Zero hunger (Goal 2): End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

China's contribution to global food security and sustainable agricultural development

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The Practice and Experience:

I. "self-oriented, based on the domestic": China in securing its own food supply.

II. "openness & sharing, mutual benefit": China play an important role in stabilizing the global food market expectations.

III. "inclusive development, win-win cooperation": China make positive contributions to maintaining world food security.
I. "self-oriented, based on the domestic": China in securing its own food supply.

Food security is a national priority: In the new era, China has established a national strategies for food security based on the global, national and food supply situation. basic food self-sufficiency based on domestic grain production"

It has clearly stated that "we should rely on ourselves to ensure our own food supply, concentrate domestic resources to ensure key areas, achieve basic self-sufficiency of grains, absolute food security, and firmly hold our rice bowl in our hands".

It is explicitly required to "adhere to the principle of equal emphasis on quantity and quality, while ensuring quantity supply, pay more attention to the quality of agricultural products and food safety" and "pay attention to sustainable development and transform the mode of agricultural development".
I. "self-oriented, based on the domestic": China in securing its own food supply.

- Total food output has seen a steady increase. In 2022, China's population is accounting for about 18% of the world's total population; The total food output in China has reached 687 million tons, exceeding 650 million tons for 8 consecutive years. Among them, the grain output is as high as 633 million tons, accounting for nearly 23% of the global total grain production. The output of agricultural products such as meat, poultry and eggs, aquatic products, vegetables, fruits, etc and the total agricultural output value ranks first in the world.
I. "self-oriented, based on the domestic": China in securing its own food supply.

- Per capita grain output remains above the world average. Currently China's per capita grain output is around 448 kg, which is higher than the world average (around 355 kg).

- Per unit yield has significantly increased. The average food yield per hectare is as follows: more than 5,000 kg in 2010, currently it is around 5802 kg/ha (387 kg/mu), which is also higher than the world average, especially rice and wheat.

- China is self-sufficient in grain supply. achieving the goal of "national strategies for food security". China makes sure it relies on itself for food supply.
## China and the world: *Per capita grain output* (2010—2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>China’s grain production (100 million tons)</th>
<th>World’s grain production (100 million tons)</th>
<th>Per capita grain share in China (kg/person/year)</th>
<th>Per capita grain share in World (kg/person/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>22.13</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>22.96</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>25.18</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>27.94</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: International data from the FAO & USDA, China’s data from the National Bureau of Statistics.
China implement national strategies for food security and agricultural modernization:

—sustainable farmland use, accelerate the construction of high standard farmland, and implement black soil project to improve the quality of cultivated land. The arable land area in China has reached 1.914 billion mu. A total of about 1 billion mu of high standard farmland has been built, and the effective irrigation area of farmland has exceeded 1.037 billion mu.

—agricultural technology innovation: The three main grains of wheat, rice, and corn have basically achieved full coverage of excellent seeds. The self-sufficiency rate of crop sources in China exceeds 95%, The contribution rate of improved varieties to grain yield has exceeded 45%, the contribution rate of agricultural scientific and technological progress has exceeded 62%, and the comprehensive mechanization rate of crop cultivation and harvest has reached 73%.
China implements national strategies for food security and agricultural modernization:

—sustainable agricultural development: Saving and utilizing agricultural resources, promoting the reduction of fertilizer and pesticide production. The comprehensive utilization rate of crop straw exceeds 88%; The fertilizer utilization rate of the three major grain crops, wheat, rice, and corn, exceeded 41%, and the green prevention and control coverage rate reached 52%.

—whole chain of multi-link food saving and loss reduction action, Continuous efficiency of agricultural resource utilization, sustainable development and modernization, The overall agricultural production capacity has been significantly improved,
Grain circulation, reserve system and control mechanism are gradually improved, the food market macroeconomic regulation and control of pertinence, timeliness.

To ensure market price of grain and important primary agricultural products fluctuations stable in a reasonable range, to ensure that all food could be affordable by most the people, including low-income population.
Per capita disposable income of rural households: chinese yuan

Engel's coefficient of rural households:%

元

(3,000)
People-oriented:

urban and rural residents **Engel Coefficient** has dropped to about 30%: **pay more attention to scientific dietary nutrition for food consumption.**

**Implement the high-quality grain project,** the grain postpartum service system, the grain quality and safety inspection and monitoring system, and the "China Good Grain and Oil" action. The total amount of green and high-quality agricultural products has reached 200 million tons, and the qualification rate of routine monitoring of agricultural product quality and safety is stable at over 97%. to meet the diversified food consumption demand.

**Meet people's needs for food quality and nutrition**—,
Continue to implement the National Nutrition Plan, and regularly update the "Dietary Guidelines for Chinese Residents", especially focusa on children: implementing action to improve children's nutrition.
II. "openness & sharing, mutual benefit" : China play an important role in stabilizing the global food market expectations.

