2.4 CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Overall Executive Summary

China has made steady progress in all areas of plant protection during the period from 2007-2008. The Plant Protection Office was established under the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in 2008 in order to enhance the leadership in plant protection. The list of plant quarantine pests was revised and approved in 2007, based on the pest risk analysis and the principle of ISPM 19. A number of regulations and technical specifications/standards have been formulated in the field of plant quarantine pest forecasting and pest management.

Over 2 600 pest species were intercepted in 390 000 lots of import cargoes, including 150 dangerous species in 20 000 cases and the other 2 450 varieties in 370 000 cases. These cases involved 170 countries and regions. The non-compliance information was notified to relevant countries through bilateral and multilateral channels.

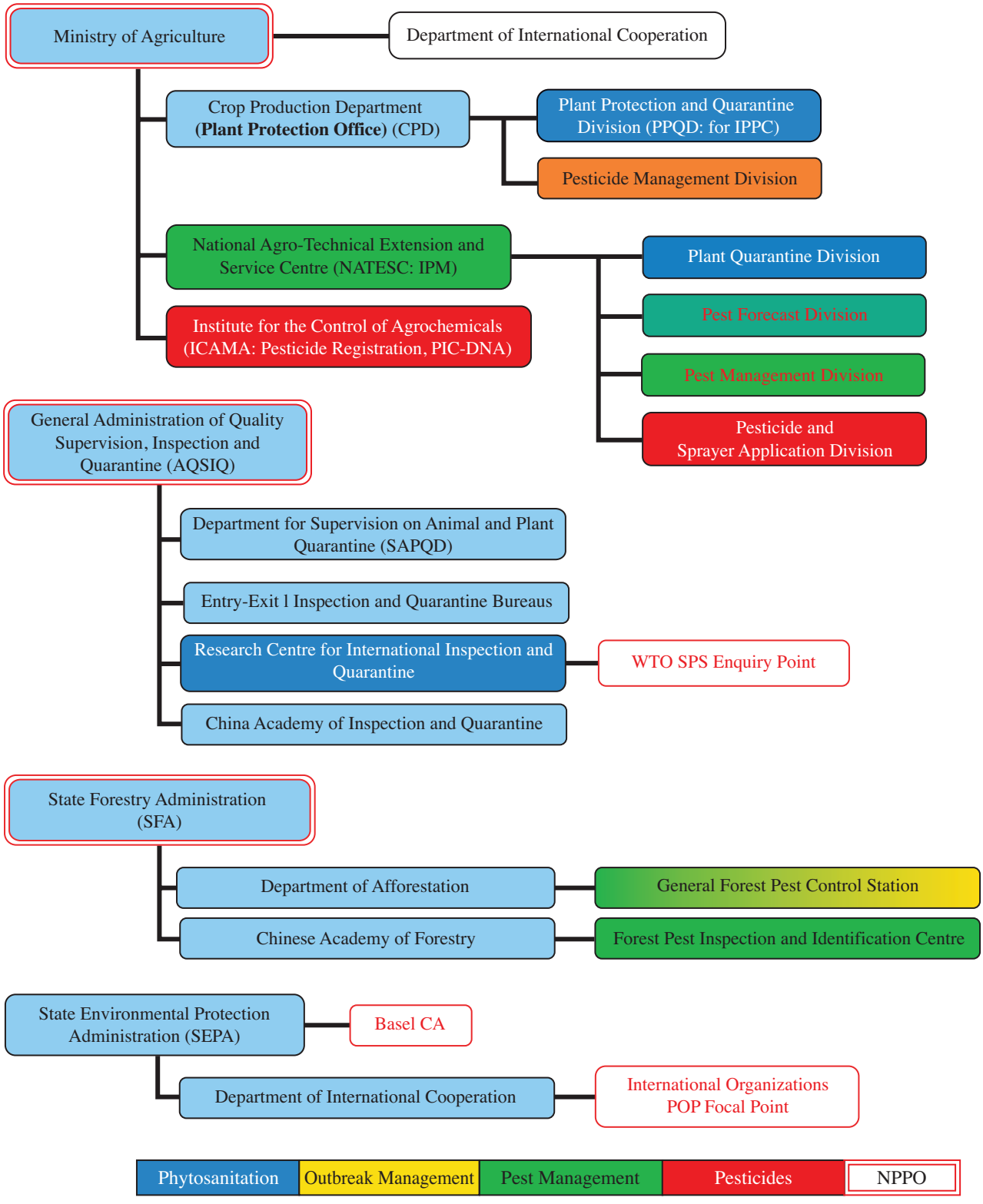
China's Crop Pests Management Information System was also established. Pest free areas (PFA) for codling moth in 9 provinces, such as Gansu, Shaanxi and Shandong and PFA for fruit fly in Chongqing were set up. The pest information about locust, migratory rice pests, rice borer, rice blast, wheat stripe rust, meadow moth were forecasted and promulgated through TV programmes.

