0	0. 8	179. 8			5. 3	60. 9		
Chongqing	35. 1	25. 8	282. 2	1. 0	34. 9	161. 4	0. 1	11. 1	6. 3
Sichuan	266. 6	186. 7	608. 2	32. 9	83. 3	271. 6	1. 4	47. 2	24. 9
Guizhou	251. 5	121. 3	193. 0	9. 6	48. 1	45. 0	1. 5	25. 9	13. 3
Yunnan	389. 7	308. 7	392. 5	40. 6	52. 2	39. 5	91. 3	29. 0	27. 1
Tibet	0. 2		2. 0	1. 3	0. 1	0. 0		0. 1	…
Shaanxi	97. 1	69. 2	1 160. 2	645. 2	48. 6	36. 7		30. 9	35. 2
Gansu	10. 2	4. 0	446. 9	283. 9	36. 3	0. 3		12. 3	26. 0
Qinghai			6. 8	1. 7	0. 9				0. 1
Ningxia			130. 3	39. 8	2. 0			2. 0	29. 2
Xinjiang			1 015. 2	83. 9	70. 2			12. 7	143. 3

Output of Tea by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Black tea	Green tea	Red tea	Yellow tea
National total	1 789 753	79 836	1 247 827	132 416	179
Beijing					
Tianjin					
Hebei					
Shanxi	6				
Inner Mongolia					
Liaoning					
Jilin					
Heilongjiang					
Shanghai					
Jiangsu	15 371		12 674	2 452	
Zhejiang	174 840	3 159	168 731	1 370	
Anhui	95 374		89 150	4 422	
Fujian	320 958		110 064	27 365	
Jiangxi	38 662	46	29 317	5 123	12
Shandong	13 323		13 323		
Henan	51 374		45 496	5 878	
Hubei	206 984	11 363	165 004	21 746	
Hunan	135 346	48 010	58 363	15 890	10
Guangdong	63 095		25 741	1 338	8
Guangxi	49 359	949	34 087	8 720	
Hainan	1 196		1 011	134	
Chongqing	31 372	1 883	24 059	3 101	
Sichuan	210 201	14 403	171 628	3 195	145
Guizhou	74 359	23	63 161	950	4
Yunnan	271 704		199 817	30 731	
Tibet	31		3		
Shaanxi	35 195		35 195		
Gansu	1 002		1 002		
Qinghai					
Ningxia					
Xinjiang					

Output of Fruits by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output	Apple	Pear	Citrus	Banana	Pineapple	Grape
National total	151 044 383	38 490 692	17 073 026	31 677 960	11 557 950	1 287 095	10 543 154
Beijing	795 836	103 017	162 632				41 316
Tianjin	306 225	49 639	36 218				106 929
Hebei	12 860 377	3 114 632	4 450 544				1 241 764
Shanxi	6 068 467	3 752 442	663 588				258 450
Inner Mongolia	554 391	143 736	74 924				81 359
Liaoning	6 329 172	2 634 128	1 547 193				769 027
Jilin	597 485	166 735	112 603				148 090
Heilongjiang	567 404	150 661	37 259				83 443
Shanghai	481 545	6	37 359	242 781			102 861
Jiangsu	2 812 221	601 221	748 219	58 030			485 652
Zhejiang	4 126 838		390 500	1 935 604			605 773
Anhui	2 613 227	386 624	1 069 300	34 064			316 334
Fujian	6 258 220	240	205 745	3 034 072	902 580	37 808	127 623
Jiangxi	3 702 788		140 594	3 364 641			42 757
Shandong	15 238 201	8 710 375	1 190 939				1 050 223
Henan	8 704 299	4 367 005	1 043 927	40 414			552 024
Hubei	5 417 174	10 573	536 352	3 853 103			204 864
Hunan	5 537 402		154 253	4 834 943			132 291
Guangdong	12 790 905		77 982	4 145 462	4 031 646	821 022	
Guangxi	10 309 501		257 690	3 840 460	2 302 754	30 483	318 859
Hainan	3 346 307			54 759	2 091 019	342 721	
Chongqing	2 504 752	4 960	340 983	1 715 248	1 026		62 757
Sichuan	6 943 296	488 292	960 290	3 408 007	39 910		249 751
Guizhou	900 578	24 856	217 178	227 366	6 072		86 969
Yunnan	5 107 197	322 445	416 326	517 258	2 182 944	55 061	543 478
Tibet	9 745	4 442	1 150	527			423
Shaanxi	14 377 449	9 650 885	896 932	368 010			464 710
Gansu	3 597 114	2 487 504	333 281	3 212			227 891
Qinghai	14 090	5 880	4 708				103
Ningxia	804 731	489 412	14 161				146 925
Xinjiang	7 367 446	820 982	950 197				2 090 508

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	1 130. 37	44. 76	3. 53	525. 72	556. 4
Newly developed area	48. 10	2. 11	0. 09	27. 56	18. 3
Harvested area	650. 85	27. 36	1. 02	372. 93	249. 5
Total output of dry rubber (ton)	802 254. 55	17 134. 00	225. 00	395 052. 05	389 843. 5
Coffee (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	92. 83			0. 53	92. 3
Newly developed area	30. 81			0. 16	30. 7
Harvested area	37. 77			0. 15	37. 6
Total output of dry pods (ton)	92 064. 20			279. 90	91 784. 3
Coconut (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	37. 72	0. 16		37. 51	0. 1
Newly developed area	0. 30	…		0. 28	
Harvested area	29. 21	0. 13		29. 03	0. 1
Total output of fruit (10 000)	24 291. 06	91. 00		24 155. 28	44. 8
Cashew (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	0. 18			0. 18	
Newly developed area					
Harvested area	0. 16			0. 16	
Total output of dry fruit (ton)	233. 80			233. 80	
Spices (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	5. 03			0. 05	5. 0
Newly developed area	0. 57			0. 01	0. 6
Harvested area	4. 02			0. 03	4. 0
Total output of oil (ton)	760. 60			68. 00	692. 6
Lemongrass					
Existing area in the year	3. 61				3. 6
Newly developed area	0. 56				0. 6
Harvested area	3. 16				3. 2
Total output (ton)	431. 80				431. 8
Sisal hemp and American aloe (1 000 hectares)					
Existing area in the year	32. 59	5. 67	25. 29	1. 37	0. 3
Newly developed area	1. 04	0. 42	0. 62	…	
Harvested area	24. 01	5. 14	17. 64	1. 23	
Total output of fibre (ton)	104 722. 00	31 946. 00	67 381. 00	5 395. 00	

FORESTRY

National Major Indices of Forestry Production

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011 (%)
Afforestation in the waste mountains and lands (hectare)	5 595 791	5 996 613	-6.68
Artificial forestation	3 820 704	4 065 693	-6.03
Area of bamboo			
Afforestation by aerial seeding	136 409	196 931	-30.73
New afforestation of unstocked forest land and sparse wood	1 638 678	1 733 989	-5.50
1. Sector of the economy			
(1) Public-owned economy	3 009 993	2 947 928	2.11
State-owned economy			
Collective-owned economy			
(2) Non-public-owned economy afforestation	2 585 798	3 048 685	-15.18
2. Type of forest			
(1) Timber forest	774 398	1 019 320	-24.03
(2) Economic forest	1 101 053	1 218 281	-9.62
(3) Shelter forest	3 650 842	3 688 827	-1.03
(4) Fuelwood forest	41 145	36 805	11.79
(5) Forest of special use	28 353	33 380	-15.06
Afforestation in woodland (hectare)	581 520	416 352	39.67
Afforestation under crown	150 484	119 864	25.55
Afforestation by aerial seeding			
New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	431 036	296 488	45.38
Area of slash regeneration (hectare)	305 065	326 641	-6.61
Area of low-yielding forest transformed (hectare)	707 499	788 810	-10.31
Number of trees planted in spotty area (10 000)	239 418	245 776	-2.59
Closed hillsides for afforestation in the year (hectare)	24 140 908	23 481 113	2.81
Area of young growth tended (hectare)	9 396 281	12 800 526	-26.59
Actual area of young growth tended (hectare)			
Area of grown-up trees tended (hectare)	11 875 006	11 322 527	4.88
Mid-aged and young trees tended			
Mill run of trees tended (m^3)	7 714 467	7 400 849	4.24
Mid-aged and young growth tended			
Collection of tree seeds (ton)	27 831	56 690	-50.91
Output of saplings in the year (10 000)	5 707 761	5 305 505	7.58
Area of sapling grow (hectare)	915 643	769 168	19.04
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	5 595 791	774 398	1 101 053	3 650 842	41 145	28 353
Beijing	35 752		574	34 090		1 088
Tianjin	5 357	984	976	3 397		
Hebei	312 360	28 806	31 267	251 258	402	627
Shanxi	302 851	1 733	61 739	226 194	13 185	
Inner Mongolia	781 617	9 820	13 300	756 364	2 133	
Liaoning	246 667	13 362	17 851	215 423		31
Jilin	28 166	4 135	300	23 731		
Heilongjiang	162 299	13 891	4 052	142 708	46	1 602
Shanghai	1 168		155	1 013		
Jiangsu	57 341	10 116	10 015	36 824		386
Zhejiang	43 923	5 327	11 209	25 783	435	1 169
Anhui	43 786	10 022	5 842	27 449	154	319
Fujian	98 042	57 402	11 758	23 249		5 633
Jiangxi	138 645	66 682	32 379	37 853	545	1 186
Shandong	197 956	25 178	49 195	122 277		1 306
Henan	228 292	45 506	34 538	147 818		430
Hubei	198 578	67 624	45 534	84 343	217	860
Hunan	404 239	125 068	48 051	230 908		212
Guangdong	107 512	27 786	6 050	72 617		1 059
Guangxi	148 878	99 553	20 785	26 965		1 575
Hainan	17 734	2 520	11 052	3 113		1 049
Chongqing	206 215	43 561	32 934	124 768	3 338	1 614
Sichuan	112 159	26 829	18 940	66 390		
Guizhou	147 704	22 529	48 989	70 352	4 911	923
Yunnan	544 466	53 697	404 887	84 407	1 195	280
Tibet	72 432	3 042	2 823	65 092	1 475	
Shaanxi	320 287	4 856	80 827	234 604		
Gansu	177 330		28 233	141 076	1 200	6 821
Qinghai	135 644		1 567	125 477	8 600	
Ningxia	94 814		9 006	85 808		
Xinjiang	210 244	4 369	56 225	146 158	3 309	183

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

Forestry Production by Regions

(hectare)

Region	Afforestation in woodland	Afforestation under crown	New afforestation of woodland and shrubs	Area of slash regeneration
National total	581 520	150 484	431 036	305 065
Beijing	10 752	133	10 619	760
Tianjin				
Hebei	25	25		3 524
Shanxi	4 368		4 368	
Inner Mongolia				14 018
Liaoning	4 299	1 769	2 530	8 771
Jilin	93 189	61 465	31 724	13 124
Heilongjiang	58 096	33 630	24 466	26 402
Shanghai				
Jiangsu	3 335		3 335	
Zhejiang	6 537	850	5 687	13 852
Anhui	15 703		15 703	
Fujian	83 883	25 018	58 865	16 052
Jiangxi	28 423	2 864	25 559	18 139
Shandong	2 210	10	2 200	5 707
Henan				
Hubei	33 782	1 263	32 519	4 374
Hunan	30 161		30 161	21 489
Guangdong	63 660	9 131	54 529	78 088
Guangxi	11 766	998	10 768	50 424
Hainan				13 807
Chongqing	11 801		11 801	4 514
Sichuan				4 333
Guizhou				
Yunnan	102 733	13 328	89 405	4 935
Tibet				520
Shaanxi	6 066		6 066	
Gansu	4 131		4 131	
Qinghai				
Ningxia				
Xinjiang	6 600		6 600	2 232

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	707 499	239 418	24 140 908
Beijing	907	200	144 199
Tianjin		401	26 014
Hebei	3 633	10 261	867 221
Shanxi	360	10 415	890 167
Inner Mongolia	8 021	3 423	3 518 739
Liaoning	7 113	7 330	1 101 398
Jilin	4 599	1 605	690 961
Heilongjiang	461	1 370	1 032 914
Shanghai	24	93	
Jiangsu	5 679	10 964	28 357
Zhejiang	16 761	2 946	999 001
Anhui	12 165	12 854	514 248
Fujian	16 802	3 907	601 693
Jiangxi	30 755	18 414	1 045 282
Shandong	13 270	19 606	238 906
Henan	10 424	21 919	347 384
Hubei	25 123	12 424	1 048 160
Hunan	162 420	13 352	915 758
Guangdong	45 378	6 961	286 047
Guangxi	7 151	5 744	1 846 116
Hainan		2 138	125 074
Chongqing	24 186	9 498	406 891
Sichuan	62 076	26 126	924 170
Guizhou	18 173	4 263	610 149
Yunnan	91 459	10 740	1 370 936
Tibet	12 667	251	123 973
Shaanxi	55 154	11 541	891 670
Gansu	2 225	5 673	842 993
Qinghai	13 107	2 049	989 757
Ningxia	2 067	717	292 970
Xinjiang	37 740	2 233	1 419 760

Forestry Production by Regions

(Continued)

(hectare)

Region	Area of grown-up trees tended	Mid-aged and young trees tended	Output of saplings in the year (10 000)	Area of sapling grow	Newly developed area in the year
National total	11 875 006	7 661 686	5 707 761	915 643	272 013
Beijing	85 099	54 648	27 942	9 920	649
Tianjin	96 757	50 681	5 938	7 803	2 425
Hebei	451 021	324 210	263 400	55 101	22 184
Shanxi	204 052	100 282	509 347	53 551	23 738
Inner Mongolia	1 166 415	768 563	349 725	22 343	6 792
Liaoning	103 197	72 600	443 745	20 418	7 459
Jilin	394 285	223 823	202 318	9 333	1 684
Heilongjiang	681 299	640 833	226 551	10 682	3 242
Shanghai	40 838	8 577	8 809	11 235	171
Jiangsu	338 715	209 705	262 075	120 573	18 851
Zhejiang	238 021	139 873	414 920	120 833	14 403
Anhui	600 527	317 873	79 210	69 750	1 200
Fujian	243 848	186 724	49 203	1 636	599
Jiangxi	228 471	163 137	310 265	72 653	31 278
Shandong	943 966	706 585	456 942	76 467	33 451
Henan	514 660	382 792	151 598	20 027	14 351
Hubei	388 716	284 677	119 805	30 640	15 270
Hunan	351 095	279 611	79 898	1 647	1 557
Guangdong	275 015	225 418	79 698	8 185	4 249
Guangxi	863 917	387 384	110 662	13 459	5 357
Hainan	252 433	41 052	10 101	1 513	117
Chongqing	84 608	78 608	119 931	24 532	5 479
Sichuan	145 586	117 534	96 555	17 999	8 610
Guizhou	120 754	71 756	104 102	2 936	2 100
Yunnan	140 182	133 186	114 738	4 320	2 285
Tibet	11 867	11 867			
Shaanxi	268 172	205 999	382 877	22 856	9 069
Gansu	301 877	224 240	307 848	25 665	12 512
Qinghai	25 107	1 474	30 601	2 892	1 082
Ningxia	372 157	219 349	273 737	30 558	8 583
Xinjiang	1 743 615	829 891	100 939	45 872	13 242

National Major Indices of Forestry Production in Various Years

(1 000 hectares)

Year	Total afforested area	Slash regeneration	Sapling grow	Grown-up trees tended	Young growth tended
1960	4 143.93	483.73	62.40		1 366.47
1965	3 425.33	238.93	178.07		1 196.40
1970	3 884.00	325.00	183.07		
1975	4 973.73	422.00	472.27		4 178.60
1980	4 552.00	421.93	392.87	1 721.73	5 045.20
1981	4 110.07	442.60	346.47	1 794.33	5 014.87
1982	4 495.60	438.80	358.80	1 927.13	5 302.73
1983	6 324.40	508.80	434.73	2 051.53	5 631.87
1984	8 253.67	552.00	510.47	2 642.07	6 835.87
1985	8 336.80	638.27	459.40	2 635.80	7 540.93
1986	5 274.00	577.40	354.07	3 075.40	7 992.07
1987	5 414.20	703.50	279.53	3 382.00	8 160.07
1988	5 533.27	636.90	240.67	3 428.10	8 248.30
1989	5 023.33	719.10	215.47	3 921.10	8 195.70
1990	5 208.47	671.50	213.53	4 089.93	8 462.20
1991	5 594.47	664.10	228.33	4 434.73	9 071.53
1992	6 030.40	673.60	250.20	4 508.30	9 677.80
1993	5 903.40	739.20	261.60	4 878.20	10 020.60
1994	5 992.66	722.70	240.82	5 287.60	9 738.38
1995	5 214.61	750.96	214.12	6 665.65	9 979.09
1996	4 919.38	794.75	206.55	6 556.32	12 391.71
1997	4 354.93	798.38	199.41	6 750.32	8 539.39
1998	4 811.05	806.30	212.89	7 093.85	7 811.24
1999	4 900.71	1 042.83	220.20	8 489.20	7 269.60
2000	5 105.14	919.80	278.63	7 528.96	7 105.27
2001	4 953.04	515.29	381.10	6 672.14	7 055.34
2002	7 770.97	379.00	487.13	7 351.82	6 929.25
2003	9 118.89	285.99	571.26	6 825.61	7 988.52
2004	5 598.08	319.31	558.80	7 712.96	8 994.90
2005	3 637.68	407.55	545.19	7 827.10	9 879.24
2006	2 717.93	408.24	577.97	8 353.28	9 582.76
2007	3 907.71	390.91	559.24	9 790.23	9 746.18
2008	5 354.39	424.00	591.07	10 442.02	9 281.81
2009	6 262.33	344.25	661.80	10 607.97	9 556.00
2010	5 909.92	306.71	660.41	10 486.10	7 769.02
2011	5 996.61	326.64	769.17	11 322.53	7 349.67
2012	5 595.79	305.07	915.64	11 875.01	

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(10 000 head)

Region	Large animal	Cattle and buffalo	Cattle	Cow	Horse
National total	11 891.8	10 343.4	6 698.1	1 493.9	633.5
Beijing	22.3	21.4	6.2	15.1	0.2
Tianjin	29.7	29.1	13.5	15.6	0.1
Hebei	498.2	403.1	152.0	196.3	18.4
Shanxi	122.7	92.0	35.8	30.6	1.5
Inner Mongolia	839.1	625.0	346.4	263.2	75.9
Liaoning	524.4	367.1	327.1	32.2	22.9
Jilin	504.2	431.4	401.4	24.0	37.1
Heilongjiang	557.6	519.8	310.3	202.2	25.9
Shanghai	7.0	7.0	…	6.9	
Jiangsu	36.4	32.1	8.0	20.9	0.3
Zhejiang	17.7	17.7	10.9	5.7	
Anhui	152.3	151.9	127.8	10.8	0.1
Fujian	68.5	68.5	31.5	5.1	…
Jiangxi	294.5	294.5	232.5	7.6	
Shandong	514.2	499.3	319.5	129.8	3.0
Henan	942.3	908.2	602.7	100.6	12.2
Hubei	334.9	333.6	209.7	6.3	0.7
Hunan	435.7	430.5	310.0	14.0	4.3
Guangdong	232.9	232.8	107.8	5.7	0.1
Guangxi	494.2	453.6	98.2	4.7	35.6
Hainan	87.4	87.4	48.1	0.9	
Chongqing	133.6	130.5	85.4	2.3	1.8
Sichuan	1 049.2	940.2	477.4	19.5	89.6
Guizhou	541.0	461.0	247.8	3.8	76.8
Yunnan	926.1	747.2	675.1	14.8	71.4
Tibet	643.6	600.8	451.3	36.3	33.4
Shaanxi	165.8	146.8	98.2	46.9	0.7
Gansu	587.6	425.6	395.9	29.1	14.4
Qinghai	459.0	425.1	396.4	28.8	20.1
Ningxia	104.0	94.4	61.6	32.9	0.2
Xinjiang	565.8	365.9	109.5	181.5	86.8

Major Livestock in Stock by Regions

(Continued)

(10 000 head)

Region	Donkey	Mule	Pig	Breeding pig	Sheep and goat	Goat	Sheep
National total	636.1	249.2	47 592.2	5 043.2	28 504.1	14 136.1	14 368.0
Beijing	0.6	0.1	187.4	23.6	58.1	16.6	41.4
Tianjin	0.3	0.1	193.7	24.4	41.4	4.9	36.5
Hebei	55.5	21.1	1 847.5	195.6	1413.5	450.5	963.0
Shanxi	16.3	13.0	473.8	54.3	834.0	364.1	469.8
Inner Mongolia	96.0	30.0	693.8	94.1	5 144.1	1 659.6	3 484.4
Liaoning	117.4	17.0	1 592.6	217.3	721.8	392.3	329.5
Jilin	26.5	9.3	1 001.2	120.1	393.9	69.4	324.5
Heilongjiang	8.7	3.2	1 381.6	140.2	898.3	323.0	575.3
Shanghai			178.8	16.4	25.6	24.5	1.2
Jiangsu	3.0	1.1	1 775.2	149.5	400.6	391.2	9.4
Zhejiang			1 338.3	130.1	107.2	42.2	65.0
Anhui	0.2	0.1	1 555.2	141.3	592.2	591.2	1.0
Fujian			1 340.9	135.1	110.8	110.8	
Jiangxi			1 645.9	163.4	54.6	54.6	
Shandong	10.2	1.7	2 902.4	326.1	2 163.8	1 622.9	541.0
Henan	17.4	4.6	4 587.3	490.4	1 827.7	1 751.0	76.7
Hubei	0.4	0.1	2 543.2	251.4	435.1	434.5	0.6
Hunan	0.7	0.2	4 245.5	427.6	500.8	500.8	
Guangdong			2 256.6	250.5	40.2	40.2	
Guangxi	0.1	4.9	2 466.6	290.9	203.6	203.6	
Hainan			438.6	65.6	66.0	66.0	
Chongqing	0.3	0.9	1 524.3	148.9	181.1	181.0	0.1
Sichuan	8.8	10.6	5 132.4	505.3	1 671.9	1 445.0	226.9
Guizhou	0.3	2.9	1 604.1	160.4	290.1	272.9	17.2
Yunnan	39.4	68.1	2 708.6	300.3	913.5	816.1	97.4
Tibet	7.8	1.6	34.4	11.0	1 525.9	563.4	962.5
Shaanxi	13.5	4.8	900.2	88.3	644.9	542.9	102.0
Gansu	102.5	43.0	590.7	67.2	1 788.7	380.1	1 408.6
Qinghai	5.4	7.2	116.7	14.0	1 446.3	193.3	1 253.0
Ningxia	6.9	2.5	69.5	9.6	506.4	102.1	404.2
Xinjiang	98.0	1.1	265.4	30.3	3 502.0	525.3	2 976.7

National Production of Major Livestock

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
1. Major livestock and poultry offtake (10 000 head)				
(1) Large animal				
Cattle and buffalo	4 760.9	4 670.7	90.2	1.93
Horse	157.7	160.9	-3.2	-1.99
Donkey	247.4	239.9	7.4	3.10
Mule	51.8	52.3	-0.6	-1.09
Camel	7.0	6.4	0.5	7.96
(2) Pig	69 789.5	66 326.1	3 463.3	5.22
(3) Sheep and goat	27 099.6	26 661.5	438.0	1.64
(4) Poultry (100 million head)	120.8	113.3	7.5	6.62
(5) Rabbit	48 776.7	47 470.4	1 306.3	2.75
2. Tatol output of meat (10 000 tons)	8 387.2	7 965.1	422.1	5.30
(1) Total output	6 405.9	6 101.0	304.9	5.00
(2) Pork	5 342.7	5 060.4	282.3	5.58
(3) Beef	662.3	647.5	14.8	2.28
(4) Mutton	401.0	393.1	7.9	2.01
(5) Poultry meat	1 822.6	1 708.8	113.8	6.66
(6) Rabbit meat	76.1	73.1	3.0	4.08
3. Output of other animal products				
(1) Dairy products (10 000 tons)	3 875.4	3 810.7	64.7	1.70
Milk	3 743.6	3 657.8	85.7	2.34
(2) Goat wool (ton)	43 924.1	44 047.0	-122.8	-0.28
(3) Sheep wool (ton)	400 057.0	393 072.2	6 984.8	1.78
Fine wool	125 708.6	132 835.7	-7 127.1	-5.37
Semi-fine wool	131 982.5	120 118.7	11 863.9	9.88
(4) Cashmere (ton)	18 021.2	17 989.1	32.2	0.18
(5) Honey (10 000 tons)	44.8	43.1	1.7	4.00
(6) Poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	2 861.2	2 811.4	49.8	1.77
(7) Silkworm cocoon (ton)	906 454.3	915 729.8	-9 275.5	-1.01
Mulberry silkworm cocoon	831 197.9	836 251.7	-5 053.8	-0.60
Tussah silkworm cocoon	75 256.4	79 478.1	-4 221.7	-5.31

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	69 789.47	4 760.90	27 099.55	157.65	247.36	51.77	120.77	48 776.69
Beijing	306.11	11.88	71.80	0.02	0.24	0.02	1.01	11.80
Tianjin	374.21	19.02	65.01	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.80	11.99
Hebei	3 396.70	340.33	2 071.50	10.70	30.30	9.91	5.79	3 186.49
Shanxi	723.85	33.88	427.01	0.43	3.96	2.01	0.70	493.48
Inner Mongolia	940.40	316.30	5 390.27	32.46	45.10	8.69	1.19	499.28
Liaoning	2 728.50	286.87	719.70	8.27	48.02	5.85	7.67	139.11
Jilin	1 625.26	296.40	324.28	15.97	18.26	5.42	4.12	742.03
Heilongjiang	1 765.16	255.98	740.92	5.50	3.00	1.20	2.03	211.90
Shanghai	257.24	0.02	42.98				0.37	7.92
Jiangsu	3 043.12	18.82	687.96	0.12	1.21	0.28	8.86	4 025.81
Zhejiang	1 934.41	8.48	103.35				2.52	550.08
Anhui	2 927.62	121.97	1 016.16	0.02	0.10		7.09	238.27
Fujian	2 069.05	24.33	143.05				2.84	1 813.62
Jiangxi	3 050.60	129.50	70.85				4.30	345.15
Shandong	4 599.87	437.29	2 915.73	0.98	4.60	0.81	18.84	5 976.21
Henan	5 711.25	534.65	2 027.45	8.56	16.10	2.90	9.44	4 315.66
Hubei	4 180.84	131.72	510.97	0.14	0.25	0.04	4.99	239.88
Hunan	5 878.80	146.60	638.16	0.12	0.37	0.04	4.17	641.37
Guangdong	3 736.18	57.05	49.21				11.31	276.73
Guangxi	3 342.09	147.69	205.99	2.90		0.02	8.26	620.70
Hainan	580.89	26.92	77.06				1.47	14.86
Chongqing	2 050.76	54.93	212.37	0.34	0.02	0.14	2.22	4 116.42
Sichuan	7 170.66	254.04	1 562.70	1.80	0.84	0.65	6.20	19 344.59
Guizhou	1 734.76	105.99	206.78	11.60	0.02	0.73	0.96	125.50
Yunnan	3 180.13	279.07	767.08	10.95	7.24	6.75	2.04	124.83
Tibet	17.73	129.41	528.83	5.31	1.33	0.28	0.02	…
Shaanxi	1 127.91	51.86	440.28	0.28	2.49	0.86	0.49	281.89
Gansu	672.30	160.66	991.27	2.31	14.30	3.28	0.36	128.13
Qinghai	132.12	99.96	614.63	2.21	1.06	0.98	0.04	82.00
Ningxia	103.34	57.03	474.94	0.10	3.46	0.70	0.11	24.62
Xinjiang	427.60	222.26	3 001.24	36.54	44.95	0.19	0.58	186.39

