

Pesticide Policies in China in 2024

The Fifth Edition

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Researched & Prepared by:

Kcomber Inc.

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1. Introduction

The pesticide industry is a strong safeguard for food security and can also promote the growth of farmers' income and the development of pesticides. However, with the increasing calls for environmental protection across various sectors in China, the impact of pesticides on the environment during their construction, production, and use has attracted people's attention. China has been actively promoting the development of the pesticide industry to ensure food supply, while also introducing a series of policy measures to regulate the pesticide industry, in order to maintain good ecological environment while ensuring food security.

In 2024, China has issued a series of significant policies in the fields of agriculture, chemical industry, and environmental protection, aimed at promoting agricultural modernization, ensuring food security, fostering high-quality development of the chemical industry, and strengthening environmental conservation. In this report, CCM will introduce agricultural production measures in 2024, policies on industry management and registration administration of pesticides and the latest list of banned and restricted pesticides, as well as environmental protection policies in China with the following:

- √ No.1 Central Document in 2024
- √ Key points of develop smart agriculture
- √ Fine Chemical Industry Innovation and Development Implementation Plan (2024-2027)
- √ Efficient and Value-Added Utilization of Phosphorus Resources Implementation Plan
- √ Five pesticide management measures regulations add new content
- √ Guiding Catalogue for Pesticide Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 edition)
- √ List of pesticides banned and restricted (as of Nov. 2024)
- √ New list of maximum residue limits for 140 additional pesticides in foodstuffs
- √ 2024–25 Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan
- √ Soil Pollution Source Control Action Plan
- √ New standards for waste salt management in pesticide industry

2. Approach for this report

The report is drafted by diverse methods as follows:

- Desk research

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

- Internet

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

- Data processing and presentation

The data collected and compiled were sourced from:

- Published articles from Chinese periodicals, magazines, journals, and the third-party databases
- Government statistics & customs statistics
- Comments from industrial experts
- CCM's innovative database
- Professional databases from other sources
- Information from the internet

The data from various sources have been combined and cross-checked to make this report as precise and scientific as possible. Throughout the process, a series of internal discussions were held in order to analyse the data and draw the conclusions. The USD/CNY exchange rate used in this report was USDX.XX=CNYX.XXXX sourced from the People's Bank of China on X Nov., XXXX.

3. Executive summary

In XXXX, China has issued a series of significant policies in the fields of agriculture, chemical industry, and environmental protection, aimed at promoting agricultural modernization, ensuring food security, fostering high-quality development of the chemical industry, and strengthening environmental conservation. The No. X Central Document for XXXX emphasized ensuring national food security and preventing large-scale poverty, while enhancing the development, construction, and governance of rural industries. The development of smart agriculture has received special attention, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issuing the *Smart Agriculture Action Plan XXXX-XXXX* (Action Plan) to increase the informatisation rate of agricultural production.

In the chemical industry, the goals of high-end, green, and intelligent development have been set, and the *Fine Chemical Industry Innovation and Development Implementation Plan (XXXX-XXXX)* has been formulated.

In terms of environmental protection, the *XXXX-XX Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan* and the *Soil Pollution Source Control Action Plan* have been introduced to reduce pollution and improve soil quality.

At the same time, the management of the pesticide industry has been strengthened, with the revision of regulations such as the *Pesticide Registration Management Measures* and the release of a list of pesticides prohibited and restricted from use. These policies together form a comprehensive strategy for China to promote green development, enhance industrial competitiveness, and protect the ecological environment in the fields of agriculture and chemical industry.

4. What is in the report?

Note: Key data/information in this sample page is hidden, while in the report it is not.

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1.2 No.1 Central Document in 2024

On X Feb., XXXX, Xinhua News Agency was authorised to release the No.X Central Document in XXXX *Opinions on Learning and Applying the Experience of the "Zhejiang's Green Rural Revival Program" to Promote the Comprehensive Rural Revitalization*, which is the twelfth No. X Central Document guiding the work of the "Three Rural Issues" since the XXth National Congress of the Party, and consists of XX articles in X parts.

The No.X Central Document in XXXX contains the following contents:

- 1. Ensure national food security:** (X) improve the production of food and important agricultural products; (X) strictly implement the arable land protection system; (X) strengthen the construction of agricultural infrastructure; (X) strengthen the support of agricultural science and technology; (X) construct a modern agricultural management system; (X) enhance the ability to regulate and control food and important agricultural products; (X) continuously deepen the actions of food conservation.
- 2. Ensure no return to poverty on a large scale:** (X) implement a monitoring and support mechanism to prevent the return to poverty; (X) continue to strengthen industrial and employment support; and (XX) increase support for key areas.
- 3. Enhance the level of rural industrial development:** (XX) promote the integrated development of rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries; (XX) promote the optimisation and upgrading of the agricultural product processing industry; (XX) promote the high-quality development of rural circulation; (XX) strengthen initiatives to increase farmers' income.
- 4. Upgrade rural construction:** (XX) enhancing the effectiveness of rural planning; (XX) implementing in-depth rural habitat improvement and upgrading actions; (XX) pushing forward the shortcomings of rural infrastructure; (XX) improving the rural public service system; (XX) strengthening the construction of rural ecological civilisation; (XX) promoting the integration of urban and rural development in the county.
- 5. Enhancing the level of rural governance:** (XX) promoting party building for rural revitalisation; (XX) flourishing rural culture; (XX) continuing to promote rural mores; (XX) building safe villages.
- 6. Strengthening the Party's overall leadership of the "Three Rural Issues":** (XX) improving the Party's institutional mechanism for leading rural work; (XX) strengthening rural reforms and innovations; (XX) improving the diversified input mechanism for rural revitalisation; and (XX) strengthening the countryside's talent team.