A large number of farmer training programmes and prevention activities were organized. As a result, large-scale outbreaks of major crop pests were effectively contained.

Meanwhile, China hosted the 25th session of APPPC in Beijing in August 2007. The country's experts took part in setting and revising relevant international and regional standards for phytosanitary measures, drafting 2 APPPC regional phytosanitary standards, as well as setting up bilateral consultation mechanism for phytosanitary issues with many countries.

During the period from 2007-2008, China also provided many countries with pest information for conducting relevant risk analysis, implementing international phytosanitary measures issued by IPPC and phytosanitary standards in Asian and the Pacific region.

Plant Protection Organization Chart



Important Contact Addresses

Responsible Ministry

Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
Mr Dun Niu, Deputy Minister
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Responsible Department

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Operational Offices:

Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine

Plant Protection & Quarantine Division
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Forestry Plant Quarantine

Pests Management Division
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Import/Export Plant Quarantine

Department for Supervision on Animal and Plant Quarantine
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Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management

Mr Jingyuan Xia, General Director
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Mr Fuxiang Wang, Division Director
Plant Quarantine Division
National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center (NATESC)
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Fax: 86-10-5919 4726
E-mail: zhongtianrun@agri.gov.cn
Website: www.natesc.gov.cn

Pesticide Registration

Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA)
Mr Yanqiu Zhang, Director
Ministry of Agriculture
No. 22 Maizidian Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing, P.R. China 100026
Tel: 86-10-5919 4055
Fax: 86-10-6502 5929
E-mail: wangyh@agri.gov.cn
Website: www.chinapesticide.gov.cn

Official International Contact Points

National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Contact Point (for IPPC/APPPC)

Plant Protection and Quarantine Division
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Crop Production Department, Ministry of Agriculture
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Fax: 86-10-5919 3376
E-mail: ppq@agri.gov.cn
Website: www.ppq.gov.cn
Language(s): Chinese; English
Contact point received: 10/10/2004
Source: NPPO Correspondence

WTO SPS Contact Point

Research Centre for International Inspection and Quarantine Standards and Technical Regulations of the People's Republic of China
WTO SPS Enquiry Point
General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)
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Rotterdam Convention (PIC) DNA Pesticides (P)

Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals (ICAMA)
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Stockholm Convention (POP) National Focal Point (P)

Division of International Organizations
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Basel Convention Competent Authority (CA)

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Selected Country Statistics

Agricultural Population	745 million	Agricultural Land	123.4 million ha
GDP US$2 560 billion	Agric. GDP: 12.6%	GNI per capita: US$1 758	Undernourishment: 1.7%
Main crops grown: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Cotton			

GDP = Gross Domestic Product; GNI = Gross National Income; Undernourishment = Population below minimum energy

II. PLANT QUARANTINE

Executive Summary

During the period from 2007-2008, a number of regulations and technical specifications/standards were formulated. These included, among others, the Regulations on the Quarantine and Supervision of Wood Packaging Materials for Entry/Exit Cargo, the Regulations on the Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision of Entry and Exit Fruits, quarantine protocol for the domestic movement of agricultural plants and plant products, plant quarantine protocol for propagating tubers and seedlings of sweet potato in producing areas. In addition, the People's Republic of China's new list of 435 quarantine pests of entry was issued in 2007, based on pest risk analysis.

