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Report Highlights:

On August 28, 2026, China's National People's Congress adopted a revised Agriculture Law, effective January 1, 2027. Rather than representing a major shift in policy, the revision largely consolidates and codifies agricultural policies which are already being implemented, while expanding provisions related to food security, agricultural technology, environmental protection, rural development, and farmers' rights. This report contains an unofficial translation of the revised law.

FAS China provides this analysis and reporting as a service to the U.S. agricultural community, and to our farmers, ranchers, rural communities, and agribusiness operations in support of a worldwide agricultural information system and a level playing field for U.S. agricultural products.

Background

This is the first comprehensive revision of China's Agriculture Law since 2002. The law was originally enacted in 1993, comprehensively revised in 2002, and amended in more limited forms in 2009 and 2012. Since the previous comprehensive revision, China has introduced separate laws, regulations, and policy programs addressing food security, farmland protection, agricultural support, rural land rights, environmental protection, and agricultural modernization. The revised Agriculture Law incorporates many of these existing policies into an updated framework law governing agriculture and the rural economy.

Executive Summary

The revised law itself does not establish major new agricultural programs. Instead, it synthesizes and codifies policies Beijing has previously announced through annual policy documents, sectoral laws, regulations, and administrative measures. These include prioritizing domestic agricultural production, supplementing domestic supplies with "moderate imports," maintaining government grain reserves, supporting producer incomes through prices, subsidies, and insurance, protecting farmland and seed resources, and investing in agricultural technology.

The revision substantially expands the law's food security provisions. It addresses domestic production capacity, compensation for major grain-producing regions, producer-income support, government reserves, market monitoring, and emergency management. It also broadens the food-supply framework beyond grain production to include livestock, feed and forage, fisheries, forestry, grasslands, and other sources. These provisions largely place policies described in recent Central Rural Work Conferences, No. 1 Documents, and agricultural development plans into permanent legislation. Please see previous GAIN reports [CH2026-0012](#), [CH2026-0022](#), and [CH2026-0091](#) for additional information.

The law also adds a separate chapter on green agricultural development. It covers agricultural pollution, fertilizer and pesticide use, agricultural-waste treatment and reuse, integrated crop-livestock production, ecological compensation, and climate-related risks. Other expanded provisions support agricultural research, advanced breeding, machinery, digital agriculture, and artificial intelligence. The law also addresses long-term rural land-contract rights, family farms, agricultural cooperatives, land-operation transfers, and the rights of farmers who relocate to urban areas.

Regarding trade, the law retains existing authority to monitor imports and take measures when imports cause or threaten serious harm to domestic agricultural production. It does not directly modify tariffs, tariff-rate quotas, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, or commodity-specific market access. References to domestic production and “moderate imports” are consistent with existing policy and do not independently impose new import restrictions. Any direct commercial effects will depend on subsequent regulations, commodity-specific policies, and implementation by the relevant Chinese agencies.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Agriculture Law of the People's Republic of China

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Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This Law is enacted in accordance with the Constitution for the purposes of consolidating and strengthening the foundational role of agriculture in the national economy; deepening rural reform; protecting agricultural resources; developing agricultural productive forces; advancing agricultural modernization; safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of

farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations; increasing farmers' income; improving farmers' scientific and cultural literacy; promoting the sustainable, stable, and healthy development of agriculture and the rural economy; advancing comprehensive rural revitalization; accelerating the building of a strong agricultural nation; and comprehensively building a modern socialist country.

Article 2 For the purposes of this Law, "agriculture" refers to industries such as crop farming, forestry and grassland management, animal husbandry, and fishery, as well as the pre-production, in-production, and post-production services directly related thereto.

For the purposes of this Law, "agricultural production and operation organizations" refer to rural collective economic organizations, farmers' professional cooperatives, agricultural enterprises, and other organizations engaged in agricultural production and operation.

Article 3 Work concerning agriculture and rural areas shall uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China, implement the new development philosophy of innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development, promote high-quality development, and coordinate development and security.

The State upholds the principle of prioritizing agricultural and rural development, places agriculture at the forefront of national economic development, and coordinates the development of technology-driven, green, quality-oriented, and brand-based agriculture.

The fundamental goals of agricultural and rural economic development are: to improve the rural economic system to meet the requirements of developing a socialist market economy; to continuously emancipate and develop rural productive forces; to enhance comprehensive agricultural production capacity, quality, and efficiency; to ensure a stable and secure supply of grain and other important agricultural products; to meet the needs of national economic development and the people's desire for a better life; to increase farmers' income and improve their living standards; to promote diversified employment for the rural workforce; to advance the construction of livable, business-friendly, and beautiful villages; to narrow the urban-rural and regional gaps; to promote integrated urban-rural development; and to gradually realize the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

Article 4 The State upholds and improves the basic socialist economic systems—including the system in which public ownership plays a dominant role and diverse forms of ownership develop side by side, the system in which distribution according to work plays a dominant role and diverse distribution modes coexist, and the socialist market economic system—in order to revitalize the rural economy. The State consolidates and improves the rural dual-layer operation system—based on household contract operations and characterized by the combination of unified and separate management—and establishes a convenient and efficient system of socialized agricultural services.