Output of Major Animal Products by Regions

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total output of meat	Pork	Beef	Mutton	Dairy products	Milk
National total	8 387.2	5 342.7	662.3	401.0	3 875.4	3 743.6
Beijing	43.2	23.9	2.2	1.2	65.1	65.1
Tianjin	45.8	29.2	3.3	1.5	68.2	67.9
Hebei	442.9	259.0	55.3	28.7	479.0	470.4
Shanxi	77.4	56.3	4.9	5.9	81.0	80.0
Inner Mongolia	245.8	73.9	51.2	88.6	930.7	910.2
Liaoning	418.7	230.2	43.2	7.9	130.2	124.7
Jilin	260.0	132.7	45.0	4.1	49.8	49.1
Heilongjiang	216.2	128.4	39.7	12.1	565.0	559.9
Shanghai	25.8	18.7	…	0.6	30.2	30.2
Jiangsu	396.5	228.8	3.5	7.6	61.3	61.3
Zhejiang	180.8	139.7	1.2	1.7	19.3	19.3
Anhui	397.7	249.7	18.1	14.6	24.1	24.1
Fujian	200.8	155.6	2.5	2.0	15.4	15.0
Jiangxi	311.1	237.3	12.1	1.1	12.6	12.6
Shandong	764.2	376.7	67.0	33.1	294.1	283.9
Henan	677.4	432.5	80.4	24.8	330.4	316.1
Hubei	412.3	317.3	18.9	8.2	15.7	15.3
Hunan	515.3	427.6	16.8	10.3	8.5	8.5
Guangdong	443.2	276.4	6.7	0.9	13.9	13.6
Guangxi	411.0	252.5	13.9	3.2	9.4	9.4
Hainan	79.5	48.1	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.2
Chongqing	201.2	150.7	7.1	2.8	7.7	7.7
Sichuan	670.2	496.4	29.3	24.0	72.2	71.7
Guizhou	190.3	156.1	13.0	3.5	5.1	5.1
Yunnan	348.7	264.1	31.9	13.6	58.0	53.7
Tibet	25.2	1.5	15.1	8.5	31.6	25.6
Shaanxi	107.1	83.5	7.5	6.9	189.1	141.8
Gansu	87.8	48.6	16.7	15.9	38.6	38.0
Qinghai	30.5	9.4	9.6	10.4	29.4	27.6
Ningxia	26.5	7.7	7.9	8.5	103.5	103.5
Xinjiang	134.2	30.2	36.2	48.0	136.3	132.2

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	2 861.2	44.8	43 924.1	400 057.0	125 709	131 983	18 021	906 454
Beijing	15.2	0.3	72.4	288.2	7	43	34	
Tianjin	18.7	…	2.0	511.0	59	452		
Hebei	342.6	1.2	2 698.0	30 663.0	4 757	17 076	810	1 401
Shanxi	74.7	0.4	1 432.1	7 832.8	2 435	2 881	739	6 178
Inner Mongolia	54.5	0.2	12 437.0	104 190.0	51 301	18 889	7 642	7 831
Liaoning	279.9	0.1	1 827.0	14 660.0	3 828	10 636	1 056	50 963
Jilin	100.2	1.6	735.5	20 273.6	11 458	8 755	186	3 413
Heilongjiang	108.2	2.0	1 479.0	31 755.0	5 453	23 404	707	5 151
Shanghai	5.9	0.1	173.6	33.9				
Jiangsu	197.2	0.4	9.0	340.0	81	259		68 289
Zhejiang	48.1	8.8	418.0	1 971.9		1 972		61 115
Anhui	122.6	1.9	145.0	145.0	54	91	10	32 610
Fujian	25.4	1.0						1
Jiangxi	45.8	1.3						7 484
Shandong	402.0	0.6	4 237.2	9 618.0	1 652	5 083	752	33 635
Henan	404.2	10.0	5 849.0	8 439.0	883	4 869	868	25 758
Hubei	139.4	2.0	74.9	3.3		3		8 223
Hunan	95.2	1.1	4.0					255
Guangdong	31.8	1.6	3.0					97 307
Guangxi	21.8	1.2						315 703
Hainan	3.6	0.1						658
Chongqing	40.1	1.4	2.0	4.0		4		20 594
Sichuan	146.4	4.8	535.0	7 359.0	1 033	4 371	33	113 928
Guizhou	14.7	0.2	66.0	453.0	81	288		357
Yunnan	22.1	0.8	149.0	1 699.0	165	1 103	10	26 399
Tibet	0.4	…	1 428.5	8 768.3	267	3 277	1 006	
Shaanxi	51.9	0.5	2 881.0	6 682.0	2 971	2 142	1 714	18 735
Gansu	14.7	0.1	1 906.0	29 484.0	9 350	6 143	381	466
Qinghai	2.0	0.1	1 073.0	18 076.0	469	5 692	398	
Ningxia	6.2	0.1	796.0	8 317.0	1 470	1 796	450	
Xinjiang	25.9	1.1	3 491.0	88 490.0	27 935	12 754	1 225	

FISHERIES

Fishermen Survey by Regions

Region	Fishery township	Fishery village	Fishery household	Fishery population (person)	Traditional fishermen	Fishery laborer (person)
National total	939	8 776	5 188 813	20 738 071	7 235 753	14 440 510
Beijing	17	59	6 697	26 895	11 149	18 964
Tianjin		7	15 989	57 440	16 198	39 628
Hebei	39	263	67 671	287 601	156 936	230 134
Shanxi			1 640	7 752		6 454
Inner Mongolia	4	32	8 045	43 179	6 966	29 884
Liaoning	132	700	203 530	800 998	439 635	587 600
Jilin	1	3	26 463	91 648	733	66 932
Heilongjiang			59 765	229 847	183 870	136 843
Shanghai		21	11 327	43 905	13 230	28 489
Jiangsu	50	492	361 533	1 535 731	473 327	1 200 537
Zhejiang	85	793	340 180	1 124 080	464 024	812 480
Anhui	12	197	212 062	893 736	309 386	690 795
Fujian	52	615	433 038	1 757 682	916 076	948 556
Jiangxi	28	365	338 198	1 550 695	334 821	960 680
Shandong	101	1 346	483 990	1 810 468	676 033	1 479 199
Henan	28	593	143 392	574 275	37 043	464 828
Hubei	51	889	529 922	1 853 592	798 900	1 277 308
Hunan	5	275	278 917	1 251 652	190 139	907 824
Guangdong	79	923	521 866	2 401 481	1 105 716	1 337 872
Guangxi	6	209	233 709	1 021 622	336 626	815 263
Hainan	29	436	94 092	485 607	267 567	243 639
Chongqing	0	10	163 913	527 067	119 458	386 356
Sichuan	34	168	483 321	1 658 942	224 226	1 153 399
Guizhou	17	34	67 457	252 319	45 787	231 334
Yunnan		13	73 125	334 566	86 853	285 348
Tibet		2	91	290	141	141
Shaanxi	168	326	18 534	63 784	13 203	57 048
Gansu			2 266	9 752	1 509	8 915
Qinghai				816		816
Ningxia			4 030	21 237		18 981
Xinjiang	1	5	4 050	19 412	6 201	14 263

Fishermen Survey by Regions

(Continued)

(person)

Region	Full-time fishermen	Fishing fishermen	Breeding fishermen	Logistics fishermen	Part-time fishermen
National total	7 903 564	1 797 431	5 214 333	891 800	4 956 892
Beijing	11 067	627	8 344	2 096	4 442
Tianjin	21 865	5 088	15 680	1 097	12 555
Hebei	110 785	36 077	58 931	15 777	52 183
Shanxi	3 350	265	2 860	225	2 294
Inner Mongolia	18 271	6 205	10 088	1 978	9 268
Liaoning	394 371	137 072	218 498	38 801	116 982
Jilin	18 025	3 934	12 760	1 331	43 318
Heilongjiang	97 490	24 372	63 382	9 736	31 482
Shanghai	25 680	7 760	17 126	794	1 825
Jiangsu	730 484	179 747	503 299	47 438	339 160
Zhejiang	512 669	177 506	215 380	119 783	194 279
Anhui	347 826	65 906	249 143	32 777	265 727
Fujian	576 036	211 832	297 770	66 434	314 373
Jiangxi	435 608	60 870	317 765	56 973	420 364
Shandong	732 203	202 260	346 789	183 154	388 924
Henan	213 282	32 697	157 700	22 885	210 238
Hubei	894 632	87 552	759 648	47 432	272 250
Hunan	442 526	55 659	356 617	30 250	419 591
Guangdong	871 663	260 351	549 452	61 860	401 508
Guangxi	421 356	69 922	309 005	42 429	309 914
Hainan	187 172	110 573	52 670	23 929	48 039
Chongqing	194 649	12 030	168 145	14 474	131 363
Sichuan	383 114	25 059	309 003	49 052	699 454
Guizhou	100 030	7 083	83 597	9 350	112 329
Yunnan	102 646	12 796	82 695	7 155	121 221
Tibet	141	141			
Shaanxi	31 844	1 748	27 326	2 770	21 341
Gansu	3 249	400	2 775	74	4 636
Qinghai	256		256		185
Ningxia	11 890	494	10 117	1 279	4 656
Xinjiang	9 384	1 405	7 512	467	2 991

National Output of Aquatic Products

(ton)

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total output of aquatic products	**59 076 760**	**56 032 090**	**3 044 670**	**5.43**
1. Seawater products	30 333 437	29 080 487	1 252 950	4.31
Marine fishing	12 671 891	12 419 386	252 505	2.03
Marine aquaculture	16 438 105	15 513 292	924 813	5.96
2. Freshwater products	28 743 323	26 951 603	1 791 720	6.65
Inland fishing	2 297 875	2 232 265	65 610	2.94
Inland aquaculture	26 445 448	24 719 338	1 726 110	6.98
3. Acquatic fishing				
(1) Fish	10 394 482	10 222 415	172 067	1.68
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	2 551 297	2 415 261	136 036	5.63
(3) Shellfish	844 197	870 654	-26 457	-3.04
(4) Algae	25 764	27 406	-1 642	-5.99
(5) Cephalopods	698 909	695 251	3 658	0.53
(6) Other seawater products	455 117	420 664	34 453	8.19
4. Acquaculture				
(1) Fish	24 369 533	22 818 257	1 551 276	6.80
(2) Shrimp, prawn and crab	3 592 588	3 291 589	300 999	9.14
(3) Shellfish	12 343 169	11 795 839	547 330	4.64
(4) Algae	1 772 689	1 609 046	163 643	10.17
(5) Other freshwater products	805 574	717 899	87 675	12.21

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

Output of Aquatic Products by Region

(10 000 tons)

Region	Total aquatic products	Seawater products			Freshwater products		
			Marine fishing	Marine aquaculture		Inland fishing	Inland aquaculture
National total	**5 907.7**	**3 033.3**	**1 267.2**	**1 643.8**	**2 874.3**	**229.8**	**2 644.5**
Beijing	6.4	1.0			5.4	0.4	5.0
Tianjin	36.5	4.2	1.7	1.4	32.3	1.1	31.2
Hebei	116.3	63.5	25.3	38.2	52.9	9.8	43.1
Shanxi	4.1				4.1	0.1	4.0
Inner Mongolia	13.2				13.2	3.1	10.0
Liaoning	478.6	389.3	107.9	263.6	89.3	5.2	84.1
Jilin	18.2				18.2	2.0	16.2
Heilongjiang	45.3				45.3	5.2	40.1
Shanghai	29.7	13.1	2.0		16.7	0.4	16.2
Jiangsu	493.7	148.5	56.6	90.5	345.3	33.4	311.8
Zhejiang	539.6	431.2	316.0	86.1	108.3	10.0	98.4
Anhui	207.5				207.5	32.3	175.1
Fujian	628.7	546.6	192.7	332.7	82.1	8.6	73.5
Jiangxi	237.0				237.0	26.5	210.5
Shandong	841.9	686.1	236.3	436.2	155.8	13.9	141.9
Henan	71.7				71.7	4.2	67.6
Hubei	388.9				388.9	21.3	367.6
Hunan	221.4				221.4	10.5	210.9
Guangdong	789.5	432.3	151.0	275.7	357.2	13.1	344.1
Guangxi	303.9	164.8	66.7	97.7	139.1	13.0	126.1
Hainan	172.7	132.5	110.9	21.6	40.2	2.1	38.1
Chongqing	33.1				33.1	1.5	31.6
Sichuan	118.9				118.9	6.0	112.9
Guizhou	13.5				13.5	1.4	12.0
Yunnan	40.1				40.1	2.8	37.3
Tibet							
Shaanxi	10.5				10.5	0.5	10.1
Gansu	1.3				1.3		1.3
Qinghai	0.5				0.5		0.4
Ningxia	12.4				12.4		12.3
Xinjiang	12.2				12.2	1.3	10.9

Output of Marine Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Total output of marine aquaculture	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab	Shellfish	Algae	Other products
National total	16 438 105	1 028 399	1 249 554	12 084 393	1 764 684	311 075
Tianjin	14 285	3 666	10 619			
Hebei	382 061	12 173	19 513	341 718		8 657
Liaoning	2 635 627	57 823	29 460	2 099 631	325 575	123 138
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	904 959	72 986	94 920	705 550	22 916	8 587
Zhejiang	861 364	29 898	94 566	682 269	46 864	7 767
Fujian	3 326 595	213 271	134 302	2 249 568	708 858	20 596
Shandong	4 362 443	148 757	118 276	3 398 061	566 429	130 920
Guangdong	2 757 362	399 414	412 654	1 863 087	73 866	8 341
Guangxi	977 307	40 426	213 627	720 525		2 729
Hainan	216 102	49 985	121 617	23 984	20 176	340

Output of Inland Aquaculture by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Algae	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab			
National total	23 341 134	2 343 034	1 628 654	714 380	258 776	8 005	494 499
Beijing	50 222	94	92	2			124
Tianjin	253 289	57 816	56 607	1 209			876
Hebei	397 083	27 536	23 946	3 590	30		6 299
Shanxi	39 580	92	62	30			449
Inner Mongolia	98 124	431	103	328		1 887	
Liaoning	755 274	75 175	3 764	71 411	19		10 948
Jilin	161 036	934	202	732	4		
Heilongjiang	396 431	4 419	380	4 039			44
Shanghai	97 467	63 885	48 855	15 030	173		579
Jiangsu	2 343 119	693 007	366 494	326 513	48 536	650	33 056
Zhejiang	643 290	147 746	138 984	8 762	11 615	69	181 049
Anhui	1 426 788	242 241	137 022	105 219	50 527		31 888
Fujian	628 204	58 342	56 895	1 447	31 202	693	16 157
Jiangxi	1 912 270	97 852	83 385	14 467	43 290	3 364	48 365
Shandong	1 323 277	86 504	57 793	28 711	2 629	33	6 440
Henan	653 983	13 208	11 296	1 912	118	252	8 082
Hubei	3 168 141	446 830	331 295	115 535	25 595		35 830
Hunan	2 048 590	17 110	10 734	6 376	18 124		25 600
Guangdong	3 079 516	295 178	290 319	4 859	19 027	30	47 190
Guangxi	1 227 613	5 919	5 202	717	3 845	75	23 796
Hainan	369 982	1 475	1 225	250	142	579	8 358
Chongqing	314 158	1 013	939	74	69		582
Sichuan	1 116 944	2 761	2 474	287	3 366		5 710
Guizhou	118 502	108	68	40	207		1 572
Yunnan	371 477	468	401	67	190	373	370
Tibet	65						
Shaanxi	99 458	64	32	32	20		1 133
Gansu	13 262	76	8	68			2
Qinghai	4 355	105		105			
Ningxia	121 391	1 929	3	1 926			
Xinjiang	108 243	716	74	642	48		

Output of Inland Fishing by Regions

(ton)

Region	Fish	Shrimp, prawn and crab			Shellfish	Other products
			Shrimp and prawn	Crab		
National total	**1 636 016**	**343 906**	**282 625**	**61 281**	**280 775**	**37 142**
Beijing	3 790	22	7	15		10
Tianjin	6 906	2 094	1 404	690	976	1 491
Hebei	87 058	5 962	5 415	547	3 756	817
Shanxi	1 074	17	15	2		31
Inner Mongolia	30 712	343	335	8		78
Liaoning	42 478	8 328	3 073	5 255	130	625
Jilin	19 493	350	323	27	258	25
Heilongjiang	51 093	495	495		356	2
Shanghai	4 135	52	52			256
Jiangsu	194 920	59 643	43 923	15 720	73 714	5 925
Zhejiang	59 194	8 306	6 958	1 348	29 594	2 505
Anhui	212 732	66 365	56 047	10 318	36 033	8 364
Fujian	59 246	10 085	5 134	4 951	15 574	1 248
Jiangxi	175 438	55 566	52 772	2 794	29 528	4 334
Shandong	116 699	15 855	7 643	8 212	6 380	371
Henan	35 232	5 846	5 365	481	474	15
Hubei	133 540	60 660	55 806	4 854	15 528	3 352
Hunan	84 983	13 499	12 306	1 193	5 103	1 367
Guangdong	71 882	10 969	8 786	2 183	46 168	1 609
Guangxi	106 045	8 521	7 228	1 293	13 411	1 553
Hainan	18 638	814	571	243	1 702	223
Chongqing	13 548	918	743	175	391	41
Sichuan	55 188	4 158	3 622	536	686	289
Guizhou	11 934	1 839	1 690	149	383	130
Yunnan	23 384	2 771	2 705	66	614	1 553
Tibet	263					72
Shaanxi	4 454	151	135	16	16	119
Gansu						
Qinghai						60
Ningxia	218					
Xinjiang	11 739	277	72	205		677

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	8 835	588 946	4 515 020	245 369
Beijing	215	68	28 120	69
Tianjin	19	237	196 380	65
Hebei	221	6 206	57 421	4 711
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	32	350	2 289	237
Liaoning	846	68 708	647 740	18 860
Jilin	22	105	1 355	2
Heilongjiang	23	318	4 055	65
Shanghai	62	949	13 235	237
Jiangsu	1 133	29 794	163 577	20 482
Zhejiang	1 421	41 994	877 782	32 370
Anhui	347	11 715	37 763	724
Fujian	770	14 868	389 719	20 555
Jiangxi	144	1 871	18 451	3 383
Shandong	2 122	280 917	1 506 316	98 746
Henan	61	1 024	7 861	454
Hubei	310	72 864	97 208	11 509
Hunan	248	16 348	42 389	1 962
Guangdong	539	20 262	285 993	15 232
Guangxi	51	2 475	90 723	3 028
Hainan	150	4 427	33 767	12 338
Chongqing	20	12 057	5 092	66
Sichuan	8	160	1 750	13
Guizhou	9	21	215	19
Yunnan	20	418	2 551	238
Tibet				
Shaanxi	4	26	35	4
Gansu				
Qinghai				
Ningxia	5	500	800	
Xinjiang	33	264	2 433	

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	19 073 913	3 439 881	11 749 664	5 633 597	6 116 067
Beijing	2 004	2 004	1 980		1 980
Tianjin	1 346	626	1 220	1 210	10
Hebei	141 550	12 639	49 339	28 125	21 214
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia	8 418	8 418	5 967	5 497	470
Liaoning	2 132 874	40 346	1 456 617	385 710	1 070 907
Jilin	12 783	1 145	1 290	500	790
Heilongjiang	2 275	2 275	1 405	1 405	
Shanghai	26 972	18 663	23 860	10 330	13 530
Jiangsu	1 587 634	839 063	575 831	357 156	218 675
Zhejiang	2 207 803	145 257	1 687 305	1 201 631	485 674
Anhui	135 784	131 304	93 225	44 189	49 036
Fujian	2 905 173	159 941	1 373 341	784 595	588 746
Jiangxi	311 710	311 710	108 757	64 558	44 199
Shandong	5 946 635	139 144	3 930 981	1 744 683	2 186 298
Henan	21 403	21 403	20 233	6 281	13 952
Hubei	771 837	771 837	316 454	96 831	219 623
Hunan	144 242	144 242	74 056	57 067	16 989
Guangdong	1 456 988	376 789	939 380	378 810	560 570
Guangxi	709 103	155 081	622 876	146 165	476 711
Hainan	523 202	134 177	445 916	314 139	131 777
Chongqing	163	163			
Sichuan	2 859	2 859	1 103	133	970
Guizhou	1 034	1 034	245	159	86
Yunnan	17 193	17 193	16 182	2 322	13 860
Tibet					
Shaanxi	480	120	480	480	
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia	167	167			
Xinjiang	2 281	2 281	1 621	1 621	

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	2 734 370	1 171 552	1 562 818	1 013 879	355 387	1 952 634
Beijing						
Tianjin						
Hebei	16 585	470	16 115		6 304	66 822
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	104		104	1 887	460	
Liaoning	142 043	43 271	98 772	269 514	17 718	75 072
Jilin	11 493		11 493			
Heilongjiang	870	870				
Shanghai						
Jiangsu	72 050	26 875	45 175	25 546	58 229	831 531
Zhejiang	245 934	100 270	145 664	22 363	43 417	178 731
Anhui	30 683	17 305	13 378		4 950	
Fujian	622 893	316 701	306 192	369 181	55 028	300 288
Jiangxi	160 461	64 095	96 366	1 367	10 094	18 084
Shandong	668 802	276 707	392 095	310 434	67 981	381 647
Henan	925	395	530	242	3	
Hubei	420 851	186 544	234 307		32 216	
Hunan	58 160	15 758	42 402	87	3 309	6 257
Guangdong	217 718	105 822	111 896	3 309	54 430	91 382
Guangxi	32 693	13 532	19 161		386	2 820
Hainan	28 706	1 073	27 633	9 580	90	
Chongqing	163		163			
Sichuan	1 756	1 420	336			
Guizhou	789	351	438			
Yunnan	131	93	38	369	505	
Tibet						
Shaanxi						
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia					167	
Xinjiang	560		560		100	

Output of Processed Aquatic Products by Regions

(Continued)

(ton)

Region	Products of fish oil	Other products	Pearl (kg)	Aquatic products for processing	Freshwater products
National total	60 208	1 207 771	168 759	21 358 082	5 108 055
Beijing		24		2 355	2 355
Tianjin		126		1 370	630
Hebei	55	2 445		366 973	15 124
Shanxi					
Inner Mongolia				8 735	8 735
Liaoning	200	171 710	2	2 984 897	44 921
Jilin				42 433	3 333
Heilongjiang				3 490	3 490
Shanghai		3 112		27 155	18 846
Jiangsu		24 447	42	1 728 929	827 141
Zhejiang	5 845	24 208	909	2 482 530	175 372
Anhui		6 926	16 000	162 654	155 613
Fujian	28 690	155 752		3 509 497	185 080
Jiangxi	520	12 427	509	582 459	582 459
Shandong	22 119	564 671		3 982 775	98 159
Henan				51 679	51 679
Hubei		2 316	6 000	1 481 521	1 481 521
Hunan	1 200	1 173	139 791	162 958	162 958
Guangdong	709	150 060	5 506	2 064 048	588 043
Guangxi	870	49 458		827 320	227 208
Hainan		38 910		829 563	420 647
Chongqing				892	892
Sichuan				4 095	4 095
Guizhou				2 753	2 753
Yunnan				43 252	43 252
Tibet					
Shaanxi				280	280
Gansu					
Qinghai					
Ningxia				350	350
Xinjiang				3 119	3 119

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	695 555	9 542 349	21 735 732	280 450	7 714 262	15 950 851	374 355
Beijing	30	4 461	7 129	10	4 386	5 627	243
Tianjin	4 039	37 420	104 688	565	35 358	70 072	601
Hebei	13 202	236 128	534 214	9 700	226 302	471 221	4 218
Shanxi	237	622	4 039				84
Inner Mongolia	1 423	2 538	18 866				410
Liaoning	44 058	754 313	1 575 586	41 920	746 368	1 554 658	2 903
Jilin	4 381	7 660	46 927				2 653
Heilongjiang	11 647	16 014	104 812				5 763
Shanghai	1 477	126 746	190 829	528	119 283	169 453	181
Jiangsu	131 106	985 840	3 169 760	11 456	292 220	739 796	125 669
Zhejiang	49 640	2 686 820	4 558 649	32 511	2 630 148	4 383 403	29 988
Anhui	31 294	319 381	430 082				26 028
Fujian	63 014	994 307	2 408 140	56 208	975 760	2 323 163	2 692
Jiangxi	32 272	181 178	448 755				22 651
Shandong	65 304	1 061 661	2 225 971	36 081	941 961	1 823 787	41 903
Henan	4 578	16 742	70 126				6 069
Hubei	50 685	115 236	421 328				55 488
Hunan	42 666	90 755	302 109				17 255
Guangdong	66 615	883 435	2 443 419	54 363	859 626	2 312 427	5 376
Guangxi	26 887	364 105	865 265	10 164	343 377	634 663	844
Hainan	27 469	439 074	1 244 938	26 591	386 345	1 197 118	144
Chongqing	5 637	18 582	58 086				915
Sichuan	8 262	10 628	77 474				7 226
Guizhou	5 277	18 709	81 296				3 164
Yunnan	1 475	3 718	22 972				10 178
Tibet	7	12	61				66
Shaanxi	1 276	8 978	32 006				897
Gansu	18	51	569				65
Qinghai	172	693	3 755				
Ningxia	19	103	1 628				
Xinjiang	1 035	3 311	16 790				681

TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

Number of Township Enterprises by Regions

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	6 717 796	196 180	3 199 021	215 172	544 354	1 379 185	512 138	382 646
Beijing	19 851	349	11 636	817	1 186	2 969	836	1 749
Tianjin	39 410		39 410					
Hebei	188 408	4 228	112 689	7 548	6 818	30 476	10 319	11 665
Shanxi	117 890	6 388	37 740	5 124	8 352	34 464	13 116	9 095
Inner Mongolia	176 101	4 800	29 596	2 976	8 577	71 228	37 938	15 642
Liaoning	177 732		43 656	3 211	37 452	56 842	15 041	13 715
Jilin	63 422	5 037	25 102	1 572	12 101	8 865	4 990	3 980
Heilongjiang	64 338	1 105	25 687	2 820	7 132	11 033	9 684	5 341
Shanghai	25 910		25 910					
Jiangsu	739 631	3 908	390 641	11 029	56 505	151 196	47 590	53 029
Zhejiang	869 512	2 428	573 117	5 581	48 551	147 917	30 559	32 688
Anhui	265 019	5 369	224 255	16 658	4 329	6 659	3 824	3 289
Fujian	250 411	10 934	112 545	8 254	15 414	52 554	20 887	14 282
Jiangxi	183 268	11 827	72 310	10 841	13 247	30 093	18 208	16 108
Shandong	765 976	14 614	381 023	23 443	39 415	162 172	58 969	47 140
Henan	276 962	29 971	147 223	12 738	11 143	31 426	12 426	10 256
Hubei	310 157	8 440	99 559	11 777	33 864	73 423	40 150	28 930
Hunan	875 025	46 514	332 711	44 092	132 794	172 937	70 643	31 566
Guangdong	393 254	7 399	186 546	10 250	15 714	96 696	34 105	21 777
Guangxi	357 157	5 179	89 907	8 573	56 192	111 037	36 352	23 128
Hainan	15 620	1 960	3 904	744	710	3 083	3 189	1 693
Chongqing	77 930	4 291	28 451	5 655	4 970	19 951	2 694	8 272
Sichuan	227 109	8 674	79 558	6 536	17 848	58 813	25 912	21 294
Guizhou								
Yunnan	35 084	1 480	17 817	1 286	826	7 211	2 675	3 349
Tibet								
Shaanxi	122 566	8 189	76 138	8 768	1 362	20 194	4 927	1 729
Gansu	40 697	1 383	16 981	3 593	2 932	10 582	3 571	597
Qinghai	6 895	102	3 115	216	229	1 482	1 362	377
Ningxia	18 973	397	5 304	662	5 639	4 336	1 160	785
Xinjiang	13 488	1 214	6 490	408	1 052	1 546	1 011	1 170

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	101 499 695	2 232 993	71 557 285	8 018 476	2 943 491	7 713 977	4 262 987	2 537 492
Beijing	779 269	8 236	471 289	71 325	20 512	62 669	33 185	97 670
Tianjin	1 380 310		1 380 310					
Hebei	6 905 224	74 335	5 130 062	614 212	123 758	493 540	217 572	144 825
Shanxi	3 663 450	80 734	2 190 763	289 477	135 485	528 836	254 021	113 417
Inner Mongolia	1 608 386	70 276	762 168	154 827	58 822	240 575	173 250	114 105
Liaoning	3 782 515		2 107 668	258 735	321 505	527 860	279 790	161 500
Jilin	1 276 097	57 322	697 848	110 089	37 465	198 314	104 911	42 423
Heilongjiang	897 870	4 670	505 822	84 435	40 120	118 179	72 129	51 505
Shanghai	2 099 997		2 099 997					
Jiangsu	17 226 259	143 472	12 811 438	1 258 126	471 453	1 175 528	556 051	499 437
Zhejiang	11 477 610	34 434	9 697 527	677 298	152 256	463 789	150 381	175 784
Anhui	3 876 582	56 953	3 226 327	486 875	23 665	20 149	21 547	11 759
Fujian	6 323 726	200 795	4 705 844	339 323	143 944	438 461	239 711	124 855
Jiangxi	3 476 866	139 324	1 973 877	249 300	182 428	398 938	252 930	140 416
Shandong	14 393 892	373 426	10 056 754	1 042 846	373 925	1 110 644	665 018	400 994
Henan	6 625 094	322 415	4 547 234	624 138	124 706	389 062	231 964	82 151
Hubei	5 410 528	162 630	2 919 456	588 908	193 597	662 514	382 295	257 335
Hunan	6 997 763	344 660	4 617 408	780 771	314 971	452 093	237 755	85 431
Guangdong	10 948 569	105 587	8 966 051	295 459	135 977	596 507	442 862	239 815
Guangxi	3 037 994	73 536	1 738 258	173 827	146 108	448 732	242 980	100 663
Hainan	230 423	31 039	85 601	21 235	7 257	29 274	34 277	17 154
Chongqing	2 454 405	62 489	1 329 636	597 769	78 739	188 530	85 989	45 391
Sichuan	5 283 506	137 176	3 350 466	567 902	190 909	394 538	332 302	186 747
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 715 827	65 453	1 074 624	295 142	37 521	107 923	56 300	52 178
Tibet								
Shaanxi	2 757 635	81 079	1 710 091	188 137	266 652	324 516	155 141	24 141
Gansu	1 266 249	42 967	691 104	202 827	90 148	152 000	51 014	10 496
Qinghai	97 198	2 523	64 972	7 393	2 026	8 804	9 164	2 204
Ningxia	283 247	12 011	175 849	44 342	14 845	18 652	11 243	4 067
Xinjiang	353 204	35 954	221 601	36 903	9 104	15 105	13 613	15 060

