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Policies

Chinese gov't to invalidate outdated documents to boost efficiency

[Xinhua, 15-06-2016] China's State Council announced Wednesday 15th June that it will invalidate hundreds of outdated documents to tackle conflicts between policy and regulations or between previous and present policy documents, in a bid to further improve administration efficiency.

Over five hundred documents, which were issued between 1978 and 2013 and are in relation to the country's sustainable growth, structural reform and people's livelihood, have been found to overlap or conflict with many new regulations covering similar areas, which better suit the country's new evolving reality.

However, documents related to workplace safety and food security are not involved in this round of annulment.

Click [here](#) for details

China's fight to save its soil

[Xinhua, 01-06-2016] War on soil pollution was officially declared in China on Tuesday 31 May with the release of an action plan to rehabilitate the country's vast tracts of poisoned land.

Cleaning up the mess from decades of industrialization and questionable farming practices will be a long hard journey and the plan sets three significant milestones.

By 2020, the decline in soil quality and the expansion of polluted areas will have been arrested. By 2030, all risks will be under control. By 2050, a virtuous cycle will have been established to ensure that rejuvenated soil remains that way.

The State Council, China's cabinet, have decreed that by 2020, 90 percent of polluted land, regardless of how it is used, must be made safe, rising to 95 percent by 2030.

Soil surveys are underway. Legislation on preventing and controlling soil pollution has been put in place with more in the pipeline. Land management practices are to be brought into the 21st century, uncontaminated land will be protected, and sources of pollution will be more heavily supervised than ever. Money will be poured into research on restoring damaged soil and environmental protection in general.

Click [here](#) for details

China's tainted soil initiative lacks pay plan

[Caixin, 08-06-2016] A voluminous "action plan" for cleaning up 90 percent of China's contaminated farms and old factory sites by 2020 is lacking an important detail: Actionable funding.

The 231-clause, 13,000-Chinese character Action Plan for Soil Pollution Prevention and Control was released May 31 by the State Council, China's cabinet, after undergoing some 50 draft revisions over the previous three years.

But the new plan lacks a budget schedule. Without explaining how, it simply declares that "remediation costs should be paid by polluters," said Zhang Yi, director of the Shanghai Environmental Sanitation Engineering Design Institute.

No one doubts the price tag will be huge. An April report by Nanjing-based Huaitai Securities said soil remediation projects on the agenda for the next five years around the country will

cost up to 590 billion yuan. And that's just a fraction of the estimated 7.4 trillion yuan that will be needed to fully restore all of China's polluted land, the report said.

Lan Hong, an environmental studies professor at Renmin University in Beijing, estimates China will have to spend at least 6 trillion yuan to replenish tainted farmland to the point where crops can be grown and livestock raised safely once again.

But the central government appears unprepared to foot the bill. Beijing allocated only 9 billion yuan for soil remediation projects in 2016 which, although it was a hefty 146 percent more than the previous year, fell far short of the amount experts say is needed.

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China sets new goal for farmland conservation

[Xinhua, 24-06-2016] China must retain at least 1.865 billion mu (124.33 million hectares) of farmland in 2020, under a new target set by the Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR).

The figure is down from the 2 billion mu registered at the end of 2015, but still above a government red line of 1.8 billion mu.

The ministry vowed in a new plan that China will be strict in protecting farmland and using land economically.

Farmers account for about half of China's population and food security is still a major issue.

The country has a shortfall of 9.9 million tonnes in the amount of grain it produces and consumes annually despite its total grain output having increased for 12 years in a row, the head of the State Administration of Grain said in April.

In 2015, around 4.5 million mu of arable land was lost to construction, disasters, environmental protection measures and agricultural restructuring, while 3.5 million mu of new farmland was created, MLR data showed in April.

Click [here](#) for details

Farmland and water conservancy projects promoted

[Gov.CN, 02-06-2016] The State Council issued rules on June 2 to improve the development of engineering projects on farmland and water conservancy in an effort to enhance agricultural production and ensure national food safety.

The rules adopted measures for engineering projects in irrigation and drainage to protect farmland from natural disasters such as drought and flood and improve agricultural production.

The water administration department of the State Council is responsible for the management and supervision of national farmland and water conservancy; local government above county levels will take charge of the work within its jurisdiction.

Advanced farm drainage technologies and measures are encouraged to promote the transformation of salt marshes and low or medium yield land and reduce the loss of agricultural fertilizers to prevent pollution.