The key points of No.X Central Document in XXXX can be summarised as "two assurances, three

enhancements and two strengthenings":

- **Two assurances**Assure national food security: the document stresses the need to improve the production of food and important agricultural products, and ensure that food production remains above XXX million tonnes;Assure no return to poverty on a large scale: the document proposes the implementation of a monitoring and assistance mechanism to prevent the return of poverty, and the continued strengthening of industrial and employment support.
- **Three enhancements**Enhance the level of rural industrial development: promoting the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas, and promoting the optimisation and upgrading of the agricultural product processing industry;Enhance the level of rural construction: strengthening the preparation of village planning, improving the rural living environment, and promoting the construction of rural infrastructure and public services;Enhance the level of rural governance: improving the rural governance system combining self-governance, rule by law and moral rule under the leadership of the Party.
- **Two strengthenings**Strengthening the dual-wheel drive of science and technology and reform: the document makes specific arrangements for strengthening the support of agricultural science and technology, from the strategic layout and revitalisation of the seed industry to agricultural machinery and equipment and the promotion of agricultural technology;Strengthening farmers' income-generating initiatives: the document proposes the implementation of farmers' income-generating promotion actions, with the aim of consolidating the momentum of farmers' sustained income-generating efforts and promoting common prosperity.

The new points compared with the previous No.X Central Document in XXXX:

- Learning and applying the experience of the "Zhejiang's Green Rural Revival Program": No.X Central Document in XXXX emphasises learning and applying the experience of the "Zhejiang's Green Rural Revival Program", which is the first time that this program has been included as a typical case in its title, affirming its general significance in the comprehensive revitalisation of the countryside.
- Improving yields: Compared with previous years, the document for XXXX particularly emphasised the importance of improving yields, proposing that yields should be substantially increased through the construction of high-standard farmland and the integrated promotion of good field, good seeds, good machines and good methods, which is the core of guaranteeing national food security.
- Rural construction in line with population changes: The document proposes that rural construction should be carried out in accordance with population changes, adapting to the trend of rural population changes, and optimising the layout of villages, industrial structure, and the allocation of public services, which is a new requirement for rural construction.
- Action to increase farmers' income: the document proposes the implementation of action to promote farmers' income, with the aim of consolidating the momentum of farmers' sustained income increase and promoting common prosperity, which is a new focus on the issue of farmers' income increase.
- Emphasis on the double-wheel drive of science and technology and reform: the document makes a systematic deployment of strengthening the double-wheel drive of science and technology and reform, stressing the importance of scientific and technological innovation and systemic innovation, injecting strong kinetic energy to promote the comprehensive revitalisation of the countryside.
- Comprehensively implementing the responsibility system for rural revitalisation: the document proposes to comprehensively implement the responsibility system for rural revitalisation, pressurise

the responsibility of secretaries at five levels to follow up rural revitalisation, clarify the main direction of attack, and solidly organise and promote it.

Attached is a list of No.X Central Documents from XXXX to XXXX.

Table 1.2-1 Themes of No. 1 Central Document, 2008–2024

Year	Major theme XX XXX No. 1 Central Document
XXXX	XXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXX "Zhejiang's XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX Program" XX XXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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Source: The Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) & CCM

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2.1 Fine Chemical Industry Innovation and Development Implementation Plan (2024-2027)

On X July, XXXX, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and eight other departments issued the *Fine Chemical Industry Innovation and Development Implementation Plan (XXXX-XXXX)* (Implementation Plan). The plan aims to guide the high-end, green, and intelligent development of the fine chemical industry, providing a solid material and technological foundation for advancing new industrialization and building a strong manufacturing country. The "Implementation Plan" mainly includes four aspects: overall approach, overall goals, key tasks, and safeguard measures.

Interpretation of the "Implementation Plan":

Overall approach

Leverage the advantages of the petrochemical industry to focus on fine chemicals as a key to industrial upgrading and chain development. Enhance the supply of high-end products, improve green and safety standards, optimize industrial layout, and create an efficient, green, and safe fine chemical industry system to support the construction of new industrialization and a manufacturing powerhouse.