The State protects the lawful rights and interests of rural collective economic organizations and their members, regulates the operation and management of such organizations, promotes their development, and strengthens the new type of rural collective economy.

Article 5 The State upholds a broad perspective on agriculture and food supply, pursues the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, ensures food security, and builds a diversified food supply system.

Article 6 The State adopts measures to expand the multifaceted functions of agriculture, ensuring it plays a better role in providing food, industrial raw materials, and other agricultural products; maintaining and improving the ecological environment; inheriting and promoting fine Chinese agrarian culture; and fostering rural economic and social development.

Article 7 The State adheres to the policy of revitalizing agriculture through science, education, and sustainable development; develops new-quality productive forces in agriculture tailored to local conditions; and promotes the deep integration of scientific and technological innovation with industrial innovation.

The State takes measures to strengthen agricultural and rural infrastructure; adjust and optimize agricultural and rural economic structures; advance agricultural industrialization; develop agricultural science, technology, education, and talent cultivation; train professionals in agricultural technology and business management; promote green agricultural development; protect the agricultural ecological environment; advance agricultural mechanization, information technology application, and intelligentization; and enhance comprehensive agricultural production capacity.

Article 8 The State treats increasing farmers' income as the central task of agricultural and rural work. People's governments at all levels and their relevant departments shall take measures to increase farmers' income, effectively reduce farmers' burdens, narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents, and steadily advance common prosperity.

The State protects the lawful property and other lawful rights and interests of farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations from infringement.

Article 9 The whole of society shall attach great importance to agriculture and rural areas and support their development.

Units and individuals that make outstanding contributions to agricultural and rural work shall be commended and rewarded in accordance with relevant State regulations.

Article 10 People's governments at all levels shall assume overall responsibility for the development of agriculture and the rural economy and shall organize relevant departments and the entire society to carry out the work of developing agriculture and providing services for agricultural development.

The competent department for agriculture and rural affairs under the State Council shall be in charge of the development of agriculture and the rural economy nationwide; the competent department for forestry and grassland under the State Council and other relevant departments shall be responsible for work related to the development of agriculture and the rural economy within the scope of their respective duties.

Competent departments for agriculture and rural affairs of local people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the development of agriculture and the rural economy—including crop farming, animal husbandry, and fishery—within their respective administrative areas; competent departments for forestry and grassland shall be responsible for forestry and grassland work within their respective administrative areas. Other relevant departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for work related to providing services for agricultural production and business operations within their respective administrative areas, within the scope of their respective duties.

Article 11 The State adheres to the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and win-win cooperation; supports international exchange and cooperation in the agricultural sector; and actively participates in international governance regarding sustainable agricultural development and food security.

Chapter II: Agricultural Production and Operation Systems

Article 12 The State implements a system of rural land contract-based operation, guarantees by law the stability and long-term continuity of rural land contracting relationships, and protects farmers' rights to the contracted operation of land. The State protects the transfer of land operation rights by contracting parties—conducted in accordance with the law, voluntarily, and for value—and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of the holders of land operation rights.

Rural collective economic organizations shall, based on household contract-based operation, manage collective assets in accordance with the law; provide services such as production support, technology, and information to their members; organize the rational development, utilization, and protection of collective resources; and strengthen their economic capacity.

The State promotes the establishment of modern agricultural industrial, production, and operational systems; fosters moderate-scale agricultural operations; and achieves the organic integration of household-based farming with modern agricultural development.

Article 13 The State encourages the development of farmers' professional cooperatives on a voluntary and lawful basis, building upon the foundation of household contract-based operation.

Farmers' professional cooperatives shall adhere to the principle of serving their members and operate within the scope defined by their articles of association in accordance with the law, following the principles of voluntary membership, free withdrawal, democratic management, and the return of surplus earnings.

Farmers' professional cooperatives shall be established and registered in accordance with the law and acquire the status of a legal person. No entity or individual may infringe upon the legitimate property, operational autonomy, or other lawful rights and interests of farmers' professional cooperatives.

Article 14 Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations may voluntarily establish various types of enterprises in accordance with the law by contributing capital, technology, or tangible assets as shares, based on principles combining democratic management, distribution according to work, and dividend distribution based on shareholding.

Article 15 The State encourages and supports the development of family farms that operate at a moderate scale with the family as the basic operational unit; guides them to align with modern agriculture; and helps improve their level of intensification and operational efficiency. Rural collective economic organizations may support the development of family farms by providing services such as technical assistance and information.

Article 16 The State strengthens the planning and development of state-owned farms, forestry farms, livestock farms, and fishery farms, enabling them to better play a demonstrative and leading role in the development of modern agriculture. The lawful land rights and interests of state-owned farms, forest farms, pastures, and fishery farms are protected by law. Land used by state-owned farms, forest farms, pastures, or fishery farms shall not be reclaimed without authorization or without fulfilling the approval procedures prescribed by the State.

Article 17 The State encourages supply and marketing cooperatives, rural collective economic organizations, farmers' professional cooperatives, agricultural enterprises, and other organizations and individuals to develop multi-level and diverse specialized services, and to enhance the level of socialized services for pre-production, in-production, and post-production agricultural activities.

