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Policies

China to better balance environment protection, economic development

[Xinhua, 30-12-2018] China has pledged to coordinate its efforts of environmental protection and economic development in 2019, an important year for winning the tough battle against pollution.

"We can neither ease our efforts on environmental protection nor harm the productivity of enterprises," said Peng Yingdeng, a researcher with an institute focused on urban pollution control, adding that China needs to balance pollution treatment and economic advancement.

The Central Economic Work Conference made it clear that local governments must avoid past simple and unscrupulous practices in dealing with environmental problems.

Click [here](#) for details

China holds key meeting to outline roadmap for 2019 rural work

[Xinhua, 29-12-2018] The central rural work conference was held in Beijing from Dec. 28 to Dec. 29, mapping out plans for the country's rural and agricultural work in 2019.

The meeting summarized and exchanged local experiences on the implementation of rural vitalization strategy, outlined major tasks related to agriculture, rural areas and rural people in the next two years and mapped out plans for rural and agricultural work in 2019, according to a statement released Saturday after the central rural work conference.

The year 2019 is the key year to secure a decisive victory in achieving the country's first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Solid work related to agriculture, rural areas and rural people will play a significant role in effectively handling various risks and challenges, ensuring a steady and healthy economic development and social stability, said President Xi Jinping.

Click [here](#) for details

China to push forward agricultural mechanization

[GOV.CN, 29-12-2018] The State Council released a circular on Dec 29, giving instructions on upgrading farm machinery.

By the year 2020, the innovation capability of the agricultural machinery industry will make constant strides, with the machines' gross power nationwide exceeding 1 billion kilowatts; by the year 2025, a complete category of agricultural machinery will be developed with quality of international level and gross power around 1.1 billion, as stated in the circular.

To push forward a high-quality development of the agricultural machinery industry, an innovation system should be established with the market as orientation. Moreover, an inter-coordinated industrial chain and the industrial structure layout should be optimized while building a quality inspection system with a unified standard.

Click [here](#) for details

China needs to support domestic soybean farmers to strengthen food security

[GT, 01-01-2019] Amid the recent truce in the trade war, China has restarted imports of US soybeans, but there are still lots of uncertainties about the country's soybean trade.

COFCO and China Grain Reserves Corp, known as Sinograin, have recently made purchases of US soybeans based on domestic demand and to fulfill the consensus reached by the leaders

of China and the US during the G20 summit, according to statements issued on their websites on December 19.

At present, more than 80 percent of China's demand for soybean relies on imports.

Click [here](#) for details

China's major grain-growing province pledges to secure food production capacity

[Xinhua, 16-01-2019] China's Heilongjiang Province will continue its efforts in securing food production capacity and enhance its green food production, according to the province's government work report.

Though Heilongjiang has yielded years of good harvests, the major grain-growing province of the country faces difficulties in sustainable development. For the long run, Heilongjiang should enhance protection of its core arable lands and balance urban and rural development.

Heilongjiang Province saw a total grain output of 75.05 billion kg in 2018, accounting for over 10 percent of the country's total grain output, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

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Science, Technology and Environment

UK-China partnerships against antimicrobial resistance get funding

[Gov.UK, 24-01-2019] On the day that the UK Government publishes its strategy to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR), Innovate UK is announcing winners of two research competitions to address the issue of infections resistant to antibiotics both in humans and in animals.

Innovate UK has completed two research competitions that will award £20 million of research funding for AMR research. This includes a bilateral research competition between DHSC's Global AMR Innovation Fund (GAMRIF) and the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), and a competition as part of the Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI).

GAMRIF's UK-China research competition supports new innovations to address antimicrobial infections in both humans and animals, which together constitute a significant threat to human health. £10 million of UK aid funding has now been awarded to UK partners, with MoST providing funding for the Chinese partners who will receive up to a total of 60 million RMB.

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China's Chang'e-4 probe makes historic landing on moon's far side

[Xinhua, 03-01-2019] The Chang'e-4 mission, including the probe, the relay satellite Queqiao and a micro satellite orbiting the moon, is equipped with four payloads developed through international cooperation, providing more opportunities to the world's scientists and combining human expertise in space exploration.

The probe also took six live species - cotton, rapeseed, potato, arabidopsis, fruit fly and yeast - to the lifeless environment to form a mini biosphere, which is expected to produce the first flower on the moon.