Overall goals:

- By XXXX, significant progress will be made in the fine extension of the petrochemical industry.
- A number of key products will be developed, further enhancing the security of key industrial chains and supply chains.
- Breakthroughs in green, safe, and intelligent key technologies will be achieved, with significant improvements in energy efficiency, a substantial reduction in volatile organic compound emissions, and a marked increase in intrinsic safety levels.
- Cultivate more than X world-class enterprises with strong innovation leadership and collaborative integration capabilities, and more than XXX specialized and sophisticated "little giant" enterprises.
- Establish more than XX chemical parks dominated by fine chemicals with strong competitive advantages, forming an integrated innovation and development system that facilitates the integration of large, medium, and small enterprises, and the collaboration of upstream and downstream

enterprises.

Key tasks:

- **Implement effective supply capacity enhancement actions:** (X) Promote the extension of traditional industries; (X) Accelerate the development of key products; (X) Promote the quality improvement of advantageous products.
- **Implement safety and environmental protection technology transformation actions:** (X) Promote technological transformation; (X) Strengthen benchmarking leadership.
- **Implement innovation system improvement actions:** (X) Layout and build innovation platforms; (X) Promote the implementation of pilot projects; (X) Promote upstream and downstream collaborative innovation.
- **Implement strong enterprise and talent cultivation actions:** (X) Cultivate and strengthen leading enterprises; (X) Vigorously cultivate small and medium-sized enterprises; (X) Accelerate talent team construction.
- **Implement industrial layout optimization actions:** (X) Promote standardized development of industry parks; (X) Promote coordinated regional development.
- **Implement development environment improvement actions:** (X) Implement precise service guarantees; (X) Play the role of associations and other intermediary organizations as a bridge and link; (X) Implement responsible care; (X) Actively respond to the impact of chemical management policy and standard adjustments.

Guarantee measures:

- **Strengthen organizational leadership:** Enhance inter-departmental collaboration and ministerial-provincial linkages, guide localities to include the innovative development of the fine chemical industry in their key tasks. Improve the mechanism for tackling key areas, encourage backbone enterprises to increase innovation investment, and fill the gaps in the industrial chain.
- **Increase policy support:** Strengthen the coordination of fiscal, financial, regional, investment, import and export, energy, ecological environment, and pricing policies with industrial policies, systematically supporting basic research, technological innovation, equipment renewal, and technological transformation in the fine chemical industry. Play the role of the national industry-finance cooperation platform to address the financing needs of enterprises for developing high-end products and implementing outdated equipment upgrades. Implement the "first batch" key new material insurance compensation policy to support the promotion and application of innovative products.
- **Optimize guarantee services:** Optimize enterprise management assessment and incentive mechanisms, guide enterprises to increase R&D investment, and create original technology sources. Improve the standard system for fine chemical product classification, performance characterization, quality evaluation, testing methods, application verification, and safety and environmental protection, enhancing the industry's testing and evaluation service capabilities. Strengthen intellectual property protection and create a fair competitive environment. Cancel unreasonable policies that restrict fine chemical enterprises from entering parks, and accelerate the implementation of fine chemical projects.

2.2 Efficient and Value-Added Utilization of Phosphorus Resources Implementation Plan

On XX Dec., XXXX, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and seven other departments jointly release the *Efficient and Value-Added Utilization of Phosphorus Resources Implementation Plan* (Implement Plan).

Interpretation of the "Implement Plan":

Overall requirements: Adhering to the basic principles of maintaining a bottom-line approach with categorized policies, driving innovation with rational layout, developing green practices with coupled synergy, and allowing market leadership with government guidance. The plan aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Innovation-driven development: to break through a series of key technologies for the efficient development, clean production, and comprehensive utilization of phosphorus resources;
- Structural optimization: to significantly improve the capacity utilization rate of traditional products such as phosphate ammonium and yellow phosphorus, and to continuously optimize the revenue proportion of high added-value phosphorus-containing chemicals and other non-agricultural products in the phosphorus chemical industry;
- Green development: to have more than XX% of phosphate ammonium capacity at or above the energy efficiency benchmark level, with XXX% harmless treatment rate and XX% comprehensive utilization rate of newly added phosphogypsum;
- Ecological cultivation: to form about three first-class phosphorus chemical enterprises with industrial leadership and global competitiveness, and to build about three advanced manufacturing clusters with distinctive features.

Strengthening resource support: (X) Enhance market guidance to consolidate the basic capacity for resource security; (X) Promote conservation and utilization, and improve the "three rates" of phosphate ore resource mining; (X) Expand supply channels to enhance the security of sulfur resource capacity.

Enhancing innovation and development capabilities: (X) Improve the innovation mechanism and build a collaborative innovation system; (X) Increase technical research to solidify the foundation for the transformation of the entire industrial chain; (X) Break through key materials to enhance the supply capacity of high-end products.

Optimizing and adjusting industrial structure: (X) Persist in categorized policies to promote product structure adjustment; (X) Based on regional foundations, create advantageous clusters; (X) Persist in mutual promotion and coexistence to build a high-quality enterprise echelon; (XX) Strengthen strategic cooperation to promote cross-regional and upstream and downstream collaboration.

