

China's Food Security Situation and Policy Trend

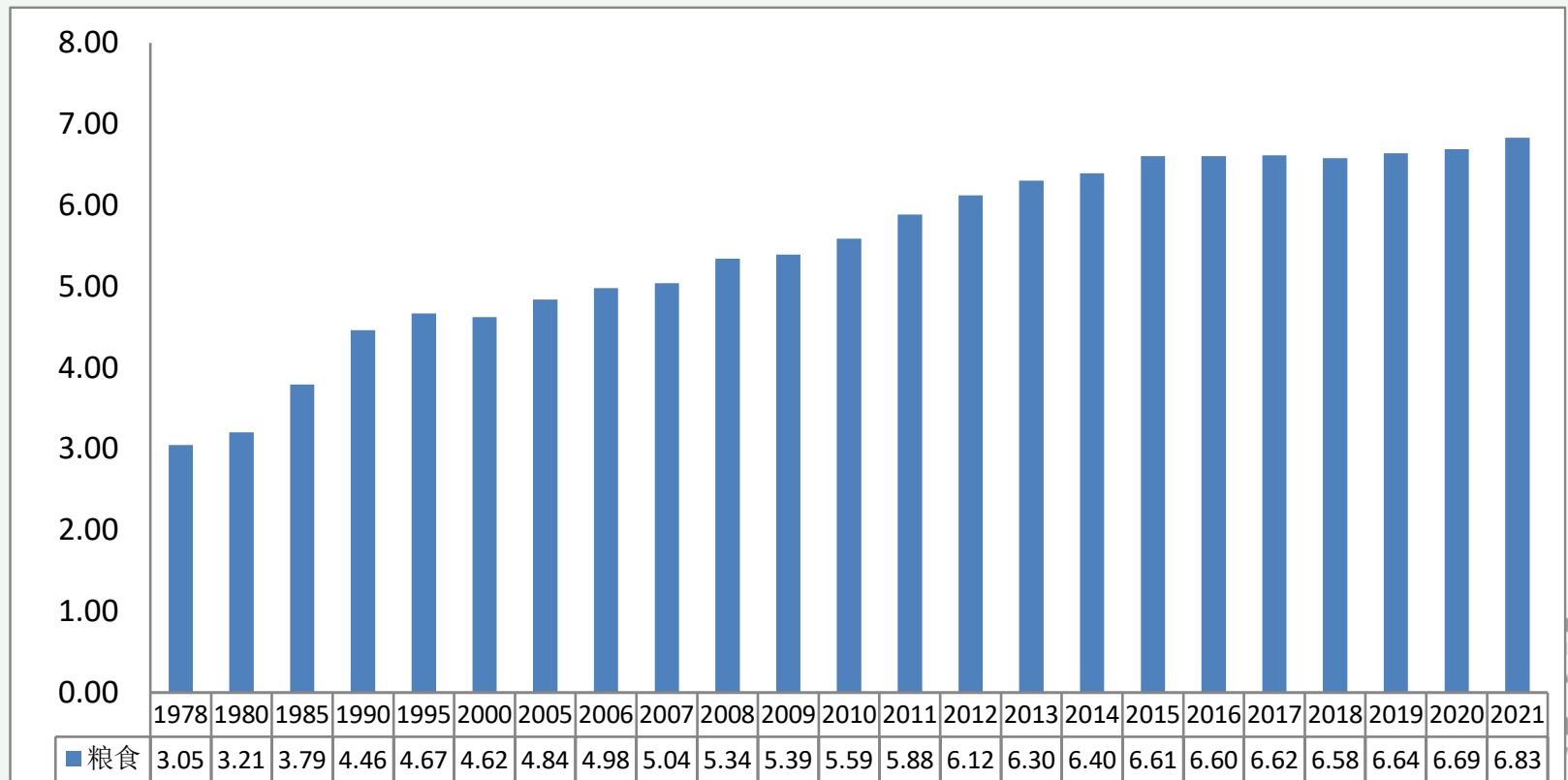
Jiang Nan

Research Center for Rural Economy,

MARA

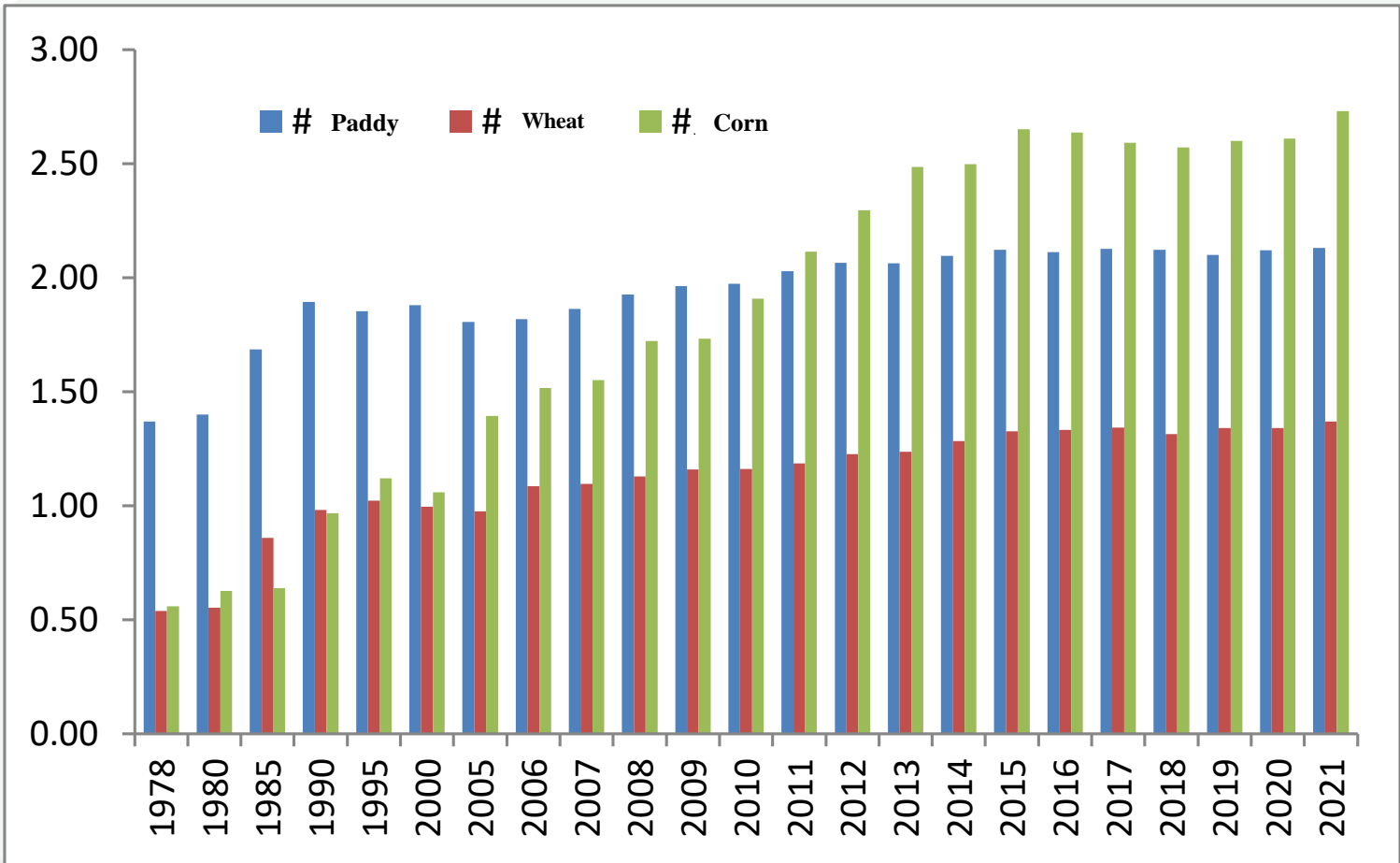
China development

China's grain output grows steadily



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- 1. In 2022, China's sown area of national summer grain crops is 26,530 thousand hectares (397.95 million mu), an increase of 0.3% over 2021. Among them, the sown area of wheat is 22,962 thousand hectares (344.43 million mu), an increase of 0.2% over 2021.**
- 2. In 2022, China's national output of summer grain crops per unit area is 5555.6 kg/ha (370.4 kg/mu), an increase of 0.6% over 2021. Among them, the output per unit area of wheat is 5912.3 kg/ha (394.2 kg/mu), an increase of 0.7% over 2021.**
- 3. In 2022, China's national output of summer grain crops is 147.39 million tons (294.8 billion jin), an increase of 1.0% over 2021. Among them, the output of wheat is 135.76 million tons (271.5 billion jin), an increase of 1.0% over 2021.**