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Private sector welcomed to invest in farmland irrigation

[Xinhua, 02-06-2016] The State Council, China's cabinet, is looking to the private sector to help modernize the country's irrigation facilities, according to a regulation published Thursday 2 June.

Together, government funds and private investment will support the development of farmland irrigation systems, according to the new regulation.

The government should help private investors identify suitable construction and production projects, and bring the nations's irrigation facilities up to modern standards, it said.

Banks are also encouraged to offer more loans to investors who want to back irrigation projects.

The State Council called for more efficient systems and processes, such as sprinkling irrigation and capillary watering.

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China prosecutors win first lawsuit against environmental authority

[Xinhua, 20-06-2016] Prosecutors in a county in east China's Shandong Province have won a lawsuit against the local environmental protection department in the first prosecutors vs. administration public interest case, according to the provincial procuratorate.

On Monday, 20 June, Qingyun County People's Court ruled in favor of the county's procuratorate that accused the county's environmental protection bureau of "illegal acts" in its relations with a local chemical firm.

The court said the bureau broke the law by allowing Qingshun Chemical Technology Company to start trial operations and prolong the trial period.

The lawsuit came after procurators found in October 2014 that the company had produced dye without adequate environmental protection and caused pollution since August 2008.

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For the first time, 20 farmers have been admitted to college

[China daily, 23-06-2016] FOR THE FIRST TIME, 20 farmers have been admitted to Yangling Vocational and Technical College in Northwest China's Shaanxi province to receive full-time education over the next three years.

Yangling Vocational and Technical College should be praised for enrolling the farmers for professional training and further education. But as a vocational college, it was designed to do so in the first place. After all, its mission is to recruit technical and agricultural talents, and offer training courses to workers and farmers.

It took so long to fulfill its responsibility, to some extent, because of the underrated role and poor quality of vocational education in the country. Indeed, most teenagers prefer to enroll in universities to seek higher education rather than the vocational colleges.

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Science, Technology and Environment

Nature Special: Science in China

[Nature, 22-06-2016] Chinese science has been moving at breakneck speed for the past few decades, fuelled by vast infusions of cash and a rapidly growing technical workforce. It now boasts more researchers than the United States, outspends the European Union in research and development and is on track to best all other nations in its yearly production of scientific papers. But there have been bumps along the way. Chinese research has generally had low impact and there have been persistent concerns about quality, which the country is trying to address.

This special issue looks at the state of science in China today and the challenges it faces in the future.

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The future of Chinese research

[Nature, 22-06-2016] To boost its research quality and innovation, China must strengthen its scientific foundations and let researchers — not policymakers — set the agenda for innovation and discovery.

There is increasing excitement over China's scientific rise. The nation has more researchers than any other country and it is rapidly catching up with the United States in the number of scientific papers published. But there are lingering questions — both within China and outside — about the quality and inventiveness of science coming out of the country.

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Experts urge more soil pollution prevention, monitoring

[Xinhua, 24-06-2016] Chinese environmental protection experts called for more efforts to prevent and monitor soil pollution ahead of the 26th National Land Day.

Wang Xiaohui, director of the soil environment protection center under the Ministry of Environmental Protection, said prevention is the strategy as treating soil contaminated with heavy metals and organic pollutants could be very costly.

The authorities should roll out tough restrictions on pollutants emitted by factories and mines and those who cause severe soil pollution should be shut down and fined, Wang said.

Cleaning up the mess from decades of industrialization and questionable farming practices will be a long hard journey and the plan sets three significant milestones.

The State Council, China's cabinet, has decreed that by 2020, 90 percent of polluted land, regardless of how it is used, must be made safe. The figure should rise to 95 percent by 2030.

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Beijing has fallen: China's capital sinking by 11cm a year, satellite study warns

[Guardian, 24-06-2016] Pumping of groundwater blamed for causing soil to collapse as development roars ahead above, with railways among infrastructure at risk, say scientists

China's capital is known for its horrendous smog and occasional sandstorms. Yet one of its major environmental threats lies underground: Beijing is sinking.

Excessive pumping of groundwater is causing the geology under the city to collapse, according to a new study using satellite imagery that reveals parts of Beijing — particularly its central business district — are subsiding each year by as much as 11 centimetres, or more than four inches.

The authors of the study warn that continued subsidence poses a safety threat to the city of more than 20 million, with “a strong impact on train operations” one of the predictions.