Meanwhile, more national inputs have been provided for the control of plant quarantine pest and the infrastructure construction of plant quarantine. Combined operations against major plant quarantine pests have been conducted by relevant provinces. Pest free areas (PFA) for codling moth are on the way to be established. The central government has helped 100 counties to build plant pest early warning and control stations as well as quarantine and testing labs. Efforts have also been made to provide technical trainings for plant quarantine technicians.

In 2007, the 25th session of APPPC was hosted in Beijing, China. A number of Chinese experts were invited by IPPC/SPS/APPPC/APEC or sent by the Chinese government to participate in setting and revising relevant international and regional standards for phytosanitary measures. Two APPPC regional phytosanitary standards were drafted. New ISPMs and RSPMs of Asia and the Pacific region during 2007-2008 were implemented. Bilateral consultation mechanism for phytosanitary issues with many countries was found and a large amount of pest information was provided for counterparts in conducting relevant risk analysis.

During 2007-2008, the pest interception cases in the import cargoes reached a new record height of 390 000. Moreover, 2 600 pest species were found. These included 150 dangerous species in 20 000 cases and the other 2 450 varieties in 370 000 cases. These cases involved 170 countries and regions. China has notified relevant countries of the non-compliance through bilateral and multilateral channels.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1991 Law of the PRC on the entry and exit animal and plant quarantine
1992 Regulation on Plant Quarantine
1996 Regulation for the implementation of the entry and exit animal and plant quarantine

Web sources for further information: www.agri.gov.cn, www.aqsiq.gov.cn

(regarding plant quarantine)	Yes	No
Does phytosanitary legislation cover domestic quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover import quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover export quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover living modified organisms?		x
Is plant quarantine a separate organization from animal quarantine?	x	
Other policy initiatives (under review/progress):		
Web sources for further information: http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn; http://www.agri.gov.cn		

Organization of Plant Quarantine Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Pest Risk Analysis	MOA/CPD/NATESC AQSIQ/SAPQD SFA/FD/PMD
National standards development	MOA/CPD/NATESC AQSIQ/SAPQD SFA/FD/PMD
International notifications	AQSIQ/SAPQD
Import permits	AQSIQ/SAPQD MOA/CPD/NATESC SFA/FD
Import inspections	AQSIQ/SAPQD
Emergency action	MOA/CPD/NATESC SFA/FD/PMD AQSIQ/SAPQD
Phytosanitary certificates	AQSIQ/SAPQD
Treatment of commodities	AQSIQ/SAPQD

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of plant quarantine officers authorized to inspect/certify	30 000
Total qualified personnel for plant pest risk analysis	200
Number of quarantine offices	5 557
entry points (sea/air/land/mail = total)	598
post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities	10
other offices	4 949
Number of quarantine service diagnosis laboratories	63
In-country recognized pest diagnostics capabilities (incl. universities, etc.)	400
Number of laboratories for insect/mite (arthropod) samples	many
Number of laboratories for bacteria samples	many
Number of laboratories for virus samples	many
Number of laboratories for fungus samples	many
Number of laboratories for mycoplasma samples	many
Number of laboratories for nematode samples	many
Number of laboratories for plant/weed samples	many
Number of laboratories for other pests (snail, slug, rodents, etc.)	many

Pest Free Areas According to ISPM 10	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Overall management	MOA/CPD/PPQD
– surveillance	MOA/NATESC/Plant Quarantine Division
– management	MOA/CPD/PPQD
– certification	MOA
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 4	Number of sites in 2008
Codling moth on apples	9 provinces
Fruit fly on citrus	1 province
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 10	Number of sites in 2008

Key Situation Indicators

International Trade		Years: 2007-2008
Main Import Plant Commodities	Main countries/areas of origin	Quantity (tons)
Soybean	USA, Brazil, Argentina	26.59 million
Wheat	Canada, Australia, USA	3.51 million
Tapioca	Thailand, Viet Nam, Indonesia	3.33 million
Main Export Plant Commodities	Main destination countries	
Corn	Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia	8.61 million
Fruit	EU, Southeast Asia, North America	2.04 million

Cooperation Projects			
Title (Purpose/Target)	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Title of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Key Operation Indicators