Promoting safe and green transformation: (XX) Implement technical transformation to create an energy-saving and carbon-reducing development model; (XX) Strengthen systematic pollution reduction to enhance clean production levels; (XX) Promote industrial coupling to facilitate comprehensive resource utilization; (XX) Improve the management system to enhance intrinsic safety levels.

Guarantee measures: (XX) Strengthen overall coordination and linkage; (XX) Enhance policy synergy; (XX) Create a favorable environment.

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3.1 Five pesticide management measures regulations add new content

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) has announced the enhancement and improvement of pesticide management systems by amending five key regulations, including the *Pesticide Registration Management Measures*, *Pesticide Production Licensing Management Measures*, *Pesticide Business Licensing Management Measures*, *Pesticide Registration Trial Management Measures*, and *Pesticide Label and Instructions Management Measures*. These amendments are encapsulated in the *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs' Decision on the Modification of the Pesticide Registration Management Measures and Four Other Regulations (Draft for Comments)*, which was made public on X Nov, XXXX, and is now released for public consultation.

New clauses of the *Pesticide Registration Management Measures* and four other regulations

Pesticide Registration Management Measures:

- A new clause has been added as Article XX, item X: "Applicants shall designate a specific person responsible for pesticide registration-related work, except for Chinese citizens who are the developers of new pesticides."
- An additional article has been inserted after Article XX: "In the pesticide registration review and evaluation process, if there is a dispute over the test reports submitted by the applicant that requires verification, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs may organize and carry out verification tests, and inform the applicant of the time required."
- A new clause has been added as Article XX, item X: "Periodic evaluation focuses on assessing target resistance, crop safety, agricultural product quality safety, beneficial organism safety, user health safety, and ecological environment impact. The assessment report results serve as an important basis for the review of registration renewal."
- A new item has been added as the third item of Article XX: "The holder of the pesticide registration certificate has changed its name or merged or split, and a new pesticide registration certificate has been issued."

Pesticide Production Licensing Management Measures:

- An additional article has been inserted after Article X: "Newly established pesticide production enterprises or pesticide production enterprises that change their production address may consult with the provincial agricultural and rural department where the project is located on whether they comply with relevant industrial policies before project initiation. The provincial agricultural and rural department shall organize an assessment and demonstration, and issue a consultation opinion after soliciting opinions from relevant departments."
- Two new articles have been added before Article XX: "Article XX: The principal and the contractor shall enter into a contract for commission processing, specifying the product name, specifications, quantity, quality standards, label trademarks, duration, and costs of the commissioned processing and packaging." "Article XX: It is prohibited to rent or lend pesticide registration certificates under the guise of commission processing and packaging."
- A new item has been added as the fifth item of Article XX: "Having changed the production address and obtained a pesticide production license for the new address."

Pesticide Business Licensing Management Measures:

- Two new articles have been added following Article XX: "Article XX: Those operating pesticides via the internet must continuously display their pesticide business license information in a prominent position on the homepage or main page of their website or business activities. If there are changes to the pesticide business license information, it must be updated within ten working days. When operating pesticides online, the information displayed about the pesticide products must be true, accurate, and legal." "Article XX: Third-party platforms for pesticide online transactions must establish and implement management systems for pesticide business qualification verification, business behavior supervision, pesticide information display, real-name pesticide purchase, pesticide product distribution, transaction record preservation, and complaint and report handling."
- An additional article has been inserted after Article XX: "Pesticide operators who bundle the sale of pesticides in violation of regulations, or who fail to truthfully display or present the pesticide business license and product information when operating pesticides online, shall be ordered to correct by the agricultural and rural authorities at or above the county level; if they refuse to correct or the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than RMBX,XXX and not more than RMBXX,XXX shall be imposed."

Pesticide Registration Trial Management Measures:

- A new clause has been added as Article XX, item X: "The specific requirements for the extension application are to be stipulated separately by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs."
- A new clause has been added as Article XX, item X: "If there are changes in the trial unit, location, or project, the pesticide registration applicant shall re-file for the record in a timely manner."
- A new article has been added after Article XX: "If a pesticide registration trial unit has any of the following circumstances, causing data or results to be incorrect or unable to be verified, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs shall order a rectification within a time limit and may impose a fine of

between RMBXX,XXX and RMBXX,XXX: (X) The reception, identification, distribution, transfer, storage, and disposal of samples do not comply with the quality management standards for pesticide registration trials, and there are circumstances such as sample contamination, confusion, damage, or abnormal changes in properties; (X) The use of instruments, equipment, or facilities that have not been verified, calibrated, or validated; (X) Failure to conduct trials in accordance with relevant pesticide registration trial technical guidelines and methods; (X) Failure to transfer and preserve original data and reports in accordance with the regulations on pesticide registration quality management; (X) Other circumstances stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs."

Pesticide Label and Instructions Management Measures:

- Three new items have been added as the second, fifth, and sixth items of Article X: "(X) Formulated products must indicate the registration number of the original medicine and the name of the manufacturing enterprise;" "(X) If registered for use on herbicide-resistant genetically modified crops, the names of the applicable genetically modified crops and transformants must be indicated; if used on herbicide-resistant non-genetically modified crops, the names of the applicable crop varieties must be indicated;" "(X) If a designated adjuvant is required for use, its relevant information must be indicated."