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China says important glacier is melting due to climate change

[Reuters, 08-06-2016] A glacier that is one of the largest at the source of China's Yangtze River is fast retreating because of climate change, state media said.

The Jianguodirou Glacier on Geladaindong Mountain in a remote part of the western province of Qinghai has shrunk 34 meters (38 yards) over the past six years, Pu Jianchen, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, told the Xinhua news agency.

The glacier started to shrink slowly in the 1970s, then expanded between 1989 and 1994 before retreating more quickly from 1995, Pu said.

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Country makes gains in fight against desertification

[China daily, 17-06-2015] China's efforts to curtail desertification are paying off thanks to a series of long-term policies and measures implemented by governments at all levels, with data revealing that desertified and sandified areas in the country are shrinking.

Results of the latest National Monitoring of Desertification and Sandification, which were issued at the end of 2015, showed that areas of both desertified and sandified land were annually reduced between 2010 and 2014, at a yearly average of 2,424 square kilometers and 1,980 sq km respectively.

This was the third consecutive monitoring period during which there was a reduction on both counts.

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Technology promising risk-free vegetables

[Shanghai Daily, 21-06-2016] The mass-cultivation of plants using hydroponics — without pesticides, fertilizers or soil — could be the future of agriculture in China.

A scaled-down version of such a “plant factory” was one of the most popular exhibits at a recent expo in Beijing on the country’s major technological achievements over the past five years.

The temperature, humidity, lighting and carbon dioxide level in the unit, as well as supplies of water and nutrients, are all carefully controlled, Huang said.

Compared to traditional farming, hydroponic systems are more efficient in terms of space and labor, resulting in increased yields that are not at risk from water, soil or pesticide contamination.

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Chinese, US scientists crack down on “white pollution”

[CAS, June-2016] Chinese and US scientists announced on June 17 that they had made breakthroughs in degrading polyethylene, such as waste plastics.

Their method not only provides a possible way to solve the “white pollution”, or plastic pollution, but also generates materials in the degradation process, which can be used to produce clean diesel fuel and recycle carbon resources.

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China's plan to cut meat consumption by 50% cheered by climate campaigners

[Guardian, 20-06-2016] New dietary guidelines could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1bn tonnes by 2030, and could lessen country’s problems with obesity and diabetes

The Chinese government has outlined a plan to reduce its citizens' meat consumption by 50%, in a move that climate campaigners hope will provide major heft in the effort to avoid runaway global warming.

New dietary guidelines drawn up by China's health ministry recommend that the nation's 1.3 billion population should consume between 40g to 75g of meat per person each day. The measures, released once every 10 years, are designed to improve public health but could also provide a significant cut to greenhouse gas emissions.

Should the new guidelines be followed, carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from China's livestock industry would be reduced by 1bn tonnes by 2030, from a projected 1.8bn tonnes in that year.

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Archaeologists find evidence of domesticated rice in China 9,000 years ago

[Sci-News, 23-06-2016] The discovery, announced in the journal *Scientific Reports*, was made by an international team of archaeologists led by Dr. Yunfei Zheng from the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology in Hangzhou, China.

The scientists found 9,000-year-old domesticated rice fragments at the Shangshan culture Huxi site, an open-air archaeological site in Yongkang County, Zhejiang Province.

This finding indicates that the domestication of rice has been going on for much longer than originally thought.

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Hebei's efforts to curb air pollution get more support from the World Bank

[WB, 06-06-2016] The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors on 6 June approved a loan of \$500 million to help China's Hebei Province reduce air pollutants.

The Hebei Air Pollution Prevention and Control Program seeks to reduce emissions of specific air pollutants in key sectors, such as iron and steel, cement, power, transport, and agriculture in Hebei. The program will focus on four result areas:

- Comprehensive control of industrial enterprises and reduced emission of multi-pollutants from key industrial sectors, by establishing a robust, continuous emissions monitoring system to ensure that industrial enterprises meet the government's emissions standards on a daily basis.
- Area pollution and dust control, through measures to promote the use of clean and efficient stoves, optimize the use of nitrogen-based fertilizers in crops, improve crop residue management, and improve waste management in animal husbandry farms.
- Prevention and control of emissions from mobile sources, by reducing vehicular emissions and fuel-related activities, including support for electric bus manufacturers and elimination of old and highly polluting vehicles.
- Establishment of monitoring and warning systems, and planning tools, by creating a smart platform for monitoring the ecological environment of the whole province, strengthening the data collection system, and developing the provincial 13th 5-year plan for air pollution prevention and control.