Total Output Value of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	4 761 875 454	61 904 381	3 823 785 990	238 093 773	99 999 385	290 474 403	90 475 634	80 951 883
Beijing	39 678 418	175 406	23 906 607	4 467 067	1 339 988	5 983 037	456 508	2 503 911
Tianjin	89 681 509		89 681 509					
Hebei	381 295 639	2 622 771	309 101 019	16 109 546	8 247 785	26 933 251	6 407 464	6 512 754
Shanxi	142 426 911	1 751 416	98 673 924	6 471 654	5 125 192	17 568 221	6 171 822	3 893 241
Inner Mongolia	40 006 610	3 923 288	23 483 195	2 794 157	1 466 847	3 875 641	1 879 358	1 953 398
Liaoning	351 337 762		264 131 422	16 140 387	16 601 107	26 699 501	11 221 583	6 975 442
Jilin	41 471 341	1 694 821	29 534 440	2 155 390	1 710 296	2 928 329	1 485 975	869 417
Heilongjiang	26 963 611	89 512	19 358 556	2 710 951	1 055 163	1 964 476	1 007 850	588 990
Shanghai	153 530 831		153 530 831					
Jiangsu	1 135 489 899	3 399 588	934 674 127	51 790 804	13 928 673	88 038 802	12 770 285	14 571 619
Zhejiang	691 871 413	6 252 918	572 960 156	35 459 410	15 008 628	32 260 387	8 391 372	13 538 540
Anhui	75 156 985	927 412	63 147 563	9 368 425	485 423	514 235	396 540	295 846
Fujian	215 446 907	3 915 695	179 861 572	8 347 604	2 667 597	12 131 822	2 995 398	1 760 603
Jiangxi	95 327 114	2 119 102	75 243 163	5 045 616	2 879 685	4 418 074	2 419 707	1 206 920
Shandong	1 065 177 280	21 966 908	838 001 759	53 393 232	27 301 619	62 522 805	26 582 222	17 711 074
Henan	184 407 742	4 801 678	148 506 512	8 053 034	2 433 414	9 537 485	3 778 337	2 853 793
Hubei	190 049 380	5 230 044	143 671 657	11 143 481	5 365 407	12 865 095	5 967 656	3 804 386
Hunan	150 097 284	4 510 054	97 246 818	15 894 590	6 787 439	11 594 929	4 550 821	9 261 712
Guangdong	315 779 677	2 065 443	279 024 198	6 460 510	2 590 948	12 320 230	5 985 429	3 393 210
Guangxi	61 194 593	868 539	51 799 775	1 563 419	1 498 664	2 808 102	1 377 510	631 200
Hainan	2 664 995	318 006	1 438 560	273 317	56 547	137 110	228 842	126 297
Chongqing	76 304 113	1 094 523	48 965 075	12 625 567	2 015 672	5 241 045	2 329 015	963 207
Sichuan	189 861 034	5 243 204	151 276 160	11 298 768	3 400 973	8 503 033	4 385 251	3 342 390
Guizhou								
Yunnan	50 637 050	1 197 040	39 449 110	4 110 932	827 661	2 775 261	1 022 790	637 897
Tibet								
Shaanxi	70 946 028	3 218 498	53 812 702	5 796 335	455 744	4 776 216	1 764 710	638 437
Gansu	18 053 178	503 883	11 149 931	2 971 092	874 566	1 856 331	342 547	153 264
Qinghai	1 473 224	5 441	1 266 300	85 653	25 633	38 673	44 609	5 832
Ningxia	8 500 372	197 000	6 333 509	542 933	167 864	1 109 073	80 916	47 578
Xinjiang	10 004 554	1 114 314	7 478 474	811 260	112 986	227 843	83 003	90 938

Business Income of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	4 727 739 431	61 460 613	3 720 730 932	231 659 232	104 010 267	349 852 718	94 554 789	85 099 310
Beijing	43 534 764	213 732	24 820 877	4 888 252	1 369 076	7 999 790	518 355	2 746 364
Tianjin	90 074 403		90 074 403					
Hebei	364 235 705	2 825 326	292 214 682	16 712 636	8 183 092	26 141 965	6 821 454	6 060 804
Shanxi	134 682 544	1 548 417	92 258 621	5 882 637	4 978 718	17 388 010	6 075 902	3 887 640
Inner Mongolia	38 926 664	3 718 811	21 890 056	2 494 777	1 285 732	5 217 345	1 735 819	1 953 398
Liaoning	331 529 845		247 726 617	14 162 026	16 135 397	25 865 993	10 389 770	7 910 791
Jilin	38 345 914	1 432 324	27 918 350	1 936 430	1 400 407	2 596 744	1 250 672	813 497
Heilongjiang	29 182 910	78 447	19 221 551	2 418 043	1 058 937	4 417 201	1 197 376	608 599
Shanghai	151 033 302		151 033 302					
Jiangsu	1 119 665 175	3 305 525	906 222 525	46 161 081	14 055 290	103 057 934	12 529 003	17 393 130
Zhejiang	686 894 970	6 176 930	538 218 704	35 736 730	17 820 565	54 493 237	8 516 244	15 741 782
Anhui	86 503 745	921 463	65 699 423	12 456 368	476 333	407 586	314 756	215 694
Fujian	206 791 782	3 730 985	170 611 428	8 086 827	3 080 074	13 594 176	2 810 561	1 583 019
Jiangxi	90 565 917	1 826 471	73 004 490	4 592 151	2 568 273	4 027 406	2 061 369	1 117 652
Shandong	1 021 413 986	19 544 866	790 758 891	51 450 919	26 057 105	70 478 322	26 786 887	18 421 620
Henan	184 353 985	4 796 717	148 412 855	8 053 034	2 433 414	9 537 485	3 778 337	2 853 793
Hubei	182 966 253	4 958 065	138 056 435	9 988 886	5 628 876	13 183 930	5 779 712	3 378 507
Hunan	150 097 284	4 510 054	97 246 818	15 894 590	6 787 439	11 594 929	4 550 821	9 261 712
Guangdong	306 309 607	1 852 656	265 461 282	6 406 460	2 418 520	16 418 668	5 831 636	4 078 100
Guangxi	59 206 804	960 344	48 775 561	1 617 639	1 506 817	3 592 211	1 509 741	599 892
Hainan	2 769 233	283 396	1 342 645	237 526	56 547	373 091	263 415	126 297
Chongqing	75 550 731	1 075 689	46 469 907	11 354 407	1 861 045	8 623 931	2 105 354	969 697
Sichuan	179 453 628	4 733 144	141 283 587	10 916 781	3 435 660	9 435 747	4 282 523	3 085 237
Guizhou								
Yunnan	51 450 581	1 133 781	37 485 709	4 026 043	856 692	5 435 677	1 219 840	673 001
Tibet								
Shaanxi	67 803 273	2 545 919	49 732 864	3 409 562	457 170	8 762 195	1 770 231	640 434
Gansu	15 766 731	340 062	9 645 460	2 689 065	598 958	1 898 562	315 689	129 516
Qinghai	1 359 412	5 046	1 177 063	74 830	20 755	37 619	37 448	5 454
Ningxia	7 619 844	168 930	5 798 961	445 879	151 399	910 488	72 909	50 386
Xinjiang	8 820 439	1 150 766	6 206 624	811 807	112 917	247 336	79 558	149 780

Total Profit of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	256 019 499	4 096 312	198 159 092	12 288 936	6 400 487	17 409 326	6 656 507	5 376 409
Beijing	2 076 973	9 919	1 162 985	190 794	90 849	174 699	37 839	282 846
Tianjin	7 549 068		7 549 068					
Hebei	26 833 955	286 401	21 555 424	1 318 899	729 565	1 626 246	566 128	414 046
Shanxi	11 252 215	157 362	7 841 120	568 993	423 112	1 267 835	477 047	315 902
Inner Mongolia	3 784 178	445 515	2 011 043	202 768	144 569	410 933	229 415	240 300
Liaoning	20 743 207		14 945 751	1 016 075	1 091 950	1 654 981	834 915	534 795
Jilin	3 412 616	198 641	2 345 589	191 137	144 827	233 750	167 623	72 912
Heilongjiang	1 558 655	9 345	1 044 653	133 436	73 303	186 888	64 037	37 889
Shanghai	7 343 470		7 343 470					
Jiangsu	66 300 640	241 456	51 973 599	3 094 743	1 057 989	6 089 596	1 058 135	1 115 437
Zhejiang	35 926 453	340 491	28 360 221	1 261 051	1 049 805	2 483 563	630 075	1 117 279
Anhui	7 480 456	125 698	5 963 215	936 965	49 632	55 693	48 563	35 696
Fujian	15 321 448	303 781	12 549 566	606 674	191 383	924 103	350 468	152 273
Jiangxi	6 322 904	159 079	5 037 063	321 658	175 445	254 648	152 893	106 407
Shandong	77 657 886	1 837 872	59 339 434	3 787 395	2 137 594	5 096 141	2 226 890	1 677 568
Henan	20 675 383	575 355	16 239 412	805 809	258 119	1 037 065	456 258	347 421
Hubei	8 570 818	212 536	6 116 109	462 737	323 678	628 250	373 700	341 708
Hunan	5 438 536	196 546	3 640 266	536 087	262 908	466 895	161 194	65 982
Guangdong	19 000 601	197 649	14 730 151	531 576	350 851	1 084 482	975 114	375 464
Guangxi	4 616 587	108 294	3 442 871	210 080	200 976	328 174	167 836	84 229
Hainan	268 448	28 497	137 356	29 042	4 767	20 921	26 919	15 083
Chongqing	3 070 042	45 832	1 841 939	411 982	87 372	390 822	97 440	45 846
Sichuan	12 470 293	278 737	9 639 092	933 986	275 756	563 797	357 790	251 326
Guizhou								
Yunnan	3 824 795	96 725	2 890 024	300 408	74 111	278 804	101 146	63 814
Tibet								
Shaanxi	3 130 243	141 532	2 300 367	156 118	27 190	359 973	88 687	32 083
Gansu	893 880	43 590	550 107	130 318	26 666	102 927	21 180	7 362
Qinghai	65 517	1 429	53 230	3 551	1 147	2 782	2 302	955
Ningxia	566 203	44 950	418 772	33 744	17 428	34 562	7 963	5 114
Xinjiang	594 029	62 808	416 121	56 413	16 656	19 858	8 241	9 297

Total Tax Payment of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	124 576 211	1 245 762	96 920 292	6 851 692	2 865 253	8 097 454	3 114 405	2 616 100
Beijing	1 953 139	2 677	1 219 866	187 748	72 084	185 601	35 876	146 324
Tianjin	3 053 226		3 053 226					
Hebei	12 216 673	41 978	9 494 971	698 416	227 928	861 948	319 973	262 738
Shanxi	8 007 324	26 934	5 819 974	398 886	234 750	893 957	330 488	177 950
Inner Mongolia	1 725 410	104 555	1 032 206	86 138	69 994	165 656	109 443	113 944
Liaoning	7 496 434		5 012 737	510 337	311 567	657 918	328 018	204 919
Jilin	933 412	29 164	702 193	45 938	31 343	53 735	36 170	19 142
Heilongjiang	732 133	5 143	484 297	59 918	26 309	88 119	32 343	26 902
Shanghai	3 347 468		3 347 468					
Jiangsu	35 937 197	122 118	28 860 760	1 716 495	735 411	2 552 511	559 965	585 957
Zhejiang	20 952 651	179 668	17 049 112	1 125 529	510 075	963 013	287 029	545 698
Anhui	1 267 056	27 452	996 214	195 896	9 625	9 052	8 963	4 563
Fujian	6 441 998	83 177	5 216 305	341 133	102 525	418 709	119 161	63 853
Jiangxi	4 154 438	79 445	3 043 866	212 512	143 740	318 265	163 940	102 941
Shandong	28 942 652	550 454	21 641 565	1 593 154	862 665	1 901 071	864 360	621 049
Henan	3 572 160	30 551	2 777 884	209 666	41 879	239 672	92 273	101 533
Hubei	4 500 175	45 655	3 533 449	256 579	102 819	278 874	155 857	70 068
Hunan	2 466 816	62 672	1 697 502	306 398	94 172	143 715	81 875	33 913
Guangdong	9 168 248	42 734	7 536 934	300 117	100 044	461 274	336 689	216 691
Guangxi	1 589 106	17 057	1 162 707	127 094	50 509	91 848	67 675	36 107
Hainan	107 178	5 402	42 793	18 361	1 905	10 058	12 072	13 046
Chongqing	2 214 333	13 168	1 479 795	301 792	49 748	159 649	55 193	75 503
Sichuan	6 025 886	88 369	4 784 205	404 295	115 403	257 194	171 109	121 110
Guizhou								
Yunnan	1 923 043	9 633	1 439 405	187 115	28 119	141 731	35 470	32 304
Tibet								
Shaanxi	1 172 068	44 391	872 977	51 455	7 972	152 780	25 960	9 411
Gansu	322 307	4 339	215 578	48 061	7 128	33 033	8 102	2 649
Qinghai	33 768	259	27 940	2 184	427	1 325	901	712
Ningxia	223 928	4 605	178 714	16 813	4 704	10 747	3 258	2 177
Xinjiang	325 984	18 985	235 657	46 399	3 766	7 889	2 709	5 722

Total Wage of Township Enterprises by Regions

(10 000 yuan)

Region	Total	Farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Industry	Construction	Transport and storage	Wholesale and retail trade	Accommo-dation and catering	Social services
National total	198 679 601	2 980 194	146 029 507	16 689 086	5 563 029	12 516 815	6 357 747	4 569 631
Beijing	2 634 772	18 618	1 725 454	209 266	84 916	172 173	76 223	292 135
Tianjin	5 332 269		5 332 269					
Hebei	11 560 452	98 195	8 965 191	979 514	190 562	666 817	302 751	176 562
Shanxi	8 234 111	121 494	5 498 549	519 022	306 737	917 812	435 186	266 680
Inner Mongolia	2 583 534	88 159	1 344 230	248 548	94 129	363 930	237 429	128 685
Liaoning	8 932 617		5 283 717	678 994	608 487	991 569	544 760	384 006
Jilin	2 047 654	80 752	1 276 038	147 422	124 000	206 520	72 547	102 351
Heilongjiang	1 191 560	7 016	677 608	132 003	55 565	132 178	87 695	72 917
Shanghai	9 892 560		9 892 560					
Jiangsu	50 758 096	258 760	36 361 210	5 357 163	1 493 862	3 779 923	1 204 081	1 132 330
Zhejiang	35 984 123	229 378	29 019 049	2 867 025	756 771	1 361 755	466 052	834 804
Anhui	5 557 512	59 452	4 912 486	496 482	29 563	21 362	19 362	9 069
Fujian	14 244 704	377 325	10 662 423	796 299	397 762	845 171	498 787	225 476
Jiangxi	6 482 207	170 213	4 578 861	362 966	285 333	475 861	290 071	148 023
Shandong	34 242 258	806 203	24 071 423	3 139 277	916 713	2 325 208	1 471 592	793 734
Henan	9 369 711	352 472	6 523 235	947 765	149 435	540 854	303 807	255 261
Hubei	8 206 679	180 636	4 999 552	750 265	294 013	837 276	490 625	332 096
Hunan	8 622 637	424 685	5 689 513	962 056	388 103	557 063	292 958	105 267
Guangdong	23 022 781	179 871	19 172 766	698 370	277 140	1 196 069	750 183	449 061
Guangxi	4 628 037	60 313	3 211 864	196 261	227 305	465 278	226 703	116 489
Hainan	298 364	36 951	120 816	32 356	9 035	32 441	36 941	21 796
Chongqing	6 893 007	148 677	3 822 226	1 741 900	222 485	445 483	190 209	116 105
Sichuan	11 463 369	237 680	7 812 184	1 197 194	383 748	718 513	585 096	354 152
Guizhou								
Yunnan	3 341 591	65 484	2 215 765	472 598	85 934	248 807	99 432	107 231
Tibet								
Shaanxi	3 670 124	91 092	2 478 391	212 709	347 250	367 673	140 356	24 126
Gansu	913 003	25 463	482 932	248 896	37 949	73 346	26 389	8 662
Qinghai	113 201	2 070	79 787	9 902	3 111	10 593	5 379	2 123
Ningxia	445 883	23 563	305 851	63 310	15 719	19 153	10 186	4 496
Xinjiang	592 785	48 100	340 157	134 950	12 909	19 878	10 728	20 904

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	96 268	18 842 466	987 937 363	29 318 635
Beijing	563	117 716	6 075 408	300 237
Tianjin	735	229 840	13 798 000	550 000
Hebei	2 457	654 175	30 738 366	1 036 948
Shanxi	412	105 082	5 980 191	211 765
Inner Mongolia	1 001	178 051	6 914 538	302 800
Liaoning	5 032	774 336	106 980 774	1 382 519
Jilin	1 271	232 779	13 448 794	266 081
Heilongjiang	622	89 892	13 618 725	206 458
Shanghai	2 382	487 771	22 705 357	1 192 894
Jiangsu	15 430	2 705 538	186 614 375	5 471 562
Zhejiang	10 551	1 939 097	215 865 972	3 689 702
Anhui	2 070	316 883	9 346 981	
Fujian	15 861	1 707 597	79 166 318	2 704 787
Jiangxi	1 146	294 453	11 977 673	493 190
Shandong	13 125	3 962 720	219 563 641	5 483 490
Henan	2 939	458 855	23 434 591	318 304
Hubei	2 162	471 461	30 460 871	793 431
Hunan	3 071	494 301	31 807 364	593 672
Guangdong	7 433	2 177 256	73 842 628	2 228 789
Guangxi	1 296	276 884	14 339 953	329 911
Hainan	53	14 422	372 494	11 793
Chongqing	703	116 016	4 752 738	148 681
Sichuan	2 870	568 957	38 847 011	1 056 461
Guizhou				
Yunnan	752	129 134	6 977 059	271 315
Tibet				
Shaanxi	1 010	155 494	11 076 325	42 676
Gansu	561	83 052	2 521 190	59 550
Qinghai	21	4 532	182 278	1 250
Ningxia	277	43 772	2 783 209	85 646
Xinjiang	462	52 400	3 428 250	84 723

LAND RECLAMATION SYSTEM

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
Basic situation				
1. Independent accounting enterprises	5 226	5 072	154	3.00
(1) Farm	1 786	1 785	1	0.10
(2) Industrial enterprise	1 249	1 218	31	2.50
(3) Construction enterprise	534	523	11	2.10
(4) Transport enterprise	212	234	-22	-9.40
(5) Commercial enterprise	1 445	1 312	133	10.10
2. Total population (10 000 persons)	1 361.21	1 352.48	8.73	0.60
3. Number of workers (10 000 persons)	317.54	329.32	-11.78	-3.60
Number of on-the-job workers	287.86	297.41	-9.55	-3.20
4. Area of cultivated land (1 000 hectares)	6 123.72	6 116.33	7.39	0.10
5. Afforestation in the year (1 000 hectares)	60.18	66.42	-6.24	-9.40
6. Area for rubber trees (1 000 hectares)	443.03	462.44	-19.41	-4.20
7. GDP (100 million yuan)	5 074.31	4 212.47	861.84	13.80
(1) Added value of primary industry	1 569.29	1 394.97	174.32	6.40
(2) Added value of secondary industry	2 164.30	1 748.63	415.67	17.10
(3) Added value of tertiary industry	1 340.72	1 068.87	271.85	18.00
8. Total output value of agriculture and industry (100 million yuan)	9 585.86	8 291.60	1 294.26	13.10
(1) Output value of agriculture	3 100.42	2 803.86	296.56	7.30
(2) Output value of industry	6 485.44	5 487.74	997.70	16.00
9. Per capita GDP (yuan)	37 811	31 691	6 120	12.80
10. Total payroll (100 million yuan)	717.12	653.89	63.23	9.70
11. Average wage per capita(yuan)	22 584	19 856	2 728	12.90
Average wage per capita of on-the-job workers	24 467	21 449	3 018	13.40
12. Per capita net income (yuan)	10 919	9 344	1 575	9.40

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
13. Total fixed assets investment (100 million yuan)	3 321.91	2 441.26	880.65	36.10
Sown area and output of major farm crops				
1. Total sown area of farm crops (1 000 hectares)	6 510.45	6 414.64	95.81	1.50
2. Sown area of grain crops(1 000 hectares)	4 725.86	4 613.53	112.33	2.40
Total output (10 000 tons)	3 371.36	3 198.65	172.71	5.40
3. Sown area of cotton (1 000 hectares)	732.49	719.32	13.17	1.80
Total output (10 000 tons)	172.27	163.80	8.47	5.20
4. Sown area of oil-bearing crops (1 000 hectares)	379.16	377.47	1.69	0.40
Total output (10 000 tons)	78.26	82.74	-4.48	-5.40
5. Sown area of sugar crops (1 000 hectares)	112.04	112.55	-0.51	-0.50
Total output (10 000 tons)	850.65	818.54	32.11	3.90
6. Total output of dry rubber (10 000 tons)	33.17	32.09	1.08	3.37
7. Total output of sisal hemp (fibre) (10 000 tons)	3.04	3.36	-0.32	-9.52
8. Total output of fruits (10 000 tons)	409.39	337.19	72.20	21.41
9. Total output of tea (10 000 tons)	4.40	4.54	-0.14	-3.08
Number of livestock and output of animal products and aquatic products				
1. Number of pigs in the year (10 000 head)	1 328.42	1 216.57	111.85	9.19
2. Number of large animals in the year (10 000 head)	344.64	340.82	3.82	1.12
Dairy cow of fine breeds and improved breeds	151.50	151.18	0.32	0.21
3. Number of sheep and goats in the year (10 000 head)	1320.40	1319.16	1.24	0.09
4. Total output of meat (10 000 tons)	296.55	278.91	17.64	6.32
5. Total output of milk (10 000 tons)	435.04	405.94	29.10	7.17

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
6. Total output of wool (10 000 tons)	2.78	2.77	0.01	0.36
7. Total output of poultry eggs (10 000 tons)	47.65	44.04	3.61	8.20
8. Total output of pilose antler (ton)	79.13	84.29	-5.16	-6.12
9. Total output of honey (ton)	10 892.00	7 264.00	3 628	49.94
10. Total output of aquatic products (10 000 tons)	137.77	126.74	11.03	8.70
Major agricultural machinery, electricity and chemical fertilizer used				
1. Total power of agricultural machinery (10 000 kW)	2 457.21	2 283.85	173.36	7.59
2. Large and medium-sized farm tractors (10 000 sets)	17.42	16.17	1.25	7.73
(10 000 kW)	733.96	651.83	82.13	12.60
3. Small and walking tractors for farm use (10 000 sets)	32.81	34.70	-1.89	-5.45
(10 000 kW)	387.72	388.40	-0.68	-0.18
4. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 sets)	27.74	26.18	1.56	5.96
(10 000 kW)	389.47	370.28	19.19	5.18
5. Combine harvesters (10 000 sets)	4.61	3.98	0.63	15.83
(10 000 kW)	327.36	294.13	33.23	11.30
6. Electricity consumed on farms (100 million kWh)	130.71	119.03	11.68	9.81
7. Chemical fertilizer for farm use (10 000 tons)	248.33	241.16	7.17	2.97
Output of major industrial products				
1. Raw coal (10 000 tons)	3 300.09	3 382.88	-82.79	-2.45
2. Compound feed (10 000 tons)	660.15	584.63	75.52	12.92
3. Edible vegetable oil (10 000 tons)	275.72	227.61	48.11	21.14
4. Machine-made suger (10 000 tons)	232.40	206.99	25.41	12.28
5. Dairy products (10 000 tons)	326.17	267.81	58.36	21.79
6. Sterilized liquid milk (10 000 tons)	297.12	235.30	61.82	26.27
7. Soft drinks(10 000 tons)	161.20	156.83	4.37	2.79
Wine(10 000 tons)	7.44	5.95	1.49	25.04
8. Yarn (10 000 tons)	63.16	52.82	10.34	19.58

Production and Construction of National Land Reclamation System

(Continued)

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of Increase/decrease	Growth rate (%)
9. Cloth (100 million meters)	5.82	6.95	-1.13	-16.26
10. Machine-made paper and paperboard (10 000 tons)	46.71	55.48	-8.77	-15.81
11. Cement (10 000 tons)	2 728.96	2 747.09	-18.13	-0.66
12. Bricks (100 million)	172.23	126.56	45.67	36.09
13. Generated electricity (100 million kWh)	357.70	225.95	131.75	58.31
Commodity grain (10 000 tons)	3 025.20	2 820.93	204.27	7.24
Commodity rate of grain (%)	89.73	88.19		1.54
Total value of export commodities (100 million yuan)	756.04	656.91	99.13	15.09
Total value of trade and catering (100 million yuan)	3 912.04	3 261.26	650.78	19.95
Business income of service industry (100 million yuan)	259.04	152.53	106.51	69.83

Non-State-Owned Economy of National Land Reclamation System

Item	Total	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry
1. Number of non-state-owned economic(units)	697 979	294 042	42 012	361 925
(1) Collective-owned economic(units)	3 016	2 094	353	569
(2) Individual economic(units)	631 323	271 940	26 843	332 540
(3) Private economic(units)	62 151	19 967	14 449	27 735
(4) Economic units with funds from Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions and Taiwan Province(units)	585	40	314	231
2. Employment in the year (10 000 persons)	256.14	83.85	89.28	83.02
3. Wage of employees (100 million yuan)	579.81	159.00	232.56	188.25
4. Annual per capita wage of employees (yuan)	22 636	18 962	26 048	22 675
5. GDP (100 million yuan)	2 331.62	409.60	1 272.21	649.81
6. Total assets (100 million yuan)	3 397.59	302.08	2 278.50	817.00
7. Original value of fixed assets (100 million yuan)	2 212.43	233.97	1 471.09	507.37
8. Tax payable (100 million yuan)	147.10	1.64	105.41	40.05
9. Total profit (100 million yuan)	360.74	74.46	183.00	103.29

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Total power (10 000 kW)	102 558.96	97 734.66	4 824.30	4.94
1. Diesel engines	82 365.04	78 536.31	3 828.73	4.88
2. Gasoline engines	3 124.10	2 872.37	251.73	8.76
3. Electric motors	16 985.29	16 259.41	725.88	4.46
4. Other machinery	84.54	66.57	17.97	26.99
Tractor and supporting machinery				
1. Tractors (10 000 units)	2 282.47	2 255.87	26.60	1.18
(10 000 kW)	485.24	30 305.78	44.60	10.12
(1) Large and medium-sized tractors (10 000 units)	1 797.23	440.64	-17.99	-0.99
(10 000 kW)	31 903.75	12 850.15	1 597.97	5.27
(2) Small tractors (10 000 units)	14 436.39	1 815.22	1 586.24	12.34
(10 000 kW)	17 467.36	17 420.97	11.73	0.07
2. Tracor supporting machinery (10 000 units)	3 845.09	3 760.96	84.13	2.24
(1) Large and medium tractor supporting machinery	763.52	698.95	64.57	9.24
(2) Small tractor supporting machinery	3 080.62	3 062.01	18.61	0.61
Land tilling, leveling and planting machines				
1. Tilling and leveling machines (10 000 units)	667.60	528.90	138.70	26.22
2. Tractor-trailed plough (10 000 units)	1 315.83	1 304.43	11.40	0.87
3. Tractor-trailed rake (10 000 units)	745.13	755.09	-9.96	-1.32
4. Motorized tilling vessels (10 000 sets)	16.93	15.47	1.45	9.38
5. Sowing machine (10 000 units)	580.20	553.79	26.41	4.77
(1) Precision and semi-precision sowing machines	353.98	334.57	19.41	5.80
(2) Till-free sowing machine	77.57	71.79	5.78	8.05
6. Motorized rice transplanter (10 000 units)	51.30	42.70	8.60	20.14
7. Motorized rice shallow transplanter (10 000 units)	0.90	0.91	-0.01	-1.28
8. Specialized rice direct sowing machine (10 000 units)	2.86	2.99	-0.13	-4.36
9. Chemical fertilizer deep application machine (10 000 units)	77.64	74.02	3.62	4.89
10. Tractor-drawn plastic film spreader (10 000 units)	50.49	44.82	5.67	12.64