Article 18 The State adopts measures to develop various forms of agricultural industrialization operations and encourages and supports farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations in developing integrated operations covering production, processing, and sales.

The State guides and supports enterprises, research institutions, and other organizations engaged in the production, processing, and circulation of agricultural products to form communities of shared interests—characterized by shared benefits and shared risks—with farmers, rural collective economic organizations, and farmers' professional cooperatives through means such as

entering into contracts or establishing various types of enterprises; this is intended to advance agricultural industrialization operations and drive agricultural development.

Article 19 Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations may, in accordance with laws and administrative regulations, establish organizations such as agricultural product industry associations to provide services to their members—including production, marketing, information, technology, and training—and to perform coordination and self-regulation functions, apply for trade remedy measures regarding agricultural products, and safeguard the interests of their members and the industry.

Chapter III Agricultural Production

Article 20 The State Council and the people's governments at the provincial level shall formulate agricultural development plans based on national economic and social development plans, the fundamental goals for agricultural and rural economic development, and the zoning of agricultural resources.

Competent agricultural and rural affairs departments of people's governments at or above the provincial level shall, in accordance with agricultural development plans, take measures to leverage regional strengths, promote a rational regional layout for agricultural production, and guide and coordinate the structural adjustment of the agricultural and rural economy. Competent departments for development and reform, finance, natural resources, water administration, forestry and grassland, and others under people's governments at or above the provincial level shall, within the scope of their respective duties, take measures to implement agricultural development plans and promote the development of related industries.

People's governments of cities divided into districts and counties shall formulate and organize the implementation of agricultural development plans based on actual needs.

Article 21 The State guides and supports farmers and agricultural production and business organizations in adjusting and optimizing agricultural production structures and regional layouts—based on local conditions, market demand, and the carrying capacity of the ecological environment—to achieve the coordinated development of crop farming, forestry and grassland industries, animal husbandry, and fishery; to develop high-quality, high-yield, and highly efficient agriculture; and to enhance the international competitiveness of agricultural products.

For crop farming, adjustments to crop, variety, and quality structures shall focus on optimizing varieties, improving quality, and increasing economic returns, while developing the production of grain and other agricultural products—such as cotton, oil crops, sugar crops, and vegetables—as well as forage grass and feed.

Ecological conservation and development in forestry and grassland areas shall be strengthened by advancing the protection and restoration of natural forests and basic grasslands, as well as sand prevention and control efforts. Shelter belt systems should be reinforced. While ensuring ecological security, commercial forests and under-forest economies shall be developed to expand forestry and grassland industries and increase the supply of forestry and grassland products.

The development of animal husbandry shall involve strengthening the breeding and promotion of improved livestock and poultry breeds, ensuring reasonable land use for livestock and poultry breeding, coordinating grassland protection with the development of grassland-based animal husbandry, promoting enclosure and stall-feeding practices, and actively developing the forage grass industry, feed industry, and livestock and poultry product processing industry.

Fishery production should prioritize the protection and rational utilization of fishery resources and the adjustment of fishing structures, while actively developing aquaculture, distant-water fisheries, and the aquatic product processing industry. People's governments at or above the county level shall formulate policies and allocate funds to guide and support the structural adjustment of agriculture.

Article 22 People's governments at all levels shall take measures to strengthen the construction of agricultural and rural infrastructure—including comprehensive agricultural development, farmland water conservancy, agricultural ecological environment protection, rural roads, rural energy and power grids, agricultural product storage and distribution facilities, fishing ports, grassland fencing, bases for original and improved animal and plant breeds, agricultural disaster prevention and mitigation, and agricultural and rural information technology—so as to improve agricultural production conditions and protect and enhance comprehensive agricultural production capacity.

Article 23 The State supports the breeding, production, and renewal of animal and plant varieties and the promotion and use of improved varieties; encourages the integration of variety breeding with production and marketing; implements projects to upgrade the modern seed industry; advances the cultivation of improved animal and plant varieties and breakthroughs in key breeding technologies; safeguards seed industry security; and raises the level of seed industry modernization. The State Council and provincial-level people's governments shall establish special funds to support the breeding and promotion of improved animal and plant varieties.

Article 24 People's governments at all levels and agricultural production and business organizations shall strengthen the construction, management, and maintenance of farmland water conservancy facilities; conserve water; promote agricultural water conservation and efficiency enhancement as well as high-efficiency water-saving agriculture based on local conditions; ensure the satisfaction of agricultural water needs; strictly control, in accordance with the law, the occupation of irrigation water sources by non-agricultural construction projects; and prohibit

any unit or individual from illegally occupying or damaging farmland water conservancy facilities.

The State provides key support to water-scarce regions for promoting agricultural water conservation and efficiency enhancement and for developing high-efficiency water-saving agriculture.

Article 25 The State encourages and supports farmers and agricultural production and business organizations in using advanced and applicable agricultural machinery, strengthens the safety management of agricultural machinery, and raises the level of agricultural mechanization.

The State provides support to farmers and agricultural production and business organizations for the purchase and use of advanced and applicable agricultural machinery.

Article 26 People's governments at all levels shall support the development of meteorological services for agriculture, strengthen the construction of comprehensive agricultural meteorological monitoring networks, and improve capabilities for monitoring, forecasting, and issuing early warnings regarding meteorological disasters.

