

Pesticide Policies in China in 2023

The Fourth Edition

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1. Introduction

Pesticide industry is a strong guarantee for food security, which can also facilitate the income growth of farmers and the development of pesticides. However, with rising appeals for environmental protection in all walks of life in China, the impacts caused on the environment during the construction, production and use of pesticides have aroused people's attention. China has been actively propelling the development of pesticide industry to ensure food supply, in tandem with issuing a series of policies and measures to regulate the industry in order to maintain a good ecological environment. In recent years, China has also gradually shifted the developing mode from "pollution first, treatment later" and "treating while polluting" to "establishing emission standards for waste gas and waste residues before approving for construction and production". In 2023, China exerts efforts to avoid the abuse of resource and daft discharge of waste gas, water and residues that damage the eco-environment; various rules and regulations have been issued to facilitate the industrialisation and commercialisation of agricultural genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in China, especially for GM corn and GM soybean.

In this report, CCM will introduce China's industrialisation of GMOs for corn, rice and soybean, agricultural production measures in 2023, 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 2023
- √ Key points of MARA's work deployment for rural revitalisation in 2023
- √ Notice calling for Supervision and Administration of Pesticides in China
- √ List of Pesticides Banned and Restricted (as of Nov., 2023)
- √ Guiding Catalogue for Pesticide Industrial Structure Adjustment (draft of revision)
- √ Determination Methods and Production Criteria for Pesticides
- √ List of Key Controlled Emerging Contaminants (2023 Edition)

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

The General Office of MARA issued a notice calling for effectively strengthening the supervision and administration of pesticides nationwide on XX Sept., XXXX, in order to maintain normal production and orderly operation of pesticide businesses, guard against pesticide safety risks and satisfy pesticide demand in agricultural production. As of Nov., XXXX, China has banned the use of XX pesticides. Besides, there were XX pesticides (rodenticides excluded) with restricted usage.

In XXXX, a series of public announcements, circulars, and drafts for soliciting opinions were issued, involving pesticide registration, registration test, production/business license and pesticide labels and instructions. Moreover, on X March, the List of Key Controlled Emerging Contaminants (XXXX Edition) came into effect, listing XX types of emerging contaminants including XX pesticides and relevant products; on XX July, China issued the draft of Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (XXXX edition) for public opinions; on X Sept., China issued the No. X National Standard Announcement of the People's Republic of China for XXXX, with XX standards involving pesticide products and relevant determination methods.

In addition, MARA approved the list of GM corn and soybean varieties for preliminary review and publicised the exposure draft of labelling administration measures for GMOs on XX Oct., XXXX. So far, XX safety certificates for the production and application of GM corn, GM soybean and GM rice were granted since XXXX.

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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1.1 No.1 Central Document in 2023

On XX Feb., XXXX, the Xinhua News Agency was authorised to issue the No.X central document in XXXX, namely *the Opinions on Implementing the Plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for Key Agricultural and Rural Work of Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalisation in XXXX*. This is the XXth No.X Central Document guiding on agriculture, rural areas and rural people since the XXst century. The No.X central document in XXXX consisted of nine parts with XX articles.

Theme: to ensure food security and tighten the grip on stable production and supply of agricultural products

The No.X central document in XXXX proposes many specific initiatives to enhance the food production. In particular, compared to previous years,

- The document mentions the preparation and promotion of a food security law, placing new requirements like strict assessment of province (autonomous region or municipality)-level party committees and governments for their responsibilities on arable land protection and food security.
- To further consolidate the works on food security, it also proposes that financial focus will be placed on securing credit funds for food security and guiding credit guarantee business towards the agricultural and rural sectors.
- In terms of agricultural production measures, the following works shall be implemented, namely, three-year action for the development of the oil tea industry, carrying out three preventions on wheat-spray, implementation of corn yield improvement project, continuously raising the minimum purchase price of wheat and others.

State-level financial supports for agricultural investment

As to the protection of agriculture industry and the rural areas development, the document treats it as the priority for general public budget, implementing the responsibility of local governments for investment, while raising the proportion of subsidies from the central government to promote rural revitalisation to XX%+. Compared with XXXX, the Document also emphasises that the financial support policy should improve the benefit linkage mechanism, driving farmers to increase their income.