National Major Agricultural Machinery in the Year

(Continued)

Item	2012	2011	Changes of 2012 over 2011	
			Number of increase/ decrease	Growth rate (%)
Irrigation and drainage machinery				
1. Irrigation and drainage power machinery (10 000 units)	2 280.56	2 284.06	-3.49	-0.15
(10 000 kW)	14 724.03	14 486.49	237.54	1.64
2. Water pumps for farm use (10 000 units)	2 211.54	2 173.79	37.75	1.74
3. Water-saving irrgation machinery (10 000 sets)	182.56	168.48	14.08	8.36
Plant protection machinery				
Motor-driven sprayers and dusters (10 000 units)	544.31	518.08	26.23	5.06
Harvesting machinery				
1. Combine harvesters (10 000 units)	127.88	111.37	16.51	14.83
2. Motor-driven swathers (10 000 units)	48.23	49.43	-1.20	-2.44
3. Other harvesting machinery (10 000 units)	131.02	112.50	18.52	16.47
Threshing and drying machinery (10 000 units)				
1. Motor-driven thresher	1 042.32	1 001.87	40.45	4.04
2. Grain drier	3.60	4.21	-0.60	-14.35
Facility agricultural equipment				
1. Factory rice seedling cultivation equipment (10 000 sets)	0.96	0.79	0.17	21.57
2. Hothouse (10 000 m^2)	1 450 259.43	1 266 255.91	184 003.51	14.53
Farm and sideline products processing machinery				
1. Farm and sideline products processing power machinery (10 000 units)	1 461.71	1 421.70	40.01	2.81
(10 000 kW)	8 920.87	8 692.17	228.70	2.63
2. Farm and sideline products processing operational machinery (10 000 units)	1 316.74	1 286.64	30.10	2.34
Forestry machinery (10 000 units)	27.62	21.15	6.47	30.61
Animal husbandry machinery (10 000 units)	661.70	637.70	24.00	3.76
Fishery machinery (10 000 units)	348.78	301.56	47.22	15.66
Transport machinery				
Farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 396.23	1 381.54	14.69	1.06
Three-wheeled farm transport vehicles (10 000 units)	1 111.19	1 087.62	23.57	2.17

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	102 558.96	485.24	14 436.39	1 797.23	17 467.36	763.52	3 080.62
Beijing	241.10	0.74	30.75	0.73	8.16	1.35	0.72
Tianjin	568.13	1.50	59.44	2.31	25.11	2.19	3.77
Hebei	10 553.81	21.37	896.61	146.27	1 591.32	40.97	195.46
Shanxi	3 056.09	9.78	347.55	33.38	312.34	20.05	46.24
Inner Mongolia	3 280.56	57.94	1 281.71	43.93	534.88	93.92	89.54
Liaoning	2 526.89	19.06	510.26	30.84	304.78	25.19	47.24
Jilin	2 554.65	39.59	936.25	66.07	632.98	74.79	186.18
Heilongjiang	4 552.93	80.89	2 135.42	66.45	721.16	104.47	119.62
Shanghai	112.73	0.65	27.94	0.45	4.12	1.68	0.38
Jiangsu	4 214.64	11.59	499.70	98.71	934.56	19.83	155.64
Zhejiang	2 489.40	1.07	43.27	16.27	144.46	1.61	17.23
Anhui	5 902.77	16.45	667.83	232.78	1 881.03	32.61	539.18
Fujian	1 286.80	0.29	12.00	10.82	108.89	0.31	12.97
Jiangxi	4 599.68	2.05	66.94	53.32	574.74	2.90	37.69
Shandong	12 419.87	47.69	1 688.82	202.97	1 675.77	98.56	322.30
Henan	10 872.73	33.85	1 283.47	353.94	3 830.16	80.22	679.87
Hubei	3 842.16	13.84	489.13	111.56	801.16	25.74	214.51
Hunan	5 189.24	9.73	292.45	21.96	236.46	3.58	10.45
Guangdong	2 496.68	2.25	91.10	32.73	280.53	3.28	36.73
Guangxi	3 195.91	3.05	132.83	42.58	392.10	4.52	58.79
Hainan	479.66	4.10	95.21	5.02	47.82	1.48	4.84
Chongqing	1 162.00	0.37	11.64	0.77	9.25	0.29	0.26
Sichuan	3 694.03	11.50	267.45	12.55	141.66	4.43	11.85
Guizhou	2 106.65	3.92	95.18	7.31	88.38	1.43	2.88
Yunnan	2 874.45	26.77	618.83	37.12	381.78	4.54	32.08
Tibet	464.95	5.14	104.21	13.65	163.83	3.18	8.58
Shaanxi	2 350.17	9.41	315.10	18.48	199.96	16.41	28.56
Gansu	2 279.08	11.62	269.07	54.85	565.40	26.18	105.18
Qinghai	434.99	1.01	26.23	27.71	265.24	0.67	24.46
Ningxia	787.28	3.75	100.69	18.21	195.54	7.05	23.96
Xinjiang	1 968.93	34.27	1 039.31	33.49	413.79	60.09	63.46

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	667.60	1 315.83	745.13	530.72	580.20	2 280.56
Beijing	1.71	0.32	0.13	0.50	0.81	4.12
Tianjin	1.81	0.72	0.10	2.24	1.86	10.51
Hebei	2.38	60.05	8.22	25.38	51.16	256.08
Shanxi	3.12	21.79	4.87	12.17	12.53	17.02
Inner Mongolia	1.70	58.22	16.18	6.19	55.57	38.20
Liaoning	5.26	10.44	2.95	8.35	20.13	106.06
Jilin	0.48	61.88	23.79	20.30	49.74	46.70
Heilongjiang	4.44	44.49	11.88	18.56	58.62	38.33
Shanghai		0.54	0.32	0.72	0.06	1.32
Jiangsu	1.67	23.18	3.09	88.19	28.85	60.63
Zhejiang	3.51	2.95	2.14	12.22	0.04	99.72
Anhui	10.31	212.40	159.53	61.79	41.64	156.95
Fujian	11.67	1.32	0.52	10.05		16.61
Jiangxi	43.26	9.72	9.38	35.96	0.04	130.16
Shandong	12.40	143.95	75.62	31.77	66.82	306.44
Henan	0.95	322.28	220.46	21.92	129.32	164.89
Hubei	35.37	83.13	60.86	54.26	4.56	90.26
Hunan	157.78	89.36	72.58	11.97	0.11	230.34
Guangdong	24.87	7.68	6.21	16.44		81.55
Guangxi	83.06	19.77	18.09	16.17		79.49
Hainan	8.39	2.32	1.65	1.53		21.49
Chongqing	47.52	0.03	0.03	0.45	0.05	93.24
Sichuan	91.27	7.55	2.32	16.85	1.95	84.59
Guizhou	38.07	2.33	1.77	3.36	0.03	44.59
Yunnan	45.89	13.49	7.33	17.19	0.11	34.69
Tibet	0.49	4.32	1.22	0.22	2.21	0.62
Shaanxi	10.88	14.61	0.39	13.10	11.95	38.23
Gansu	14.78	42.77	20.00	10.00	13.80	16.08
Qinghai	1.33	13.22	1.52	7.05	4.76	0.39
Ningxia	1.68	16.44	3.87	1.88	8.65	3.15
Xinjiang	1.55	24.56	8.11	3.94	14.83	8.11

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	2 211.54	182.56	544.31	127.88
Beijing	3.45	1.05	2.95	0.22
Tianjin	8.84	0.27	0.96	0.56
Hebei	172.15	4.94	50.15	10.14
Shanxi	15.09	1.13	3.99	2.21
Inner Mongolia	38.67	6.17	7.95	1.59
Liaoning	127.33	12.33	9.55	1.09
Jilin	46.77	3.40	1.23	3.07
Heilongjiang	46.46	3.62	10.25	7.62
Shanghai	1.32	0.75	2.29	0.26
Jiangsu	66.29	4.96	67.11	11.81
Zhejiang	91.87	2.55	21.84	1.88
Anhui	173.46	19.97	42.80	12.85
Fujian	16.64	1.52	11.20	0.63
Jiangxi	81.61	13.85	20.12	6.19
Shandong	296.71	48.69	48.85	21.49
Henan	222.87	19.73	27.66	17.71
Hubei	103.30	4.77	55.07	6.69
Hunan	222.14	0.86	37.66	8.47
Guangdong	75.39	10.40	23.92	2.08
Guangxi	84.52	6.13	11.46	2.22
Hainan	18.47	0.78	7.81	0.42
Chongqing	96.15	0.12	5.87	0.45
Sichuan	75.76	2.19	28.38	1.85
Guizhou	43.18	0.86	3.59	0.11
Yunnan	27.58	1.12	10.67	0.51
Tibet	0.50		0.59	0.53
Shaanxi	32.19	2.20	18.03	3.22
Gansu	11.14	1.23	3.50	0.49
Qinghai	0.37	0.28	0.29	0.13
Ningxia	4.03	0.53	0.42	0.69
Xinjiang	7.29	6.16	8.15	0.70

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	48.23	1 042.32	3.60	1 450 259.43
Beijing		0.42	…	19 679.99
Tianjin	0.03	2.14		30 827.26
Hebei	3.38	21.19	0.01	199 736.08
Shanxi	1.04	8.16	0.03	52 998.52
Inner Mongolia	3.28	10.15	0.04	51 881.99
Liaoning	0.40	13.77	0.05	219 943.99
Jilin	0.35	16.89	0.11	16 956.02
Heilongjiang	1.77	16.88	0.13	19 241.24
Shanghai		0.28	0.04	6 952.23
Jiangsu	0.33	18.39	0.42	162 238.05
Zhejiang	0.01	85.89	0.31	37 042.47
Anhui	8.96	36.17	0.32	13 426.00
Fujian	0.03	10.27	0.03	5 798.50
Jiangxi	0.07	86.34	0.09	5 882.83
Shandong	5.78	40.09	0.04	275 414.96
Henan	6.69	53.67	0.06	67 615.27
Hubei	1.77	24.28	0.12	21 177.47
Hunan	0.21	127.43	0.16	4 485.77
Guangdong	0.15	55.08	0.03	11 820.29
Guangxi	5.42	88.54	0.07	316.13
Hainan	0.56	4.44		27 260.78
Chongqing	0.40	61.86	0.26	3 280.00
Sichuan	1.00	126.65	0.03	36 641.67
Guizhou	0.17	30.33	0.43	393.88
Yunnan	0.16	33.92	0.15	22 733.55
Tibet	1.54	4.71		938.47
Shaanxi	0.22	34.64	0.17	37 606.19
Gansu	1.96	19.58	0.15	39 434.48
Qinghai	0.23	2.50		1 845.13
Ningxia	0.09	2.08	0.12	18 197.38
Xinjiang	2.23	5.58	0.23	38 492.84

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	1 461.71	8 920.87	1 316.74	27.62	129.73	661.70	2 073.61
Beijing	0.59	5.43	0.61	0.46	1.50	1.04	6.12
Tianjin	2.37	8.78	0.70	0.02	0.68	0.69	5.63
Hebei	98.67	904.76	48.54	0.28	3.14	13.37	80.84
Shanxi	22.91	194.97	17.88	0.43	2.21	8.33	38.36
Inner Mongolia	10.36	92.74	6.73	0.22	1.61	22.75	130.14
Liaoning	21.73	135.31	15.53	0.64	3.83	19.65	78.35
Jilin	15.57	147.08	12.89	0.07	1.07	13.12	84.73
Heilongjiang	12.67	139.67	5.96	0.21	2.53	21.23	43.55
Shanghai	0.35	3.10	0.35	0.09	0.16	0.18	2.25
Jiangsu	26.14	254.56	23.55	1.54	7.52	13.83	85.05
Zhejiang	20.19	135.79	50.71	2.75	7.09	5.32	25.26
Anhui	49.23	344.11	51.83	2.64	6.29	7.49	40.89
Fujian	62.60	212.35	63.95	1.53	7.87	4.19	28.66
Jiangxi	66.88	684.90	47.91	1.47	15.84	7.87	65.30
Shandong	99.89	893.53	49.65	1.00	6.74	19.11	112.53
Henan	82.71	594.05	54.47	0.29	2.58	22.60	79.03
Hubei	92.41	459.76	92.84	2.60	18.69	37.27	81.98
Hunan	135.68	709.60	130.13	0.89	6.51	25.70	101.34
Guangdong	28.58	232.12	23.66	1.56	12.48	11.01	75.40
Guangxi	86.27	461.44	85.91	0.55	1.32	35.20	70.71
Hainan	2.51	27.54	2.41	0.06	1.64	0.75	7.45
Chongqing	95.45	327.68	108.56	0.64	1.93	50.14	66.98
Sichuan	146.91	602.39	175.69	0.45	1.88	62.58	128.87
Guizhou	121.21	512.03	119.24	0.41	3.25	36.79	110.93
Yunnan	80.59	417.52	78.20	0.28	0.84	133.60	199.49
Tibet	1.36	5.44	1.37			1.16	2.16
Shaanxi	39.38	197.39	24.58	1.55	5.21	33.87	122.49
Gansu	30.00	125.50	14.85	0.01	0.02	27.41	113.94
Qinghai	1.34	9.90	2.66			1.71	8.85
Ningxia	2.49	25.77	2.14	2.43	4.08	15.03	59.71
Xinjiang	4.67	55.66	3.24	2.55	1.22	8.71	16.62

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	348.78	1 740.95	1 396.23
Beijing	1.36	4.14	5.04
Tianjin	5.88	12.72	12.57
Hebei	5.56	58.80	269.81
Shanxi	0.13	0.36	98.08
Inner Mongolia	0.17	0.97	45.14
Liaoning	7.27	19.13	49.68
Jilin	0.65	1.83	15.71
Heilongjiang	0.40	1.38	15.83
Shanghai	2.57	25.05	
Jiangsu	73.47	165.63	24.09
Zhejiang	23.54	452.11	8.88
Anhui	6.25	26.54	67.60
Fujian	16.16	226.54	4.14
Jiangxi	9.16	39.00	25.95
Shandong	12.58	233.30	284.12
Henan	3.87	15.14	219.32
Hubei	35.79	63.98	23.34
Hunan	12.76	36.53	21.97
Guangdong	92.26	274.04	10.39
Guangxi	7.19	10.78	4.88
Hainan	6.95	19.95	2.66
Chongqing	5.63	11.95	3.82
Sichuan	14.84	25.55	12.58
Guizhou	0.10	0.60	13.31
Yunnan	1.82	7.63	10.13
Tibet			2.93
Shaanxi	1.22	3.52	55.97
Gansu	0.09	0.70	63.29
Qinghai			2.86
Ningxia	0.64	1.24	17.75
Xinjiang	0.47	1.84	4.39

WATER CONSERVANCY

Irrigated Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total irrigated area	Effective irrigated area	Wooded land	Orchard	Pasture land	Others
National total	**67 782.7**	**62 490.5**	**1 766.8**	**2 189.8**	**819.4**	**516.2**
Beijing	232.0	154.7	23.2	46.9	1.3	5.9
Tianjin	321.1	290.3	9.6	14.9		6.4
Hebei	4 497.3	4 165.0	99.0	212.6	14.3	6.4
Shanxi	1 357.9	1 319.1	17.1	13.4	0.2	8.0
Inner Mongolia	3 457.7	2 929.7	64.2	6.5	457.2	
Liaoning	1 407.0	1 293.7	4.5	60.8	3.8	44.2
Jilin	1 499.3	1 451.9	2.6	8.4	14.0	22.3
Heilongjiang	5 086.0	5 070.2	1.9	6.2	1.8	6.0
Shanghai	317.1	199.0	81.1	17.3		19.7
Jiangsu	3 918.6	3 704.2	108.1	66.6	2.3	37.5
Zhejiang	1 502.8	1 390.2	25.4	63.7	0.8	22.7
Anhui	4 343.9	4 264.5	28.2	43.2	0.8	7.2
Fujian	1 205.5	1 121.0	23.5	46.6	2.7	11.6
Jiangxi	2 082.7	2 008.8	13.1	44.5		16.4
Shandong	5 129.9	4 657.9	134.8	281.5	4.1	51.6
Henan	5 027.0	4 922.7	56.7	33.0	0.2	14.4
Hubei	3 053.4	2 880.0	48.7	62.1	0.2	62.3
Hunan	3 168.1	3 070.9	29.5	44.3	0.5	23.0
Guangdong	2 050.1	1 770.2	39.8	240.1		
Guangxi	1 644.7	1 583.3		61.5		
Hainan	327.6	316.5	3.0	6.3		1.7
Chongqing	660.7	660.7				
Sichuan	2 800.0	2 635.0	88.6	38.9	7.4	30.2
Guizhou	906.8	904.3		0.2		2.2
Yunnan	1 698.0	1 614.2	15.7	53.3	4.5	10.3
Tibet	336.1	201.9	134.2			
Shaanxi	1 303.9	1 188.9	6.9	96.6	1.3	10.2
Gansu	1 463.4	1 285.9	135.9	28.1	13.5	…
Qinghai	259.4	182.4	31.0	6.9	38.7	0.4
Ningxia	576.5	498.1	20.1	25.5	7.0	25.9
Xinjiang	6 148.3	4 755.6	520.3	559.9	242.9	69.5

Irrigated Area by Regions

(Continued)

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Mechanical and electrical irrigated and drainage area	Mechanical and electrical lifting irrigated area	Pump well	Permanent pump station	Mobile pump	Drainage area
National total	**42 491.4**	**38 151.5**	**18 474.2**	**11 637.4**	**3 294.4**	**4 340.7**
Beijing	213.3	211.0	100.9	10.6	0.7	2.4
Tianjin	378.0	331.3	114.6	144.8	64.0	46.7
Hebei	4 506.5	4 314.6	3 850.7	160.2	108.6	191.9
Shanxi	1 022.4	1 022.3	693.3	328.3	0.3	0.1
Inner Mongolia	3 153.6	2 356.5	1 482.7	207.6	2.6	797.1
Liaoning	1 481.1	1 209.1	607.2	305.2	15.4	271.9
Jilin	1 639.0	1 433.8	842.8	231.4	26.0	205.3
Heilongjiang	4 851.8	4 103.3	2 366.2	335.1	83.6	748.5
Shanghai	197.2	197.2		191.5	3.6	
Jiangsu	3 541.4	3 157.7	79.5	2 535.4	504.7	383.7
Zhejiang	1 050.6	978.7	19.9	831.5	70.0	71.9
Anhui	3 071.6	2 553.9	485.6	1455.1	522.0	517.8
Fujian	193.5	164.0	61.2	74.4	14.9	29.5
Jiangxi	578.0	410.2	14.8	309.4	78.0	167.7
Shandong	4 623.7	4 579.6	2 458.5	806.6	1 170.4	44.1
Henan	4 071.2	4 059.7	3 525.0	262.5	136.8	12.3
Hubei	1 394.7	1 130.7	118.4	819.8	176.1	264.1
Hunan	1 146.5	983.5	10.0	776.5	187.2	163.0
Guangdong	630.7	289.4	25.8	240.2	17.3	341.3
Guangxi	288.6	280.6	13.5	220.6	29.0	8.0
Hainan	18.2	15.8	3.3	11.5	1.0	2.4
Chongqing	188.1	183.3	0.3	172.4	9.8	4.8
Sichuan	287.5	254.6	4.6	227.9	21.9	32.9
Guizhou	70.7	67.7	3.0	59.4	4.9	3.1
Yunnan	182.8	172.9	24.9	133.1	6.0	9.9
Tibet	5.8	5.8	2.7	3.1		
Shaanxi	829.4	826.0	450.6	332.6	30.1	3.4
Gansu	481.0	481.0	197.8	271.7	2.9	
Qinghai	32.6	32.4	3.0	25.2	2.3	0.2
Ningxia	144.0	136.0	27.7	93.0	1.9	8.0
Xinjiang	2 217.8	2 208.9	885.7	61.2	2.5	8.9

Water-Saving Irrigation Area by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Total area	Sprinkling and dripping irrigation	Micro-irrigation	Low-pressure tube irrigation	Canal seepage control	Others
National total	**31 216.7**	**3 373.5**	**3 226.3**	**7 526.0**	**12 823.4**	**4 267.5**
Beijing	285.8	78.4	21.6	153.0	31.5	1.2
Tianjin	292.1	7.2	3.4	182.0	99.3	0.3
Hebei	2 971.8	201.8	49.1	2 284.9	274.6	161.4
Shanxi	774.6	75.7	17.5	474.0	203.1	4.3
Inner Mongolia	2 690.0	647.3	181.5	1 067.8	791.2	2.2
Liaoning	740.2	163.0	172.5	174.7	209.1	20.8
Jilin	426.3	254.5	86.7	42.5	32.1	10.5
Heilongjiang	3 289.7	1 133.5	166.3	10.3	162.8	1 816.8
Shanghai	149.4	1.5	0.7	80.6	66.7	
Jiangsu	1 923.4	29.8	14.6	64.4	1 436.8	377.8
Zhejiang	1 084.9	50.9	37.8	74.2	815.5	106.5
Anhui	882.9	99.1	8.0	69.9	453.8	252.2
Fujian	586.0	33.6	15.1	52.3	466.9	18.2
Jiangxi	402.0	8.0	5.5	4.0	238.3	146.1
Shandong	2 559.6	145.2	68.6	1 353.8	647.6	344.4
Henan	1 703.7	130.0	11.0	748.3	581.9	232.5
Hubei	495.5	20.2	8.7	33.3	402.8	30.4
Hunan	356.3	22.9	1.7	12.8	285.8	33.1
Guangdong	219.5	10.8	2.0	8.1	195.5	3.1
Guangxi	780.8	17.1	8.9	8.4	500.0	246.4
Hainan	134.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	88.7	43.0
Chongqing	172.7	7.1	1.0	27.7	128.4	8.5
Sichuan	1 416.1	34.8	12.7	57.7	1 254.2	56.8
Guizhou	403.3	4.1	7.6	25.3	296.9	69.3
Yunnan	625.6	11.8	2.3	60.4	489.7	61.4
Tibet	62.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	60.1	0.6
Shaanxi	881.6	51.9	24.1	224.6	510.4	70.6
Gansu	927.6	48.1	60.7	119.9	615.5	83.4
Qinghai	97.2	1.8			91.4	4.1
Ningxia	377.7	14.2	36.3	29.7	269.6	27.8
Xinjiang	3 503.2	67.2	2 199.1	79.7	1 123.4	33.9

Reservoirs Completed by Regions

(10 000 m^3)

Region	Total	Capacity	Large reservoir	Capacity	Medium-sized reservoir	Capacity	Small reservoir	Capacity
National total	97 543	82 551 777	683	64 931 323	3 758	10 641 488	93 102	6 978 967
Beijing	86	521 468	3	463 307	17	49 552	66	8 609
Tianjin	28	268 085	3	223 900	13	40 041	12	4 144
Hebei	1 078	2 060 738	23	1 816 595	47	165 400	1 008	78 743
Shanxi	641	692 301	12	396 525	68	202 659	561	93 117
Inner Mongolia	581	1 027 838	15	611 684	89	313 027	477	103 127
Liaoning	916	3 588 554	33	3 272 507	76	215 306	807	100 741
Jilin	1 654	3 344 625	20	2 895 731	109	309 607	1 525	139 287
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	1 072	348 064	6	125 840	43	117 633	1 023	104 593
Zhejiang	4 326	4 437 094	33	3 701 525	155	449 731	4 138	285 837
Anhui	5 820	3 242 478	16	2 631 978	111	308 285	5 693	302 215
Fujian	3 664	1 995 006	21	1 227 400	181	481 501	3 462	286 104
Jiangxi	10 786	3 038 668	28	1 762 288	257	619 348	10 501	657 032
Shandong	6 408	2 161 084	37	1 291 368	198	509 884	6 173	359 831
Henan	2 661	4 189 862	25	3 636 511	121	345 115	2 515	208 236
Hubei	6 455	12 040 434	71	10 775 249	281	783 770	6 103	481 415
Hunan	14 087	4 966 195	42	3 343 876	354	916 982	13 691	705 337
Guangdong	8 406	4 448 960	36	2 860 767	342	943 348	8 028	644 845
Guangxi	4 544	6 741 937	56	5 584 087	228	674 151	4 260	483 699
Hainan	1 104	1 047 559	9	698 440	76	224 490	1 019	124 629
Chongqing	2 975	1 159 275	16	753 877	87	225 491	2 872	179 908
Sichuan	8 085	3 216 666	33	2 215 259	193	538 221	7 859	463 186
Guizhou	2 318	4 324 051	22	3 844 460	88	269 923	2 208	209 668
Yunnan	5 997	3 533 548	30	2 576 526	225	579 222	5 742	377 801
Tibet	97	341 648	7	289 400	11	43 741	79	8 507
Shaanxi	1 105	883 705	11	496 128	75	269 577	1 019	118 000
Gansu	377	1 054 010	8	842 280	42	149 382	327	62 348
Qinghai	192	3 083 616	8	3 031 521	12	27 772	172	24 323
Ningxia	311	286 459	1	73 500	32	136 789	278	76 170
Xinjiang	632	1 826 719	30	1 293 607	129	418 631	473	114 481

Area of Water and Soil Erosion Control by Regions

(1 000 hectares)

Region	Area of erosion control		Area of erosion control in the year	
		Small watershed management	Newly added	Decreased
National total	**102 953.2**	**41 130.8**	**4 371.6**	**1 451.5**
Beijing	504.0	602.8	23.0	
Tianjin	81.2	38.0	4.5	1.9
Hebei	4 594.0	3 055.2	159.5	99.5
Shanxi	5 274.7	784.2	314.4	262.8
Inner Mongolia	11 500.5	3 536.7	444.9	89.5
Liaoning	4 337.0	3 049.4	265.8	74.3
Jilin	1 463.3	506.2	52.7	
Heilongjiang	3 442.7	1 666.8	183.8	42.8
Shanghai				
Jiangsu	717.3	246.4	82.8	1.1
Zhejiang	3 579.6	492.5	68.6	17.0
Anhui	1 567.0	968.1	72.9	8.3
Fujian	3 144.3	627.8	123.4	30.8
Jiangxi	4 906.5	896.7	218.0	22.4
Shandong	3 336.8	1 226.7	98.1	39.3
Henan	3 152.6	2 477.7	133.4	67.1
Hubei	5 097.3	1 191.2	80.0	7.2
Hunan	2 963.3	893.8	31.9	2.7
Guangdong	1 312.2	576.6	9.9	
Guangxi	1 670.5	324.5	74.3	6.8
Hainan	67.3	0.4	1.0	
Chongqing	2 489.7	1 879.8	64.3	1.0
Sichuan	7 424.1	3 872.8	215.8	7.6
Guizhou	5 545.1	2 990.9	268.9	5.2
Yunnan	7 440.4	2 902.6	338.3	29.6
Tibet	186.5	3.3	0.5	
Shaanxi	6 584.3	3 494.0	663.9	558.6
Gansu	7 184.2	2 110.5	204.7	56.4
Qinghai	779.4	326.9	15.7	
Ningxia	1 650.9	218.5	72.4	18.7
Xinjiang	956.6	169.7	84.3	1.1

Irrigation and Drainage Pump Stations by Regions

(1 000 kW)