Article 27 The State shall adopt measures to improve the quality of agricultural products; establish and improve systems for quality and safety standards, inspection and testing, and supervision and administration; guide and organize the production and marketing of agricultural products in accordance with relevant technical specifications, operating procedures, and standards; promote traceability management for agricultural product quality and safety; and ensure the quality and safety of agricultural products.

Article 28 The State shall encourage and support the production of high-quality agricultural products and support the establishment and improvement of certification and labeling systems for such products in accordance with the law. High-quality agricultural products that meet national standards may apply to use relevant labels in accordance with laws and administrative regulations. Agricultural products that meet requirements regarding designated places of origin and production specifications may apply to use geographical indications in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, in light of local conditions and in accordance with the law, adopt measures to support farmers and agricultural production and business organizations in maintaining and developing high-quality production environments; using agricultural inputs scientifically and rationally; implementing quality control throughout the production process; promoting quality improvement; actively building brands; and enhancing agricultural quality, efficiency, and competitiveness.

Article 29 The State shall implement systems for animal and plant disease prevention and quarantine; improve animal and plant disease prevention and quarantine systems; perfect

monitoring and early warning networks for animal and plant epidemics; strengthen the monitoring, early warning, prevention, and control of animal diseases and plant diseases, pests, weeds, rodent infestations, and other harmful organisms; establish mechanisms for the rapid eradication of major animal and plant epidemics; build zones free from specific animal diseases; and implement projects to enhance animal and plant protection capabilities.

Article 30 The production and marketing of agricultural means of production that may endanger human or animal safety—such as pesticides, veterinary drugs, feeds and feed additives, fertilizers, seeds, agricultural machinery, and veterinary instruments—shall be subject to filing, registration, or licensing systems in accordance with relevant laws and administrative regulations.

People's governments at all levels shall establish and improve systems for the safe use and quality monitoring of agricultural means of production. Farmers and agricultural production and business organizations shall comply with regulations on the use of agricultural means of production and shall not use agricultural means of production—such as pesticides, veterinary drugs, feed additives, or agricultural films—or other toxic or harmful substances that have been explicitly phased out or prohibited by the State. Producers and sellers of agricultural production materials shall be responsible for the quality of the products they produce or sell; it is prohibited to pass off inferior products as high-quality ones, counterfeit products as genuine ones, or substandard products as qualified ones; and it is prohibited to produce or sell agricultural production materials—such as pesticides, veterinary drugs, feed additives, agricultural machinery, and agricultural films—that have been explicitly ordered to be phased out by the State.

Chapter IV: Circulation and Processing of Agricultural Products

Article 31 The purchase and sale of agricultural products shall be regulated by the market. The State shall improve mechanisms for monitoring and early warning regarding agricultural product markets; exercise necessary macro-control over the purchase and sale of key agricultural products—such as grain—that are vital to the national economy and the people's livelihood; establish a tiered reserve regulation system involving both central and local governments; and improve storage and transportation systems to ensure supply and market stability.

Article 32 The State shall gradually establish a unified, open, competitive, and orderly market system for agricultural products. The State shall provide support to rural collective economic organizations and farmers' professional cooperatives for the establishment of wholesale markets and trading markets for agricultural products.

Market supervision and administration departments and other relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their respective duties,

manage agricultural product wholesale markets according to law, regulate trading order, and prevent local protectionism and unfair competition.

Article 33 The State encourages and supports the development of diverse forms of agricultural product circulation activities. It supports farmers and farmers' professional cooperatives in engaging in the purchasing, wholesaling, storing, transporting, retailing, and brokering of agricultural products in accordance with relevant State regulations. It encourages supply and marketing cooperatives and other agricultural production and business organizations engaged in the purchase and sale of agricultural products to provide market information, expand circulation channels, and facilitate the sales of agricultural products.

People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to urge relevant departments to ensure the smooth transportation of agricultural products and reduce circulation costs. Relevant departments shall simplify procedures to facilitate the transportation of fresh and perishable agricultural products and, unless otherwise provided by laws or administrative regulations, shall not detain vehicles used for transporting such products.

Article 34 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall support the construction of facilities for grain drying, product grading, cold storage and preservation at the place of origin, and cold-chain logistics; support the improvement of logistics and distribution systems spanning counties, townships, and villages; and enhance technical capabilities for the storage and transportation of agricultural products as well as the capacity to guarantee supply.

The State shall take measures to guide the integrated development of e-commerce with distinctive rural industries and rural delivery and logistics services, and to improve rural e-commerce service networks. Departments responsible for market supervision and administration, agriculture and rural affairs, and other relevant areas under people's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their duties, strengthen the regulation of e-commerce sales involving agricultural products and agricultural means of production.

Article 35 The State supports the development of the agricultural product processing and food industries, promotes the optimization and upgrading of the agricultural product processing industry, and increases the added value of agricultural products. People's governments at or above the county level shall guide the agricultural product processing industry to establish a rational regional layout and scale structure and provide support for the processing and comprehensive development and utilization of agricultural products.

The State shall establish and improve quality standards for processed agricultural products, refine testing methods, enhance testing capabilities, strengthen quality and safety management and supervision during the processing of agricultural products, and ensure quality and safety.