Click [here](#) for details

Moon sees first cotton-seed sprout

[Xinhua, 15-01-2019] One of the cotton seeds carried to the moon by China's Chang'e-4 probe is the first ever to sprout on the moon, according to scientists of a mini biosphere experiment Tuesday 15th January.

After making the first-ever soft landing on the far side of the moon, China's Chang'e-4 mission pioneered the first mini biosphere experiment on the moon.

Click [here](#) for details

Time to empower China's agricultural sector with artificial intelligence

[CGTN, 11-01-2019] China's Ministry of Education issued an action plan in early January, outlined seven ways in which college researchers can help: capacity-building, nurturing talent and hastening the application of lab results, among others.

A highlight of the plan is that it encourages colleges to apply artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the efficiency in agricultural production.

As an important enabling technology meant to effect radical changes across a wide spectrum of industries, AI seems at this point grossly under-represented in China's agro-economy.

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China turns to driverless tractors, combines to overhaul agriculture

[Reuters, 16-01-2019] A brand new combine harvester buzzes up and down a field in eastern China without a driver on board, chopping golden rice stalks and offering a glimpse of what authorities say is the automated future of the nation's mammoth agricultural sector.

The bright green prototype was operating last autumn during a trial of driverless farm equipment as the government pushes firms to develop within 7 years fully-automated machinery capable of planting, fertilizing and harvesting each of China's staple crops - rice, wheat and corn.

That shift to automation is key to the farming sector in the world's No.2 economy as it grapples with an ageing rural workforce and a dearth of young people willing to endure the hardships many associate with toiling on the land.

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China hails improved water quality, but some rivers more polluted

[Reuters, 07-01-2019] While water quality in most of China's major waterways including the Yellow, Huai, Yangtze and Pearl rivers improved in 2018, those in northeastern China such as the Liao and Songhua were found to be even more polluted than in 2017, the country's environment ministry said on Monday 7 January.

Among the 1,940 samples from across China last year, 71 percent were considered grade III or better, meaning they were suitable for drinking and fishing, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) said, up 3.1 percentage points on 2017.

Meanwhile the amount of "below grade V" water that cannot be used in either agriculture or industry, fell by 1.6 percentage points to 6.7 percent in 2018.

Phosphorus and ammonium nitrate, which mainly come from industrial waste water, pesticides and organic fertilisers, were identified as the major pollutants of water pollution, the MEE said in a statement.

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China's breadbasket province to reduce pesticide use

[Xinhua, 17-01-2019] China's major grain-producing province Heilongjiang will reduce the use of chemical fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide on more farmland this year to protect its iconic black soil and boost food security.

Demonstration areas featuring reduced chemical use will be expanded to 2.6 million hectares in 2019 from last year's 2.3 million hectares, according to the province's government work report delivered at the ongoing annual session of the provincial People's Congress.

The northeastern province will also expand the areas for growing green, organic crops to 5.4 million hectares in 2019, it said.

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Climate change is turning China into wine country

[China Dialogue, 16-01-2019] Environmental conditions are crucial for all agriculture but particularly so for wine-making. Temperature, sunlight and precipitation all impact grape quality. As climate change affects the industry worldwide, northern China may be set to benefit.

According to the latest analysis from the Chinese Meteorological Administration, average temperatures in China have risen 0.5-0.8C in the last century, making it possible to cultivate wine grapes 100-160 kilometres further north. The zones suitable for wine grape cultivation have been creeping into China's north-west and north-east.

Climate change doesn't just mean China is producing more wine; it's producing different wine too.

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Beijing horticultural expo goes green

[Xinhua, 19-01-2019] Despite the biting cold in Beijing, workers are busy planting exotic trees in Yanqing District in preparation for the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 Beijing China, which will open in 100 days.

The Chinese Pavilion, which will display the history of Chinese gardening and horticulture, is designed as an earth-sheltered structure. With most of its exhibition halls embedded in man-made terrace fields, both heat and humidity inside will be better preserved.

The rainwater collection system on the roof and a storage pond underground will be used for terrace field irrigation, more than 1,000 photovoltaic glass panels have also been installed on the steel roof to utilize solar energy.

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Chinese prefecture bans releasing exotic fish at water source

[Xinhua, 07-01-2019] Chinese authorities have permanently banned the releasing of exotic fish species at a major river source area in the northwestern Qinghai Province.

The government of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture has issued a notice that bans individuals or groups from releasing fish foreign to public water sources, such as major rivers and their tributaries, lakes, and reservoirs. The ban became effective on Jan. 1.