Region	Total installed capacity	Permanent pump station	Capacity	Installed capacity of mobile pumps	Installed capacity of sprinkling and dripping irrigation
National total	**5 279.1**	**434 062**	**2 715.8**	**1 959.8**	**603.4**
Beijing	13.2	1 573	6.4	0.2	6.6
Tianjin	108.8	1 874	41.5	66.2	1.1
Hebei	86.3	3 654	41.5	31.3	13.5
Shanxi	61.5	6 484	55.5	0.3	5.7
Inner Mongolia	87.1	1 773	21.9	0.4	64.8
Liaoning	107.4	5 340	54.6	26.9	25.9
Jilin	40.7	4 500	26.4	5.1	9.2
Heilongjiang	140.9	4 355	32.5	16.2	92.2
Shanghai	10.9	5 558	8.9	1.3	0.7
Jiangsu	463.4	72 774	346.8	114.8	1.8
Zhejiang	124.4	59 055	95.8	23.8	4.8
Anhui	384.3	15 905	173.0	197.6	13.7
Fujian	49.9	7 330	30.8	8.4	10.7
Jiangxi	131.6	26 652	87.9	43.5	0.2
Shandong	1 280.9	29 917	357.2	793.9	129.7
Henan	128.7	7 865	49.0	39.3	40.4
Hubei	786.7	18 080	389.3	336.3	61.1
Hunan	364.9	45 197	232.6	130.8	1.5
Guangdong	163.1	21 763	144.4	17.7	1.1
Guangxi	77.6	20 404	49.3	25.1	3.2
Hainan	2.4	1 028	2.1	0.3	…
Chongqing	44.5	7 263	28.7	15.8	…
Sichuan	149.8	30 019	108.1	35.8	5.9
Guizhou	28.9	3 612	17.7	11.2	0.1
Yunnan	86.7	12 183	75.9	9.2	1.6
Tibet	0.2	14	0.2		
Shaanxi	100.1	10 353	96.0	2.9	1.2
Gansu	119.0	7 159	116.6	1.0	1.4
Qinghai	9.6	1 010	9.4		0.2
Ningxia	7.4	727	6.4	0.3	0.7
Xinjiang	118.1	641	9.5	4.2	104.4

METEOROLOGY

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(℃)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	-3.6	-1.3	5.9	16.2	22.8	25.0
Tianjin	-3.8	-2.2	5.2	15.6	22.6	24.7
Shijiazhuang	-2.2	0.5	7.6	17.9	23.8	26.6
Taiyuan	-5.4	-2.2	4.8	14.7	20.9	22.8
Hohhot	-10.8	-7.7	0.7	11.5	18.4	20.6
Shenyang	-14.0	-8.8	-0.4	10.5	18.6	21.6
Dalian	-4.9	-3.0	2.4	9.4	18.4	20.0
Changchun	-16.1	-11.9	-3.5	8.7	17.2	20.4
Harbin	-18.3	-12.4	-3.3	7.8	16.4	21.3
Shanghai	4.7	4.4	9.5	17.5	21.3	24.3
Nanjing	2.9	3.0	9.0	17.9	21.9	25.5
Hangzhou	4.3	4.3	10.1	19.0	21.8	25.1
Hefei	3.1	3.5	9.6	18.8	22.7	26.7
Fuzhou	10.0	10.6	14.6	20.0	23.0	26.5
Nanchang	5.0	5.5	11.3	19.5	23.4	26.5
Jinan	-1.1	0.9	7.1	17.6	23.8	27.0
Qingdao	-0.3	0.3	4.7	11.5	17.8	20.6
Zhengzhou	0.3	2.9	9.1	18.5	23.8	27.8
Wuhan	2.8	4.1	9.4	18.2	22.3	26.6
Changsha	4.1	5.4	10.6	19.2	22.9	27.1
Guangzhou	11.4	14.0	17.9	23.1	26.8	27.6
Nanning	9.8	12.1	17.2	24.0	27.1	27.5
Guilin	6.1	7.3	12.8	20.9	24.4	26.5
Haikou	16.4	17.8	22.1	26.6	28.3	28.4
Shapingba	7.2	8.7	14.0	20.0	22.5	24.5
Wenjiang	5.0	6.0	11.2	17.7	21.2	22.5
Guiyang	0.7	2.5	9.6	17.1	19.2	19.8
Kunming	9.9	13.1	14.4	17.9	20.8	20.7
Lhasa	-1.1	3.8	6.6	8.9	15.1	18.1
Jinghe	-0.9	2.0	8.3	17.8	21.6	26.7
Gaolan	-10.1	-5.3	3.1	11.3	15.7	20.4
Xining	-10.3	-6.3	1.0	8.4	12.4	15.4
Yinchuan	-8.5	-4.7	4.5	13.5	19.3	23.1
Urumqi	-15.0	-12.0	0.5	14.0	18.7	23.7

Annual Mean Temperature in Major Cities

(Continued)

(℃)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average
Beijing	27.4	26.0	21.1	14.6	4.3	-4.2	12.9
Tianjin	27.2	25.2	20.7	14.6	4.5	-3.9	12.5
Shijiazhuang	28.0	25.8	20.8	15.6	5.3	-2.2	14.0
Taiyuan	24.5	22.7	16.7	10.9	2.1	-4.7	10.7
Hohhot	23.7	21.6	14.3	7.2	-3.7	-10.0	7.2
Shenyang	24.8	23.0	17.7	9.4	-0.4	-12.9	7.4
Dalian	23.7	24.3	20.5	14.5	5.2	-4.4	10.5
Changchun	23.5	22.1	17.0	7.0	-4.9	-16.7	5.2
Harbin	23.9	21.8	16.4	6.4	-5.2	-19.4	4.6
Shanghai	29.7	29.0	23.7	19.8	12.2	6.3	16.9
Nanjing	29.4	28.1	22.3	18.3	10.0	3.5	16.0
Hangzhou	30.8	28.7	23.4	19.7	12.1	6.0	17.1
Hefei	30.6	28.2	22.7	18.6	10.0	3.4	16.5
Fuzhou	29.9	28.8	25.8	22.4	17.7	12.8	20.2
Nanchang	31.0	29.6	24.5	20.9	12.5	6.6	18.0
Jinan	28.1	24.7	20.9	17.3	7.1	-1.3	14.3
Qingdao	24.9	25.5	21.8	17.3	7.9	0.0	12.7
Zhengzhou	28.9	25.9	21.9	17.3	8.6	0.5	15.5
Wuhan	30.3	28.0	22.9	17.8	10.1	3.9	16.4
Changsha	30.9	28.7	24.5	19.6	12.2	5.9	17.6
Guangzhou	28.1	28.1	26.0	23.2	19.2	14.6	21.7
Nanning	28.2	27.9	25.8	23.8	19.2	14.4	21.4
Guilin	28.5	28.8	24.8	22.4	14.6	9.3	18.9
Haikou	28.5	28.1	27.6	26.1	24.5	20.6	24.6
Shapingba	28.5	29.8	23.2	18.4	13.4	9.4	18.3
Wenjiang	24.8	26.0	20.9	17.2	11.0	6.8	15.9
Guiyang	22.8	23.0	18.2	15.6	10.2	5.1	13.7
Kunming	20.5	20.5	18.3	16.5	13.9	9.5	16.3
Lhasa	16.9	16.7	15.2	9.9	3.8	1.4	9.6
Jinghe	27.6	25.5	19.8	15.0	6.4	0.2	14.2
Gaolan	21.4	21.1	14.0	8.0	-1.5	-7.6	7.5
Xining	17.2	16.4	11.9	5.8	-2.8	-6.5	5.2
Yinchuan	24.8	23.7	16.3	10.1	0.8	-5.2	9.8
Urumqi	24.6	23.7	18.1	8.9	-3.9	-12.6	7.4

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(mm)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	0.1		9.2	53.5	31.3	103.9
Tianjin			6.0	54.4	6.8	76.9
Shijiazhuang	1.1		7.8	64.4	19.4	103.1
Taiyuan	1.1	0.3	8.7	18.4	11.1	56.1
Hohhot			23.0	8.9	43.4	65.8
Shenyang	0.7	10.9	23.3	40.9	59.6	105.3
Dalian	2.4		19.1	105.5	0.2	108.8
Changchun	0.7	14.8	39.2	56.4	33.8	128.9
Harbin		1.7	19.9	38.1	28.8	154.7
Shanghai	47.0	91.8	120.3	58.2	131.7	78.2
Nanjing	21.0	73.3	79.3	56.2	62.4	17.8
Hangzhou	148.5	125.7	223.8	99.3	169.1	303.2
Hefei	14.5	52.1	84.2	57.3	110.3	68.9
Fuzhou	158.6	165.4	86.5	251.9	264.5	251.8
Nanchang	90.1	102.6	241.2	212.5	403.2	153.1
Jinan	2.4	0.5	16.6	63.4	13.1	44.6
Qingdao	1.8	2.5	31.1	61.7	2.2	25.2
Zhengzhou	1.8		16.9	53.3	12.4	7.2
Wuhan	26.8	41.9	109.4	108.4	238.4	192.1
Changsha	109.6	74.7	159.7	208.7	391.7	173.1
Guangzhou	72.6	70.8	63.9	365.2	291.1	302.9
Nanning	75.6	18.7	33.2	35.6	159.8	97.9
Guilin	117.8	84.1	160.1	285.1	197.2	487.0
Haikou	55.0	23.0	17.2	232.4	324.6	422.1
Shapingba	31.5	15.3	29.7	55.9	230.0	149.1
Wenjiang	13.6	6.3	26.2	17.6	118.8	74.9
Guiyang	19.6	24.2	41.0	25.8	251.1	211.9
Kunming	16.1		35.9	14.4	146.9	141.9
Lhasa			0.7	10.2	21.5	91.6
Jinghe	7.3	0.1	14.3	13.3	69.6	20.8
Gaolan	1.6		0.6	9.6	36.7	25.1
Xining	3.0	2.2	8.1	6.9	76.4	58.6
Yinchuan	2.3		2.0	25.9	10.0	48.9
Urumqi	9.2	18.4	25.6	5.9	25.9	24.9

Annual Precipitation in Major Cities

(Continued)

(mm)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	284.0	59.9	81.2	21.4	81.1	7.6	733.2
Tianjin	320.4	131.8	67.9	21.7	58.0	11.4	755.3
Shijiazhuang	207.4	107.0	98.4	6.5	25.7	8.6	649.4
Taiyuan	195.0	28.1	83.4	11.6	8.9	5.1	427.8
Hohhot	225.8	45.7	58.7	39.5	33.7	6.9	551.4
Shenyang	102.5	241.6	56.3	93.8	29.8	21.3	786.0
Dalian	198.6	106.3	74.0	44.8	74.5	34.9	769.1
Changchun	133.9	161.7	61.0	25.6	50.0	12.3	718.3
Harbin	129.9	214.7	81.9	25.3	32.1	13.7	740.8
Shanghai	108.7	163.6	77.9	22.6	118.5	85.2	1 103.7
Nanjing	176.4	198.3	68.7	54.6	42.8	66.4	917.2
Hangzhou	52.9	239.8	107.8	35.4	94.9	128.4	1 728.8
Hefei	86.4	220.5	100.7	60.0	34.4	47.1	936.4
Fuzhou	52.8	282.5	163.5	14.8	158.2	62.9	1 913.4
Nanchang	89.9	245.0	118.3	47.3	191.4	165.2	2 059.8
Jinan	175.9	149.2	40.9	11.2	22.0	29.3	569.1
Qingdao	192.9	165.8	26.4	11.0	80.8	31.5	632.9
Zhengzhou	89.1	174.1	105.2	18.0	11.6	9.1	498.7
Wuhan	245.6	131.7	107.8	131.1	30.6	51.7	1 415.5
Changsha	161.6	76.2	86.6	58.7	134.1	95.3	1 730.0
Guangzhou	136.6	184.0	69.4	42.8	168.8	45.8	1 813.9
Nanning	109.2	253.4	56.4	148.7	53.2	45.1	1 086.8
Guilin	200.5	141.7	129.7	32.8	162.1	68.9	2 067.0
Haikou	324.1	203.4	285.4	142.4	40.5	24.2	2 094.3
Shapingba	85.2	106.5	278.2	80.3	31.4	11.3	1 104.4
Wenjiang	143.1	64.1	76.7	57.0	9.7	2.9	610.9
Guiyang	270.0	111.0	135.6	82.6	35.6	18.0	1 226.4
Kunming	155.2	137.5	131.8	13.5	8.9		802.1
Lhasa	132.5	82.4	24.8	1.5			365.2
Jinghe	54.5	84.6	92.5	15.3	11.9	1.1	385.3
Gaolan	62.4	28.3	47.6	15.1	3.5	0.7	231.2
Xining	147.7	61.8	57.4	20.2	3.1	0.7	446.1
Yinchuan	143.4	23.8	34.2	2.2			292.7
Urumqi	27.6	10.1	34.2	32.3	44.2	28.6	286.9

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(hour)

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Beijing	168.6	218.8	222.6	235.8	265.7	172.1
Tianjin	148.7	193.0	186.3	211.9	234.0	167.1
Shijiazhuang	105.8	169.6	190.7	244.3	233.8	200.9
Taiyuan	185.0	188.1	202.0	279.0	295.1	255.7
Hohhot	182.8	217.0	220.2	260.3	293.7	268.0
Shenyang	210.0	230.2	233.9	236.6	308.8	166.0
Dalian	191.4	226.0	229.9	235.4	306.4	210.8
Changchun	174.5	230.3	240.9	243.3	304.0	177.3
Harbin	125.9	178.9	176.3	183.0	230.5	167.5
Shanghai	73.6	64.7	127.4	168.3	170.5	90.9
Nanjing	100.5	87.9	128.8	189.2	198.0	141.6
Hangzhou	37.5	55.9	113.7	158.6	144.4	64.3
Hefei	91.0	93.5	136.1	198.9	185.1	185.9
Fuzhou	14.6	34.9	101.3	95.3	76.4	97.1
Nanchang	33.7	42.0	89.1	122.0	138.6	97.7
Jinan	123.7	166.0	164.6	250.2	265.3	219.2
Qingdao	148.7	171.2	177.9	204.9	237.3	131.1
Zhengzhou	88.8	105.0	152.6	176.3	194.9	215.2
Wuhan	48.2	58.5	88.4	127.2	125.1	145.5
Changsha	26.9	31.7	76.4	120.3	123.5	147.6
Guangzhou	60.2	37.9	70.2	61.7	137.1	130.2
Nanning	2.9	11.8	34.5	137.5	173.8	107.6
Guilin	15.8	1.8	45.4	88.7	96.2	81.8
Haikou	26.0	38.9	118.0	181.3	221.4	123.1
Shapingba	12.1	10.8	56.1	115.2	56.4	48.4
Wenjiang	26.2	21.6	78.1	115.8	68.6	63.6
Guiyang	4.1	2.4	55.9	83.8	34.7	30.5
Kunming	261.5	287.4	258.4	286.6	225.8	96.1
Lhasa	256.6	238.8	285.9	255.0	329.8	253.3
Jinghe	52.6	72.2	144.0	224.6	193.7	239.8
Gaolan	173.2	190.9	205.0	268.6	231.5	270.5
Xining	177.9	194.4	229.3	282.0	237.7	253.7
Yinchuan	140.6	174.1	220.0	261.2	285.5	312.0
Urumqi	116.0	115.4	220.4	302.9	337.7	300.7

Annual Sunshine Hours in Major Cities

(Continued)

(hour)

City	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual total
Beijing	166.3	214.3	233.9	231.0	187.3	133.8	2 450.2
Tianjin	165.8	159.9	211.3	189.0	170.4	137.0	2 174.4
Shijiazhuang	178.7	195.3	228.7	246.9	180.0	113.5	2 288.2
Taiyuan	202.0	229.2	227.3	226.2	187.7	141.3	2 618.6
Hohhot	245.7	256.6	226.1	212.3	181.8	113.3	2 677.8
Shenyang	209.9	229.4	206.7	231.1	142.4	172.2	2 577.2
Dalian	201.6	244.6	233.4	234.1	194.8	162.5	2 670.9
Changchun	182.3	255.7	207.3	199.8	101.1	121.8	2 438.3
Harbin	135.7	203.8	155.8	152.5	37.3	26.6	1 773.8
Shanghai	207.9	187.2	158.3	178.1	137.2	112.6	1 676.7
Nanjing	244.8	197.9	183.5	184.2	154.4	128.3	1 939.1
Hangzhou	240.5	171.8	130.5	172.0	127.8	103.5	1 520.5
Hefei	251.5	176.5	172.8	160.5	152.9	108.1	1 912.8
Fuzhou	227.9	175.0	134.0	188.0	76.1	70.7	1 291.3
Nanchang	292.7	243.7	185.2	159.2	119.1	99.0	1 622.0
Jinan	177.0	125.7	153.4	194.6	168.0	138.3	2 146.0
Qingdao	115.4	176.4	201.9	228.5	185.2	138.1	2 116.6
Zhengzhou	202.6	166.2	176.4	169.6	144.8	91.3	1 883.7
Wuhan	246.4	193.9	164.6	120.6	136.4	99.1	1 553.9
Changsha	298.9	204.1	175.3	121.6	92.4	74.9	1 493.6
Guangzhou	218.1	182.5	192.2	199.3	88.2	93.6	1 471.2
Nanning	189.2	186.3	179.6	151.4	59.2	61.9	1 295.7
Guilin	175.2	200.2	154.0	139.8	81.6	66.9	1 147.4
Haikou	245.9	219.4	215.2	203.7	117.0	56.5	1 766.4
Shapingba	147.8	193.4	83.8	34.9	17.0	36.1	812.0
Wenjiang	73.7	141.0	57.4	44.9	44.1	45.6	780.6
Guiyang	82.3	134.3	94.3	63.6	44.2	51.5	681.6
Kunming	113.0	185.5	121.5	207.2	269.3	241.9	2 554.2
Lhasa	210.4	232.3	259.9	303.5	275.5	261.9	3 162.9
Jinghe	214.9	182.4	165.7	142.5	164.7	124.9	1 922.0
Gaolan	204.2	233.6	210.4	230.8	194.8	186.7	2 600.2
Xining	184.2	216.1	233.9	235.1	207.5	203.4	2 655.2
Yinchuan	270.6	272.4	249.2	234.4	179.3	129.0	2 728.3
Urumqi	312.7	346.8	273.8	256.6	151.5	130.1	2 864.6

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)	1 179	416	23 000	1 282
Live cattle and buffalo(head)	74 110	28 335	216 540	56 916
Live pig(head)	36	1 640 882	67	460 564
Live sheep and goat(head)		13 267		1 047
Live poultry(head)	2 874 753	7 360 366	46 592	30 936
Frozen, fresh pork(kg)	522 212 515	66 243 143	981 564	295 038
Frozen, fresh beef(kg)	61 386 414	12 200 285	254 660	80 601
Frozen, fresh mutton(kg)	123 938 545	5 043 366	421 514	42 510
Frozen poultry meat(kg)	40 646 056	146 935 606	68 631	387 741
Frozen, fresh rabbit meat(kg)	2 600	10 914 925	9	39 065
Milk and butter(kg)	1 145 788 790	44 896 087	3 212 775	82 358
Poultry eggs(unit)	309 784	1 506 916 163	622	155 595
Natural honey(kg)	3 368 139	110 158 392	26 208	215 051
Royal jelly(kg)	2 333	938 557	314	43 858
Cereals and cereal flour(kg)	13 981 174 527	960 161 569	4 786 732	593 726
Rice	2 368 557 733	279 213 829	1 153 346	272 132
Maize	5 207 739 061	257 300 267	1 689 267	101 171
Wheat	3 700 976 781	285 216 863	1 108 628	149 606
Dried beans and peas(kg)	742 290 674	984 426 972	582 021	1 015 317
Vegetables, roots and stem tubers(kg)	574 743 225	7 305 507 983	435 233	7 435 737
Radish and carrot		595 053 563		273 686
Garlic		1 413 651 278		1 387 565
Potato	35 032	367 271 846	82	142 360
Tomato		177 316 573		77 656
Onion and scallion	141 010	620 112 724	33	293 148
Dried edible mushroom and fungus	229 054	52 767 205	1 937	808 768
Fresh and dry fruits and nuts(kg)	3 266 559 425	3 043 391 050	3 673 590	3 404 724
Mandarin and orange	126 154 459	1 082 217 343	150 776	971 902
Water melon	420 136 858	58 104 844	59 535	21 804
Apple	61 505 248	975 878 289	92 578	959 913

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	4 016 209	7 198 883	16 594	54 800
Chestnut	10 745 140	35 415 044	27 100	87 364
Gingko nut		4 421 210		4 325
Pine nut kernels	2 278 771	11 575 987	22 467	174 590
Jujube	17 276	8 521 676	70	26 808
Capsicum and cayenne(kg)		64 397 734		34 206
Pepper(kg)	3 169 483	2 563 330	25 805	23 491
Edible oil seeds(kg)	62 128 673 512	688 300 071	37 648 749	904 340
Soybean	58 383 275 266	320 100 191	34 990 169	279 125
Peanut	22 915 906	146 058 988	25 637	272 361
Rapeseeds	2 930 185 121	335 479	1 958 939	402
Sunflower seeds	2 975 858	184 200 523	36 019	273 090
Edible vegetable oil(kg)	8 450 284 988	99 519 359	9 692 123	183 328
Residues after oil extract(kg)	292 494 214	90 553 738	452 371	208 003
Chinese traditional medicinal materials(kg)	63 907 855	200 334 862	137 506	844 814
Tea(kg)	18 463 966	313 483 727	71 038	1 042 255
Cinnamon flower(kg)	452 724	28 349 065	693	58 289
Canned pork(kg)	357 315	48 109 048	1 372	149 665
Canned mushroom(kg)	8 107	307 840 753	41	522 502
Dried peanut(kg)	654 893	198 757 124	2 456	499 657
Sugar(kg)	3 747 407 996	47 144 236	2 243 744	43 486
Flue-cured tobacco(kg)	136 458 161	100 799 861	1 122 480	463 255
Cigarettes(1 000 pieces)	3 817 265	24 343 059	75 030	449 920
Beer(liter)	110 065 363	225 737 154	144 221	140 989
Casings(kg)	107 309 187	82 808 633	176 884	1 097 162
Feather and down(kg)	10 769 114	39 975 748	116 574	761 197
Bristle(kg)		6 747 147		83 489
Goat wool used for brush(kg)		230 748		19 960
Raw complete pieces of fur skin(kg)	88 494	17 609	5 527	1 222
Raw silk(kg)	266 318	7 673 994	2 468	368 452
Raw cotton(kg)	5 134 552 242	17 507 748	11 803 632	36 665

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	13 981 175	4 786 732	2 368 558	1 153 346	3 700 977	1 108 628
Beijing	7 644 279	2 505 430	826 929	375 765	2 611 466	759 844
Tianjin	114 503	39 326	2 774	1 661	46 738	18 370
Hebei	127 410	39 140	3 975	1 312	8 641	2 815
Shanxi	2	2			2	2
Inner Mongolia	3 649	1 502			3 639	1 498
Liaoning	518 511	162 685	7 278	3 272	633	344
Jilin	55 376	18 086	371	190	20	9
Heilongjiang	101 585	31 156			5 621	1 855
Shanghai	140 278	45 625	4 220	2 073	16 428	4 450
Jiangsu	626 241	198 546	35 014	15 869	4 495	1 519
Zhejiang	397 427	126 423	21 133	9 094		
Anhui	11 483	4 203	11 483	4 199	1	4
Fujian	652 378	238 377	102 821	61 512	347 045	115 423
Jiangxi	106 000	34 111	169	299		
Shandong	443 014	142 125	1 895	889	45 857	15 403
Henan	7 562	2 161			7 562	2 161
Hubei						
Hunan	37 246	14 084	4 863	4 092		
Guangdong	2 653 568	1 082 167	1 245 380	635 031	514 885	166 341
Guangxi	61 614	25 515	38 719	16 886		3
Hainan	8 230	3 510	3 545	1 509	4 666	1 992
Chongqing	48	48	48	48		
Sichuan	45 427	14 056			…	…
Guizhou	2 999	792				
Yunnan	135 426	39 457	57 942	19 644	…	2
Tibet	3 077	1 040				
Shaanxi						
Gansu	484	159				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	83 358	17 008			83 279	16 593

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	3. Maize		Dried beans and peas		Raw cotton	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	5 207 739	1 689 267	742 291	582 021	5 134 552	11 803 632
Beijing	3 977 393	1 300 883	93 516	106 990	1 523 060	3 699 755
Tianjin	15 500	4 552	11 787	6 114	72 929	159 166
Hebei			1 373	636	81 571	186 184
Shanxi					946	2 223
Inner Mongolia			1	1		
Liaoning	64 634	21 038	15 614	9 027	29 169	75 471
Jilin	39 480	12 572	2 002	714	9 265	26 629
Heilongjiang	4 450	3 308	985	641		
Shanghai	834	741	50 583	26 246	310 021	694 069
Jiangsu	56 515	16 373	17 073	81 982	924 834	2 059 372
Zhejiang	9 992	3 240	942	520	220 667	525 203
Anhui			4 320	2 469	51 375	122 852
Fujian	117 225	37 096	24 718	11 848	65 001	141 836
Jiangxi	105 831	33 813			3 522	7 240
Shandong	217 878	71 275	431 483	248 574	1 248 087	2 783 944
Henan			1 060	796	144 912	335 285
Hubei			1 150	702	50 955	116 440
Hunan	32 383	9 992			17 756	37 202
Guangdong	449 021	141 723	31 644	17 407	134 555	280 098
Guangxi	8	369	125	98	1 920	3 894
Hainan						
Chongqing			2 200	36 828	11 732	30 688
Sichuan	45 326	14 023			6 359	14 386
Guizhou						
Yunnan	71 188	17 835	13 214	11 259		
Tibet						
Shaanxi			6 132	4 751	5 317	12 815
Gansu	…	20	32 367	14 419		
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	79	415	…	…	220 600	488 882

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	**62 128 674**	**37 648 749**	**58 383 275**	**34 990 169**	**18 464**	**71 038**
Beijing	6 657 809	3 908 066	6 001 881	3 390 495	1 897	7 388
Tianjin	2 722 553	1 671 746	2 661 458	1 598 742	13	150
Hebei	1 990 831	1 164 103	1 976 988	1 148 809	21	15
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia	8 416	2 946				
Liaoning	2 639 533	1 610 923	2 254 611	1 333 869	2	32
Jilin	1 226 248	744 584	1 221 840	738 241	…	11
Heilongjiang	2 085 241	1 265 476	2 081 095	1 260 104	…	6
Shanghai	2 604 333	1 581 832	2 521 965	1 530 049	3 573	19 118
Jiangsu	4 954 823	2 999 050	4 947 823	2 989 620	315	1 478
Zhejiang	2 219 583	1 360 412	2 201 619	1 343 123	683	1 312
Anhui	261 197	166 851	100 000	60 065	1 222	4 475
Fujian	3 329 039	2 011 875	3 123 108	1 887 750	4 881	9 848
Jiangxi					566	1 501
Shandong	17 851 518	10 779 641	17 620 598	10 632 680	223	889
Henan	1 062 366	639 894	1 047 533	619 403	12	38
Hubei	152 798	94 630	145 000	89 323	1	4
Hunan	131 130	77 018	118 874	72 881	2	17
Guangdong	4 786 608	2 970 606	4 158 180	2 528 198	4 316	22 328
Guangxi	5 959 520	3 687 770	4 801 821	2 914 988	437	778
Hainan					12	51
Chongqing	1 251 953	779 240	1 191 057	740 268	1	12
Sichuan	94 960	49 614	80 000	44 948	2	90
Guizhou					…	2
Yunnan	70 760	41 982	61 085	31 491	176	983
Tibet						
Shaanxi	50 855	26 584	50 741	26 434	…	4
Gansu	1	43				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	16 599	13 866	16 000	8 685	107	510

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	574 743	435 233	35	82	229	1 937	3 266 559	3 673 590
Beijing	4 848	4 608					35 558	72 889
Tianjin	807	1 272			3	232	30 996	19 931
Hebei	2 539	1 088	…	…			26 092	23 372
Shanxi							4 092	16 561
Inner Mongolia	4	38			4	38	…	…
Liaoning	14 951	10 322					232 722	195 670
Jilin	1 220	1 825			199	199	21 279	71 118
Heilongjiang	24 559	25 607					6 217	19 829
Shanghai	69 476	83 659	…	…	5	129	407 355	544 766
Jiangsu	4 947	11 016					17 904	13 080
Zhejiang	23 053	26 924	…	…			8 586	18 754
Anhui	1 205	1 367			…	63	3 196	8 132
Fujian	87 585	97 707	1	1	…	18	99 082	94 642
Jiangxi							1	18
Shandong	128 254	117 919	12	17	7	113	82 999	100 224
Henan	262	231					496	1 562
Hubei	9	23					10	35
Hunan	…	3					72	131
Guangdong	28 369	32 734	22	63	8	551	1 128 293	1 970 408
Guangxi	4	21			…	…	520 514	251 529
Hainan	840	836					179 834	72 562
Chongqing	41	86						
Sichuan	2 957	3 986					19	9
Guizhou								
Yunnan	178 751	13 771			2	585	445 494	167 783
Tibet								
Shaanxi	46	162			…	8	6	74
Gansu							270	67
Qinghai								
Ningxia							126	30
Xinjiang	16	29					15 345	10 413