Article 36 The State encourages the development of import and export trade in agricultural products and trade in agricultural services.

The State promotes the export of agricultural products by taking measures such as strengthening research on international markets and providing information and marketing services.

To maintain order in the production and marketing of agricultural products and ensure fair trade, an early warning system for agricultural product imports shall be established. The State may take necessary measures when certain imported products have caused, or are likely to cause, significant adverse effects on the production of relevant domestic agricultural products.

Chapter V Food Security

Article 37 The State implements a national food security strategy that prioritizes self-reliance, relies on domestic production, ensures production capacity, allows for moderate imports, and is supported by science and technology. It adheres to the principles of "storing grain in the land" and "storing grain in technology" to ensure basic self-sufficiency in cereals and absolute security of staple food supplies.

Article 38 The State adopts measures to protect and enhance comprehensive grain production capacity, steadily raise grain production levels, and safeguard food security.

Article 39 The State provides key support to major grain-producing areas in terms of policy, funding, and technology; establishes stable bases for commercial grain production; improves facilities for grain collection, storage, and processing; and enhances the levels and economic efficiency of grain production, processing, storage, and transportation in these areas.

The State improves mechanisms for compensating the interests of major grain-producing areas, refines fiscal transfer payment systems for major grain-producing areas and major grain-producing counties, and establishes horizontal inter-provincial interest compensation mechanisms between grain-producing and grain-consuming areas, thereby mobilizing the enthusiasm of local people's governments at or above the county level to develop grain production.

The State supports the establishment of stable purchase and sales partnerships between major grain-producing areas and major grain-consuming areas.

Article 40 The State improves mechanisms to guarantee the income of grain producers; refines policy systems regarding prices, subsidies, and insurance; improves response mechanisms to ensure the supply and price stability of agricultural production materials; and protects the enthusiasm of grain producers for growing grain.

Article 41 The State strengthens regulation and control of the grain market.

When market grain prices are excessively low, the State Council may decide to implement a price support system for key grain varieties. Support prices shall be determined based on principles that favor protecting farmers' interests and stabilizing grain production.

People's governments at or above the county level shall organize relevant departments and state-designated purchasing entities to timely secure sufficient funds for policy-based grain purchases; state policy-based financial institutions shall provide financial support in accordance with state regulations; and no department, entity, or individual may withhold or misappropriate such funds.

Article 42 The State establishes a monitoring and early-warning system for food security, sets up a government grain reserve system, improves the emergency management system for grain, and adopts measures to guarantee grain supplies. The State Council shall formulate targets for ensuring food security and quantitative indicators for grain reserves, and, as necessary, organize relevant competent departments to verify the status of cultivated land and grain inventories.

The State maintains both central and local government grain reserves and establishes systems for grain storage and transportation. Enterprises or other organizations undertaking government grain reserves shall ensure the quantity and quality of the stored grain in accordance with laws, regulations, and relevant state provisions.

Article 43 The State establishes a grain risk fund to support grain reserves, stabilize the grain market, and for other related purposes.

Article 44 The State advocates cherishing and conserving grain, adopts measures to reduce losses and waste during the stages of grain production, storage, circulation, processing, and consumption, and prevents food waste.

The State adopts measures to promote the effective supply of diverse food products, meet the public's diversified food consumption needs, and improve the nutritional structure of the people's diet. Relevant competent departments under the State Council—such as those responsible for agriculture and rural affairs, and for forestry and grassland—shall take measures to enhance the development of relevant food industries.

Chapter VI: Agricultural Investment and Support and Protection

Article 45 The State promotes the accelerated formation of an investment pattern for agriculture and rural areas characterized by priority fiscal guarantees, key financial support, and diverse social participation. The State enhances the effectiveness of policies designed to strengthen agriculture, benefit farmers, and increase farmers' wealth.

The State improves the agricultural support and protection system and adopts measures such as fiscal investment, tax incentives, and financial support to assist farmers and agricultural

production and operation organizations in developing agricultural production and raising farmers' income levels. Such support covers areas including capital investment, scientific research and technology extension, education and training, the supply of agricultural production materials, market information, quality standards, inspection and quarantine, socialized services, and disaster prevention and relief.

The State Council and its relevant departments formulate and organize the implementation of support policies aimed at improving agricultural production conditions, protecting the agricultural ecological environment, and increasing farmers' income.

Article 46 The State gradually raises the overall level of agricultural investment, upholds the principle of prioritizing agriculture in fiscal guarantees, and establishes and improves a mechanism to ensure the steady growth of agricultural investment. The annual growth rate of total agricultural investment by central and local governments at or above the county level shall exceed the growth rate of their respective regular fiscal revenues.

Funds allocated for agriculture within the fiscal budgets of people's governments at all levels shall be used primarily for: strengthening agricultural infrastructure construction; supporting agricultural structural adjustment and promoting agricultural industrialization; protecting comprehensive grain production capacity and ensuring national food security; improving animal and plant epidemic prevention and quarantine systems, and strengthening the control of animal diseases and plant pests, diseases, weeds, rodent infestations, and other harmful organisms; supporting agricultural disaster prevention and mitigation; establishing and improving standards for the quality and safety of agricultural products, inspection and testing regulatory systems, and market and information service systems for agricultural products; supporting agricultural scientific research and education, agricultural technology extension, farmer training, and the cultivation of rural talent; promoting green agricultural development and strengthening the protection and construction of the agricultural ecological environment; and safeguarding farmers' income levels, among other purposes.