Institutional Functions	Years: 2007-2008
Number of import permits issued	19 000
Number of import inspections carried out	
Number of emergency phytosanitary treatments taken on imports	
Number notifications of non-compliance	
Number of conventional phytosanitary certificates issued	1 360 000
Number of electronic phytosanitary certificates issued	0

Number of quarantine pests intercepted		Years: 2007-2008
Top three commodities	Top three pest/commodity	# of interceptions
	Xyleborus sp	1 950
	Heterobostrychus aequalis	1 038
	Ips sp. (non-Chinese species)	32
	Callosobruchus maculatus	4 136
	Bean pod mottle virus	42
	Centhrus tribuloides	20
	Bactrocera dorsalis	2 014
	Planococcus lilacius	808
	Agrilus mali	42

Lists of Regulated Pests	Year of last update	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
Number of quarantine pests	2007	152	242	41
Number of regulated non-quarantine pests				
Number of regulated import articles				
Website for the above information: www.agri.gov.cn www.aqsiq.gov.cn				

Pest Risk Analysis	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
No. of PRA completed and documented (according to ISPM)			
Web source for further information: http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Updated the quarantine pest list of entry (2007) Updated the domestic quarantine pest list Finished 3 modern post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, raining, etc.)
New quarantine staff must be trained before engaged

Implementation of ISPM	Relevance			Implementation				Planned/Actual Year of full implementation
International Measures	low	medium	high	none	partial	most	full	
ISPM 01 Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade			x				x	2001
ISPM 02 Guidelines for pest risk analysis			x				x	2001
ISPM 03 Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents		x				x		2003
ISPM 04 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas		x			x			2004
ISPM 05 Glossary of phytosanitary terms			x				x	2005
ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance			x				x	2000
ISPM 07 Export certification system			x				x	1998
ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area			x				x	2001
ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes			x				x	2002
ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites			x				x	2004
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests			x				x	2002
ISPM 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates			x				x	2003
ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of noncompliance and emergency action			x				x	2004
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management			x				x	2003
ISPM 15 Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade			x				x	2005
ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application			x		x			2006
ISPM 17 Pest reporting			x				x	2004
ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure		x			x			2003
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests			x				x	2005
ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system			x				x	2004
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests			x			x		2005
ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence		x			x			2006
ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection			x				x	2005
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures			x				x	2005
ISPM 25 Consignments in transit			x				x	2006
ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)			x		x			2006
ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests			x			x		2006
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests			x				x	2007
ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence			x			x		2008
ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)			x			x		2008
ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments			x				x	2008
Comments/Constraints								

III. SURVEILLANCE, PEST OUTBREAKS AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Executive Summary

During the period from 2007-2008, pest surveillance and monitoring were strengthened by Chinese government in high risk areas such as coastal areas, border regions, airports, seaports, and distribution centres of imported agricultural products.

The nationalwide surveillance of the fruit fly programme was carried out continuously. National or industry standards related to the plant quarantine pests surveillance had been formulated. The forecasting methods for main crop pests had also been sorted and unified. In addition, the TV programmes on the pest forecasting and preventing technology were broadcasted by 31 provinces, covering more than 1 100 counties.

The management of the pest data collection, transmission and utilization had improved, thanks to the establishment of the China Crop Pests Management Information System. Meanwhile, large-scale training events for farmers on pest prevention were organized. As a result, serious harmful pests such as locust, migratory rice pests, rice borer, rice blast, wheat stripe rust, and meadow moth, etc. were effectively suppressed.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Surveillance, Pest Reporting and Emergency

Web source for further information: –

(regarding invasive/migratory species management)	Yes	No
National strategy to control serious field pest outbreaks?	x	
National strategy to control migratory or periodically occurring pests?	x	
National strategy to eradicate serious newly invaded exotic pests?	x	
Other policies: (e.g. subsidies, etc.) In 2007-2008, the amount of $50 million RMB Yuan were subsidized from national government for control of migratory and grain pests		
Web source for further information: www.agri.gov.cn		