Focusing on the implementation of One county and One industry with the ecological and green development

The document mentions to provide guidance for labour-intensive industries in China, heading towards the central and western regions and counties by gradient transfer, offering supports to the national high-tech zones and economic development zones, as well as the county industrial parks trusted by or jointly established with agricultural high-tech zones. In order to integrate smoothly with all factors regarding the urban areas and rural ones, measures shall be taken to improve the institutional mechanism and policy system for the development.

Innovations on science & technology, as well as the regulations

Compared with the previous No. X central documents, this document highlights the descriptions related to strengthening agricultural science and technology and equipment support, and promoting core technology research and development. Work plans to further accelerate agricultural research and development and promotion, carry out the role of commissioners in science and technology support onto certain industries, and implement a talent support programme for rural revitalisation are also highlighted.

Leading and promoting consumption and production in XXXX

Due to the suppression of the public consumption by COVID-XX Pandemic, it tends to push the economic growth in XXXX by leading consumption and promoting production development. It also encourages in-depth development of various consumption assistances by continually promoting the creation of demonstration cities and demonstration zones of origin, and ensures that the scale of employment of the labour force out of poverty remains at XX million+.

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

Table 1.1-1 Themes of No. 1 Central Document, 2008–2023

Year	Major theme XX XXX No. 1 Central Document
XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXX
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Source: The Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and CCM

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2.1 Notice calling for Supervision and Administration of Pesticides in China

On XX Sept., XXXX, the General Office of MARA issued a notice calling for effectively strengthening the supervision and administration of pesticides nationwide, in order to maintain normal production and orderly operation of pesticide businesses, guard against pesticide safety risks and satisfy pesticide demand in agricultural production. The document requires:

- **Improving performance of duties in pesticide-related administrative examination and approval processes**
 - **Concerning preliminary review of pesticide registration**, focuses should be put on the authenticity, completeness, compliance and effectiveness of registration application materials, so as to avoid problems such as unsealed-up test samples, incomplete application materials, unqualified materials and inauthentic test data.
 - **Concerning pesticide production permitting**, related industrial policies, and requirements on safety and environmental protection should be followed, and latest *National Guiding Catalogue for Industrial*

Restructuring and the XXth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Pesticide Industry be consulted. Total number of pesticide manufacturers should be restricted, cross-region removal of pesticide plants be regulated, pesticide companies be led to grow stronger, and thus high-quality development of the pesticide industry could be promoted. Strict examination and approval should be implemented in the process, especially for the approval of products already with overcapacity; backward capacity should be eliminated step by step. Those zombie enterprises should be dealt with carefully and enterprises that manufacture and sell counterfeits be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the law. Moreover, pesticide industry distribution should be optimised, and new pesticide enterprises and new capacity be led to settle in chemical industrial parks.

- **Concerning pesticide business permitting**, with the past five-year market regulation results taken into consideration, business units that are not in conformity with licensing conditions and that have counterfeit and/or shoddy pesticides selling records should be forced out of the market.

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2.2 Measures and announcements for pesticide administration

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-Announcements on pesticide identification and administration in recent years

- On XX April, XXXX, the General Office of MARA publicised the *Opinions on Incorporating Fertilisers Labelled with "DCPTA" into the Administration Scope of Pesticides*, identifying X-(X,X-dichlorophenoxy)triethylamine (DCPTA) as a plant growth regulator and that it shall be managed in accordance with pesticides.
- On XX Jan., XXXX, the General Office of MARA identified X-trifluoromethylnicotinamide, an insecticide compound patent product, as the metabolite of flonicamid, and that it shall be managed as pesticides in accordance with the *Regulations of Pesticide Management*. Notably, X-trifluoromethylnicotinamide has yet been registered as pesticide in China. Hence, any addition of X-trifluoromethylnicotinamide for production and sale shall be considered a violation of the *Regulations of Pesticide Management* and be regulated by law.
- On XX Oct., XXXX, in order to avoid causing crop damage or affecting the quality of agricultural products, MARA generally disagreed with pesticide registrations of plant growth regulators mixed with insecticides, fungicides or herbicides.
- On X Sept., XXXX, the General Office of MARA pointed out that cleaning products like laundry detergents, hand sanitisers and pipeline dredging agents and disinfection products labelled with "sterilisation" and "mite killing" effects were not within the scope of pesticides and should not be subject to pesticide management.
- On XX Sept., XXXX, the General Office of MARA determined that if the label and instruction of the product had marked anti-mosquito and mosquito repellent functions, the product, whether containing chemical ingredients or plant-derived components, was subject to the scope of pesticides and should be managed as pesticides, and the pesticide registration number and pesticide production approval certificate number must be indicated on the label.