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	**63 908**	**137 506**	**522 213**	**981 564**	**3 169**	**25 805**
Beijing	6 271	39 235	86 592	191 106	2	25
Tianjin	1 322	1 806	70 447	119 915	2 328	18 709
Hebei	1 328	1 395	2 694	7 408	96	910
Shanxi	2	29	896	2 227		
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning	232	1 624	51 813	95 709	2	19
Jilin	1 107	1 685				
Heilongjiang			199	466		
Shanghai	769	17 249	72 549	116 676	123	1 658
Jiangsu	7 338	11 984	70 785	117 990	1	5
Zhejiang	776	2 701	2 127	4 405		
Anhui	2 872	2 920	5 237	10 190		
Fujian	2 922	5 558	20 424	37 922	76	317
Jiangxi	2	24				
Shandong	10 715	4 297	23 022	63 938	174	1 232
Henan	100	210	5 211	11 746		
Hubei	202	527				
Hunan	390	432				
Guangdong	2 560	15 549	106 997	197 205	366	2 926
Guangxi	38	134	2 340	2 787	1	2
Hainan	72	146				
Chongqing	…	133				
Sichuan	594	3 097	142	247		
Guizhou			739	1 627		
Yunnan	6 241	5 641				
Tibet	43	480				
Shaanxi	1 258	2 359				
Gansu	1 765	2 529				
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang	14 989	15 764			…	1

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	1 145 789	3 212 775	10 769	116 574
Beijing	115 858	247 426		
Tianjin	167 365	542 178	51	3 409
Hebei	7 667	27 337	6	369
Shanxi				
Inner Mongolia	41 705	133 558		
Liaoning	14 340	31 871	161	6 449
Jilin				
Heilongjiang	9 967	29 113	2	78
Shanghai	257 690	665 524	401	10 571
Jiangsu	32 384	98 305	2 973	36 472
Zhejiang	153 877	489 058	2 062	17 543
Anhui	26 900	53 794	892	4 986
Fujian	61 835	111 815	115	941
Jiangxi	141	450	233	1 729
Shandong	55 010	165 260	1 006	14 821
Henan	220	795	633	1 877
Hubei	216	751	24	1 704
Hunan	4 214	15 111		
Guangdong	169 905	540 425	1 630	13 616
Guangxi	43	29	303	1 019
Hainan	25	295		
Chongqing	68	65	277	988
Sichuan	18 508	50 821		
Guizhou				
Yunnan	7 792	8 292		
Tibet				
Shaanxi	59	501		
Gansu				
Qinghai				
Ningxia				
Xinjiang				

Import Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Edible vegetable oil		Sugar		Beer	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (liter)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	8 450 285	9 692 123	3 747 408	2 243 744	110 065 363	144 221
Beijing	1 325 169	1 666 134	2 255 276	1 415 994	38 376 149	49 502
Tianjin	1 675 926	1 880 006	3 314	1 948	7 759 446	9 072
Hebei	14 852	14 941	5 241	3 777	200 964	139
Shanxi	42	194				
Inner Mongolia						
Liaoning	2 858	5 769	115 558	61 910	2 770 285	4 247
Jilin	64	282			76 788	113
Heilongjiang	102	385	…	…	1 646 016	1 310
Shanghai	345 358	461 964	5 240	3 655	23 055 141	35 909
Jiangsu	842 268	985 653	8 253	5 728	997 066	1 118
Zhejiang	100 251	125 992	5 483	3 848	1 754 086	2 415
Anhui	356 906	397 278	1 483	1 006	35 438	65
Fujian	279 618	286 983	12 616	6 818	3 397 485	3 388
Jiangxi	120	255	652	763		
Shandong	1 261 506	1 450 039	1 097 201	607 921	737 162	761
Henan	3 858	8 968			499 534	542
Hubei	12 173	15 163	…	…	4 044 867	5 715
Hunan	82 140	106 479	3 905	2 434	30 240	58
Guangdong	1 004 483	1 073 542	138 045	77 660	23 465 472	28 306
Guangxi	95 836	93 153	86 672	46 793	401 405	755
Hainan	13	92			40 800	66
Chongqing	20 145	25 161				
Sichuan	284	939	…	2	202 112	186
Guizhou	…	10			20	…
Yunnan	1 025 809	1 091 296	8 465	3 480	564 837	543
Tibet						
Shaanxi	102	183	…	…		
Gansu	91	349			10 050	10
Qinghai						
Ningxia	19	173				
Xinjiang	291	739	4	6		

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	960 162	593 726	279 214	272 132	257 300	101 171
Beijing	351 217	203 953	126 299	114 001	221 404	87 870
Tianjin	27 382	19 461	2 156	5 601		
Hebei	10 493	5 334			15	16
Shanxi	2 828	1 585				
Inner Mongolia	13 117	6 367	4 546	1 691		
Liaoning	195 170	87 401	20 381	11 363	13 833	5 082
Jilin	116 989	62 101	53 288	37 125	21 971	7 991
Heilongjiang	43 928	30 915	42 166	29 878		
Shanghai	3 357	1 534				
Jiangsu	4 204	2 072	127	347		
Zhejiang	…	1			…	1
Anhui	5 170	13 121	4 404	12 464	52	123
Fujian	205	125				
Jiangxi	…	…				
Shandong	24 108	10 633			…	1
Henan						
Hubei	4 972	15 337	4 730	15 166	2	15
Hunan	1 788	6 404	1 281	5 941		
Guangdong	118 799	80 822	25	11		
Guangxi	2 136	2 037	455	1 370		
Hainan	1 668	4 723	1 668	4 723		
Chongqing	432	1 330	432	1 330		
Sichuan	8 861	25 580	8 499	25 357	…	…
Guizhou	44	27				
Yunnan	2 284	1 430				
Tibet						
Shaanxi	5 425	2 258	126	115		
Gansu	4 645	2 226			23	71
Qinghai						
Ningxia	2 306	1 300				
Xinjiang	8 632	5 647	8 632	5 647		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Dried beans and peas		Raw cotton		Edible oil seeds		1. Soybean	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD1 000)
National total	984 427	1 015 317	17 508	36 665	688 300	904 340	320 100	279 125
Beijing	105 237	99 200	2	18	21 090	20 117	19 595	16 320
Tianjin	93 422	86 394			53 112	73 945	339	556
Hebei	50 338	55 087			6 605	8 657	1 260	1 023
Shanxi	17 631	23 569						
Inner Mongolia	6 026	8 487			47 997	67 692	153	167
Liaoning	403 106	406 165	2 392	4 985	191 008	188 527	171 388	150 861
Jilin	63 491	74 543			51 906	69 530	29 599	32 043
Heilongjiang	16 024	15 680			35 760	32 780	27 957	20 494
Shanghai	845	1 160	1 893	3 911	635	1 302	81	108
Jiangsu	58 370	54 135	2 425	5 098	2 908	4 649	1 235	2 698
Zhejiang	3 556	2 867	529	1 108	871	953	746	742
Anhui	16 327	13 621			27 325	53 372	269	242
Fujian	1 413	1 831			195	429	127	370
Jiangxi	11	11			33	34	6	6
Shandong	28 112	29 683	8 166	16 865	142 892	255 704	1 566	1 678
Henan	1 959	2 674			13 606	27 515	460	951
Hubei	3 861	4 576			3 139	5 833	5	6
Hunan	1	3			3	7	2	5
Guangdong	7 886	7 358	2 099	4 680	4 120	4 109	3 063	2 463
Guangxi	25 435	29 860			2 405	3 696	1	1
Hainan	4 504	5 222						
Chongqing	6	6			6	6	1	1
Sichuan	826	1 013			78	106	34	33
Guizhou	1 382	1 393						
Yunnan	18 081	25 706			15 028	26 432	46	57
Tibet								
Shaanxi	30 711	32 055			61 889	48 038	61 814	47 913
Gansu	22 247	28 132			3 148	7 255	1	3
Qinghai	1 138	1 685			264	336		
Ningxia	1 217	1 390					231	271
Xinjiang	1 265	1 813			2 279	3 315	120	115

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	146 059	272 361	184 201	273 090	7 674	368 452	313 484	1 042 255
Beijing	64	119	1 426	3 655	117	5 930	4 709	10 485
Tianjin	323	579	51 857	71 544			73	242
Hebei	2 518	4 436	2 590	2 669			…	2
Shanxi							…	…
Inner Mongolia	418	938	47 188	66 367			51	18
Liaoning	11 217	23 757	8 329	13 684	53	3 196	83	175
Jilin	5 856	12 329	16 449	25 149				
Heilongjiang	32	46	7 701	12 092	1	36	115	809
Shanghai			521	1 088	330	16 285	26 802	90 615
Jiangsu	106	138	1 552	1 737	2 092	100 939	4 231	10 847
Zhejiang	91	150	34	59	1 584	75 101	154 264	476 595
Anhui	4 237	7 954	2 057	2 520	4	182	33 240	107 208
Fujian	16	22	50	32			14 518	84 182
Jiangxi	24	25	…	…	4	152	7 358	28 025
Shandong	118 730	218 723	21 014	30 751	631	33 291	708	1 972
Henan	1 253	2 166					2 242	8 014
Hubei	61	111	1 102	1 288			2 697	19 980
Hunan			1	2			40 693	107 417
Guangdong	426	455	338	479	1 013	48 496	6 316	49 661
Guangxi			2 247	3 331	436	20 287	1 484	4 872
Hainan							109	238
Chongqing	5	5			199	9 210	4 600	4 303
Sichuan	32	35	…	…	1 001	43 889	1 142	6 194
Guizhou							540	3 186
Yunnan	533	146	14 449	26 228	102	4 997	7 472	27 111
Tibet								
Shaanxi	19	39	56	84	107	6 460	29	89
Gansu	98	187	3 049	7 065			9	12
Qinghai								
Ningxia			33	65				
Xinjiang			2 159	3 200			…	2

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	7 305 508	7 435 737	595 054	273 686	1 413 651	1 387 565	367 272	142 360
Beijing	41 677	58 746			1 254	2 091	21	263
Tianjin	51 862	57 067	101	26	253	260	201	52
Hebei	91 314	91 898	7 817	3 484	2 798	5 566	960	367
Shanxi	745	1 053						
Inner Mongolia	157 105	45 968	16 083	2 086	4 058	2 120	14 674	1 983
Liaoning	188 355	260 146	1 345	475	3 659	3 554	1 761	681
Jilin	55 581	51 797	50	30	19 409	8 503	4 331	2 152
Heilongjiang	256 035	154 819	32 238	14 258	10 344	7 589	41 289	16 912
Shanghai	93 224	171 922	6 119	2 923	11 638	15 243	2 231	926
Jiangsu	566 089	592 578	37 177	18 054	216 584	237 609	5 783	1 767
Zhejiang	211 996	406 800	1 828	864	1 342	2 498	111	90
Anhui	35 765	70 189	443	230	4 624	5 706	325	114
Fujian	417 125	787 989	87 336	47 306	23 194	21 783	2 816	1 487
Jiangxi	18 791	16 631	251	75	26	5	122	23
Shandong	3 150 184	2 843 580	323 510	147 775	831 416	831 408	182 299	66 075
Henan	100 528	237 629	1 341	446	68 115	70 009	8 349	2 098
Hubei	63 219	363 817	45	9	303	221	112	90
Hunan	5 224	3 888	39	7	478	306		
Guangdong	813 350	314 989	23 140	6 084	71 156	60 843	20 633	9 266
Guangxi	346 439	221 502	38 582	21 500	116 065	82 836	53 212	28 372
Hainan	4 711	6 934			1 970	3 024		
Chongqing	5 726	13 145	33	24				
Sichuan	16 979	57 090	1 187	514	1 686	1 763		
Guizhou	381	942			81	124		
Yunnan	569 632	529 306	15 282	6 822	17 343	16 589	26 434	8 158
Tibet	5 512	7 458			1 846	2 556	25	24
Shaanxi	3 168	5 202	688	300	683	1 110	304	74
Gansu	8 308	20 327	254	311	65	177	1 005	1 246
Qinghai								
Ningxia	2 008	8 275	36	22			48	26
Xinjiang	24 474	34 050	127	62	3 263	4 071	227	114

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	4. Onion and scallion		5. Dried edible mushroom and fungus		6. Ginger	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	620 113	293 148	52 767	808 768	408 848	409 484
Beijing			22	297	890	1 588
Tianjin	427	219	106	1 284	869	726
Hebei	343	156	99	1 710	997	1 476
Shanxi			…	…	5	30
Inner Mongolia	30 018	4 166			25	28
Liaoning	3 775	1 443	125	2 606	981	2 205
Jilin	729	467	159	1 432	159	219
Heilongjiang	30 315	12 047	117	1 541	161	171
Shanghai	7 180	4 187	846	11 845	2 591	5 035
Jiangsu	116 075	55 567	113	1 403	9 553	11 643
Zhejiang			3 741	58 317	1 048	2 954
Anhui	716	280	145	2 990	2 187	2 712
Fujian	16 981	15 699	12 219	195 891	14 225	25 745
Jiangxi	117	39	413	7 853	39	41
Shandong	272 608	130 705	572	10 654	343 196	300 621
Henan	210	54	8 116	132 871	291	528
Hubei	2	…	22 781	319 703	56	251
Hunan			21	295	623	1 268
Guangdong	15 227	3 613	1 131	13 499	11 084	21 482
Guangxi	120 820	62 259	90	1 372	7 827	14 741
Hainan			25	306	2 155	2 859
Chongqing			97	1 718	296	254
Sichuan	356	205	324	7 708	98	273
Guizhou					43	233
Yunnan	3 327	1 173	1 499	33 371	7 379	10 836
Tibet					1 287	808
Shaanxi			8	101	20	92
Gansu	685	773	…	1		
Qinghai						
Ningxia	116	61				
Xinjiang	85	34			762	666

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Fresh and dry fruits and nuts		1. Mandarin and orange		2. Apple		3. Walnut meat	
	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	3 043 391	3 404 724	1 082 217	971 902	975 878	959 913	7 199	54 800
Beijing	4 869	7 789	2 170	2 792				
Tianjin	2 724	9 036					4	29
Hebei	126 375	107 285			1 345	1 355	366	3 717
Shanxi	6 265	15 644			564	497	1 254	11 673
Inner Mongolia	69 701	30 362	27 734	11 549	32 350	14 164		
Liaoning	87 800	136 192	18 667	15 562	56 032	47 451	149	527
Jilin	17 094	120 062	2 666	3 940	2 990	2 697	1 638	7 473
Heilongjiang	172 731	141 165	68 515	54 627	70 588	46 766		
Shanghai	13 730	20 837	4 160	3 144	4 191	4 842	22	326
Jiangsu	7 805	8 512	778	615	300	430	…	1
Zhejiang	25 956	23 793	25 417	21 260	93	140	12	102
Anhui	2 700	5 456	1	3			380	701
Fujian	347 807	394 507	311 053	316 687	4 109	7 556	43	605
Jiangxi	37 906	39 542	37 337	38 679	152	167	…	1
Shandong	739 627	910 694	102 436	107 256	464 459	527 141	732	7 217
Henan	34 813	30 986	125	116	28 489	20 602	205	1 842
Hubei	4 339	7 310	2 408	3 723			1	13
Hunan	4 633	5 383	4 042	3 176			3	36
Guangdong	368 348	357 276	135 004	125 663	40 330	29 181	273	1 784
Guangxi	433 023	286 295	242 214	127 636	61 216	50 582		
Hainan	428	1 069			46	56		
Chongqing	74	83	18	8	13	10	…	…
Sichuan	2 694	2 877	1 980	1 609			1	3
Guizhou								
Yunnan	239 149	429 407	58 765	102 996	14 787	20 015	2 106	18 691
Tibet	29 160	28 138			29 004	27 989		
Shaanxi	37 750	39 296	1 354	1 696	25 991	25 180	…	…
Gansu	36 880	43 227	1 034	888	29 296	36 019		
Qinghai								
Ningxia	108	1 182						
Xinjiang	188 900	201 321	34 343	28 277	109 531	97 074	8	59

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	35 415	87 364	4 421	4 325	11 576	174 590	8 522	26 808
Beijing	133	409	75	141	…	1	104	200
Tianjin	1 706	5 559			101	1 758	329	1 000
Hebei	10 985	33 053					3 867	6 920
Shanxi							13	84
Inner Mongolia								
Liaoning	1 557	4 187			2 807	53 892	…	1
Jilin					7 711	102 082	39	194
Heilongjiang	7	12			888	15 890	11	45
Shanghai	1 275	2 905	361	424			218	862
Jiangsu	716	1 663	3 233	2 265	2	3	2	5
Zhejiang	79	172	24	47			83	421
Anhui	926	1 963					581	1 133
Fujian	177	360	74	95			407	2 273
Jiangxi					…	…	2	4
Shandong	16 249	33 712	173	573	28	310	952	4 202
Henan	25	41					256	1 274
Hubei							15	81
Hunan	1	…	11	14	…	2	280	1 273
Guangdong	435	537	306	437	6	8	964	2 985
Guangxi			153	276			24	40
Hainan								
Chongqing	…	…			…	…	1	3
Sichuan	169	295			1	3	67	182
Guizhou								
Yunnan	929	2 421						
Tibet								
Shaanxi							91	479
Gansu	28	48	11	53				
Qinghai								
Ningxia					32	640	52	371
Xinjiang	18	27					163	2 775

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	200 335	844 814	64 398	34 206	2 563	23 491
Beijing	5 956	51 249			2	16
Tianjin	2 619	12 169			30	305
Hebei	3 405	19 163	436	303		
Shanxi	8	24				
Inner Mongolia	174	1 855	14 034	4 440		
Liaoning	3 116	19 380	1 694	1 673	8	76
Jilin	4 232	78 663	43	34		
Heilongjiang	2 113	14 229	16 082	10 828	18	54
Shanghai	1 059	8 770	84	260	11	89
Jiangsu	6 483	20 140	78	86	1	14
Zhejiang	5 113	35 955	26	55	135	899
Anhui	29 774	136 420	168	253	8	81
Fujian	2 148	9 873	1 074	1 389	73	305
Jiangxi	107	340	55	14	2	4
Shandong	6 110	30 021	2 946	2 373	152	2 075
Henan	395	1 431			128	1 094
Hubei	3 199	18 597	155	32	21	142
Hunan	4 097	25 048	108	21	3	14
Guangdong	83 720	172 925	20 152	4 338	1 118	10 668
Guangxi	25 851	82 124	8	15	3	30
Hainan			925	1 006	845	7 602
Chongqing	507	8 087			1	2
Sichuan	3 319	44 230			3	8
Guizhou	1 464	9 470				
Yunnan	1 110	4 107	3 200	2 578		
Tibet	70	403				
Shaanxi	920	6 761			1	4
Gansu	411	2 620				
Qinghai	305	8 321				
Ningxia	2 205	21 005				
Xinjiang	343	1 432	3 132	4 508	1	8

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Live pig		Live cattle and buffalo		Frozen, fresh pork	
	Volume (head)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (head)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 640 882	460 564	28 335	56 916	66 243	295 038
Beijing	26 000	7 084	5 879	12 069		
Tianjin			184	338		
Hebei			2 102	4 161		
Shanxi						
Inner Mongolia			9 626	19 532		
Liaoning					29	183
Jilin	100	5			3 230	11 339
Heilongjiang			20	39	849	3 478
Shanghai	33 116	8 486				
Jiangsu			1 091	2 156	283	2 116
Zhejiang	229 185	64 522				
Anhui			1 878	3 459		
Fujian					105	337
Jiangxi	68 197	17 404				
Shandong					2 383	9 703
Henan	309 573	84 654	611	1 055	4 034	19 051
Hubei	81 796	25 267	978	1 927	13	41
Hunan	136 836	35 873			17 513	89 231
Guangdong	700 120	199 957	4 156	8 622	15 188	63 209
Guangxi	55 959	17 311	66	119	1 275	6 670
Hainan						
Chongqing					2 847	12 011
Sichuan					13 517	51 572
Guizhou			620	1 135		
Yunnan					4 951	26 004
Tibet						
Shaanxi			280	542		
Gansu			844	1 763		
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang					26	93

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	12 200	80 601	5 043	42 510	146 936	387 741	44 896	82 358
Beijing					250	509	17	86
Tianjin	25	165					471	2 196
Hebei	117	544	657	5 734	1 833	4 637		
Shanxi			268	2 195	120	325		
Inner Mongolia	1 978	13 363	1 640	12 425	688	1 658	7 872	18 016
Liaoning	1 310	8 049			19 416	45 542	162	267
Jilin	3 704	23 831			769	1 920		
Heilongjiang	748	4 773	26	202	25	65	262	1 053
Shanghai	74	750	25	186	110	357	34	209
Jiangsu			800	7 468			2 871	8 717
Zhejiang	16	127					206	263
Anhui					2 428	5 905	89	278
Fujian							246	486
Jiangxi								
Shandong	215	1 429	118	736	49 227	121 099	9 312	13 257
Henan	39	248			6 046	14 316		
Hubei							…	…
Hunan	3 639	25 347	362	3 189	5 678	14 726		
Guangdong			678	6 228	55 285	162 754	22 021	31 596
Guangxi								
Hainan								
Chongqing	336	1 974	40	315	462	1 407		
Sichuan					1 553	5 477	44	414
Guizhou								
Yunnan			50	476			1 271	5 398
Tibet								
Shaanxi							19	122
Gansu			25	197				
Qinghai			205	1 907				
Ningxia			148	1 200				
Xinjiang			2	52	3 048	7 043		

Export Trade of Major Agricultural Products by Regions

(Continued)

Region	Poultry eggs		Natural honey		Royal jelly		Bristle	
	Volume (1 000 units)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)	Volume (ton)	Value (USD 1 000)
National total	1 506 916	155 595	110 158	215 051	939	43 858	6 747	83 489
Beijing	17 866	1 880	575	1 182	95	3 488		
Tianjin	391	76	633	1 298	6	215	182	2 155
Hebei			305	529			337	4 927
Shanxi	33 518	3 339					189	2 466
Inner Mongolia			65	137				
Liaoning	207 592	18 857	4 326	7 889	47	3 036	2	78
Jilin	31 831	2 559	994	2 916				
Heilongjiang	48	5						
Shanghai	5 006	1 054	3 784	6 503	11	1 109	67	874
Jiangsu	879	177	9 792	18 005	38	2 183	1 230	14 565
Zhejiang	2 314	649	16 762	32 563	618	25 959	1 088	10 730
Anhui	704	68	23 060	41 822	1	33	101	939
Fujian	73 398	13 102	31	67			8	114
Jiangxi	21 916	2 462			…	5		
Shandong	168 492	17 268	13 932	31 328	22	1 827	25	487
Henan			6 210	11 959	2	121	139	2 310
Hubei	519 203	49 048	21 023	41 242	50	2 438	146	1 900
Hunan	101	20	1 561	2 963			791	9 398
Guangdong	417 340	44 550	286	568			66	785
Guangxi			152	317				
Hainan								
Chongqing	708	88					1 232	13 623
Sichuan	87	23	850	2 256	12	530	815	12 585
Guizhou					1	29		
Yunnan					…	5	324	5 438
Tibet								
Shaanxi	1 383	79	3 761	7 599			6	116
Gansu								
Qinghai					37	2 881		
Ningxia	96	18	2 056	3 910				
Xinjiang	4 043	274						

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	231	19 960	39 976	761 197	82 809	1 097 162
Beijing			12	430	818	49 574
Tianjin	42	2 412	4	155	1 519	66 163
Hebei	34	963	3	160	5 033	130 508
Shanxi					71	4 959
Inner Mongolia					38	2 269
Liaoning			289	8 000	780	4 184
Jilin			281	23 379		
Heilongjiang			68	2 677	1 573	13 945
Shanghai	…	55	3 498	31 108	25 060	149 323
Jiangsu	80	2 070	4 363	81 183	28 532	236 294
Zhejiang	1	5	14 366	287 111	6 429	135 811
Anhui	7	58	5 822	71 260	200	1 843
Fujian			884	3 527		
Jiangxi			382	4 463	19	328
Shandong	…	3	528	16 406	1 647	61 341
Henan	64	14 362	459	44 618	1 165	56 570
Hubei	2	30			160	1 805
Hunan					3 996	68 650
Guangdong			3 502	32 978	1 286	29 758
Guangxi			9	82		
Hainan			1	16		
Chongqing			885	41 705	2 254	21 202
Sichuan			2 420	111 255	1 583	20 673
Guizhou						
Yunnan						
Tibet						
Shaanxi	…	3	600	189		
Gansu					164	14 335
Qinghai						
Ningxia					24	1 592
Xinjiang			1 599	496	458	26 034

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	48 109	149 665	307 841	522 502	198 757	499 657
Beijing	8 149	29 969	3 603	5 411	687	1 355
Tianjin	2 216	10 111	517	1 898	90	215
Hebei	…	…	2 777	4 315	2 576	6 710
Shanxi			52	57		
Inner Mongolia					31	94
Liaoning	256	1 099	15 467	33 734	1 469	3 363
Jilin					334	630
Heilongjiang			1 382	2 781	351	693
Shanghai	16 190	44 449	2 753	6 713	2 737	6 241
Jiangsu	2 439	7 251	5 825	8 032	784	1 715
Zhejiang	72	221	3 467	9 205	149	320
Anhui	1 650	5 395	2 106	3 384	6 088	13 065
Fujian	4 197	14 877	221 792	343 294	1 046	3 339
Jiangxi	8	18	1 237	1 733	71	181
Shandong	1 840	5 944	13 715	21 587	181 066	458 164
Henan	824	2 492	1 706	5 447	879	2 052
Hubei			401	5 136	35	66
Hunan			1 123	1 162	16	38
Guangdong			6 665	11 793	280	1 209
Guangxi			4 526	12 785		
Hainan						
Chongqing	3 920	9 893	524	959		
Sichuan	6 329	17 559	17 815	40 917	64	196
Guizhou			138	1 810		
Yunnan	19	389				
Tibet						
Shaanxi					3	9
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia						
Xinjiang			249	350		

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	90 554	208 003	99 519	183 328	47 144	43 486
Beijing	105	414	119	379	13	31
Tianjin	207	828	30	96	2 272	1 085
Hebei	1 567	2 614	1 567	2 596		
Shanxi	2	3	2	3		
Inner Mongolia	19	52				
Liaoning	26 351	68 798	34 615	55 061	658	453
Jilin	1 055	7 539	1 915	3 831	64	67
Heilongjiang	18 853	28 954	21 226	33 425	19	36
Shanghai	1 389	2 658	1 379	2 540	108	141
Jiangsu	476	1 912	1 548	3 888	1 184	1 297
Zhejiang	48	320	8	52	56	230
Anhui	447	1 084	576	1 465	2	3
Fujian	676	1 874	330	1 028	405	576
Jiangxi	6	12	6	12		
Shandong	11 509	29 658	11 801	28 158	28	110
Henan	48	129	48	127		
Hubei	460	1 393	466	1 421	247	321
Hunan	871	2 407	7	36		
Guangdong	17 418	40 340	20 112	43 992	39 810	36 126
Guangxi	6 982	12 445	2 811	3 539	740	1 208
Hainan	4	14				
Chongqing	359	778			10	144
Sichuan	14	34	14	34	272	330
Guizhou	1 359	2 896	31	63		
Yunnan	61	145			1 256	1 327
Tibet						
Shaanxi	98	271	98	271		
Gansu						
Qinghai						
Ningxia	1	91				
Xinjiang	170	338	811	1 310		