Organization of Outbreak Management Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Field/Storage Pest Outbreaks	(e.g. BPH, boll worm, etc.)
Response strategy/plans	MOA/CPD/PPQD, NATESC, SFA MOA/NATESC + Provincial Plant Protection Stations
Surveillance	MOA/NATESC/Pest Forecast Division, SFA
Control	MOA/NATESC/Pest Management Division, SFA
Migratory Pest Outbreaks	(e.g. locusts, birds, armyworm)
Response strategy/plans	MOA/DCP/PPQD, NATESC, SFA
Surveillance	MOA/NATESC/Pest Forecast Division, SFA
Control	MOA/NATESC/Pest Management Division, SFA
New Exotic Pest Eradication	(e.g. coconut beetle)
Response strategy/plans	MOA/DCP/PPQD, NATESC, SFA
Surveillance	MOA/NATESC/Plant Quarantine Division, SFA
Control/eradication	MOA/NATESC/Plant Quarantine Division, SFA

Reporting to bilateral or international organizations	MOA/DCP/PPQD, AQSIQ/SAPQD/PQD

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of field pests of national	15 351
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of migratory and periodically occurring pests	15 351
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of invasive species	8 692
Number of designated staff for **control** of field pests of national importance	29 512
Number of designated staff for **control** of migratory and periodically occurring pests	29 512
Number of designated staff for **eradication** of invasive species	8 692

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

(Outbreaks and invasions in the past 2 years)

New exotic species found established in country	Insects	Pathogens	Weeds
Total number for year: 2007	1	1	
Total number for year: 2008	1		
Total number on record	2	1	

Eradication or internal quarantine actions taken against economically important species			
Name of species	CGMMV		
Year of first discovery	2006		
Passway	Seed		
Location of first discovery	LiaoNing Gaizhou		
Area affected [ha]	10		
Area treated [ha]	200		
Control method	Destroy		
Expenditures	1 million US$		

Pest outbreak actions	Outbreak 1	Outbreak 2	Outbreak 3
Name of species	BPH	Rice Leaf Folder	The meadow moth
Year of outbreak	2007	2007	2008
Area affected [ha]	15.7 million	26.2 million	21.5 million
Estimated damage $	210 million tons		NA
Area treated by government [ha]	NA	NA	NA
Expenditures by government [$]	NA	NA	NA
Control method	Pesticides	Pesticides	Agricultural treatments, Pesticides
More information			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)

IV. PEST MANAGEMENT

Executive Summary

During the period from 2007-2008, outbreaks of some pests on major crops occurred in responses to global warming, significant changes in cropping systems, climate conditions, and crop varieties. Among them, the locusts, lawn moth (*Crambus bolterellus*), wheat stripe rust, rice borers, rice brown plant hopper (*Nilaparavata lugans*), rice leaf folders (*Chaphalocrocis medinalis*), and cabbage diamond back moths (*Plutella xylostella*) were the most severe and destructive ones.

The locusts damaged 1.54 million hectares in 2007 and 1.56 million hectares in 2008 respectively. Lawn moth damaged about 6.83 hectares of farm lands and pastures in 2008. The outbreaks of rice stem borers have been occurring with more serious damage over the past ten years. The outbreaks damaged 19.3 million hectares in 2007 and 19.42 million hectares in 2008 respectively. In the case of BPH, the infested area grew to 33.6 million hectares in 2007. The total area infested by major vegetable pests amounted to 29 million hectares in 2007 and 37 million hectares in 2008

Regional actions were coordinated by the National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center (NATESC) of the Ministry of Agriculture for controlling migratory pests-locusts, lawn moth, rice brown hopper, rice leaf roller and regionally epidemical diseases-wheat stripe rust, rice blast and rice sheath blight, etc.

The annual control acreages of major crop pests reached 543.5 million hectares in 2007 and 532.7 million hectares in 2008 respectively.

National IPM Programmes coordinated by NATESC have been supporting the implementation of key IPM technologies in major crops and major pests. Biological and ecological control measures such as using microorganisms and reclaiming locust habitats were extensively promoted in recent

The IPM technologies on rice were well developed and widely applied in China. Seed treatments with fungicides and insecticide were commonly used by farmers to prevent the infestations of rice seedling diseases and insects. Biodiversity strategies were implemented in about 6.67 million hectares annually for rice blast management in 2007 and 2008. Light trips were extended to 0.7 million hectares of rice fields to kill moths of rice borers and leaf folders.