Significant amendment of X pesticide regulations

Pesticide Registration Management Measures:

- In Article X, item X: "herbicides, seed treatment agents, pheromones, and other active ingredients not exceeding three types" was amended to "herbicides and seed treatment agents with active ingredients not exceeding three types. Pheromones and other attractant and disruptor products shall be registered according to the main active ingredient."
- In Article XX, "may authorize other applicants to use" was amended to "may authorize other applicants to use in accordance with the provisions of Article XX, item X, the *Pesticides Administration Regulations*."
- Add to Article XX, item X: Periodic evaluation focuses on assessing aspects such as target resistance, crop safety, agricultural product quality safety, safety of beneficial organisms, as well as the health and safety of users and the impact on the ecological environment. The assessment report results serve as an important basis for the review of registration renewal.

Pesticide Production Licensing Management Measures:

- Article XX has been amended into Articles XX and XX, with the new Article XX stating that "the production of active ingredients (technical) shall not be contracted out."
- A series of policies have been added for the operation of pesticides through the internet, clarifying the specific requirements for internet pesticide operators to implement laws and regulations such as the *Internet Information Services Administrative Measures*.
- Article XX imposes penalties for pesticide operators who bundle the sale of pesticides in violation of

regulations or fail to truthfully display or present the pesticide business license and product information when operating online. Non-compliant operators may be ordered to correct by the agricultural and rural authorities at or above the county level; refusal to correct or serious violations may result in fines ranging from RMBX,XXX–XX,XXX.

Pesticide Label and Instructions Management Measures:

- Article XX, item X, prohibits the use of unregistered trademarks on pesticide labels and instructions, and mandates that the same trademark must be used for the same pesticide product under the same registration certificate holder.

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4.1 Guiding Catalogue for Pesticide Industrial Structure Adjustment (2024 edition)

The *Guiding Catalogue for Pesticide Industrial Structure Adjustment (XXXX edition)* was published on XX Dec., XXXX and will come into force on X Feb., XXXX. There are X,XXX articles in total |, of which XXX are encouraged, XXX are restricted, and XXX are eliminated |. Articles related to pesticides are as follows:

Class I (encouraged category): The state provides policy support for the following projects:

- **Green agriculture:** The development and application of fully biodegradable mulch films, high-strength recyclable mulch films, demonstration and application in farmland, risk control and remediation of contaminated arable land, development of feed, feed additives, fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs, and other high-quality, safe, environmentally friendly agricultural inputs that meet green, low-carbon, and circular requirements, as well as food additives permitted for use in green food production. Additionally, the development and application of technologies for monitoring agricultural products and their environmental conditions, and the development and application of technologies for harmless and value-added treatment of organic waste, as well as the industrialization development of organic fertilizers.
- **Pesticides:** The development and production of new varieties, new formulations, special intermediates, and adjuvants of highly efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly pesticides, the production of chiral and stereoisomeric pesticides by directed synthesis methods, and the development and production of new biopesticide products and technologies.
- **Modern agricultural product circulation network:** The construction of modern agricultural product and production material market circulation facilities, chain operations and comprehensive services for agricultural resources such as seeds, seedlings, breeding livestock and poultry, fish fry (seeds), fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, agricultural films, and fishing nets. Also included are chain operations for daily necessities, medicines, and publications for rural areas, agricultural product auction services, construction of modern circulation service network projects in new rural areas, and the application and demonstration project construction of agricultural resource IoT.
- **Waste recycling:** Recycling of agricultural and forestry waste such as crop straw and pesticide

packaging.

Class II (restricted category): For new projects in the restricted category, investment is prohibited. For existing production capacities, enterprises are allowed to take measures to transform and upgrade within a certain period, and financial institutions continue to support them according to credit principles.

- Acrylonitrile, less than XXX,XXX t/a , as it is an important intermediate for various pesticides.
- XX types of pesticides are restricted, including XX that are highly toxic, have high residues, and significantly impact the environment or the safety of agricultural product quality.

Class III (elimination category): For projects in the elimination category, the state prohibits investment.

- Backward production technology and equipment: Sodium method for paraquat production process; Dipterex alkaline method for production dichlorvos process; Manual packaging (filling) process and equipment for pesticide products in small packaging (X kilogram and below); Raymond mill method for producing pesticide powders; Equipment for producing pentachlorophenol (sodium) from hexachlorobenzene.
- Backward products: Including XX highly toxic pesticides and XX products that are gradually phased out according to international convention planning, with special uses restricted.