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

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Total	62 582 775	111 501 399	60 104 216	93 819 828	4.12	18.85
Asian	38 742 740	24 059 846	36 304 175	21 176 833	6.72	13.61
People's Republic of China		93 112		61 178		52.20
Hongkong	6 424 668	149 077	5 643 807	134 776	13.84	10.61
Macao	330 585	4 626	274 558	429	20.41	977.67
Taiwan	1 860 931	453 442	1 507 091	356 112	23.48	27.33
Japan	11 978 880	410 148	10 991 948	349 873	8.98	17.23
South Korea	4 155 737	615 151	4 175 082	633 947	-0.46	-2.96
Indonesia	1 875 610	4 621 918	2 145 051	4 074 177	-12.56	13.44
Malaysia	2 163 803	4 297 795	2 119 720	5 042 749	2.08	-14.77
Vietnam	1 944 770	2 189 814	2 077 820	1 288 853	-6.40	69.90
Thailand	2 044 529	3 892 573	1 737 389	2 924 262	17.68	33.11
the Philippines	1 194 117	478 098	942 678	584 496	26.67	-18.20
Singapore	664 745	414 071	659 787	486 524	0.75	-14.89
India	583 860	4 110 281	548 608	3 702 289	6.43	11.02
United Arab Emirates	413 995	141 644	453 124	22 538	-8.64	528.47
North Korea	517 148	138 417	371 322	126 935	39.27	9.05
Saudi Arabia	269 760	1 365	282 233	4 118	-4.42	-66.86
Pakistan	244 400	529 383	277 834	208 055	-12.03	154.44
Bangladesh	213 950	62 812	246 847	43 444	-13.33	44.58
Isreal	191 708	50 156	203 353	50 732	-5.73	-1.14
Kazakhstan	198 713	82 491	179 197	29 110	10.89	183.38
Turkey	175 231	100 040	165 622	97 461	5.80	2.65
Iran	124 601	53 670	147 369	52 970	-15.45	1.32
Myanmar	145 175	190 415	128 132	160 817	13.30	18.41
Kirghizstan	130 982	14 594	121 254	14 719	8.02	-0.85
Sri Lanka	114 450	32 273	105 649	21 133	8.33	52.72
Yemen	124 812	705	98 209	1 479	27.09	-52.33
Jordan	98 034	220	93 126	56	5.27	296.67
Mongolia	79 880	90 137	77 101	75 723	3.60	19.03
Kuwait	52 812		74 727	2 541	-29.33	
Lebanon	63 659	11	69 763	86	-8.75	-87.18
Nepal	50 090	8 555	58 418	1 535	-14.26	457.48
Syria	28 848	6 857	57 554	10 818	-49.88	-36.62

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Uzbekistan	73 298	718 404	57 421	534 874	27.65	34.31
Oman	23 941	1 362	32 770	712	-26.94	91.26
Bahrain	28 223		30 882	1 897	-8.61	
Cambodia	34 593	19 215	29 639	12 455	16.71	54.28
Iraq	19 988	3 981	28 340	3 415	-29.47	16.56
Tajikistan	12 782	15 680	13 639	1 668	-6.28	840.25
Brunei	12 331	197	12 702	77	-2.93	156.06
Laos	19 812	37 806	10 541	25 503	87.95	48.24
Qatar	11 757		10 503	536	11.94	
The Republic of Cyprus	17 079	1 310	9 749	731	75.19	79.22
Turkmenistan	10 174	23 378	9 685	27 616	5.04	-15.34
Afghanistan	9 208	4 379	9 125	3 234	0.91	35.42
Palestine	4 659		6 601		-29.42	
Africa	2 479 706	2 798 678	2 430 097	2 251 120	2.04	24.32
Nigeria	365 857	17 382	345 517	24 122	5.89	-27.94
South Africa	372 912	425 113	339 875	359 730	9.72	18.18
Morocco	229 918	17 208	240 695	10 025	-4.48	71.65
Egypt	250 623	59 198	238 342	102 024	5.15	-41.98
Ghana	186 183	51 347	175 441	76 421	6.12	-32.81
Algeria	163 477	690	172 498	193	-5.23	256.59
Togo	99 740	50 653	112 704	39 038	-11.50	29.75
Benin	55 004	143 461	61 696	68 598	-10.85	109.13
Angola	74 048		59 459	194	24.54	
Cameroon	46 487	176 436	53 990	94 751	-13.90	86.21
Tunisia	32 650	6 042	52 378	2 168	-37.67	178.63
Congo(Dem. Rep.)	46 743		52 060	103	-10.21	
Mauritania	53 542	8 882	50 329	3 124	6.38	184.27
Guinea	35 860	229	46 678	497	-23.18	-53.94
Republic of Cote d'lvoire	71 231	97 629	45 357	73 552	57.05	32.73
Senegal	52 414	45 634	41 735	65 374	25.59	-30.20
Gambia	29 362	47	37 412	109	-21.52	-56.35
Kenya	21 577	9 705	33 399	12 499	-35.40	-22.35
Sudan	38 232	37 050	31 957	84 974	19.64	-56.40
Mauritius	30 785	3 332	30 445	2 895	1.12	15.08

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Mali	29 111	309 405	29 096	138 172	0.05	123.93
Ethiopia	9 616	266 117	19 361	238 551	-50.34	11.56
Namibia	19 553	6 266	18 072	9 227	8.19	-32.09
Niger	16 201	6 214	14 662	1 844	10.50	237.04
Liberia	12 700		13 967		-9.07	
Congo (Rep.)	19 369	4	13 135	9	47.46	-59.42
Mozambique	10 793	41 122	10 666	46 311	1.19	-11.21
Djibouti	2 242	1	9 965	161	-77.50	-99.18
Libya	29 911		9 214	573	224.64	
Reunion	6 225		8 482		-26.61	
Sierra Leone	9 186	30	8 142		12.81	
Cape Verde	2 519		7 139		-64.72	
Gabon	9 873	60	6 548		50.78	
Tanzania	8 018	121 823	5 709	103 128	40.43	18.13
Madagascar	4 213	6 441	5 623	6 567	-25.09	-1.92
Zambia	7 430	119 633	3 904	76 211	90.32	56.98
Burkina Faso	3 835	231 123	1 658	175 787	131.32	31.48
Chad	2 713	23 604	646	12 242	320.12	92.81
Europe	9 968 845	10 682 643	10 538 263	9 435 892	-5.40	13.21
Germany	1 906 480	931 508	1 980 054	575 832	-3.72	61.77
Russia	1 939 971	1 556 479	1 947 449	1 693 070	-0.38	-8.07
Netherlands	1 180 209	1 041 481	1 248 505	818 314	-5.47	27.27
Britain	953 275	485 365	953 823	477 060	-0.06	1.74
Spain	727 951	684 847	915 985	625 468	-20.53	9.49
Italy	508 154	427 922	621 572	404 353	-18.25	5.83
France	522 511	2 817 910	559 742	2 519 418	-6.65	11.85
Belgium	546 887	207 699	542 407	239 789	0.83	-13.38
Poland	288 118	75 832	323 828	52 425	-11.03	44.65
Ukraine	229 087	133 368	225 958	88 067	1.38	51.44
Denmark	158 740	819 378	155 296	659 663	2.22	24.21

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Portugal	139 379	39 877	147 606	36 351	-5.57	9.70
Sweden	135 000	56 194	136 768	49 748	-1.29	12.96
Romania	105 782	7 784	125 625	4 430	-15.80	75.71
Norway	81 488	411 512	68 744	427 355	18.54	-3.71
Greece	61 143	126 971	65 651	98 403	-6.87	29.03
Lithuania	49 356	6 777	58 334	5 258	-15.39	28.90
Czech Reoublic	43 157	52 440	43 865	35 879	-1.61	46.16
Bulgaria	37 250	4 018	42 689	3 370	-12.74	19.23
Croatia	35 726	1 729	40 516	861	-11.82	100.86
Switzerland	36 041	74 468	38 699	84 790	-6.87	-12.17
Georgia	28 720	3 419	32 672	2 737	-12.10	24.91
Austria	33 259	49 721	27 981	38 701	18.86	28.47
Ireland	27 567	286 128	24 211	204 872	13.86	39.66
Latvia	26 131	10 419	23 316	7 996	12.07	30.29
Belarus	23 225	10 486	23 141	19 405	0.36	-45.96
Slovenia	19 017	4 180	21 994	2 731	-13.54	53.04
Finland	22 299	198 634	21 877	131 155	1.93	51.45
Estonia	12 129	5 468	20 423	4 053	-40.61	34.90
Hungary	16 069	16 945	16 784	17 940	-4.26	-5.55
Albania	13 721	233	15 997	229	-14.22	1.94
Slovakia	7 366	384	12 806	274	-42.48	40.46
Armenia	8 252	1 039	10 200	216	-19.10	380.22
Serbia	10 881	847	9 791	859	11.13	-1.42
Azerbaijan	9 229	2 770	8 987	1 721	2.70	60.91
Latin America	2 062 410	28 548 086	2 100 987	25 091 119	-1.84	13.78
Brazil	684 791	18 694 608	632 857	15 595 012	8.21	19.88
Mexico	501 784	252 793	618 478	258 173	-18.87	-2.08
Chile	145 151	1 201 320	161 563	1 014 771	-10.16	18.38
Colombia	118 028	14 626	112 449	14 643	4.96	-0.12
Dominican	61 092	374	58 359	141	4.68	164.88
Peru	59 198	1 251 244	55 459	1 334 750	6.74	-6.26

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

(Continued)

(USD 1 000)

Country(Territory)	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Venezuela	100 343	2	51 809	278	93.68	-99.34
Costa Rica	49 386	25 233	50 584	13 378	-2.37	88.61
Panama	49 129	4 267	49 752	2 127	-1.25	100.63
Argentina	41 662	5 098 293	46 734	5 409 398	-10.85	-5.75
Puerto Rico	41 081	1 680	43 459	995	-5.47	68.81
Cuba	38 457	288 456	30 903	304 656	24.44	-5.32
Guatemala	21 358	49 453	30 383	3 430	-29.70	1 341.87
Haiti	24 544	71	29 951	41	-18.05	73.09
Ecuador	23 090	121 898	25 323	88 484	-8.82	37.76
Uruguay	21 636	1 525 752	21 140	1 041 179	2.35	46.54
Trinidad and Tobago	18 477	34	17 954	36	2.92	-5.83
Jamacia	8 161	944	9 459	1 019	-13.72	-7.42
El Salvador	5 743	27	8 389	29	-31.54	-4.85
Hondural	8 805	1 544	7 458	2 215	18.07	-30.29
Suriname	8 025	165	6 695	24	19.85	575.91
Bolivia	8 346	167	5 426	443	53.81	-62.28
North America	8 183 479	34 140 012	7 610 939	26 400 221	7.52	29.32
United States	7 177 116	28 728 162	6 698 202	23 208 928	7.15	23.78
Canda	1 005 818	5 354 299	912 308	3 143 315	10.25	70.34
Greenlan		57 436		47 978		19.71
Oceania	1 145 593	11 272 070	1 119 754	9 464 540	2.31	19.10
Australia	899 765	7 407 459	898 632	6 442 964	0.13	14.97
New Zealand	144 142	3 815 845	133 576	2 983 380	7.91	27.90
Fiji	36 799	2 103	31 401	1 001	17.19	110.16
Papua New Guinea	32 639	7 736	27 868	9 724	17.12	-20.44
Samoa	12 082	18	8 009	18	50.85	1.63
Solomon Islands	6 359	29	6 446	4 983	-1.34	-99.43
Republic of the Marshall Islands	3 328	1 306	3 332	1 118	-0.11	16.86
APEC	46 225 706	67 190 735	43 466 613	56 026 098	6.35	19.93
ASEAN	10 099 485	16 141 903	9 863 460	14 599 911	2.39	10.56
UN	7 547 701	8 361 723	8 104 041	7 015 094	-6.87	19.20

Agricultural Import and Export Value by Regions

(USD 1 000)

Region	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
National total	111 501 399	62 582 775	93 819 828	60 104 216	18.85	4.12
Beijing	18 004 692	1 348 606	11 761 052	1 312 770	53.09	2.73
Tianjin	5 570 641	976 182	4 667 838	1 059 572	19.34	-7.87
Hebei	2 361 202	1 492 964	2 606 827	1 502 260	-9.42	-0.62
Shanxi	30 545	109 067	15 348	96 749	99.02	12.73
Inner Mongolia	239 525	400 858	290 388	306 328	-17.52	30.86
Liaoning	4 533 848	4 776 664	3 881 122	4 420 822	16.82	8.05
Jilin	999 672	1 203 501	658 103	1 187 967	51.90	1.31
Heilongjiang	1 579 940	800 950	1 376 200	798 551	14.80	0.30
Shanghai	9 987 485	1 766 737	9 311 897	1 700 183	7.26	3.91
Jiangsu	10 958 673	3 066 719	10 714 213	2 810 920	2.28	9.10
Zhejiang	5 374 061	4 713 870	5 370 047	4 545 107	0.07	3.71
Anhui	1 222 015	952 283	890 419	852 430	37.24	11.71
Fujian	4 784 498	7 559 872	4 089 601	6 887 484	16.99	9.76
Jiangxi	90 642	382 263	55 281	291 377	63.96	31.19
Shandong	21 671 224	15 022 992	18 604 706	15 370 666	16.48	-2.26
Henan	1 521 239	1 009 789	1 435 071	1 074 764	6.00	-6.05
Hubei	329 067	1 153 069	273 822	1 433 287	20.18	-19.55
Hunan	378 193	711 798	223 168	626 843	69.47	13.55
Guangdong	13 818 810	7 510 393	11 979 328	6 970 382	15.36	7.75
Guangxi	4 318 353	1 445 881	2 760 417	1 160 368	56.44	24.61
Hainan	166 816	601 560	199 965	569 780	-16.58	5.58
Chongqing	907 973	244 271	455 500	220 646	99.34	10.71
Sichuan	282 286	795 999	325 229	820 985	-13.20	-3.04
Guizhou	4 362	291 105	392	220 398	1 013.43	32.08
Yunnan	1 657 843	2 052 413	1 197 585	1 765 189	38.43	16.27
Tibet	1 719	43 054	299	42 981	475.49	0.17
Shaanxi	70 953	814 139	151 430	694 868	-53.14	17.16
Gansu	31 057	383 375	14 514	313 007	113.98	22.48
Qinghai	630	29 429	783	34 577	-19.54	-14.89
Ningxia	975	80 339	95	78 141	922.19	2.81
Xinjiang	602 461	842 633	509 189	934 813	18.32	-9.86

Total Value of Agricultural Import and Export in Different Ways

(USD 1 000)

Way of trade	2012		2011		Changes of 2012 over 2011(%)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Total value	111 501 399	62 582 775	93 819 828	60 104 216	23.00	4.12
1. General trade	88 479 623	50 208 695	74 101 816	48 657 645	24.22	3.19
2. Materials of donation and aid without repayment between countries and of international organizations	76	105 030	77	79 349	310.12	32.37
3. Materials of other donations	…	20	15	453	652.85	-95.61
4. Assembly trade by supplying materials	1 697 525	2 007 225	1 558 415	1 924 822	20.03	4.28
5. Processing trade by importing materials	7 685 456	7 856 934	7 300 711	7 244 538	14.84	8.45
6. Small amount trade on borders	596 335	1 431 568	521 434	1 376 556	19.69	4.00
7. Export goods for oversea project contracts		3 830		2 426	238.26	57.88
8. Imported materials as investments by foreign businessmen	106		304			
9. Processing trade by exporting materials	45 338	10 853	36 905	10 784	74.34	0.64
10. Barter trade		2	108			
11. Commodities of duty free foreign exchange	1 435		1 143			

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	102.5	104.0	103.6	104.1	100.2	96.8	109.0
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	102.5	102.5	103.6	106.8	97.5	96.0	106.3
Shanxi	102.6	103.2	102.0	103.9	99.0	96.0	106.0
Inner Mongolia	102.5	104.5	104.1	102.6	100.3	98.5	109.2
Liaoning	102.5	103.0	103.2	104.3	99.9	97.3	106.8
Jilin	102.4	104.2	103.2	104.2	99.6	94.0	108.5
Heilongjiang	102.9	103.2	104.9	101.3	102.2	97.8	103.7
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	102.6	104.1	102.7	104.5	100.6	95.2	109.6
Zhejiang	102.3	105.1	103.6	103.5	97.6	97.9	112.9
Anhui	102.4	104.0	103.6	105.1	97.5	94.8	114.3
Fujian	102.4	104.7	103.1	103.9	103.1	96.3	107.8
Jiangxi	103.0	104.8	103.7	102.4	101.0	99.1	110.1
Shandong	102.0	103.1	102.9	106.6	99.3	95.7	108.0
Henan	102.4	102.4	102.4	104.5	95.6	94.8	108.1
Hubei	103.0	106.1	105.9	103.7	104.2	97.8	113.6
Hunan	101.6	102.6	105.7	100.3	97.6	98.9	109.7
Guangdong	102.9	104.4	103.6	106.5	103.1	97.3	105.2
Guangxi	103.3	105.1	104.3	107.1	101.9	97.4	104.9
Hainan	103.2	104.7	103.8	110.2	101.5	95.9	107.5
Chongqing							
Sichuan	102.0	103.0	104.4	102.7	98.5	102.0	108.7
Guizhou	102.8	104.4	104.1	102.4	100.3	92.6	108.8
Yunnan	102.3	104.9	103.5	101.0	105.0	99.1	101.1
Tibet	103.4	106.2	103.1	105.5	106.1	102.4	101.2
Shaanxi	103.1	104.4	102.5	103.7	100.6	98.4	108.6
Gansu	103.1	104.7	102.3	104.0	105.7	100.3	107.5
Qinghai	103.1	106.3	101.1	104.1	108.3	99.2	110.8
Ningxia	101.7	103.7	100.0	100.6	102.8	99.0	110.6
Xinjiang	104.7	108.1	107.2	104.8	106.0	103.4	106.3

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food						
	Vegetables	Condiments	Sugar	Tea and beverage	Melons and fruits	Cookies and biscuits	Milk and dairy products
National average	113.9	103.9	103.3	103.3	100.2	104.5	102.6
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	113.8	103.9	105.5	105.6	97.4	103.4	102.6
Shanxi	113.0	103.4	101.2	102.6	95.5	104.1	101.7
Inner Mongolia	114.1	103.5	108.8	104.3	108.1	102.8	105.5
Liaoning	110.9	102.4	101.6	102.3	98.6	105.4	101.7
Jilin	111.9	105.4	101.5	103.3	105.5	100.6	100.4
Heilongjiang	110.4	105.1	104.9	101.7	99.3	104.6	101.9
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	108.9	108.3	107.3	103.5	100.7	104.2	102.3
Zhejiang	113.4	104.5	103.0	104.9	102.1	102.7	102.9
Anhui	115.7	105.2	107.9	105.4	100.3	103.8	101.7
Fujian	117.6	101.7	102.2	101.4	102.5	103.8	100.1
Jiangxi	120.1	104.3	103.0	103.4	101.7	103.2	102.5
Shandong	112.5	103.9	102.6	101.3	99.7	103.5	104.4
Henan	114.9	104.9	106.0	104.6	91.1	110.0	102.6
Hubei	115.1	103.7	102.2	103.3	102.0	105.2	101.8
Hunan	114.1	101.3	101.9	101.6	99.1	103.2	99.3
Guangdong	114.5	104.7	103.6	102.6	96.7	102.2	104.3
Guangxi	118.4	101.6	100.6	101.1	97.0	101.8	103.0
Hainan	111.1	109.1	101.4	100.8	95.6	108.9	105.3
Chongqing							
Sichuan	116.2	104.4	103.0	105.3	102.4	102.3	102.3
Guizhou	109.8	100.5	102.5	102.6	104.1	104.8	102.2
Yunnan	112.4	100.9	102.4	101.4	102.5	105.6	101.4
Tibet	116.6	101.9	103.8	101.0	106.9	101.4	102.9
Shaanxi	114.1	103.2	101.3	103.7	103.3	105.6	102.3
Gansu	109.5	105.3	103.6	100.7	103.8	103.2	105.6
Qinghai	112.5	100.8	104.9	107.6	101.0	104.7	102.9
Ningxia	117.3	103.4	104.5	106.0	98.6	104.7	101.9
Xinjiang	119.9	103.2	102.8	104.4	108.5	108.4	105.6

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Food		Beverage, cigarettes and related articles	Clothing			Household equipment and other articles	Durable consumer goods
	Food for travel	Other foods, processing and service fees			Garments	Footgear and hats		
National average	106.5	103.8	102.7	103.8	103.9	103.3	101.5	100.3
Beijing								
Tianjin								
Hebei	104.2	103.8	103.7	107.6	108.4	105.9	102.6	101.3
Shanxi	108.2	102.0	103.0	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.1	101.5
Inner Mongolia	107.1	104.4	103.4	102.6	102.1	103.7	100.9	99.5
Liaoning	105.5	104.5	101.9	102.8	102.7	102.9	101.0	99.6
Jilin	112.4	100.3	102.5	101.3	101.8	99.5	99.8	99.4
Heilongjiang	107.6	104.5	103.0	101.6	100.8	103.3	100.3	99.3
Shanghai								
Jiangsu	106.6	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.8	105.5	102.8	102.1
Zhejiang	108.0	105.8	101.1	101.3	101.8	98.4	102.8	101.3
Anhui	104.7	105.1	103.6	102.7	103.1	101.1	101.3	99.7
Fujian	104.7	105.6	102.3	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.4	98.9
Jiangxi	107.1	103.2	103.1	101.7	101.4	101.3	100.9	100.1
Shandong	106.2	103.9	102.6	104.6	105.1	103.2	101.1	99.5
Henan	107.3	101.7	103.6	105.2	104.5	107.0	102.7	101.8
Hubei	106.3	106.2	101.2	102.7	102.8	101.6	101.2	100.4
Hunan	104.3	103.5	101.9	100.9	101.3	100.0	101.1	100.8
Guangdong	105.0	103.8	103.1	104.2	105.0	102.8	102.4	102.0
Guangxi	111.2	107.0	102.6	105.4	106.7	100.5	100.4	99.7
Hainan	108.2	105.8	101.6	107.8	108.8	104.7	103.0	103.6
Chongqing								
Sichuan	105.0	102.3	102.5	109.6	109.7	109.9	98.6	96.5
Guizhou	111.9	103.0	103.3	103.2	102.6	103.1	100.1	97.3
Yunnan	106.8	101.5	100.5	100.6	101.2	98.8	100.7	99.5
Tibet	107.0	98.8	102.1	103.3	102.8	101.3	102.5	102.5
Shaanxi	106.5	102.5	102.3	104.0	103.8	104.5	102.2	100.3
Gansu	105.7	100.1	102.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.9	100.3
Qinghai	110.0	103.5	101.7	99.0	98.2	100.6	100.8	98.2
Ningxia	106.2	104.5	101.8	104.1	102.7	107.5	101.0	98.6
Xinjiang	108.9	111.7	107.8	102.1	101.8	101.2	103.9	101.1

Classified Rural Consumer Price Indices by Regions

(Taking the prices of the previous year as 100)

(Continued)

Region	Health cares and personal articles	Health cares	Transportation and telecom-munication facility	Transportation	Recreational, educational and cultural requisites	Education	Residence
National average	102.1	101.8	100.6	101.9	101.0	101.9	101.9
Beijing							
Tianjin							
Hebei	102.2	101.4	100.8	102.4	100.6	101.6	102.3
Shanxi	102.5	102.2	100.3	101.7	100.6	100.7	103.8
Inner Mongolia	102.2	101.0	100.2	101.1	101.0	100.9	101.1
Liaoning	102.4	102.1	100.0	101.2	102.6	104.8	103.0
Jilin	102.1	101.8	100.9	102.6	101.3	103.2	102.2
Heilongjiang	103.2	103.2	101.5	103.1	101.2	101.5	104.5
Shanghai							
Jiangsu	101.6	101.1	100.1	101.0	100.4	101.6	102.3
Zhejiang	101.1	100.8	99.8	100.4	100.8	101.6	101.2
Anhui	101.8	101.3	100.9	101.6	101.8	102.2	100.8
Fujian	104.1	104.7	100.8	102.6	98.8	97.5	100.8
Jiangxi	102.4	102.0	101.7	103.6	101.8	102.6	102.1
Shandong	101.6	100.8	101.0	102.4	100.8	101.2	101.1
Henan	102.1	101.3	101.6	103.0	101.9	104.1	102.0
Hubei	102.2	101.9	100.8	102.1	101.1	101.5	101.7
Hunan	101.4	101.6	100.3	100.6	101.5	102.8	101.3
Guangdong	101.9	101.9	99.6	100.9	101.7	102.1	102.9
Guangxi	102.5	101.8	100.0	102.1	101.4	103.0	103.6
Hainan	102.9	102.8	100.5	103.5	102.3	101.1	101.4
Chongqing							
Sichuan	102.0	101.8	100.7	102.1	99.0	100.3	100.3
Guizhou	102.1	101.3	100.6	101.6	101.1	102.4	102.6
Yunnan	101.0	100.9	100.2	101.4	100.2	101.1	102.2
Tibet	101.8	100.9	101.3	103.2	100.6	101.5	101.1
Shaanxi	103.3	103.2	100.2	102.4	101.2	102.7	103.3
Gansu	104.9	105.3	100.6	101.6	101.1	101.6	101.4
Qinghai	101.5	101.3	99.5	101.5	100.5	100.6	105.2
Ningxia	101.7	100.9	99.5	101.7	100.3	102.2	98.8
Xinjiang	103.8	103.4	100.4	104.0	101.2	104.2	103.7

OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Land Contracting and Management Situation of Rural Areas

Item	Number	Share (%)	Growth rate (%)
Contracting situation of arable land			
area(hectare)	87 363 366. 0		2. 60
The number of farmers(household)	229 755 106. 0		0. 40
The number of contracts(copy)	221 921 217. 0		0. 10
the number of certifications of land contracting(copy)	208 549 206. 0		0. 20
Household contract cultivated land transfer			
the total area (hectare)	18 555 605. 0	100. 00	22. 10
1. Divided by the form of circulation(hectare)			
Subcontract	9 152 532. 0	49. 32	18. 00
Transfer	733 228. 0	3. 95	9. 00
Swap	1 200 363. 0	6. 47	23. 20
Rent	5 355 184. 0	28. 86	30. 20
on the form of Joint Stock Partners	1 093 758. 0	5. 89	29. 10
Other forms	1 020 540. 0	5. 50	23. 00
2. divided by contrators(hectare)			
Areas transferred to farmers	12 004 175. 0	64. 69	16. 80
areas transferred to professional cooperative orgnizations	2 940 290. 0	15. 85	44. 40
areas transferred to enterprises	1 704 207. 0	9. 18	34. 00
areas transferred to others	1 906 934. 0	10. 28	18. 50
3. areas used for growing food crops(hectare)	10 389 957. 0		24. 90
4. the number of farmers who leased their contracting land (household)	44 388 772. 0		14. 50
5. The copy number of signed contracts (copy)	31 071 698. 0		23. 30
6. the cultivated land area in signed contracts(hectare)	12 093 120. 0		30. 20
Arbitration team			
Number	2 259. 0	100. 00	22. 20
number of members in county level	2 055. 0	90. 97	27. 80
The member number of Arbitration Commission (person)	30 727. 0	100. 00	55. 40
The member number of farmers(person)	6 722. 0	21. 88	74. 90
The number of appointed arbitrators(person)	20 776. 0		75. 30
The number of staffs in the arbitration commission daily(person)	10 935. 0	100. 00	40. 70
The number of full-time staff(person)	4 616. 0	42. 21	37. 20

The Income and Expenses of Villages

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
Income(10 000 yuan)	35 760 206.7	6.30
Operating income	13 665 155.7	4.30
Contracting and handed out income	7 002 601.5	3.80
Investement income	983 730.8	4.90
Grant income	5 903 043.8	16.50
Other income	8 205 674.9	5.30
Expenditure(10 000 yuan)	24 668 403.4	5.90
Operating expenses	9 109 470.7	1.10
Administrative expenses	7 015 491.5	8.30
Wages	2 513 227.4	10.70
Newspapers expenses	143 650.1	2.30
Other expenses	8 543 441.2	9.30
Income (10 000 yuan)	11 091 803.3	7.20
Numbers of villages	58.9	-0.10
1. Villages with non-operationg income	31.1	0.30
2. Villages with income	27.8	-0.40
Below 50 thousand yuan	15.1	-5.28
During 50 thousand yuan to 10 thousand yuan	5.2	5.00
During 10 thousand yuan to 50 thousand yuan	4.8	6.00
During 50 thousand to 100 thousand yuan	1.2	8.90
Above 1 million yuan	1.5	7.70

Assets and Liablities of Villages

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
Total current assets	92 883 409.4	7.20
Monetary funds	39 465 708.4	5.30
Short-term investments	4 091 635.4	16.20
Receivables	47 678 756.2	9.10
Stock	1 647 309.4	-16.30
Total agricultural assets	2 710 856.7	3.70
Livestock(Poultry) assets	503 418.1	-10.50
Forest Assets	2 207 438.7	7.60
Total long-term assets	122 268 686.3	8.20
Long-term investment	14 933 543.2	10.40
Total fixed assets	102 715 514.0	8.10
Net fixed assets	74 429 746.3	9.10
Liquidation of fixed assets	821 443.1	15.30
Programs under construction	27 464 324.7	5.30
Other assets	4 619 629.1	2.40
Total assets	217 862 952.4	7.70
Total current liabilities	73 456 713.1	5.40
Short loan	10 085 511.7	-14.10
Payables	61 473 546.0	9.60
Wages Payable	1 027 617.6	5.10
Welfare payable	870 037.8	2.80
Total long-term liabilities	13 767 728.6	11.20
Long-term loans and payables	13 020 901.7	9.60
Collective fund	746 826.9	48.80
Total owners' equity	130 638 510.8	8.60
Capital	37 067 178.8	8.00
Public welfare fund	90 219 804.2	8.70
Unallocated gains	3 351 527.8	13.60
Total liabilities and owner's equity	217 862 952.4	7.70