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Drone giant DJI moves beyond selfies to look down on the farm

[AgWeb, 01-06-2016] With its ubiquitous Phantom drones, Chinese manufacturer SZ DJI Technology Co. brought aerial photography to millions. Now, with dozens of competitors biting at its heels, the world's biggest producer of consumer drones needs to prove that its products are more than just glorified selfie sticks.

So Shenzhen-based DJI is pouring money into its development kit, which allows software developers to write their own applications for specific tasks, similar to the way Apple Inc. does for its iPhones.

With the cost dropping for cargo-carrying drones, DJI and others are building crop-spraying and remote sensing vehicles that can help reduce chemical use and improve yields. It has been estimated that precision agriculture will account for about 80 percent of the U.S. market for commercial UAVs.

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Agricultural innovation conference held in Urumqi

[China daily, 23-06-2016] An international conference was held by Laiwo Technology Company, the Reifenhauer Group and six other enterprises in the Urumqi State High-tech Zone on June 22 to discuss how to develop modern agricultural innovation.

Over 200 leading agriculture companies from more than 20 countries attended the meeting to seek more cooperation opportunities and share cutting edge agricultural concepts and experience.

The macromolecule industrial park has introduced a high-end farm-oriented macromolecule materials production line from Europe which will finish its trial operation this month. It will go into operation with an expected annual production value of 2 billion yuan (\$30.4 million).

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Trade and Business

China to keep liquidity ample, yuan stable after Britain vote: central bank

[Reuters, 24-06-2016] China's central bank on Friday 24 June pledged to keep domestic liquidity ample and keep its yuan currency stable, in response to Britain's vote to leave the European Union.

The People's Bank of China has already made "appropriate contingency plans" in connection with the British vote, it said in an online statement.

"We will continue to implement prudent monetary policy, use various policy tools to maintain reasonable and adequate liquidity and maintain financial stability," it said.

Some of the world's biggest central banks offered financial backstops to soothe plunging markets after Britain voted to leave the EU, with some even intervening in currency markets on worries that volatility could hit growth.

The yuan slumped to more than 5-year lows on Friday, prompting the central bank to intervene, as turmoil swept global markets in the wake of Britain's vote.

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Chinese premier calls for enhanced coordination among all economies

[Xinhua, 26-06-2016] Chinese Premier Li Keqiang on Sunday 26 June called on all countries to enhance coordination to jointly face up to difficulties and challenges.

Li made the remarks when he met with Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum (WEF) founder and executive chair, in north China's Tianjin Municipality during the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2016, also known as the Summer Davos Forum.

As all economies are highly interdependent in the current world, no country can stay out and be immune to the risks and challenges, he said.

The increase of instable and insecure elements in a certain country or a certain region can cause the Butterfly Effect, which will in turn have an impact on the world economic recovery and the stability of financial markets, the premier said.

Schwab, for his part, said the WEF has established a good partnership with China. The WEF will fully support the Chinese government in promoting reform and innovation, he said.

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China's newest bubble: food for pigs

[WSJ, 15-06-2016] Forget iron ore. The feedstock for cows, pigs and chickens is the newest craze in China's futures markets.

Trading in soybean-meal futures on the Dalian Commodity Exchange nearly tripled in May from a year earlier, and prices of the benchmark three-month contract are up 40% this year.

The surge has all the hallmarks of another Chinese bubble. Earlier this year, prices for several commodities, including iron ore, rocketed in China as investors piled in, after being chased out of stocks by big price declines and a state crackdown on investment activities.

Government efforts to squelch that enthusiasm have sent traders looking for new markets, and they are finding greener pastures in agriculture.

“Investor interest in agricultural-futures products is obviously on the rise, and soybean meal and rapeseed meal combined have attracted the highest amount of investment,” said Wang Chengqiang, an analyst at New Era Futures Co. in Shanghai.

The Dalian exchange, in northwest China, had encouraged that interest by introducing a discount on intraday trading in soymeal futures last year. About \$250 billion of soybean-meal futures were traded in Dalian in May. That equals contracts for about 600 million metric tons of soybean meal—nine times what China actually consumes in a year, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Unlike with iron ore, which soared in the Chinese market despite rising supplies of the metal, there is a grain of logic behind the soymeal market's rise.