Fiscal investments by governments at or above the county level in basic agricultural construction—covering crop farming, forestry and grassland, animal husbandry, fishery, and farmland water conservancy—shall be planned in a coordinated manner to ensure balanced growth.

The State deeply implements strategies for coordinated regional development, major regional strategies, functional zoning strategies, and new urbanization strategies; supports development in less developed areas; and increases investment in agricultural development and ecological environmental protection.

Article 47 Funds allocated for agriculture within the annual fiscal budgets of people's governments at or above the county level shall be disbursed in a timely and full manner. People's governments at all levels should strengthen the supervision and management of the allocation

and use of state agricultural funds to ensure the safety of the funds and improve the efficiency of their use.

No entity or individual may withhold or misappropriate fiscal, or credit funds intended for agriculture. Audit agencies shall, in accordance with the law, strengthen audit supervision over fiscal and credit funds used for agriculture.

Article 48 The State employs measures such as taxation, pricing, credit, and incentives (including subsidies and awards) to encourage and guide farmers and agricultural production and business organizations to increase investment in agricultural production and operations, as well as in infrastructure such as small-scale farmland water conservancy facilities.

The State encourages and supports farmers and agricultural production and business organizations in raising agricultural funds through various forms in accordance with the law and on a voluntary basis.

Article 49 The State encourages and guides the investment of social capital in agriculture and encourages enterprises, public institutions, social organizations, and individuals to donate funds to establish foundations supporting agricultural development, agricultural science and technology, and agricultural education.

The State adopts measures to promote the expanded use of foreign capital in agriculture.

Article 50 People's governments at all levels shall encourage and support enterprises, public institutions, and other economic organizations in providing agricultural information services.

Competent agricultural and rural affairs departments and other relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall establish systems for the collection, organization, analysis, and dissemination of agricultural information, and provide services such as market information to farmers and agricultural production and business organizations in a timely manner.

Article 51 The State encourages and supports the development of industries serving agriculture.

The State employs measures such as taxation and credit to encourage and support the production and trade of agricultural means of production, thereby providing material support for the stable development of agricultural production.

The State ensures the profitability of major agricultural product production by adopting macroeconomic regulation and control measures, in accordance with the law, regarding key agricultural means of production such as fertilizers, pesticides, diesel fuel for agricultural use, electricity for agricultural use, and water for agricultural use.

Article 52 People's governments at or above the county level and their relevant departments shall adopt measures to support the development of agricultural socialized services.

Relevant departments, including those responsible for agriculture and rural affairs, market supervision and administration, transportation, and public security, shall adopt measures to support entities providing agricultural socialized services across different regions.

Article 53 The State shall establish and improve a multi-tiered, widely accessible, and sustainable rural financial system; facilitate financial services; strengthen the rural credit system and rural financial regulation; and enhance the quality of rural financial services.

Relevant financial institutions shall adopt measures to increase credit input, improve rural financial services, and provide credit support for agricultural production and business operations.

Rural small and medium-sized financial institutions, such as rural commercial banks and rural credit cooperatives, should adhere to the principle of serving agriculture, farmers, and rural development, and should prioritize providing credit services for the production and business activities of local farmers.

The State shall encourage financial institutions to provide loans for the agricultural production and business activities of farmers and agricultural production and business organizations—and to lower financing costs—through measures such as interest subsidies.

The State shall establish and improve an agricultural credit guarantee system. Agricultural credit guarantee institutions funded by the government primarily serve business entities engaged in agricultural production and operations directly related to agricultural production.

Article 54 The State shall improve the agricultural insurance system, develop multi-tiered agricultural insurance, diversify insurance products, enhance the level of protection and quality of service, and leverage the role of insurance in stabilizing agricultural production, mitigating disaster losses, and securing income.

The State shall improve the policy-based agricultural insurance system and refine the mechanism for dispersing catastrophic risks in agricultural insurance, supported by fiscal funding. Finance departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall implement agricultural insurance premium subsidies in accordance with State regulations. Relevant departments of the State Council shall, in accordance with the law, strengthen the review of agricultural insurance terms and the fairness and reasonableness of premium rates, improve the effectiveness of fiscal subsidy fund utilization, and strengthen the regulation of agricultural insurance.

The State encourages and supports commercial insurance companies and mutual cooperative insurance organizations in conducting agricultural insurance business in accordance with the law.

Agricultural insurance shall be implemented based on the principles of government guidance, market-based operation, voluntary participation, and coordinated advancement. No entity or individual shall compel farmers or agricultural production and business organizations to participate in agricultural insurance.

Article 55 The State encourages eligible financial institutions and agriculture-related enterprises to issue bonds for agricultural purposes. Government bonds issued in accordance with State regulations shall provide increased support for the development of modern agriculture.

The State shall improve mechanisms for supporting agriculture through a multi-tiered capital market, guide the steady and healthy development of the agricultural product futures market, and leverage the functions of the futures market in price discovery, risk management, and resource allocation.