During the period from 2007-2008, wheat IPM strategies focused on prevention and ecological approaches. In the regions where the pathogens of wheat stripe rust can over-winter and over-summer, the percentage of seed coating or treatment with fungicides was increased to over 80 percemt in

In corn, biological technologies such as the use of *Beauveria bassiana* for killing over-winter larvae of corn borer, artificial release of *Trichogramma* spp. in fields have been extended to above 2.5 million hectares since 2007.

In cotton, the transgenic Bt cotton has been expanded to over 2.4 million hectares in China.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Surveillance, Pest Reporting and Emergency

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pest management)	Yes	No
Do you have policies encouraging organic or low-pesticide use production	x	
Is IPM specifically mentioned in laws or policy documents?	x	
Do you have official Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) or any other relevant food safety (ecofood, etc.) standards for pest management?	x	
Is pest management extension separate from general extension?		x
Other policies: (subsidies, production inputs, etc.)		
Web source for further information: http://www.ppq.gov.cn		

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Policy development	MOA/CPD/PPQD, NATESC, SFA
Pest management research	MOA/NATESC, SFA
Control recommendations	MOA/NATESC, SFA
Pest management extension	MOA/NATESC, Plant protection station at county, prefecture and provincial levels. SFA
IPM training	MOA/NATESC, Plant protection station at county, prefecture and provincial levels. SFA
GAP training	Plant protection station at county, prefecture and provincial levels.

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of technical officers for pest management	29 512
Number of central, regional, provincial or state offices	600
Number of district and village level field offices	10 865
Number of field/extension agents for pest management advice	19 026
Number of field/extension agents trained in IPM-FFS facilitation	1 036
Number of government biocontrol production/distribution facilities	NA
Number of government biopesticide production/distribution facilities	NA
Number of general extension staff involved in pest management	29 512
Number of designated plant protection technical officers for extension	29 512

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

Pest Management	Yes	No
Does the country have a National IPM Programme? *If yes, give Name and Address of IPM Programme:* NATESC, MOA	x	
Does the country have specific IPM extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:* Vegetables and Fruits	x	
Does the country have specific IPM research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:*		x
Does the country have specific GAP extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?: Apple*	x	
Does the country have specific GAP research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:*		x

Market shares (estimated value, volume or area under control)	**Years: 2007-2008**
Size of chemical pest control market	295.9 M ha
Size of biopesticides market	38.69 M ha
Size of biological control agents market	1.25 M ha

Major pest control requiring crops (requiring most pesticide applications)	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**
	Rice [2009]	Vegetables [2009]	Cotton [2009]
Name(s) of pest(s)	Rice borers, BPH, Leaf feeders, Rice blast, Sheath blight	Leaf miners, Caterpillars, DBM, White-flies, Soil diseases, Leaf diseases	Cotton bollworm, Aphids, Lygus bugs
Estimated crop loss	627 million tons	1 283 million tons	36.1 million tons
	11.93 million ha	26 million ha	2.64 million ha
Number of pesticide applications or amount of pesticide used	12.73 million ha	2.6 million ha	1.87 million ha
Government action taken			

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
IPM-FFS in vegetables	FAO/Norway	450 000 US$	2003-2007
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)
Matching funds for IPM-FFS in vegetables and fruits		120 000 US$	2005-2008

Pest Management Extension	**Years: 2007-2008**
Number of farmers trained in IPM during the year	56 840
Number of IPM-FFS conducted during the year	189
Number of farmers trained in GAP standards during the year	NA
Area under IPM/low pesticide management [ha]	NA
Area under organic/pesticide-free management [ha]	
Crops in which IPM or other ecology friendly programmes are successfully implemented: Rice, cotton, wheat, locusts	
Crops grown organic/pesticide-free:	

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)

V. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Executive Summary

During the period from 2007-2008, in order to protect people's health and environment's safety, China has strengthened pesticide management.

China has repealed the registration and production certificates of five highly toxic organophosphorus pesticides including Methamidophos, Parathion-methyl, Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon. The country also strictly prohibited the sale and application of this type of pesticides, encouraged and promoted the research and development of low-risk substitutes for highly toxic pesticides, implemented highly toxic pesticides replacement programme, enhanced the public awareness of safe pesticides application and choosing medium and low toxic pesticides. Importantly, it strengthened the quality examination of pesticides and surveillance of pesticides residues in food and environment.