China's grain output grows steadily

- **At present, the harvest of autumn grain crops is drawing to a close.**
- **The food security situation in China is at the best level in history.** China's grain output has remained above 600 million tons for seven consecutive years, and the grain supply is sufficient, which has played the role of “cornerstone” and “stabilizing force” for economic development and social stability. At the same time, China's mechanization level of grain production has been continuously improved. After further integrated with information technology, finance, and international markets, China's spatial layout of grain production has been continuously optimized, and its modernization level has been greatly enhanced.

No. 1 central document for 2022

Make great efforts to ensure grain production and the supply of important agricultural products

❖(1) Stabilize the sown area and output of grain throughout the year. Ensure Chinese people's rice bowl must be firmly held in their hands at all times and the rice bowl is mainly filled with Chinese grain. Fully implement that the party and the government share the same responsibility for food security, and strictly carry out the food security responsibility system to ensure that the grain sown area is stable, and the output remains at 1.3 trillion jin. Ensure that the main production areas, main sales areas, and production-sales balance areas maintain the sown area and output. Continuously improve the comprehensive grain production capacity of the main production areas, effectively stabilize and increase the grain self-sufficiency rate of the main sales areas and ensure that the production-sales balance areas are basically self-sufficient in grain. Accelerate the construction of a national food security industrial belt. Vigorously carry out green, high-quality and efficient actions, implement high-quality grain projects, and improve grain yield and quality. Speed up deep water conservation and water control in agriculture in the Yellow River Basin and stabilize the sown area of grain by improving water efficiency and developing dry farming. Actively respond to adverse effects such as late sowing of wheat, enhance field management in winter and spring, and help weak seedlings to grow stronger.

China's grain security

An extension of the concept of food security. Ensure sufficient grain production and storage, modern distribution and processing capabilities, and the ability to control the entire industrial chain.

The whole food industrial chain. In addition to ensuring high-yield and high-quality production links, grain distribution, processing, storage, sales and other links are also indispensable industrial sectors for China's food security in a market economy. Strengthen the control over national food security through diversified, comprehensive and all-round protection of the entire food industrial chain.

No. 1 central document for 2022

Make great efforts to ensure grain production and the supply of important agricultural products

❖(2) Vigorously enforce soybean and oil plants production capacity improvement projects.

Increase subsidies for cultivated land rotation and incentives for major oil-producing counties, support suitable areas, key varieties, and business service entities, extend belt compound planting of corn and soybeans in the Huanghuaihai, Northwest, and Southwest regions, carry out grain and soybean rotation in the Northeast, conduct the pilot projects of rice-soybean rotation in groundwater overexploitation areas and well-irrigated rice areas in cold regions of Heilongjiang Province, develop winter fallow fields in the Yangtze River Basin to expand rapeseed. Carry out the demonstration of soybean planting in saline-alkali land, support the expansion of camellia oleifera planting area, and transform and upgrade low-yield forests.

China's grain security

The limited area of arable land and the huge gap between the supply and demand of soybeans are the long-term problems that threaten China's grain and oil security. The expansion of the sown areas of soybeans and oilseeds is a focus of agricultural structure adjustment in 2022.

First is to increase the sown areas of soybeans in the Northeast, and then is to popularize the compound planting of corn and soybeans.

The focus areas in Northeast China is Heilongjiang. By 2022, the sown area of soybeans will be increased by 10 million hectares. Pilot projects of rice-soybean crop rotation will be carried out in areas with overexploitation of groundwater, low-quality and low-efficiency and well-irrigated rice areas. Efforts will be made to expand the sown area of soybeans, tap the potential of soybean yield per unit area, and strive to improve the supply capacity of high-quality soybeans.