In recent years, there were several cases of local herdsmen and visitors to the area releasing carps and crucians into the water, threatening the water quality and the local eco-system.

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China's population set to peak at 1.44 billion in 2029

[Reuters, 05-01-2019] China's population is set to reach a peak of 1.442 billion in 2029 and start a long period of "unstoppable" decline in 2030, government scholars said in a research report published on Friday.

The world's most populous country must now draw up policies to try to cope with a declining labor force and a rapidly ageing population, according to the summary of the latest edition of the "Green Book of Population and Labor" published by the China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS).

Growth in the working population had now stagnated, the report said, and the rising number of elderly people will have a far-reaching impact on the social and economic development in the country, especially if fertility rates remain low.

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Trade and Business

China 2018 pork output surprises to downside, falls 0.9 pct

[Reuters, 21-01-2019] China's pork output fell 0.9 percent in 2018 from the previous year to 54.04 million tonnes, official data showed on Monday 21 January, surprising analysts who had expected an increase as farmers liquidated their herds amid an African swine fever epidemic.

Output had gained slightly in the first three quarters of the year, and high slaughter volumes in the last quarter as farmers tried to cash in herds before being hit by the world's fastest spreading epidemic of African swine fever and before prices fell further had analysts looking for an annual rise.

China's pork production is being closely watched as the world's top consumer of the meat grapples with deadly African swine fever, which is now found in 25 of its provinces and municipalities, stoking expectations of stronger demand for pork and pork product imports.

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China's U.S. pork imports plunge in 2018 as trade war bites

[Reuters, 25-01-2019] China's imports of pork from the United States more than halved to about 263,000 tons in 2018, customs data showed on Friday 25 January, after Beijing imposed hefty tariffs on the meat as part of a trade war.

The 55 percent fall was across both quality cuts and offal, where the United States has previously accounted for about a third of China's imports. U.S. offal shipments fell 58 percent to 177,041 tons, according to Reuters calculations based on data from the General Administration of Customs.

China is the world's main buyer of pigs feet, as well as other items like ears, elbows and innards, providing a source of revenue for U.S. processors which can barely sell such products at home.

Click [here](#) for details

China gives long-awaited GM crop approvals amid U.S. trade talks

[Reuters, 08-01-2019] China approved five genetically modified (GM) crops for import on Tuesday 8 January.

Two of the newly approved products - BASF's RF3 canola and Bayer-owned Monsanto's glyphosate-tolerant MON 88302 canola - had been waiting six years for permission.

The other approved products were DowDuPont Inc's DP4114 corn and DAS-44406-6 soybean, as well as the SYHT0H2 soybean developed by Bayer CropScience and Syngenta but now held by BASF.

The ministry also announced on Tuesday the extension of import approvals for 26 other GM crops by a further three years.

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China allows US milled rice imports

[China daily, 29-12-2018] China has begun to allow imports of milled rice from the United States to meet domestic demand, with experts saying on Friday 28 December the move will enhance bilateral trade in agricultural products.

Their comments came after the General Administration of Customs released details for the inspection and quarantine requirements relating to imported US rice on Thursday 27 December, after China agreed to import US rice in July 2017.

China had previously banned US rice imports owing to the absence of agricultural quarantine inspection agreements.

China imported 4 million metric tons of rice last year from global markets, up 12.96 percent year-on-year, mainly from Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar, data from the China National Grain and Oils Information Center show.

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China's soybean imports drop in 2018 for first time since 2011

[Reuters, 14-01-2019] China's 2018 soybean imports fell by 7.9 percent from a year earlier to 88.03 million tonnes, the General Administration of Customs said on Monday. That was the first annual drop since 2011, according to Reuters records. China's December soybean imports at 5.72 million tonnes, according to Reuters calculations, the lowest December total since 2011.

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China raises 2018/19 corn output estimate to 257.3 mln T

[Reuters, 11-01-2019] China will produce 257.33 million tonnes of corn in the 2018/19 crop year, the agriculture ministry said on 11 January, up from last month's forecast of 215.04 million tonnes.

The higher outlook was based on China's most recent agriculture census, the ministry said in its monthly China Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.

China also raised its forecast on corn consumption in the year that began in October to 285.28 million tonnes, up by 34.48 million tonnes from its previous estimate.

Corn imports for the year were seen at 1.5 million tonnes, down from the previous forecast of 2.5 million tonnes, the ministry said in the report.