Table 4.1-1 List of pesticides in the restriction category, 2024

No.	Product name
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX

XX	XXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXX XXXXXX

Note: No. 1–No. 30 are pesticide TCs with high toxicity and high residues.
 Source: National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China

Table 4.1-2 List of backward products in the elimination category, 2024



No.	Product name
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
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Note:1. No. 1–No. 43 are high-toxicity pesticides and related products, in which No. 40 is used as a pesticide adjuvant.2. No. 44–No. 73 are eliminating products required by the Master Plan for International Convention.
Source:National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China

4.2 List of pesticides banned and restricted (as of Nov. 2024)

In efforts to safeguard the quality and safety of agricultural products, human and animal health, and the ecological environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China has issued two announcements, "Announcement No. XXX" on June X, XXXX, and "Announcement No. XXX" on XX Jan., XXXX, to phase out highly toxic pesticides.

Announcement No. XXX of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China:

- Effective from X Sept., XXXX, the registration of pesticides containing phorate, isofenphos-methyl, isocarbophos, and ethoprophos, including their technicals and formulations, is revoked, and their production is prohibited.
- Legally produced products within their quality assurance period may still be sold and used until X Sept., XXXX, after which the sale and use will be prohibited.

Announcement No. XXX of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China:

- Effective from X June, XXXX, the registration of formulated products containing omethoate, carbofuran, methomyl, and aldicarb is revoked, and their production is prohibited. From X June, XXXX, the sale and use of these products will be banned.
- The production of technicals for export by technical manufacturers is retained, with existing registrations changed to export-only registrations, under closed-loop supervision.
- Carbofuran technical, used for the production of carbosulfan and benfuracarb technicals, can be supplied in a fixed-point manner between carbofuran, carbosulfan and benfuracarb technical manufacturers under closed-loop operation; methomyl technical, used for the production of thiodicarb technical, can be supplied in a fixed-point manner between methomyl and thiodicarb technical manufacturers under closed-loop operation. Provincial-level agricultural and rural departments are responsible for the verification and tracking supervision of the transfer out and transfer in.

As of Nov. XXXX, China has a total of XX banned pesticides and XX restricted-use pesticides. The main reasons for being banned or restricted are carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, high toxicity, long residue, unacceptable environmental risks, and groundwater pollution, among others.

Following is a list of banned and restricted pesticides (as of Nov. XXXX).

Table 4.2-1 List of 56 banned pesticides in China, as of Nov. 2024

No.	Name of banned pesticide
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
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X	XXXXXXXXXX
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*Note: Methyl bromide was restricted for quarantine fumigation treatment only.
Source: MARA*

Table 4.2-2 List of 12 restricted pesticides in China, as of Nov. 2024

No.	Name of restricted pesticide	XXXXXXXXXX scope
X	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX XX XXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXX
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X	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX XX XXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX XX XXX XX XXXX

Source: MARA

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6.1 2024–25 Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan

To intensify efforts in energy conservation and carbon reduction, and to adopt practical measures to achieve the binding targets during "XXth Five-Year Plan" period, the State Council formulated and released the XXXX–XX *Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan* on XX May, XXXX.

Content of the XXXX–XX *Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Plan*:

Overall Requirements:

- The plan clearly state to improve the control of total energy consumption and intensity, with a focus on controlling fossil energy consumption and strengthening the management of carbon emission intensity. And implement special energy-saving and carbon-reduction actions in various fields and industries.
- In XXXX, the energy consumption per unit of GDP and carbon dioxide emissions are expected to decrease by approximately X.X% and X.X%, respectively, with energy consumption per unit of industrial value added in large-scale industries decreasing by about X.X%. The share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption is projected to reach around XX.X%, with key areas and industries forming energy savings of about XX million tonnes of standard coal and reducing carbon dioxide emissions by about XXX million tonnes.
- By XXXX, the share of non-fossil energy consumption is expected to reach around XX%, with similar energy savings and carbon dioxide emission reductions, striving to complete the binding targets during the "XXth Five-Year Plan" period.

Key Tasks:

- Action for fossil energy consumption reduction and substitution: (X) Strict and rational control of coal consumption; (X) Optimization of oil and gas consumption structure.
- Action for non-fossil energy consumption enhancement : (X) Increase the development of non-fossil energy; (X) Enhance the capacity to absorb renewable energy; (X) Promote non-fossil energy consumption.
- Action for steel industry energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Strengthen control of steel production capacity; (X) Deeply adjust the structure of steel products; (X) Accelerate energy-saving and carbon-reduction transformations in the steel industry.
- Action for petrochemical industry energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Strict adherence to petrochemical industry policy requirements; (X) Accelerate energy-saving and carbon-reduction transformations in the petrochemical industry; (X) Promote the re-engineering of petrochemical processes.
- Action for non-ferrous metals industry energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Optimize the layout of non-ferrous metal production capacity; (X) Strictly control the admission of new non-ferrous metal projects; (X) Promote energy-saving and carbon-reduction transformations in the non-ferrous metals industry.
- Action for building materials industry energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Strengthen control of building materials production capacity; (X) Strictly control the admission of new building materials projects; (X) Promote energy-saving and carbon-reduction transformations in the building materials industry.
- Action for building energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Accelerate the transformation of construction methods; (X) Promote the renovation of existing buildings; (X) Strengthen the operation management of buildings.
- Action for transportation energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Promote the construction of low-carbon transportation infrastructure; (X) Promote the low-carbon transformation of transportation equipment; (X) Optimize the transportation structure.
- Action for public institutions energy conservation and carbon reduction : (X) Strengthen the management of energy conservation and carbon reduction in public institutions; (X) Implement energy-saving and carbon-reduction transformations in public institutions.