Soybean meal, the stuff that is left over after soybean oil is pressed out, is used mostly as a high-protein animal feed, and China is consuming more of it as the country eats more meat.

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China's Bordeaux: winemakers in 'gold rush' to turn desert into vineyards

[Guardian, 14-06-2016] Chinese drinkers consumed 1.86bn bottles of vin rouge in 2013, making China the world's largest red wine market.

As that love affair has intensified, cash-flush wine fanatics have gone on a global spending spree. More than 100 of Bordeaux's estimated 7,000 chateaux are reportedly owned by Chinese tycoons.

Now, the chateaux are springing up back home too, with Ningxia, an impoverished coalmining region south of the Gobi desert, becoming ground zero for budding Chinese vintners. There are 207 registered wineries in Ningxia compared with just one in 1983.

Foreign wine producers are also joining the rush. In 2013 Moët Hennessy opened the Domaine Chandon, a 6,300 sq-metre winery producing sparkling wine.

Walker, the director of Dragon Phoenix wine consulting in Beijing, says that with time and training China could produce top-quality wine. “I believe very firmly that you can make good wine anywhere if you put enough love, energy and effort into it. I don’t think there is anything sacred about the rocks of the Médoc or the schist of the Mosel.”

Chinese wines have received mixed reviews since they entered the international stage.

In some, critics have detected hints of “dirty sweat socks and cleaning fluid and a foul chemical taste” or even “a smell of baked dead mouse”. Others have deemed some Chinese wines “entirely respectable” and “competently made”, if lacking distinctiveness.

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Drop in corn prices hurts profitability of agriculture

[GT, 02-06-2016] Who will do the farming? It is an unavoidable question that China's agriculture and its countryside are now facing amid a new round of market-oriented grain price reform.

Since 2004, China's annual grain production has experienced extraordinary growth for 12 consecutive years, pushing the country's grain stocks to the highest level on record, Ren Zhengxiao, head of the State Administration of Grain, told a press conference.

Vowing to push forward the supply-side reform in the grain market, Ren said that the authorities will make efforts to introduce a market-oriented mechanism of grain procurement.

Still, the price reform is contributing to drops in domestic grain prices, tingling both individual and large-scale growers, observers said.

The market-oriented reform aims to change the current policy-based corn pricing mechanism and make domestic corn prices in line with international prices.

The drop in the corn prices has put much pressure on large-scale growers, who normally rent farmland from farmers with land-use rights.

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China's farm produce prices continue to retreat

[Xinhua, 08-06-2016] Farm produce prices in 36 major Chinese cities dropped last week, as average prices of fruit and vegetables shed more than 2 percent from a week earlier, official data showed.

The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) said in an online statement that the prices of 30 vegetables and six fruits dropped last week, with eggplant, bitter melon and cauliflower down 9.4 percent, 9.2 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Grain slightly retreated, with rice prices down 0.2 percent from the previous week, while flour remained unchanged from a week earlier.

Changes to meat prices varied, with pork edging up 0.6 percent. Mutton dropped 0.6 percent, and beef declined by 0.1 percent.

Food prices account for one-third of the calculation of China's consumer price index (CPI).

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Chinese food trader COFCO aims to rival global giants

[China Daily, 15-06-2016] State-owned China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Corp has set a target of sourcing up to 50 million metric tons of grain from overseas markets by 2020 to further ensure China's grain security, its Chairman Zhao Shuanglian said.

These international markets include South America, Australia and Europe, he said.

The country's biggest food trader also set goals to be able to process 30 million tons of corn, 20 million tons of soybean, 10 million tons of rice and wheat, as well as 5 million tons of sugar by the end of 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-20).

"COFCO has invested more than \$3 billion in global markets over the past two years and expanded its investment activities from grain to other foodstuffs such as meat, edible oil and milk and beverages," Zhao said.

"We will become a strong rival to compete with the 'ABCD' companies," he added.

The term "ABCD" refers to ADM Co, Bunge Ltd and Cargill Inc from the United States and the Netherlands-based Louis Dreyfus SAS.

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China remains biggest chemical fertilizer exporter to Nepal

[China daily, 23-06-2013] China remains the largest supplier of chemical fertilizers to Nepal in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, the central bank of Nepal said.

The Himalayan country's import from India, traditionally its biggest supplier, has been decreasing in recent years, according to the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB).

The bank's data have shown that Nepal imported chemical fertilizers worth \$120 million during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year 2015-16, which ends in mid-July.