Burden of Farmers

(10 000 yuan)

Item	Amount	Growth rate (%)
The collective payments handed out	2 174 604.6	2.8
Collective fund	986 207.7	4.2
Land lease	996 458.3	3.2
Co-producting fee	65 088.1	-0.9
House construction fee	33 033.9	-9.2
Other payments	93 816.6	-7.5
Social burden	1 504 248.7	6.9
Fine	33 863.2	57.7
Fund-raising quotas	14 274.9	-14.9
Road fund	9 747.6	-3.8
Water conservancy fund	2 163.1	-26.6
Electric facilities fund	551.9	-37.2
Other fund	1 812.4	-35.9
Administrative fees	1 456 110.5	6.3
Farmers housing charges	78 371.3	-8.1
Business charges of migrant workers	77 407.3	-5.9
Charges of agriculture machinery, motorcycles, tricycles and low-speed truck	293 436.9	-7.1
Planned parenthood charges	942 340.6	14.5
Other charges	64 554.5	2.0
Fund raised by farmers and fund-for-work	1 652 513.3	2.2
Fund-for-work	666 305.6	-0.7

RURAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

National Rural Household Survey

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of households surveyed	68 190	68 190	68 190	68 190	68 190
Permanent residents per household(person)	4. 10	4. 08	4. 07	4. 05	4. 03
Able-bodied and semi-ablebodied laborers per household(person)	2. 80	2. 82	2. 82	2. 83	2. 84
People supported by each laborer(person)	1. 46	1. 45	1. 45	1. 43	1. 42
Per capita area of new houses built in the year (m^2)	0. 79	0. 60	0. 83	0. 84	0. 97
Value of new houses built per square meter in the year (yuan)	303. 77	339. 27	373. 31	392. 93	485. 11
Per capita living area in the year (m^2)	27. 24	27. 90	29. 68	30. 65	31. 63
Brick and wood structure	14. 12	14. 09	14. 12	14. 59	14. 79
Reinforced concrete structure	8. 53	9. 17	11. 17	11. 79	12. 55

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of households surveyed	68 190	68 190	68 190	73 630	73 750
Permanent residents per household(person)	4. 01	4. 0	4. 0	3. 9	3. 9
Able-bodied and semi-ablebodied laborers per household(person)	2. 85	2. 9	2. 9	2. 8	2. 8
People supported by each laborer(person)	1. 41	1. 4	1. 4	1. 4	1. 4
Per capita area of new houses built in the year (m^2)	1. 00	1. 2	0. 8	1. 3	1. 0
Value of new houses built per square meter in the year (yuan)	332. 83				
Per capita living area in the year (m^2)	32. 40	33. 6	34. 1	36. 2	37. 1
Brick and wood structure	14. 89	15. 1	15. 2	15. 9	16. 3
Reinforced concrete structure	32. 40	14. 5	15. 1	16. 5	17. 1

Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	2012	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
National average	7 916.6	3 447.5	3 533.4	249.1	686.7
Beijing	16 475.7	10 843.5	1 318.1	1 716.4	2 597.8
Tianjin	14 025.5	7 922.3	4 126.3	921.0	1 056.0
Hebei	8 081.4	4 005.3	3 254.6	218.3	603.2
Shanxi	6 356.6	3 175.5	2 334.4	140.8	705.9
Inner Mongolia	7 611.3	1 459.1	4 689.1	323.0	1 140.2
Liaoning	9 383.7	3 630.2	4 783.4	246.2	724.0
Jilin	8 598.2	1 792.0	5 617.6	393.0	795.6
Heilongjiang	8 603.8	1 816.8	5 433.7	580.3	773.0
Shanghai	17 803.7	11 477.7	902.6	1 381.8	4 041.5
Jiangsu	12 202.0	6 775.9	3 873.9	458.5	1 093.7
Zhejiang	14 551.9	7 678.2	5 291.4	588.5	993.8
Anhui	7 160.5	3 243.5	3 265.6	111.8	539.5
Fujian	9 967.2	4 474.5	4 570.4	319.8	602.4
Jiangxi	7 829.4	3 532.7	3 742.4	120.9	433.4
Shandong	9 446.5	4 383.2	4 234.6	257.2	571.6
Henan	7 524.9	2 989.4	3 973.4	135.5	426.7
Hubei	7 851.7	3 189.8	4 123.5	65.9	472.5
Hunan	7 440.2	3 847.6	2 903.2	112.8	576.6
Guangdong	10 542.8	6 804.4	2 566.1	556.5	615.8
Guangxi	6 007.5	2 246.0	3 234.6	53.9	473.2
Hainan	7 408.0	2 475.6	4 182.7	173.3	576.4
Chongqing	7 383.3	3 400.8	2 975.3	175.6	831.6
Sichuan	7 001.4	3 088.9	3 004.9	166.6	741.1
Guizhou	4 753.0	1 977.7	2 249.2	71.5	454.5
Yunnan	5 416.5	1 435.9	3 328.1	234.2	418.4
Tibet	5 719.4	1 201.9	3 678.7	127.7	711.1
Shaanxi	5 762.5	2 727.9	2 294.4	200.1	540.2
Gansu	4 506.7	1 787.7	2 114.8	112.1	492.1
Qinghai	5 364.4	1 989.7	2 221.9	95.3	1 057.5
Ningxia	6 180.3	2 510.5	3 071.5	101.6	496.7
Xinjiang	6 393.7	1 008.0	4 239.0	170.7	976.0

National Annual Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Total net income	Changes of 2012 over 2011 (%)	Wage income	Household business income	Property income	Transfer income
1949	43.8					
1978	133.6		88.3	35.8		9.5
1980	191.3	16.6	106.4	62.6		22.4
1985	397.6	7.8	72.2	296.0		29.5
1986	423.8	3.2	81.6	313.3		28.9
1987	462.6	5.2	95.5	345.5		21.6
1988	544.9	6.4	117.8	403.2		24.0
1989	601.5	-1.6	136.5	434.6		30.5
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

Transfer income before 1992 includes property income.

National Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households

(yuan)

Year	Living consumption	Changes of 2012 over 2011 (%)	Food	Clothing	Residence
1980	162.2	15.5	100.2	20.0	22.5
1981	190.8	15.2	114.1	23.8	31.6
1982	220.2	13.5	133.5	25.0	35.6
1983	248.3	11.4	147.6	28.0	42.0
1984	273.8	7.1	162.3	28.9	48.4
1985	317.4	7.7	183.4	30.8	57.9
1986	357.0	6.0	201.5	33.0	70.3
1987	398.3	5.1	222.1	34.2	79.8
1988	476.7	1.9	257.4	41.1	96.3
1989	535.4	-5.9	293.4	44.5	105.2
1990	584.6	4.5	343.8	45.4	101.4
1991	619.8	3.6	357.1	51.1	102.3
1992	659.0	1.6	379.3	52.5	104.9
1993	769.7	2.7	446.8	55.3	106.8
1994	1 016.8	7.1	598.5	70.3	142.3
1995	1 310.4	9.7	768.2	89.8	182.2
1996	1 572.1	11.2	885.5	113.8	219.1
1997	1 617.2	0.4	890.3	109.4	233.2
1998	1 590.3	-0.7	849.6	98.1	239.6
1999	1 577.4	0.7	829.0	92.0	232.7
2000	1 670.1	6.0	820.5	96.0	258.3
2001	1 741.1	3.4	830.7	98.7	279.1
2002	1 834.3	5.8	848.4	105.0	300.2
2003	1 943.3	4.3	886.0	110.3	308.4
2004	2 184.7	7.3	1 031.9	120.2	324.3
2005	2 555.4	11.5	1 162.2	148.6	370.2
2006	2 829.0	9.1	1 217.0	168.0	469.0
2007	3 223.9	8.1	1 389.0	193.4	573.8
2008	3 660.7	6.6	1 598.7	211.8	678.8
2009	3 993.5	9.4	1 636.0	232.5	805.0
2010	4 381.8	5.9	1 800.7	264.0	835.2
2011	5 221.1	12.6	2 107.3	341.3	961.5
2012	5 908.0	10.4	2 323.9	396.4	1 086.4

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
1980	4.1	0.6	8.3	3.4	3.2
1981	4.2	0.6	10.1	4.2	2.2
1982	9.4	0.6	7.5	4.7	4.0
1983	14.0	3.6	5.7	4.4	3.0
1984	14.8	3.4	8.2	5.0	2.7
1985	16.2	5.6	12.4	7.7	3.6
1986	19.6	6.2	14.4	8.7	3.3
1987	21.5	8.2	18.5	10.7	3.4
1988	30.0	8.9	25.7	13.4	3.9
1989	32.4	8.5	30.6	16.4	4.3
1990	30.9	8.4	31.4	19.0	4.3
1991	35.3	10.3	36.4	22.3	5.0
1992	36.7	12.2	43.8	24.2	5.5
1993	44.7	17.4	58.4	27.2	13.1
1994	55.5	24.0	75.1	32.1	19.0
1995	68.5	33.8	102.4	42.5	23.1
1996	84.2	47.1	132.5	58.3	31.7
1997	85.4	53.9	148.2	62.5	34.3
1998	81.9	60.7	159.4	68.1	32.9
1999	82.3	68.7	168.3	70.0	34.3
2000	75.5	93.1	186.7	87.6	52.5
2001	77.0	110.0	192.6	96.6	56.4
2002	80.4	128.5	210.3	103.9	57.7
2003	81.7	162.5	235.7	115.8	43.0
2004	89.2	192.6	247.6	130.6	48.3
2005	111.4	245.0	295.5	168.1	54.5
2006	126.6	288.8	305.1	191.5	63.1
2007	149.1	328.4	305.7	210.2	74.2
2008	174.0	360.2	314.5	246.0	76.7
2009	204.8	402.9	340.6	287.5	84.1
2010	234.1	461.1	366.7	326.0	94.0
2011	308.9	547.0	396.4	436.8	122.0
2012	341.7	652.8	445.5	513.8	147.6

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(yuan)

Region	Living consumption	Servises	Food	Clothing	Residence
National average	5 908	1 641	2 324	396	1 086
Beijing	11 879	3 827	3 945	948	2 200
Tianjin	8 337	2 750	3 020	781	1 264
Hebei	5 364	1 443	1 817	397	1 137
Shanxi	5 566	1 628	1 860	502	1 142
Inner Mongolia	6 382	1 881	2 380	482	1 079
Liaoning	5 998	1 673	2 300	518	980
Jilin	6 186	1 815	2 269	479	837
Heilongjiang	5 718	1 714	2 165	545	755
Shanghai	11 971	3 427	4 848	704	1 834
Jiangsu	9 138	2 742	3 049	611	1 493
Zhejiang	10 653	3 005	3 947	752	1 950
Anhui	5 556	1 479	2 181	332	1 140
Fujian	7 402	1 969	3 403	471	1 166
Jiangxi	5 129	1 315	2 233	265	1 030
Shandong	6 776	1 799	2 321	455	1 400
Henan	5 032	1 354	1 702	424	1 061
Hubei	5 727	1 736	2 154	316	1 206
Hunan	5 870	1 617	2 575	318	1 088
Guangdong	7 459	2 282	3 659	319	1 196
Guangxi	4 934	1 261	2 086	156	1 201
Hainan	4 776	1 241	2 410	179	829
Chongqing	5 019	1 374	2 216	380	557
Sichuan	5 367	1 482	2 514	339	787
Guizhou	3 902	1 013	1 741	227	758
Yunnan	4 561	1 217	2 081	241	804
Tibet	2 968	368	1 592	373	252
Shaanxi	5 115	1 682	1 520	333	1 258
Gansu	4 146	1 084	1 649	303	682
Qinghai	5 339	1 281	1 859	404	1 210
Ningxia	5 351	1 353	1 891	463	1 033
Xinjiang	5 301	1 315	1 891	430	1 299

Annual Per Capita Living Consumption of Rural Households by Regions

(Continued)

(yuan)

Region	Household facilities, articles and services	Transport and telecommunication serveces	Education and culture life	Medicines and medical services	Others
National average	342	653	445	514	148
Beijing	774	1 399	1 153	1 125	336
Tianjin	451	1 066	766	760	228
Hebei	350	604	358	544	157
Shanxi	298	626	498	490	150
Inner Mongolia	269	912	514	589	157
Liaoning	251	669	557	549	176
Jilin	252	699	606	841	204
Heilongjiang	230	611	518	727	168
Shanghai	646	1 705	952	1 029	253
Jiangsu	533	1 311	1 184	724	233
Zhejiang	604	1 500	902	746	251
Anhui	347	517	386	510	144
Fujian	427	795	566	381	193
Jiangxi	278	494	343	380	106
Shandong	406	938	501	635	120
Henan	362	525	344	469	146
Hubei	398	496	395	592	170
Hunan	374	482	400	497	137
Guangdong	379	760	467	446	233
Guangxi	275	453	270	384	109
Hainan	207	436	254	307	155
Chongqing	414	489	394	482	86
Sichuan	333	464	329	498	102
Guizhou	211	371	226	283	84
Yunnan	247	470	289	363	66
Tibet	173	364	41	83	91
Shaanxi	299	503	445	620	136
Gansu	250	436	327	398	100
Qinghai	257	684	283	520	122
Ningxia	305	621	373	492	172
Xinjiang	219	646	262	444	110

National Annual Per Capita Food Consumption of Rural Households

(kg)

Year	Grain	Fined Grain	Vegetables	Edible oil	Vegetable oil	Sugar
1978	247.8	122.5	141.5	2.0	1.3	0.7
1979	256.7	139.4	131.2	2.4	1.5	0.8
1980	257.2	162.9	127.2	2.5	1.4	1.1
1981	256.1	172.4	124.0	3.1	1.9	1.1
1982	260.0	191.8	132.0	3.4	2.1	1.2
1983	259.9	196.3	131.0	3.5	2.2	1.3
1984	266.5	209.1	140.0	4.0	2.5	1.3
1985	257.5	208.8	131.1	4.0	2.6	1.5
1986	259.3	212.2	133.7	4.2	2.6	1.6
1987	259.4	211.4	130.4	4.7	3.1	1.7
1988	259.5	210.7	130.1	4.8	3.3	1.4
1989	262.3	213.5	133.4	4.8	3.3	1.5
1990	262.1	215.0	134.0	5.2	3.5	1.5
1991	255.6	213.8	127.0	5.7	3.9	1.4
1992	250.5	210.6	129.1	5.9	4.1	1.5
1993	251.8	221.0	107.4	5.7	4.1	1.4
1994	257.6	212.0	107.9	5.7	4.1	1.3
1995	256.1	210.7	104.6	5.8	4.3	1.3
1996	256.2	206.5	106.3	6.1	4.5	1.4
1997	250.7	208.9	107.2	6.2	4.7	1.4
1998	248.9	209.0	109.0	6.1	4.6	1.4
1999	247.5	206.2	108.9	6.2	4.6	1.5
2000	250.2	207.1	106.7	7.1	5.5	1.3
2001	238.6	199.7	109.3	7.0	5.5	1.4
2002	236.5	199.4	110.6	7.5	5.8	1.6
2003	222.4	192.5	107.4	6.3	5.3	1.2
2004	218.3	189.8	106.6	5.3	4.3	1.1
2005	208.9	181.8	102.3	6.0	4.9	1.1
2006	205.6	178.0	100.5	5.8	4.7	1.1
2007	199.5	173.8	99.0	6.0	5.1	1.1
2008	199.1	173.7	99.7	6.2	5.4	1.1
2009	189.3	165.2	98.4	6.3	5.4	1.1
2010	181.4	159.4	93.3	6.3	5.5	1.0
2011	170.7	151.8	89.4	7.5	6.6	1.0
2012	164.3	144.9	84.7	7.8	6.9	1.2

National Annual Per Capita Food Consumption of Rural Households

(Continued)

(kg)

Year	Meat			Poultry	Eggs	Aquatic products
		Pork	Beef and mutton			
1978	5.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8
1979	6.5	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7
1980	7.7	7.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1
1981	8.7	8.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3
1982	9.1	8.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3
1983	10.0	9.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6
1984	10.6	9.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.7
1985	11.0	10.3	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.6
1986	11.8	11.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.9
1987	11.7	11.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.0
1988	10.7	10.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.9
1989	11.0	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.4	2.1
1990	11.3	10.5	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.1
1991	12.2	11.2	1.0	1.3	2.7	2.2
1992	11.8	10.9	1.0	1.5	2.9	2.3
1993	11.7	10.9	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.8
1994	11.0	10.2	0.8	1.6	3.0	3.0
1995	11.3	10.6	0.7	1.8	3.2	3.4
1996	12.9	11.9	1.1	1.9	3.4	3.7
1997	12.7	11.5	1.3	2.4	4.1	3.8
1998	13.2	11.9	1.3	2.3	4.1	3.7
1999	13.9	12.7	1.2	2.5	4.3	3.8
2000	14.4	13.3	1.1	2.8	4.8	3.9
2001	14.5	13.4	1.2	2.9	4.7	4.1
2002	14.9	13.7	1.2	2.9	4.7	4.4
2003	15.0	13.8	1.3	3.2	4.8	4.3
2004	14.8	13.5	1.3	3.1	4.6	4.5
2005	17.1	15.6	1.5	3.7	4.7	4.9
2006	17.0	15.5	1.6	3.5	5.0	5.0
2007	14.9	13.4	1.5	3.9	4.7	5.4
2008	13.9	12.6	1.3	4.4	5.4	5.2
2009	15.3	14.0	1.4	4.2	5.3	5.3
2010	15.8	14.4	1.4	4.2	5.1	5.2
2011	16.3	14.4	1.9	4.5	5.4	5.4
2012	16.3	14.4	1.9	4.5	5.9	5.4

CHRONICLE OF AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Chronicle of Agricultural Events, 2012

January

January 3. *Farmers' Daily*
The activities of "Farmer-Supermarket Matching", which was issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture ended. During the activities, 10 national supermarkets and 209 local supermarkets launched the on-site matching and negotiating with 312 specialized farmer cooperatives.

January 4. *Farmers' Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture issued the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan of National Farmer Education and Training".

January 8. *People's Daily*
According to statistics from the Ministry of Finance, the central finance allocated 1 trillion yuan in total for "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" at the first time in 2011, reaching 1.040 86 trillion yuan in total, with an increase of 21.3 percent compared to the previous year.

Economic Daily
The per capita net income of fishermen reached 10 012 yuan in 2011, with an increase of 1 049 yuan compared to the previous year.

January 21. *Economic Daily*
The per capita net income of farmers reached 6 977 yuan in 2011, with an increase of 11.4 percent with the deduction of price factor; the growth of the per capita income of rural residents exceeded respectively 3.1 and 3 percentage points than city residents in 2010 and 2011.

February

February 7. *Farmers' Daily*
On February 6, the activity of the development year of national agriculture and science and technology which was themed on "Introducing the Science and Technology into Village, Increasing the Production and Income" was officially launched. There will be 1 million agricultural technical employees to provide the all-year science and technology service for agriculture production, as well as releasing 160 agriculture leading varieties and 100 main technologies all over the country.

February 12. *People's Daily*
In 2011, the scale of the Central Water Investment first reached 114.1 billion yuan and broke hundreds of billion yuan.

Economic Daily
The annual output of the nation crop industry reached above 300 billion yuan, with the coverage rate of good seed reaching 95 percent. The good seeds occupied above 40 percent of the contribution rate to the increase of grain.

March

March 8. *People's Daily*
People's Bank of China decided to increase 10 billion yuan in "Agricultural Supporting Relenting Policy" to support spring planting.

March 9. *Farmers' Daily*
The State Council issued the document of "Opinions on Support for the Development of Leading Agricultural Enterprises' Industrialization" on March 6.

March 20. *Economic Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance jointly issued "Guidance Opinions Carried out on Agricultural Origin Preliminary Processing Subsidy of 2013", which invested 0.5 billion yuan for launching the program in 14 provinces(autonomous regions).

Farmers' Daily
The Ministry of Agriculture issued "Notice on Further Standardization of Operational Action on Purchase of Agriculture Machinery Subsidizing Goods".

March 22. *Guangming Daily*
The State Council discussed and issued the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan of National Rural Area Drinking Water Safety Project".

March 26. *People's Daily*
The amount of fishing boat was 1.06 million in China at present accounting for 1/4 in the world, in which the a-

mount of marine fishing boat reached 316 100.

March 28. *People's Daily*
"Opinions of the State Council on Supporting the Development of Agricultural Industrialization Leading Enterprises" was published. There are 280 000 national agricultural industrialization organizations, which could drive 110 million farmers households with the increase income for more than 2 400 yuan.

March 31. *Economic Daily*
The newly reconstructed national rural highway reached 190 300 kilometers in 2012, therefore the total mileage of rural reached 3.537 million kilometers.

Economic Daily
On March 30, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the activity of National Agribusiness Cooperation on Popularization of Formula Fertilizer Pilot Project in Beijing.

April

April 6. *Famers' Daily*
There were 22 insurance companies specialized in agriculture insurance business.

April 13. *Farmers' Daily*
From April 11 to 12, National Agriculture International Cooperation Working Conference was held in Beijing.

April 16. *People's Daily*
Financial department at different levels invested 105 billion yuan as finical subsidies of the Construction of National Village-level Public Welfare of One Discussion for One Case Fiscal Policy from 2008 to 2011, which developed total investment of Village-level Public Welfare to above 280 billion yuan that constructed nearly one million projects.

April 20. *Farmers' Daily*
The State Council issued the full text of "Opinions on Further Reducing the Burden of Farmers".

April 24. *Economic Daily*
From the end of the Tenth Year Plan to the enactment of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the contribution rate of science development to agriculture growth increased from 48 percent to 53 percent.

May

May 2. *People's Daily*
"National Land Reclamation Program (2011-2015)" decided that 26.666 7 million hectares high-level basic farmlands that are drought and flood resistance shall be built during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan Period, which included 1.6 million hectares of supplementary lands.

May 3. *People's Daily*
The State Council Executive Meeting discussed and issued "National Prevention of Animal Disease in Medium and Long-term Program (2012-2020)".

May 9. *People's Daily*
The State Council Legislative Affairs Office issued "Agriculture Insurance Regulations (Draft for Public Comments)", which solicited the comments from the whole society.

May 20. *Economic Daily*
Testing oil for formulated fertilization has taken into practice for 7 years, which the Central Finance accumulatively invested 5.7 billion yuan with 2 498 project counties (places, institutions).

May 23. *Farmers' Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance jointly issued "Notice on Agricultural Origin Pretreating Subsidy of 2012".

May 25. *Guangming Daily*
Corn standard DNA fingerprint database in Corn Research Centre of Beijing Agriculture and Forestry Academy had over 14 000 kinds of corns and became the largest one in the world.

May 26. *Economic Daily*
The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly issued the "Notice on New Medical Work of Rural Cooperation of 2012". According to this document, from 2012, Finance Departments in different levels enhanced the subsidy of New Rural Cooperation from 200 yuan to 240 yuan each person per year.

May 31. *People's Daily*
The State Council Executive Meeting discussed and is-

sued "National Settlement Construction of Nomad in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan".

June

June 8. *Farmers' Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance jointly decided that depending on the modern agriculture industrial technical system to construct 10 thousand modern agriculture industrial technical bases during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan Period.

June 22. *People's Daily*
In recent ten years, 13.333 3 million hectares of national high-yield and stable-yield farmlands have been built, which added more than 3 million hectares of supplementary cultivated land with the output rate of farmlands increased by 10 percent to 20 percent.

July

July 11. *People's Daily*
In 2012, total output of national summer grain crops reached to 1.299 5 billion tons, with a growth of 3.56 million tons and an increase of 2.8 percent over the previous year, which the output of winter wheat was 1.143 billion tons with the growth of 3.34 million tons and an increase of 3 percent.

July 19. *Economic Daily*
In 2011, the production value of national forestry has reached 3.06 trillion yuan, which the trade amount of forestry product reached 120.45 billion dollars.

July 25. *People's Daily*
According to"National Program for Agricultural Development (2011-2015)", the comprehensive productive capacity of national grain shall be above 540 million tons, and the net income per capita of rural residents shall increase 7 percent, and the contribution rate of development of agricultural science shall be over 55 percent and comprehensive mechanization level on planting and harvesting rate of crop shall reach over 60 percent up to 2015.

August

August 5. *People's Daily*
The statistics of the Ministry of Land and Resources showed that the rate of registration and certification of national rural collective land ownership reached 78 percent, the rate of registration and certification of collective construction land right of use reached 85 percent and the rate of registration and certification of homestead right of use reached 80 percent to the half of the year.

August 6. *People's Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance jointly issued the "Opinion on Agricultural Origin Pretreating Subsidy Program of 2012".

August 25. *People's Daily*
In 2012, the output of early rice reached 33.29 million tons, with the growth of 536 000 tons than the previous year and an increase of 1.6 percent. The total output basically recovered to the level of 2009.

August 28. *Farmers' Daily*
On August 26 to 27, "Three North" Shelterbelt Development Program Meeting was held by the State Council in Shuozhou City, Shanxi Province.

September

September 2. *People's Daily*
The document of "State Council General Office's Opinion on Further Strengthening Artificial Influence on Weather" was issued.

September 20. *People's Daily*
The State Council discussed and issued "Beijing and Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project Phase II (2013-2022)".

September 25. *Science Daily*
Led by academician Yuan Longping, the program of "Super Hybrid Rice phase III successfully producing 900 kilograms per mu" got through the on-site production testing. For two consecutive years, the average yield in one hundred mu broke through 13 500 kilograms per hectare, which indicated that the program was a success.

Farmers' Daily
More than 600 000 farmers' professional cooperatives registered in accordance with the law in nation, with 4.6 million farmers which accounted for 18.6 percent of the amount of the total.

September 26. *Farmers' Daily*
The Ministry of Agriculture issued "Plan on National Agricultural Products Quality and Safety Inspection System Construction (2011-2015)".

October

October 14. *People's Daily*
Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences Xie Huaan was in charge of the production acceptance testing of ratoon rice research project of the Ministry of Agriculture: the average yield per hectare of the ratoon crop dry grain in one hundred mu was 7 295.4 kilograms, plus 12 013.5 kilograms of the first season rice, and annual average yield per hectare of demonstration piece of ratoon rice was 19 308.9 kilograms, which achieved the high-yield cultivation target.

October 29. *People's Daily*
People's Daily reported that during the 2003 to 2012, the Central Finance accumulatively invested 6 trillion yuan on the work involved with "agriculture, rural areas and farmers".

November

November 2. *People's Daily*
In order to implement the renovation of rural dangerous house, the Cental Finance issued the indexes of budget of Central Rural Renovation of Dangerous House Allowance of 2013 for 15 billion yuan in advance.

November 23. *People's Daily*
The General Office of the State Council issued the "Opinions on the Standardization of Layout Adjustment of the Rural Compulsory Education School".

November 27. *People's Daily*
In 2012, winter wheat area increased 60 000 hectares than the previous year, and winter rape area increased 120 000 hectares, and autumn vegetable area increased by 3.4 percent.

December

December 2. *People's Daily*
In 2012, national grain total output was 589.57 million tons, with an increase of 3.2 percent and a growth of 18.36 million tons than the previous year, which realized in nine consecutive years.

December 8. *Farmers' Daily*
In 2012, the rate of corn harvest by machine was more than 40 percent increasing by 6.5 percentage points over the previous year.

December 23. *People's Daily*
The centre rural work conference discussed the "Opinion on Accelerating Development of Modern Agriculture to Enhance the Energy of Rural Development by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council (Discussion Draft)".

December 24. *Economic Daily*
In 2012, national agricultural science and technology progress contribution rate was 54.5 percent, and the good seed of grain coverage rate reached over 96 percent. The output was more than 5 250 kilograms per hectare first time, and the increase of grain production contribution rate accounted for 80.5 percent.

December 25. *People's Daily*
In 2012, national agricultural reclamation total output value reached 500.8 billion yuan, maintaining the growth rate of more than 12 percent for the tenth consecutive year.

December 28. *People's Daily*
National collective forest lands were 180 million hectares, accounting for 97.7 percent of the total collective forest land area. Certification areas occupied 95.5 percent of the right woodland with 89.49 million farmers getting the forest right certificates.

Farmers' Daily
In 2012, China's agriculture machinery total power was more than one billion kilowatts; farming and harvesting mechanization level reached 57 percent; total output value of agricultural machinery will reach around 310 billion yuan.

(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 *2013*. 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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