- Action for energy-using products and equipment energy conservation and carbon reduction: (X)
Accelerate the renewal and transformation of energy-using products, equipment, and facilities; (X)
Strengthen the recycling of waste products and equipment.

Management Mechanisms:

- Strengthen the responsibility and assessment of energy conservation and carbon reduction targets;
- Strictly enforce energy conservation reviews and EIA for fixed asset investment projects;
- Enhance the management of energy conservation and carbon reduction in key energy-consuming units;
- Increase the intensity of energy conservation supervision;
- Strengthen the statistics and accounting of energy consumption and carbon emissions.

Supporting Guarantees:

- Improve institutional standards;
- Perfect pricing policies;
- Increase financial support;
- Strengthen technological leadership;
- Improve market mechanisms;
- Implement public actions.

6.2 Soil Pollution Source Control Action Plan

In an effort to strengthen the prevention and control of soil pollution and to ensure that the public can eat and live with peace of mind, thereby contributing to high-quality economic development through the improvement of soil ecological environment quality, on X Nov., XXXX, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, together with the National Development and Reform Commission and six other departments, jointly formulated and issued the *Soil Pollution Source Control Action Plan*.

Content extraction of the *Soil Pollution Source Control Action Plan*

Overall requirements: The plan adheres to the principles of "priority protection, source prevention," "problem-oriented, focus on key points," and "categorized strategies, systematic governance." The goal is to achieve significant effectiveness in soil pollution source control by XXXX, with the qualification rate of hidden danger investigation and rectification of key soil pollution supervision units reaching over XX%, the safe utilization rate of contaminated arable land reaching over XX%, and the safe use of construction land being effectively guaranteed. By XXXX, these indicators are expected to be further improved.

Improving the soil pollution source prevention policy system: (X) Implement ecological environment zoning

control; (X) Accelerate the green transformation of industries; (X) Promote mandatory clean production audits in key industries; (X) Strengthen the protection of unpolluted soil.

Strict implementation of pollution prevention measures: (X) Enhance the environmental management of key units; (X) Strictly prevent the seepage of sewage and waste liquid; (X) Reduce emissions of heavy metal-containing exhaust gases; (X) Promote the reduction at the source and comprehensive utilization of solid waste.

Addressing long-accumulated serious pollution issues: (X) Strengthen the source control and rectification of contaminated agricultural land; (XX) Promote the management of polluted land in key areas; (XX) Enhance the risk control and remediation of polluted land in key industries; (XX) Implement key control over high-risk plots.

Perfecting institutional mechanisms: (XX) Improve legal and regulatory systems; (XX) Strengthen inter-departmental collaboration; (XX) Focus on typical leadership.

Strengthening organizational guarantees: (XX) Promote capacity building; (XX) Strictly supervise and enforce the law; (XX) Emphasize scientific and technological innovation; (XX) Broaden funding channels; (XX) Enhance publicity and education.

Among the policies for preventing soil pollution sources, it is mentioned that provinces such as Heilongjiang are encouraged to take measures such as "adapting crops to the land" for safe use and to strengthen the protection of black soil, as well as to reduce the use and increase the efficiency of pesticides and fertilizers and protect the ecological environment of saline-alkali land. In addressing long-accumulated serious pollution issues, it is mentioned that by the end of XXXX, a list of pesticide raw material manufacturing and coking enterprises' vacated plots will be established, and soil pollution conditions will be gradually clarified, with measures taken to control soil pollution.

6.3 New standards for waste salt management in pesticide industry

On XX Oct., XXXX, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment approved the *Pollution Control Technical Specifications for the Utilization and Disposal of Waste Salt (Pesticide Industry)* as a national ecological and environmental standard, which will come into effect on X April, XXXX.

Content extraction of *Pollution Control Technical Specifications for the Utilization and Disposal of Waste Salt (Pesticide Industry)*

Scope of Application:

This standard applies to the pollution control during the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, utilization, and disposal of waste salt. It aims to regulate and guide the environmental management of waste salt, primarily composed of sodium chloride, generated in the production process of pesticides.

General Requirements:

- **The "three R's" principle:** The environmental pollution prevention of waste salt should adhere to the principles of "minimization, resource recovery, hazard elimination". Clean production processes from the *Technical Guidelines for Pollution Prevention in Pesticide Manufacturing Industry (HJXXXX)* should be adopted to reduce the generation of waste salt. Measures should be taken to reduce the content of toxic and harmful substances in waste salt.
- **Resource utilization is encouraged:** After treatment, waste salt that meets relevant resource utilization requirements can be used as industrial raw materials and should not be directly or indirectly used in food, pharmaceuticals, feed, aquatic products, and other fields.
- **Classification collection, storage, and treatment:** Waste salt generation units should implement source classification collection of waste salt, separately collect waste salt generated from the same pesticide products, production processes, and generation nodes, store it in independent packaging, and treat it separately.
- **"Five preventions" and treatment requirements:** During the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, utilization, and disposal of waste salt, measures should be taken to prevent pollution of the environment, such as protection against rain and snow, salt corrosion, leakage, spillage, and volatilization. Reasonable waste salt treatment technologies should be chosen based on the subsequent utilization or disposal needs and pollution control requirements.
- **Other requirements:** The collection, storage, transportation, treatment, utilization, and disposal of waste salt should meet the relevant environmental protection requirements. If there are other provisions in national laws and regulations on safety production, occupational health, transportation, fire protection, etc., those provisions shall apply.