China has revised and improved the approval system for pesticides registration. A number of rules and regulations have been formulated. These include the Measures for the Administration of Pesticide Labels and Instructions (Order of MOA, No. 8), the Decision on Amending the Measures for Implementing the Regulation on Pesticide Administration (Order of MOA, No. 9), the Revised Data Requirement for Registration of Pesticide (Order of MOA, No. 10), the Revision and Approval for Pesticide Name (MOA Proclamation No. 944), the Nomenclature for Pesticides (MOA Proclamation No. 945), and the Content of Active Ingredient for Pesticide (MOA Proclamation

During the period from 2007-2008, China implemented the "Sino-German Cooperative Project on Pesticide Wastes Management" in collaboration with the German Government. The implementation of this project had a positive influence on the improvement of the pesticide management in China. Emphasis was placed on appropriate pesticide waste disposal technologies and methods that conformed to the situation of China. At the same time, China also collaborated with the United States of Environment Protection Agency on the Continued Good Laboratory Practice Standards Compliance Monitoring Project.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

Pesticide Registration Regulation

1989 Data Requirement of Pesticide Registration

1995 Pesticide Advertisement Inspection Measures (MOA and SA Industry & Commerce)

Regulation on Pesticide Administration

1998 Implementation Rule of Regulation on Pesticide Administration (Min. Chem. Industry)

1999 Implementation Rule of Regulation on Pesticide Administration (MOA)

2007 Measures for the Administration of Pesticide Labels and Instructions (MOA)

2007 The Decision on Amending the Measures for Implementing the Regulation on Pesticide Administration (MOA).

2007 Revised Data Requirement for Registration of Pesticide (MOA).

2007 Revision and Approval for Pesticide Name (MOA).

2007 Nomenclature for Pesticides (MOA).

2007 Content of Active Ingredient for Pesticide (MOA).

Web source: www.chinapesticide.gov.cn

(regarding pesticide management)	Yes	No
Do you have national pesticide reduction targets? *If yes, what is the target:* *Note: Reduce the production of high toxic pesticides and persistence organic pollution*	Note	
Have you ratified the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention?	x	
Have you ratified the Stockholm (POP) Convention?	x	
Have your ratified the Basel Convention? (hazardous wastes)	x	
Have your ratified the Montreal Protocol? (MeBr phasing-out)	x	
Have you reported the observance of the Code of Conduct to FAO according to Art. 12		x
Have you adopted Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?	x	
Pesticide Registration		
Do you require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications?	x	
Do you allow the "me-too" registration and sale of generic pesticides?	x	
Do you require data on product equivalence for generic registration?	x	
Do you conduct country-specific risk assessments for…		
occupational risks?	x	
consumer risks?	x	
environmental risks?	x	
Have you adopted the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for pesticides hazards evaluation and labelling?		x
Do you accept evaluation results from other countries?		x
Do you accept field studies conducted in other countries?		x
Do you require environmental fate studies?	x	
Incentives/Disincentives		
Do you have a special tax on pesticides to cover externality costs?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost pesticides?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost biopesticides?		x

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Legislation	National Legislative Bureau
Registration	MOA/ICAMA and ICAs
Licensing of shops	CAMTC/MOA
Licensing of field applicators	
Enforcement/inspections	AQSIQ, State Admin. for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), MOA
Testing of pesticide efficacy	State PPI, PPS
Development of pesticide use recommendations	MOA/ICAMA
Safe use training/extension	MOA/NATESC, + State PPS
Food residue monitoring	MOA
Environmental monitoring	MOA/ICAMA
Health monitoring	MOA/ICAMA
Other Stakeholders:	
Pesticide Industry Association	Crop Life China, China Pesticide Industry Assoc. China Pesticide Development and Application Assoc.
Civil Society Organizations	

Infrastructure*	Years: 2007-2008
Number of registration officers	445 (ICAMA: 90)
Number of enforcement officers	20 000
Number of department quality control laboratories	62
Number of quality control laboratory personnel	510
Number of department residue analysis laboratories	56
Number of residue laboratory personnel	448
	Total: ~30 000