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China's ageing corn stocks to be fully digested in 2019

[Reuters, 17-01-2019] China will likely sell off the last of its ageing corn stocks this year, an agriculture ministry official said on Wednesday, 16 January returning stocks of the grain in the world's No. 2 consumer to "normal levels".

Beijing had accumulated hundreds of millions of tonnes of corn in temporary state stocks under a now-abandoned policy aimed at supporting farmers.

Sales of those stocks progressed faster than expected in 2018, said the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in a statement on Wednesday, with more than 100 million tonnes sold.

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China's coffee upstart is pouring millions into overtaking Starbucks

[Bloomberg, 16-01-2019] Luckin Coffee, a Chinese startup that's banking on selling cappuccinos to on-the-go office workers, is spending millions of dollars a year opening outlets to unseat Starbucks Corp. as the top java seller in the country.

Launched about a year ago, the local challenger is confident it's got a winning model: small coffee outlets that will outnumber Starbucks cafes by year's end, an app that rushes out deliveries in about 18 minutes and lots of steep discounts. Chasing the entrenched rival, it's burning through \$130 million a year, according to the Xiamen-based company on China's southeast coast.

Luckin's success so far is putting pressure on Starbucks, which until now had no meaningful challenger and dominated the market with more than 50 percent share.

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Outbreak of African Swine Fever in China

China cracks down on swine fever cover-up as two farms punished

[Bloomberg, 21-01-2019] Two large-scale hog farms in China will be punished for covering up outbreaks of African swine fever as the country races to stem the spread of the epidemic.

A farm in Heilongjiang province in the northeast of the country failed to report an outbreak of the disease on time, had deliberately evaded quarantine, and sold sick pigs, China's agriculture ministry said. Another farm in Jiangsu province in China's east also didn't fulfill its obligation to report an outbreak and had tampered with data, the ministry said.

Farms that fail to report an outbreak in time or don't cooperate on control measures such as quarantine, isolation and culling of pigs won't receive forced-culling subsidies, the ministry said. Local animal husbandry and veterinary departments should increase the intensity of warnings and education, the ministry said.

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916,000 pigs culled to curb African swine fever

[Xinhua, 15-01-2019] China has reined in the African swine fever epidemic with 916,000 pigs culled as of Jan. 14, the agriculture and rural affairs ministry said Tuesday 15 January.

Since August, 24 provincial-level regions have reported cases, with blockades now lifted in 77 infected areas of 21 regions.

China reported its first case of the disease in August 2018 in the northeastern province of Liaoning.

Click [here](#) for details

China strengthens slaughter regulations to combat African swine fever

[Reuters, 02-01-2019] China's agriculture ministry said on 2 January that slaughterhouses will need run African swine fever virus test for pig products before selling them to the market, in a move to control spread of the highly contagious disease.

Slaughterhouses must slaughter the pigs from different origins separately, and can only sell the products if blood of the same batch of pigs is tested negative for African swine fever virus, according to a new regulation published on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

If an African swine fever outbreak is found, slaughterhouses must cull all pigs to be slaughtered and suspend operations for at least 48 hours, according to the regulation, which will go into effect from Feb. 1.

Click [here](#) for details

China Searches for African swine fever vaccine

[AgWeb, 18-01-2019] China is trying to develop a vaccine for African swine fever, focusing on the “live” vaccine, according to the country’s Ministry of Science and Technology on Friday.

China has set up a project that will also study the origins of the virus and the way that it spreads. Researchers from many countries have been working on a vaccine for ASF for some time. Unfortunately, there is no vaccine or treatment for this deadly, highly transmissible virus.

Click [here](#) for details

China to establish the national African swine fever reference laboratories

[MARA, 02-01-2019] The strengthen the effort on control and prevention of African swine fever, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) opened a call for application for the National African Swine Fever Reference Laboratories. The applicants must be the research, education or technical support organisations, have secured long-term and stable funding; equipped with necessary laboratories and facilities to carry out African Swine Fever testing and diagnose; with completed administration system and certain level of quality certification and biosecurity; have national leading capability in ASF diagnose, testing and research, as well as international cooperation.

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African swine fever hits huge, foreign-invested Chinese farm

[Reuters, 02-01-2019] China reported an outbreak of deadly African swine fever on a huge pig farm part-owned by a Danish investment fund, showing the spread of the virus to modern industrial farms expected to have the best levels of disease prevention.