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3.1 List of Pesticides Banned and Restricted (as of Nov. 2023)

It points out in No. X Central Document of XXXX that China shall promote the ecological and green development of agricultural industry. The use of fertiliser and pesticide should be reduced with the efficacy thereof increased. According to the *Law on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products*, the use of pesticide shall be subject to the using scope and safety interval specified on the labels, and may not be applied beyond the provided scope; hyper-toxic and high-toxicity pesticides may not be used in the control of public health insects, the production of vegetables, fruits, tea leaves, fungi and Chinese herbs, and the pest and disease control of aquatic plants.

As present, China has banned the use of XX pesticides mainly for the reasons like carcinogenic, teratogenic characteristics, high toxicity, long residual effect & high residue, unacceptable environmental risk and groundwater pollution. Besides, there are XX pesticides (rodenticides excluded) with restricted usage. Attention should be paid to these banned pesticides:

- X, X-Dutylate (banned from XX Jan., XXXX)
- Phorate, isofenphos methyl, isocarbophos and ethoprophos (no registration for formulations, restricted the usage in fruits, vegetables and other crops from XX March, XXXX, will be banned from X Sept., XXXX)
- Methyl bromide (restricted for quarantine fumigation treatment)

What's more, on X Sept., XXXX, MARA planned to cancel the full registrations for formulations of omethoate, carbofuran, methomyl and aldicarb since X Dec., XXXX. These four active ingredients will be banned from sale and use in China since X Dec., XXXX, yet retaining the export-only registration for technicals.

Attached are lists of pesticides banned and restricted (as of Nov. XXXX).

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3.2 Guiding Catalogue for Pesticide Industrial Structure Adjustment (draft of revision)

The Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment is an important basis for guiding the direction of China's social investment, investment projects managed by the government, and formulating and implementing policies on finance and taxation, credit, land, import and export. The current version of the

Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment was issued in XXXX. On XX July, XXXX, China's National Development and Reform Commission released the draft of Guiding Catalogue for Industrial Structure Adjustment (XXXX edition) for public comments, consisting of X,XXX entries, of which XXX are for encouragement, XXX for restriction and XXX for elimination. As for the revision, there is a reduction of XXX entries compared to the XXXX edition. Some detailed information on pesticides is as follows:

Category I (Encouragement)

- **Green-agriculture:** demonstration farmland for the application of bio-degradable mulch film, high-intensity and easy-recycled mulch film; product development: high-quality, safe and environmentally friendly agricultural ingredients (like feed, feed additives, fertilisers, pesticides, and veterinary drugs) and food additives used in the production of green food; technology development: environmental monitoring of agricultural products and their production areas; harmless and value-based treatment of organic waste and industrialisation of organic fertiliser.
- **Pesticide:** development and production of high-efficiency, safe and environment-friendly new pesticide varieties, formulations, specialised intermediates and auxiliary agents; production of chiral and stereoscopic pesticides by directed synthesis; development and production of new bio-pesticide products and technology.
- **Circular utilisation of wastes:** circular use of crop straw, livestock excrement, pesticide packages, etc.; technical equipment of biomass energy for power generation, heat addition, gas manufacturing and biogas production.

Category II (Restriction): production installations for XX kinds of pesticide TCs with high toxicity, high residues or large impacts to the environment/quality safety of agro-products and production plants for XX products have been categorised as restricted.

