

The National Adjustment Plan of Crop Farming Structure (2016-2020) 全国种植业结构调整规划（2016-2020）

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) released the National Adjustment Plan of Crop Framing Structure (2016-2020) on 11 April, 2016, in order to adjust the planting of major crops including grains. Cotton, sugar crops, oil crops, vegetables and forage crops during 2016-2020 in China.

For the three main grain crops, there is a minor surplus in rice supply, supply and demand in wheat is basically balanced, and there is an over supply in maize. Therefore, the priority of adjustment is to maintain the planting areas for rice and wheat, at the same time to optimise the variety and quality structure to meet the market demand, reduce maize grown areas in the less advantage regions.

Objectives

According to the plan, China takes “two guarantees”, “three stabilization” and “two coordination” as the major goals for the adjustment. “Two guarantees” are to guarantee food grain (wheat, rice) and to guarantee cereals. “Three stabilities” are to stabilise self-sufficient levels of cotton, edible vegetable oil and sugar. “Two coordination” are coordinated development between vegetable production and demand, and coordinated development between forage production and animal husbandry.

The tasks

Grain

The “bottom line” is basic self-sufficiency in cereal, absolute self-sufficiency in staple grain. The strategy is to develop rice and wheat production as priority, optimize maize production, develop food soy, tubers and other coarse grains and beans.

Rice – by 2020, planting area 450 million mu (1 ha = 15 mu);

Wheat – by 2020, wheat plating area maintained at 360 million mu, of which winter wheat 330 million mu. Develop the high gluten wheat for bread, and low gluten wheat for cake and biscuit baking.

Maize – Reduce grain maize, by 2020, maize planting area to be maintained around 500 million mu; increase silage maize, by 2020, to reach 25 million mu; appropriately develop fresh maize, by 2020, to reach 15 million mu.

Soy – increase planting area and promote rotation between soy and other cereal crops. By 2020, soy planting area reaches 140 million mu, increase by 40 million mu from 2016.

Tubers and coarse grains – replace maize by tubers and coarse grains which are more tolerant to drought and poor soil. By 2020, the planting area of tubers and coarse grains reaches 230 million mu.

Cotton

Stabilise the planting area around 50 million mu by 2020, in which 25 million mu in Xinjiang. Improve both quality and efficiency.

Oil crops

Rapeseed and peanut are the priority. The planting areas of these two crops maintained around 100 million and 70 million mu respectively by 2020.

Sugar crops

By 2020, the planting areas of sugar crops are maintained at around 24 million mu, of which sugar cane at 21 million mu.

Vegetables

Maintain vegetable planting area around 320 million mu, of which greenhouse vegetable grown area account 63 million mu. Improve the quality and efficiency of vegetable production through promoting water-saving and environmental friendly technologies, establishing field to table quality and safety tracing system.

Forage crops

Establish the balanced grain-cash crop-forage cropping system. By 2020, silage maize area reaches 25 million mu, alfalfa reaches 35 million mu.

(The full text (in Chinese) of the “Crop growth Adjust Plan (2016-2020)” is available at:
http://www.moa.gov.cn/govpublic/ZZYGLS/201604/t20160428_5110638.htm)

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