

Specialised Control and Prevention of Pests and Diseases for Crops in China

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Researched & Prepared by:

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Methodology

The report is drafted by diverse methods as follows:

- Desk research

The sources of desk research are various, including published magazines, journals, government statistics, industrial statistics, customs statistics, association seminars as well as information from the Internet. A lot of work has gone into the compilation and analysis of the obtained information.

- Internet

CCM contacted with players in the domestic agrochemical industry through B2B websites and software as well as obtained registration information on the internet.

- Data processing and presentation

The data collected and compiled are sourced from:

- CCM's database
- Published articles in periodicals, magazines, journals and third-party databases
- Statistics from governments and international institutes
- Telephone interviews with domestic producers, joint ventures, service suppliers and governments
- Third-party data providers
- Comments from industrial experts
- Professional databases from other sources
- Information from the internet

The data from various sources have been combined and cross-checked to make this report as precise and scientific as possible. Throughout the process, a series of internal discussions were held in order to analyze the data and draw the conclusions.



1. What's in this report?

1 Specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops in China

Since 2008, the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (MOA) has been promoting specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops nationwide. In 2011, it was listed as one of the important tasks in the 12th Five-year Plan (2011-2015). Over this five-year plan period, coverage of specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for staple grains (such as wheat, rice and corn) increased from XX to XX with a compound annual growth rate of XX. This year, according to a document released by the MOA, the coverage is expected to grow into XX in 2016 and according to the *Action Plan for Achieving Zero Growth in Pesticide Consumption by 2020*, the coverage is expected to increase to XX by 2020.

The specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops mainly applies to:

- Staple grains: rice, wheat and corn
- Seasonal industrial crops: sugarcane, potatoes, soybeans, oilseed rape, citrus

It varies based on planting structures in different provinces.

Specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops can be encouraged by:

- Building demonstration bases and selecting demonstration counties;

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Table 1-1 Coverage rate of specialized control and prevention of pests and diseases for staple grains in China, 2011-2016

| Time | Actual coverage rate | Goal |
|------|----------------------|--------|
| 2011 | | |
| 2012 | | |
| 2013 | 0.011 | |
| 2014 | CCM | |
| 2015 | http://www.cnchemica | is.com |
| | - | |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture



2 Specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops in China by provinces

2.1 In Shandong Province

As of 2014, the specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for crops in Shandong Province mainly applied to wheat (mainly during earring period) and corn. Specifically, specialised control and prevention of pests and diseases for wheat covered an area of XX million ha (22 million mu) in Shandong Province in 2014, XX of the total wheat planting area within the province, higher than coverage for corn.

Additionally, there were more than XX professional crop protection service organisations in the province as of 2014, some of which also provided pesticides.

Notably, the level of mechanization in Shandong Province was relatively high. Agricultural aircraft have been classified as agricultural machinery, and have begun to receive subsidies from the local government (only in Shandong, Henan and Hunan provinces).

For 6 consecutive years, from 2010 to 2015, the local government carried out a project named the Demonstration of Specialised Control and Prevention of Pests and Diseases for Crops in Shandong Province. The government invested a total of USDXX million (RMBXX million) in the project and purchased 53 agricultural unmanned aerial vehicles, XX sets of large machinery and XX sets of small- and medium-sized machinery. Additionally, it also supported XX large-scale, well managed and run professional crop protection organisations.

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Table 2.1-1 Crop planting area in Shandong Province, 2014, '000 ha

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China



Table 2.1-3 First batch of professional crop protection organisations in Shandong Province, 2011

| No. | Address | Organisation | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|--|
| 1 | Lin-1 Di-4-14 7/6- 0/6- | | | |
| 2 | Lir | | в | |
| 3 | La | | | |
| 4 | La | | | |
| 5 | Jia | | | |
| 6 | Wi | | | |
| 7 | Zh | | | |
| 8 | GL | | | |
| 9 | Те | | | |
| 10 | Те | | | |
| 11 | Те | | | |
| 12 | Ma | 00111 | | |
| 13 | Ta http:// | www.cnchemicals.com | | |
| 14 | w mup.m | www.chchennedis.com | - | |
| 15 | Wi | | 100 | |
| 16 | Pir.,,,,, | , | - | |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

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