Article 56 People's governments at all levels shall take measures to enhance the capacity of agriculture to withstand natural disasters; effectively carry out disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief work; assist affected persons in restoring production, organizing self-help through production, and engaging in mutual social assistance; and provide relief and support to affected persons who lack basic living security.

Chapter VII: Agricultural Science and Technology, Education, and Talent

Article 57 The State Council and people's governments at the provincial level shall advance the development of agricultural science and technology, education, and talent through measures such as formulating and implementing relevant plans.

People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with relevant national regulations, gradually increase funding for agricultural science and technology and for agricultural education.

The State encourages and attracts enterprises and other social forces to increase investment in agricultural science and technology, and encourages farmers, agricultural production and business organizations, enterprises, public institutions, and others to establish agricultural science, technology, and education undertakings in accordance with the law.

Article 58 The State adopts measures to strengthen agricultural scientific and technological innovation, build up strategic national forces in agricultural science and technology, leverage the principal role of enterprises in scientific and technological innovation, strengthen original innovation and breakthroughs in key core technologies in agriculture, raise agricultural labor productivity and the contribution rate of scientific and technological progress, and accelerate the achievement of high-level self-reliance and self-strengthening in agricultural science and technology.

The competent agricultural and rural affairs department of the State Council and people's governments at the provincial level shall coordinate and integrate resources for agricultural scientific and technological innovation and strengthen capacity building for innovation platforms and innovation entities.

Article 59 The State protects intellectual property rights such as new plant varieties and geographical indications; encourages, supports, and guides institutions of higher learning, research institutes, and enterprises to strengthen basic and applied research in agricultural science and technology; disseminates and popularizes knowledge of agricultural science and technology; accelerates the transformation and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements; and promotes progress in agricultural science and technology.

The State encourages the research, development, promotion, and application of new agricultural varieties, technologies, equipment, and products, and the establishment of modern agricultural industry technology systems to meet the needs of upgrading agricultural modernization.

The State supports the development of smart agriculture and encourages the integration of new technologies—such as the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence—with agricultural production, business operations, and management.

The State adopts measures to promote international exchange and cooperation in agricultural science and technology and education and encourages and supports the introduction of advanced foreign technologies.

Article 60 The State supports the undertaking of agricultural technology extension and establishes an agricultural technology extension system that combines government support with market guidance, paid services with free services, and state agricultural technology extension agencies with social forces, thereby facilitating the rapid promotion and application of advanced agricultural technologies and equipment.

Article 61 State agricultural technology extension agencies shall rely on agricultural technology testing and demonstration bases, undertake public-interest duties such as the extension and demonstration of key technologies required by the public, and provide free agricultural technology services to farmers and agricultural production and business organizations.

People's governments at or above the county level shall, considering the needs of agricultural production and development, stabilize and strengthen the ranks of agricultural technology extension personnel and ensure funding for the operations of agricultural technology extension agencies.

People's governments at all levels shall take measures to guarantee and improve the working conditions, remuneration, and living conditions of professional scientific and technical personnel engaged in agricultural technology extension work in accordance with state regulations and encourage them to serve agriculture.

Article 62 Scientific research institutions, relevant schools, farmers' professional cooperatives, agriculture-related enterprises, mass scientific and technical organizations, and relevant scientific and technical personnel may, based on the needs of farmers and agricultural production and

business organizations, provide free services or provide paid services—and obtain lawful income—through forms such as technology transfer, technical services, technical contracting, technical consulting, technology licensing, and equity investment with technology. Such entities and personnel should improve their service levels and ensure service quality.

The State grants preferential treatment in areas such as taxation and credit to enterprises established by scientific research institutions, relevant schools, or agricultural technology extension agencies for the purpose of serving agriculture.

The State encourages and supports farmers, farmers' professional cooperatives, supply and marketing cooperatives, relevant associations, and other enterprises and public institutions in participating in agricultural technology extension work.

Article 63 The State establishes a system of continuing education for agricultural professional and technical personnel. The competent agricultural and rural affairs departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall, in conjunction with relevant departments such as those for education and human resources and social security, formulate and organize the implementation of continuing education plans for agricultural professional and technical personnel.

Article 64 The State implements compulsory education in rural areas in accordance with the law, establishes and improves a unified funding guarantee mechanism for compulsory education across urban and rural areas, and ensures funding for compulsory education. The wages of teaching and administrative staff at regular primary and secondary schools established by the State in rural areas shall be paid centrally by county-level people's governments in accordance with state regulations, and funds for the construction and maintenance of school buildings and other teaching facilities shall be arranged centrally by county-level people's governments in accordance with state regulations.

Article 65 The State shall develop higher education and vocational education in agriculture, strengthen the development of agriculture-related disciplines and majors, and support the training of urgently needed professionals in agriculture-related fields.

Relevant departments of the State Council shall, in accordance with unified national regulations on vocational qualifications and vocational skill levels, formulate occupational classifications and standards for the agricultural sector, and administer vocational qualification certificates and vocational skill level certificates for the sector.