China's grain security

Promoting the compound planting of corn and soybeans is a strategic means to ensure national food security, an important choice to reduce the dependence on soybeans and oilseeds, and a crucial technical measure to use and maintain the land and drive sustainable agricultural development.

In 2022, MARA plans to organize and extend the application of corn and soybean belt compound planting for 15.5 million mu in 16 provinces (cities, districts) across China. In recent years, with the improvement of people's living standards and the rapid development of the breeding industry, China's demand for soybean oil and soybean meal has increased significantly, and the gap between soybean production and demand is large and will exist for long.

China's grain security

During the “14th Five-Year Plan” period, tap the potential to expand the sown areas, stabilize the sown areas for eating, increase the sown areas for making oil, focus on increasing the production capacity per unit area, and take various measures to ensure supply. By 2025, extend the soybean-corn belt compound planting area of 50 million mu (equivalent to 25 million mu of soybean area), enlarge the scale of crop rotation, develop soybeans in saline-alkali land, and extend soybean sown area to about 160 million mu with an output of about 23 million tons, so as to increase soybean self-sufficiency rate.

No. 1 central document for 2022

Make great efforts to ensure grain production and the supply of important agricultural products

❖(4) **Reasonably guarantee farmers' income from growing grain.** In accordance with the goal of making it profitable for farmers to grow grain and encouraging the main production areas to maintain grain sown areas, improve the mechanism for guaranteeing the income of farmers from growing grain. In 2022, appropriately raise the minimum purchase price of rice and wheat, stabilize the subsidies for corn and soybean producers as well as rice producers, and ensure that the full cost insurance and planting income insurance are full covered in the full cost insurance and planting income insurance for the three major grain crops in main grain-producing areas. Increase the incentives for major grain-producing counties and innovate the cooperation mechanism for grain production and marketing areas. Support family farms, farmers' cooperatives, and leading agricultural industrialization enterprises to grow more grains and grow better grains. Focus on key weak links and small farmers, accelerate the development of agricultural social services, support agricultural service companies, farmers' cooperatives, rural collective economic organizations, grass-roots supply and marketing cooperatives and other entities, vigorously develop single-link, multi-link, and full-process production custody services, and carry out contract agriculture, processing logistics, product marketing, etc., so as to improve the comprehensive benefits of growing grain.

No. 1 central document for 2022

Make great efforts to ensure grain production and the supply of important agricultural products

❖(5) Do well in the regulation and control of important agricultural products. Improve the monitoring and early warning system of the entire industrial chain of agricultural products, speed up the establishment of a unified agricultural product supply and demand information release system, and strengthen regulation and emergency protection by category and variety. Deepen the reform of the supervision system concerning grain purchase and sales, carry out special rectification, and severely punish systemic corruption in accordance with the law. Intensify the construction of intelligent grain depots, promote the combination of personnel and technical defense, and strengthen the dynamic supervision of grain stocks. Strictly control the processing of fuel ethanol using corn as raw material. Do well in the production, allocation and transportation of agricultural materials such as chemical fertilizers to ensure supply and price stability. Adhere to the priority of conservation, implement the food conservation action plan, further carry forward grain conservation and loss reduction of the whole industrial chain covering the production, transportation, storage, and sales links, intensify food safety education, and oppose food waste.

Report of the 20th CPC National Congress

Comprehensively promote rural revitalization

❖ To build a modern socialist country in an all-round way, the most difficult and arduous task is in the countryside. We should give priority to agriculture and rural areas, adhere to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, and smooth the flow of urban and rural elements. Accelerate the construction of a strong agricultural country, and solidly drive the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology, and organizations. Consolidate the foundation of food security in an all-round way, ensure that the party and the government share the same responsibility of food security, stick to the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land, gradually build all permanent basic farmland into high-standard farmland, enforce the seed industry revitalization action plan, increase agricultural technology and equipment support, improve the income guarantee mechanism for grain farmers and the compensation mechanism for the interests of major producing areas, and ensure that Chinese people's rice bowls are firmly in their own hands.

**Thank
you!**