The outbreak occurred on a farm in Suihua city with 73,000 pigs in northeastern Heilongjiang province, owned by the Heilongjiang Asia-Europe Animal Husbandry Co Ltd, a company established in 2016.

The farm’s herd included 15,000 breeding pigs, according to its website, and it was aiming to produce 385,000 pigs for slaughter a year. Some 4,686 pigs had been infected and 3,766 animals died, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said late on Wednesday, 2 January. All animals on infected farms must be culled under current rules.

The farm is the largest yet to be hit by the disease.

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China tells pig farms to restock amid worries over pork supply, swine fever

[Reuters, 16-01-2019] China’s pig farmers should quickly replenish their herds and the nation plans to buy more pork for its reserves, a government official said, in steps to curb price rises expected to bite later this year in the wake of African swine fever outbreaks.

Pork prices in the world’s biggest producer of the meat are “very likely” to rise in the second-half of 2019 as the number of pigs has been falling, Tang Ke, director of the market and information department at the agriculture ministry, said on Wednesday 16 January.

“We recommend most farmers adjust their production and increase replenishment in a timely manner,” said Tang, even as they carry out steps to prevent and control African swine fever.

Click [here](#) for details

African swine fever outbreaks in December 2018-January 2019

Date	Location	Details
23 Dec 2018	Huangpu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province	Click here for details
24 Dec 2018	Yanping District, Nanping City, Fujian Province	Click here for details
25 Dec 2018	Boluo County, Huizhou City, Guangdong province	Click here for details
30 Dec 2018	Zezhou County, Jincheng City, Shanxi Province	Click here for details
02 Jan	Mingshui County, Suihua City, Heilongjiang Province	Click here for details
12 Jan	Siyang County, Jiangsu Province	Click here for details
13 Jan	Qingcheng County, Qingyang City, Gansu province	Click here for details
18 Jan	Qilihe District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Click here for details
20 Jan	Yongning County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Click here for details

African swine fever restrictions lifted in December 2018 – January 2019

Date	Location	Details
22 Dec 2018	Chengxiang District, Putian City, Fujian Province	Click here for details
24 Dec 2018	Three cases: Qingyang County, Anhui Province; Wannian County, Jiangxi province; Lianyuan County, Hunan Province	Click here for details
26 Dec 2018	Zhengxiong County, Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province	Click here for details
28 Dec 2018	Chenggong District, Kunming City, Yunnan Province	Click here for details
29 Dec 2018	Poyang County, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province	Click here for details
30 Dec 2018	Wuxue County, Hubei Province	Click here for details
30 Dec 2018	Gao County, Yibin City, Sichuan Province	Click here for details
3 Jan	Xinjin County, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province	Click here for details
3 Jan	Xishui County, Huanggang City, Hubei Province	Click here for details
4 Jan	Jinshan District, Shanghai City	Click here for details
5 Jan	Hecheng District, Huaihua City, Hunan Province	Click here for details
7 Jan	Daowai District, Harbin City, Heilongjiang province	Click here for details
10 Jan	Yangxin County, Huangshi City, Hubei Province; Caisang District, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province	Click here for details

11 Jan	Xiangzhou District, Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province	Click here for details
12 Jan	Qinglonghu Town, Fangshan District, Beijing City; Ninghe District, Tianjin City	Click here for details
12 Jan	Liulihe Town, Fangshan District, Beijing	Click here for details
14 Jan	Tongzhou District, Beijing	Click here for details
18 Jan	Huyi District and Changan District of Xian City, Shaanxi Province; Yaodu District, Linfen City, Shanxi Province	Click here for details
19 Jan	Hejiang County, Luzhou City, Sichuan Province	Click here for details
20 Jan	Shunyi District, Beijing City	Click here for details
22 Jan	Shenmu City, Yulin City, Shaanxi province	Click here for details
23 Jan	Datong County, Xining City, Qinghai Province	Click here for details
24 Jan	Aihui District, Heihe City, Heilongjiang Province	Click here for details
24 Jan	Baiyun District, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province	Click here for details
25 Jan	Bazhou District, Bazhong City, Sichuan Province	Click here for details
28 Jan	Yanting County, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province; Jiguan District, Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province	Click here for details
29 Jan	Hohhot City and Baotou City, Inner Mongolia	Click here for details
31 Jan	Youxi County, Sanming City, Fujian Province	Click here for details

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