After its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, China strictly fulfilled its tariff reduction commitments upon accession, lowered import tariffs on agricultural products under bilateral free trade agreements, and created favorable conditions to promote the liberalization and facilitation of agricultural trade and enhance the supply resilience of the agricultural industry chain. China actively integrated into the global agricultural development pattern and international agricultural market.

From 2001 to 2022, the trade volume of agricultural products in China increased from 27.9 billion US dollars to **334.32 billion US dollars**, an increase of about 11 times, with an average annual growth rate of about 12.6%. Among them, the export volume increased from 16.07 billion US dollars to 98.26 billion US dollars, with an average annual growth rate of about 9%; The import volume increased from 11.83 billion US dollars to 236.06 billion US dollars, with an average annual growth rate of 15.3%.
—the opening up of the agricultural products markets

**In terms of the simple average implementation tax rate of agricultural products,** The average level of import tariff on agricultural products is among members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Especially in the middle and lower reaches of the members of developing countries, Not only lower than developing countries such as India and Thailand, It is also lower than Canada, Japan, South Korea and other developed countries;

**In terms of the maximum tariff rate for agricultural products,** Only three kinds of grain, cotton and sugar etc, Only above the major members, Such as Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand, Lower than most of China's agricultural products trading partners; From the setting of the tariff tax system for agricultural products, Compared with developed countries such as the United States, Europe, Japan and South Korea, and developing countries such as Russia and Thailand generally adopt AD valorem taxes such as AD valorem and non-AD valorem taxes.

**China mainly pays AD valorem taxes, Relatively more transparent, more simplified.**
Figure: Changes in China's Agricultural Product Import Trading Partners (1992-2021)
Source: UNComtrade. Unit: 100 million US dollars.

Figure: Changes in China's Agricultural Product Trade Deficit (1995-2021)
—the sharing of the agricultural products markets in China

The super-large population presents more quantity, higher quality and more diverse consumer demand for food, making China the world's largest consumer market for agricultural products and agricultural inputs.

Agricultural development release huge domestic demand potential, continue to deepen the commodity and factor flow open, steadily expand rules, regulation, management, standards, system open, create a more fair market order and more free and convenient trade and investment environment, not only provides a good opportunity for China's agricultural development, also for the world's major agricultural countries, especially agricultural production, export trade power provides a broad market space and stable market expectations, also to stabilize the international food and important agricultural products market prices, avoid international food price volatility has played an important role.
III. "inclusive development, win-win cooperation" : China make positive contributions to maintaining world food security.

For a long time, China to "inclusive development, equality, mutual trust, cooperation and win-win" concept to promote the international cooperation in agriculture, to promote the world agricultural development, maintain world food security make positive contribution.

China-to solve the problem of food security 18% of the world's total population, China actively implement the United Nations 2030 sustainable development agenda of "zero hunger" target, with 9% of global arable land, 6% of fresh water resources, realize the food security from basic food problems to quantity, quality, nutrition, made historic achievements, this itself is a great contribution to maintain world food security.
To achieve the goal of "zero hunger" in future for whole world.

China has actively promoted world agricultural development and maintained world food security.
• the global development initiative, *the food security as one of the eight key areas of cooperation*, to under the framework of the group of 20 (G20) initiative: to strengthen international food security cooperation,
• high-level visits to promote agricultural cooperation & actively participate in the global agricultural resource allocation, promote the world trade organization (WTO) agricultural rules reform, to participate in many international standard rules.
• "south-south cooperation" & "global governance", "from" introduction "to" going out ", not only drive with Chinese characteristics, international trade comparative advantage of agricultural products" going out ", more drive capital, science and technology, talent, experience and" going out ".

Especially for **Developing and underdeveloped countries**, provide food emergency aid, provide agricultural infrastructure investment, agricultural technical support, knowledge training, experience transmission, etc., both *give fish*, *teach fishing*, in order to promote regional economic development, alleviate poverty, improve food production capacity to make positive efforts and important contribution.
To achieve the goal of "zero hunger" in future for whole world.

- **China** under the multilateral mechanism, with the United Nations food and agriculture organization, the United Nations world food program, the world organization for animal health, the international agricultural research consultation organization, the world trade organization, the international agricultural development fund established a long-term and stable agricultural cooperation, is the United Nations food and agriculture organization "south-south cooperation" framework most financial aid, most experts, most projects of developing countries.

  (By the end of 2021, China has with more than 140 countries around the world to establish long-term stable agricultural cooperation relations, and more than 60 countries to establish stable agricultural cooperation mechanism, with more than 80 countries signed agricultural cooperation agreement, especially to developing countries to promote more than 1000 agricultural technology, for more than 80 developing countries training more than 14000 hybrid rice professional and technical personnel, promote more than 1000 agricultural technology, drive the project area crop production average 30% -60%).

- **China has actively integrated into the global agricultural development, improved the global food security governance system**, injected new momentum into world agricultural development, promoted China's agriculture and other agricultural advantages for common development, and contributed to China's plans and actions to promote sustainable global agricultural development and world food security.
Thanks!
Peaceful cooperation
openness and tolerance
exchange experiences and mutual learning
mutual benefit and win-win situation