*only include the laboratories belonging to MOA

Key Situation Indicators

Pesticide Trade:	Tons	US$ '000 Value
Imports	56 500	171 000
Manufacture	584 000	3 719 000
Export	422 800	2 584 000
Domestic Use/Sales	350 000	1 200 000
Pesticide Use Profile:	**Tons (a.i./formulation to be specified)**	**US$ '000 Value**
Agriculture	258 000	
Chem. Insecticides	53%	
Chem. Fungicides	10%	
Chem. Herbicides	25%	
Chem. Others: e.g. molluscicide, acaricide	12%	
e.g. Avamectrin, Bt, Neem		
Other purposes		

Post Registration Monitoring

Testing, Quality Control and Effects in the Field	Yes	No
Do you have significant problems with low-quality pesticides in the market?	x	
Do you have significant problems with pesticide resistance?	x	
Do you have a list of pesticides under close observation for problems	x	
Source for more information: www.chinapesticide.gov.cn		

Health and Environmental Information	Yes	No
Do you maintain data on pesticide poisoning cases?	x	
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in food?	x	
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in the environment?		x
Do you have significant problems of environmental contamination from pesticides?	x	
Do you have data on pesticides effects on wildlife and ecosystems?	x	
Source for more information: –		

Pesticide Disposal	Yes	No
Do you have system to collect and safely dispose of used containers and small quantities of left-over pesticides?		x
Do you have an inventory of outdated and obsolete pesticides in the country? (e.g. banned and no longer traded, but still in storage)	x	
Do you have illegal trade in pesticides? if yes: what is the estimated amount: _____	x	
Source for more information: –		

Key Operation Indicators

Registration/Regulation/Monitoring	Years: 2007-2008	
	a.i.*	Trade Name
Number of registered pesticide products	600	0
Number of registered biopesticides (Avamectrin, Bt, Neem, etc.)	150	0
Number of restricted-use pesticides/formulations	21	
Number of banned pesticides	18	
Number of licensed outlets		
Number of licensed field applicators (professional and/or farmers)		
Number of licensing violations reported during year	600	
Number of quality control analyses conducted during year	15 000	
Number of food samples analyzed for pesticide residues during year	12 000	
Number of samples exceeding MRL	250	
Number of environmental samples analyzed for pesticide residues	1 000	

* active ingredient

Pesticides Restricted in Recent Years	
Year	Name of active ingredient or hazardous formulation
1982, 2002	Methamidophos, Parathion-methyl, Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon, Phorate, Isofenphos-methyl, Terbufos, Phosfolan-methyl, Sulfotep, Carbofuran, Demeton, Aldicarb, Ethoprophos, Phosfolan, Coumaphos, Fonofos, Isazofos, Fenamiphos (Banned use on fruit, vegetable, tea and herbal medicine)
1982	Phorate (Restricted for seed dressing)
1982	Carbofuran (Restricted for broadcasting and seed dressing)
	Pyrethroid insecticides (Banned use on paddy)
	Lindan (Restricted for wheat or in wastelands)
	Fenvalerate, Dicofol (Banned use on tea)

Pesticides Banned in Recent Years	
Year	Name of active ingredient
1970's	Arsena, Acetate, Mercury compounds, dieldrin, aldrin
1982	Fluoroacetamide
1983	BHC, DDT, Dibromochloropropane
1984	Ethylene dibromide
1986	Cyhexatin
1990	Chlordimeform (Promugated 1990 and enforced 1992)
1991	Tetramine, Silatrane
1995	Gliftor
1997	Nitrofen (Promulgated 1997, production banned 2000, use banned 2001)
2007	Methamidophos, Parathion-methyl, Parathion, Monocrotophos, Phosphamidon

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Sino-German Pesticide Quality Control Project	Germany Government	3 750 000 $	1995-2002
Sino-German Obsolete Pesticide Management Project	Germany Government	2 550 000 €	2004-2009
Sino-Dutch Minimize	Holland Government	2 849 461 €	2003-2007
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)

VI. ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF INTEREST

Genetically Modified Crops	
Name of GMO Crop	Area under Cultivation [ha]
Cotton	3 542 000