Although Indian fertilizers had a predominant presence in Nepal's fertilizer market until fiscal year 2013-14, China has emerged as the largest supplier in fiscal year 2014-15 and moved on to remain the largest supplier as of the first 10 months of the current fiscal year too, NRB said. Nepal's import of fertilizers from China has been on the rise since fiscal year 2012-13.

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EU farms look to feed growing market in China

[China Daily, 10-06-2016] The European Union is looking to further boost agricultural exports to China as the country's rapidly expanding middle class increases demand for high-quality, safe products, according to top EU officials.

Phil Hogan, the European commissioner for agriculture and rural development, says exports of agriproducts to China from the EU rose 33 percent last year.

Hogan says the European Commission expects to see about 50 percent growth in those areas by 2020.

"The EU is a dissembler of high-quality, safe food. We export lots of good products to China. We're also cooperating more with China in terms of new technologies, to help Chinese farmers and enterprises to develop sustainable practices to grow their own products," he says.

Exports of meat, especially pork, from the EU to China have also increased substantially over the past few months, and Hogan says the trend is expected to continue.

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China lifts its import ban on bovine and ovine products

[EU, 03-06-2016] China has confirmed that it is lifting its import ban introduced 4 years ago on bovine & ovine genetic material from Denmark, France, Germany and United Kingdom due to Schmallenberg virus.

The decision – preceded with joint efforts of various Commission services and EU Member States - was announced by the Chinese Minister of Agriculture Minister HAN Changfu during the visit of EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development Phil Hogan to China. The decision was announced by the Chinese Minister of Agriculture Minister HAN Changfu. Speaking after the meeting, Commissioner Hogan said: "The Commission together with EU Member States and EU business have been working towards re-opening of the Chinese market for exports of bovine and ovine genetic material from all EU countries interested in exports and we welcome the lifting of this ban that should allow now for real trade starting to take place rapidly. We look forward to seeing China opening its market for these safe products from the rest of the EU in the near future."

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Germany, China eye joint business efforts in Africa, Asia

[Reuters, 14-06-2016] Germany and China plan to pursue business opportunities in Africa and Asia together, German government and industry sources said this week during German Chancellor Angela Merkel's ninth visit to China.

They cited particular interest in areas such as infrastructure, energy, transportation, environmental protection, agriculture and health care.

Merkel told reporters during a visit to a high-technology forum that China had made huge strides in many business areas, including its construction of rail cars, with its production costs possibly undercutting those of German manufacturers.

Joint German-Chinese teams could knock competitors out of the running, while helping German firms tap into larger Chinese financial resources, the sources said. Financing could be provided through a new Chinese "Silk Road Fund" and the new Asian Investment Bank, they added.

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Dutch giant bullish on dairy in China

[China Daily, 21-06-2016] Dutch global dairy giant Royal FrieslandCampina is bullish on the long-term growth of dairy market in China and plans to expand its business in third- to six-tier cities and rural areas.

Together with Chinese retail giant Suning Commerce Group, it plans to launch online and offline stores to bring high-quality Dutch dairy products to rural areas in China next year. It will help improve sales of local agricultural products through online stores to city consumers.

Royal FrieslandCampina netted about 1 billion euros (\$1.13 billion) in sales revenues in China, posting double-digit growth year-on-year.

The company expects the Chinese dairy market to grow significantly following the country's new two-child policy.

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BASF and Kingenta to Jointly Address Tough Agriculture Challenge in China

[Food Ing, 24-06-2016] --- BASF and Chinese fertilizer supplier Kingenta announced their partnership to bring farmers in China novel fertilizers coated with BASF's new Limus technology.

Limus is one of the most effective urease inhibitors worldwide. With this breakthrough innovation, the volatilization can be reduced by up to 90%. The result is that more food can be produced with less nitrogen, significantly increasing resource efficiency. Limus will allow farmers to simplify their fertilization practice, make the most of their investment and increase yield potential while at the same time contributing to a healthier environment.

In this partnership, BASF will provide Kingenta with its Limus technology. Kingenta, one of the largest fertilizer suppliers in China, will directly promote and sell Limus-treated fertilizers in China from July 2016 onwards.

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Compiled by Yuelai Lu, SAIN Secretariat (UK).

If you have any further enquiries, please contact Yuelai Lu at: y.lu@uea.ac.uk; for more information about SAIN, please visit: www.sainonline.org/English.html