

### **China's Agricultural Policy Framework Overview 中国农业政策框架概述**

China's Agricultural Policy Framework brings together five categories of policy documents regarding China's agriculture modernization, these are strategic guiding policies, agricultural development policies, and other three categories of supporting and enabling policies, they are science and technology innovation policies, resource and environmental protection policies, and the finance and incentive policies. Figure 1 shows the connections between these policies.

The strategic guiding policies include “13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2016-2020)”, “No.1 Central Document 2016”, “National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (2015-2030)”, and “Plan on National Agricultural Modernization (2016-2020)”. These four policy documents provide the development concepts, development routes, and development targets for the wide national economy and agricultural development in particular.

China adopted the five new development concepts, namely innovation, coordination, green, opening up and sharing, to guide the national economic development in the next five years. In the next five years, China will modernize the agriculture industry system to enhance the productivity and competitiveness; modernize the production system to balance the supply and market demanding; modernize the operation system to develop large scale and various types of farming operation entities. The goal is to develop a high productivity, high efficiency, resource-saving and environmentally friendly agriculture.

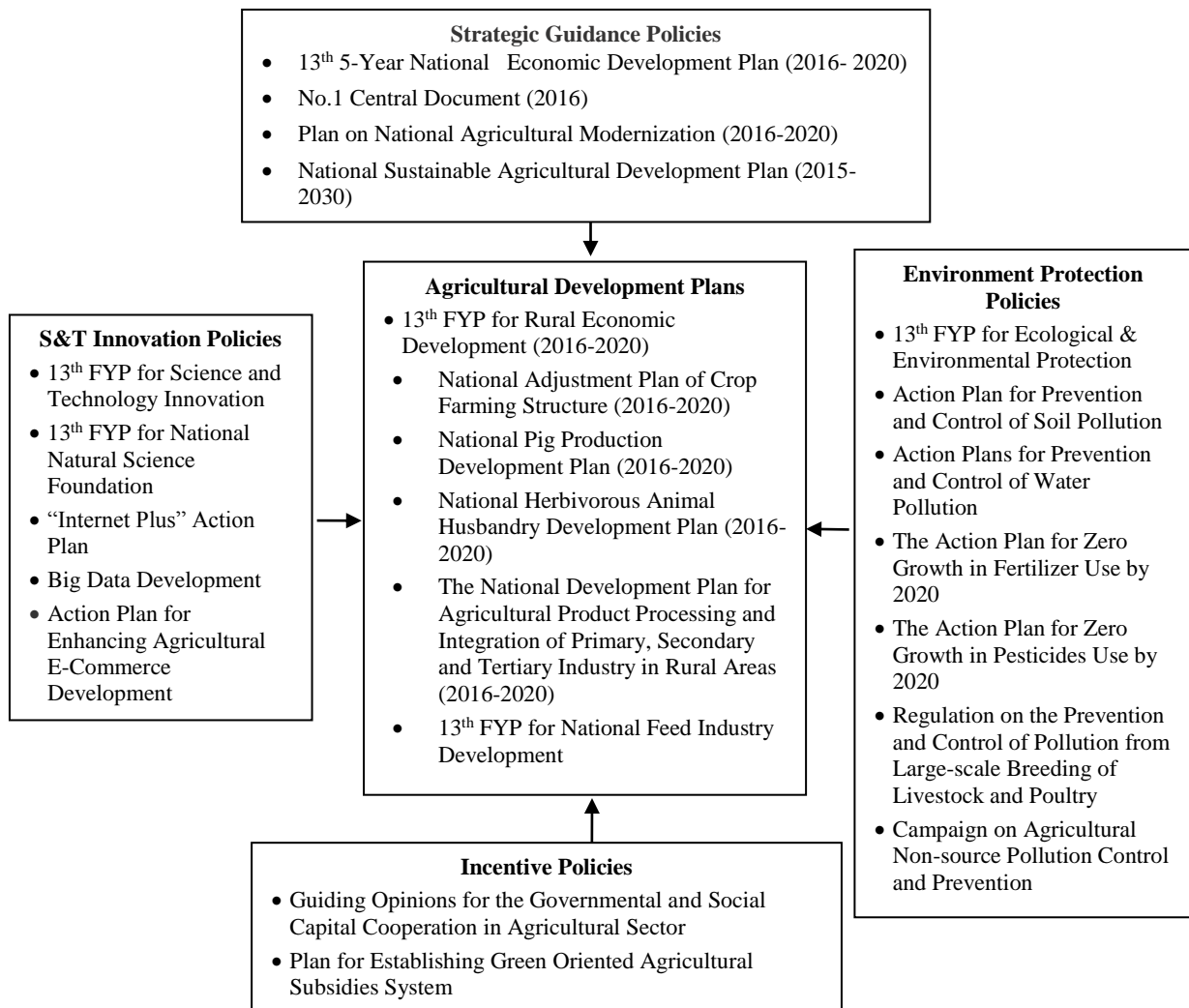
The agricultural development policies which include the “13<sup>th</sup> FYP for Rural Economic Development (2016-2020)” and the sub-sectoral development plans of cropping, livestock and feed industry. As part of the supply-side reform package, China will reduce grain maize grown area, increase soy and silage maize grown areas; China will continue to rely on importing protein feed material. China will encourage the development of the potato industry and grow more tubers and pulses which are more tolerant to drought and poor soil conditions. To increase rural income while improving the rural environment, China will boost the agricultural product processing industry and promote leisure agriculture and rural tourism. China will make coordinated utilization of international and domestic market and resources. China will also encourage international exchanges and cooperation on germplasm resources, epidemic and disease diagnosis, feed, animal products processing, safety and quality, waste treatment.

The National Science and Technology Innovation Plan will support the development of China's independent seed industry, develop cutting-edge technologies of crop and breeding, high efficient and high yield technologies, ecosystem and environment protection, biomass utilization and waste recycling. Within the agricultural sector, new technologies will be applied to support agricultural transformation, such as internet plus agriculture, big data and data sharing, as well as agricultural e-commerce.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for Ecological & Environmental Protection, together with national action plans for prevention and control of soil & water pollution, and the regulation on the prevention and control of pollution from large-scale livestock farms, are addressing China's most important natural capital for sustainable (agricultural) development. The action plan for the prevention and control non-point pollution from agriculture, proposed by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), outlines a comprehensive package of practices to tackle the problem.

China is also innovating financing and incentive mechanism to support the green development. The first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in agriculture sector opens a door for private capital to fund rural economic growth, which has been reliant on government financing until now. The green oriented subsidies reform aims to shift the policy target from growth in the quantity as priority to equal importance of growth in both quantity and quality of agricultural production.

### China's Agricultural Modernization Policy Framework



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