Pollution control requirements:

- **Collection, storage, and transportation pollution control requirements:** For collection, waste salt should be collected using composite packaging, with the inner container or composite layer made of materials resistant to salt corrosion such as polypropylene and polytetrafluoroethylene. Immediately after collection, both inner and outer packaging should be sealed and kept sealed when not in use. For storage, it should comply with the *Standards for the Pollution Control on the Storage of Hazardous Waste (GBXXXX)*. Storage facilities and partitions should be equipped with gas collection devices and gas purification facilities, and wastewater, solid waste, and other pollution prevention measures should be properly managed. For transportation, it should comply with national regulations on the transportation management of dangerous goods.
- **Treatment process pollution control requirements:** Based on the production process of waste salt, the types and amounts of pollutants, and the subsequent utilization and disposal needs, single or multiple technologies should be selected for the treatment of waste salt. Treatment equipment should be equipped with automated control facilities, and wastewater, exhaust gas, solid waste, and other pollution prevention measures should be properly managed.

- **Utilization process pollution control requirements:** When the substance composition (effective component content and impurity limits) of the treated waste salt product (dry basis) meets the national or industry standards for related product quality, and the organic carbon mass fraction does not exceed XXmg/kg, it can be used as an alternative raw material for caustic soda, industrial pure soda, cement grinding aid, and printing and dyeing salt. When the treated waste salt product is used for other utilization methods, in addition to meeting the national or industry standards for related product quality, an environmental risk quantitative evaluation should be carried out according to relevant national standard requirements, and the evaluation result should be acceptable for environmental risks.
- **Disposal process pollution control requirements:** When waste salt is disposed of by landfill, it should be placed in a rigid hazardous waste landfill that meets the *Standards for Pollution Control on the Hazardous Waste Landfill (GBXXXXX)*. Landfill processes should use measures such as rain and snow sheds to prevent rain and snow from entering, and the landfill site should be reasonably equipped with a gas collection and exhaust system.

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7.2 Jiangsu province to accelerate high-quality development of the chemical industry

The Jiangsu Provincial Department of Industry and Information Technology has formulated the *Jiangsu Provincial Government's Opinions on Accelerating the High-Quality Development of the Chemical Industry* (Jiangsu Government Regulation No. X [XXXX]), which was released by the People's Government of Jiangsu Province on XX Nov., XXXX. The regulation will come into effect on XX Dec., XXXX, and remain valid until XX Dec., XXXX.

Highlights of the document in environmental protection and green development:

- **Green development goals:** By XXXX, the Jiangsu Provincial chemical industry aims to achieve an average annual industrial value-added growth rate of over X%, with a continuous decline in energy intensity, major pollutant emissions, and carbon emission intensity, promoting high-quality green and low-carbon development.
- **Chemical park contribution:** The contribution rate of chemical park output value is to be increased to over XX%, emphasizing the park's significant role in environmental protection and economic benefits.
- **Yangtze river protection policy:** New construction and expansion of chemical parks and projects within one kilometer of the Yangtze River's main and tributary banks are prohibited to protect the ecological environment of the Yangtze River basin.
- **Industrial structure adjustment:** By reducing backward production capacities and strictly implementing the national and provincial guidelines for industrial structure adjustment, the aim is to shut down and eliminate outdated production processes and equipment, enhancing development quality and efficiency.
- **Green factory cultivation:** Approximately XX provincial-level green factories will be cultivated annually, promoting energy saving, carbon reduction, and emission reduction in the chemical industry, and

improving energy efficiency and clean production levels.

- **Green transformation:** Enterprises are guided to adopt low-carbon raw material substitution and short-process manufacturing with advanced technologies and equipment for green transformation.
- **Resource recycling:** Promoting the coupled development of the chemical industry with other industries to improve the efficiency of resource recycling.
- **Smart chemical parks:** The construction of smart chemical parks is emphasized, with the improvement of smart management platforms to enhance park management levels and the effectiveness of safety and environmental protection supervision.
- **Infrastructure improvement:** Upgrading the infrastructure level of chemical parks, including dedicated parking lots for hazardous chemical transport vehicles, fire stations, professional sewage treatment, and hazardous waste disposal, to strengthen the comprehensive support and emergency response capabilities of the parks.

If you want more information, please feel free to contact us

Tel: +86-20-37616606 Fax: +86-20-37616968

Email: econtact@cnchemicals.com