Category III (Elimination)

- **Backward process and equipment:** packaging or filling process and devices for small-package (not exceeding X kg) pesticides, pesticide DP production using Raymond Mill, and PCP (-Na) production installation using hexachlorobenzene as raw material; Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs, those used as raw material for downstream chemicals excluded) for refrigeration, foaming, cleaning and other controlled use, X,X,X-trichloroethane (or methyl chloroform) for cleaning use; products that mainly produce carbon tetrachloride (CTC) or using CTC as a processing adjuvant, production process for fluoropolymer using perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) as auxiliary agent, coating containing DDT; unenclosed production installation for producing dicofol using DDT as raw material (to be phased out according to the Master Plan for International Conventions).
- **Backward products:** including XX high-toxicity pesticides and XX kinds of products to be phased out according to the *Master Plan for International Conventions*, with their special uses classified as restricted.

Table 3.2-1 List of pesticides in the restriction category, 2023

No.	Product name
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXX XXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXX XXXXX

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 3.2-2 List of backward products in the elimination category, 2023

No.	Product name
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXX



XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	α-Hexachlorocyclohexane
XX	β-Hexachlorocyclohexane
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXX

XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
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XX	XX XXXX XXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXXX
XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

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4.1 Determination Methods and Production Criteria for Pesticides

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Table 4.1-1 List of China's determination methods for pesticides announced in 2023

No.	XXXXXXXX Code	Name XX Norm	Date XX Implementation	Former/Existing XXXXXXXX Code
X	XXXX XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	X XXXXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXX XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XX XX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	X XXXXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
X	XXXX XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX	X XXXXXX XXXX	XXX
X	XXXX XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	X XXXXXX XXXX	XXX
X	XXXX XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	X XXXXXX XXXX	XXX

Source: State Administration for Market Regulation, Standardisation Administration of China

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6.1 China's Industrialisation of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organism for Corn, Rice and Soybean

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-Safety Certificates for the Production and Application of Genetically Modified Corn, Rice and Soybean

As of XX April, XXXX, the number of China's approved and valid safety certificates for the production of agricultural genetically modified (GM) main crops (corns and soybeans and rices) hit XX, applied to various regions in China, including XX for corn, X for soybean and X for rice. Notably, "NDXXX" for GM corn variety and "Zhonghuang XXXX" for GM soybean one were issued with two safety certificates for the application in North China or Huang-Huai-Hai Region, respectively, and "Ruifeng XXX" for GM corn was issued with three for the application in North China, Huang-Huai-Hai Region and Northwest China.

Attached are the lists of safety certificates for the production and application of GM corn, rice and soybean granted in XXXX–Nov. XXXX.

Table 6.1-1 Approved safety certificates for the production and application of GM Corn and GM Soybean,
as of Nov. 2023

No.	Applicant	Project	Validity	XXXXXX
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXX	XXXX XX XXXXX XXXX XX XX XXXXX XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX

Source: Department of Science, Technology and Education of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Table 6.1-2 Approved safety certificates for the production and application of GM Corn and GM Soybean in 2022

No.	Applicant	Project	Validity	Region
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXX	XXXX XX XXXX XXXX XX XX XXXXX XXXX	XXXXX XXXXX
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X	XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXX XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX Bt11×MIR162×GA21 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXX	XXXX XX XXXX XXXX XX XX XXXXX XXXX	XXXXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX
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Source: Department of Science, Technology and Education of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

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6.2 Hubei Provincial Pesticide Industry Development Plan for 2022–2025

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Table 6.2-1 Key indicators for pesticide development in Hubei Province during 2022–2025

No.	Indicator	2021	2025	Note	
X	XXXXXX XX pesticide-producing XXXXXXXXXXXX	XX	XX	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	
X	XXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXX	XXX	>280	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	
X	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	>23,000	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	
X	XXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	<16,000	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	
X	XXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	
X	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXX	<89	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX
		XX XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	<41	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX
		XX XXXXX XXXXXXXX	XXXX	<48	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX

Source:Hubei Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

Table 6.2-2 Development direction for pesticide products proposed in Hubei's Programme during 2022–2025

No.	Development direction	Product
x	XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XX	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX XX XXXXXXXX <i>thuringiensis</i>, XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XX XX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XX XXXXXX</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XX XX XXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXX XXXXX XXX XX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>
x	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX	<p>XX XX</p> <p>XX XX XX XX XX</p> <p>XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXX daminozide, XXXX</p> <p>XX bromadiolone, XXXX</p>
x	XXXXXXXXXXXX	<p>XXXXXXXXXX XXX XX XXXXX XX X XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>

Source:Hubei Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs



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

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