Article 66 The State shall organize training in practical agricultural technologies and skills as well as other employment-related training, cultivate local rural talent, adopt measures to encourage farmers to adopt advanced agricultural technologies, support farmers in establishing various science and technology organizations, leverage the role of agricultural radio and

television schools, and improve farmers' educational and technical standards as well as their production and business management skills.

Chapter VIII Protection of Agricultural Resources Such as Land

Article 67 Developing agriculture and the rural economy require the rational use and protection of natural resources—such as land, water, forests, grasslands, and wild flora and fauna—and the rational development and utilization of renewable and clean energy sources—such as hydropower, wind energy, solar energy, biomass energy, and marine energy. It also requires developing ecological agriculture and protecting and improving the ecological environment.

The State conducts agricultural resource surveys in a planned manner. People's governments at or above the county level shall formulate agricultural resource zoning plans or plans for the rational use and protection of agricultural resources and establish systems for monitoring agricultural resources.

Article 68 The State implements the strictest system for protecting cultivated land, applying special protection in accordance with the law to permanent basic farmland, to ensure that the total quantity of cultivated land and permanent basic farmland determined by territorial spatial planning does not decrease, quality improves, and ecological functions remain stable.

The State establishes and implements a compensation system for the protection and quality improvement of cultivated land.

The State strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land to non-cultivated land. Where the occupation of cultivated land is truly necessary, the responsibility for supplementing cultivated land must be fulfilled in accordance with the law. Local people's governments at or above the county level may, in accordance with the law, require the stripping and rational utilization of the top-soil layer of cultivated land occupied for non-agricultural construction.

People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to strengthen soil improvement, soil fertility enhancement, and remediation; organize the treatment of degraded cultivated land; improve farmland infrastructure; protect and enhance cultivated land quality; conduct surveys, monitoring, and evaluation of cultivated land quality.

People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to strengthen the construction of high-standard farmland, clarify construction content and standards, and improve mechanisms for project initiation, construction, acceptance, and management and maintenance.

Article 69 Competent agricultural and rural affairs departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to support farmers and agricultural production and

business entities in strengthening cultivated land quality and participating in the construction and management and maintenance of high-standard farmland.

Farmers and agricultural production and business entities shall maintain cultivated land; use chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural films in a scientific and rational manner; increase the use of organic fertilizers; adopt advanced technologies; protect and enhance soil fertility; and prevent pollution, damage, and the degradation of soil fertility on agricultural land. The State encourages the use of agricultural films that are biodegradable in the ecological environment and harmless.

The State strengthens the protection of black soil, adheres to the principle of combining utilization with conservation, and promotes the sustainable use of black soil.

Article 70 The State adheres to the integrated protection and systematic governance of mountains, waters, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts; implements projects for the protection and restoration of important ecosystems; and strengthens ecological protection and restoration.

People's governments at all levels shall take measures to strengthen the comprehensive management of small watersheds and to prevent and control soil erosion. Entities and individuals engaged in production or construction activities that may cause soil erosion must take preventive measures and are responsible for remedying any soil erosion resulting from such activities.

People's governments at all levels shall take measures to prevent land desertification and to remediate desertified land.

People's governments at all levels shall take measures to carry out the remediation and comprehensive utilization of saline-alkali land considering local conditions.

Article 71 People's governments at all levels shall take measures to organize the public in afforestation and greening efforts; protect forest land and trees; prevent forest fires; control forestry pests and diseases; curb the indiscriminate or illegal felling of trees; and increase forest coverage and forest growing stock. The State implements a system of compulsory tree planting for all citizens.

The State implements a system for the comprehensive protection of natural forests, strictly restricts the logging of natural forests, and protects and restores natural forests.

Article 72 Relevant local people's governments should strengthen the protection, development, and management of grasslands and promote the development of the grass-based livestock industry. They shall guide and organize farmers, herdsmen, and agricultural (animal husbandry) production and business entities to establish artificial grasslands and forage bases, improve natural grasslands, and implement systems that determine livestock numbers based on grass availability and maintain a balance between grass and livestock. They shall reasonably control

stocking rates; implement systems for resting and banning grazing; promote rotational grazing by zone; protect grassland vegetation; strengthen the prevention and control of grassland fires, pests, and diseases; and prevent grassland degradation, desertification, salinization, rocky desertification, and soil erosion.

Article 73 It is prohibited to reclaim land by destroying forests or grasslands, to reclaim land by burning hillsides, or to reclaim steep slopes where such reclamation is prohibited by the State. Reclaiming farmland from lakes or reclaiming natural wetlands is prohibited.

Farmers who withdraw farmland from cultivation within areas covered by plans approved by the State Council shall be subsidized in accordance with state regulations.

Article 74 People's governments at all levels shall take measures to enforce, in accordance with the law, systems regarding fishing licenses, fishing quotas, and fishing bans or closed seasons; to enhance fishery resources; and to protect the ecological environment of fishery waters.

The State guides and supports farmers (or fishers) and agricultural (or fishery) production and business organizations engaged in fishing to switch to aquaculture or other occupations; farmers (or fishers) who change their line of production or employment in accordance with the unified plan of the local people's government shall be provided with subsidies or resettlement support in accordance with state regulations.

Article 75 The State establishes a system for the protection of biological species resources related to agricultural production and protects biodiversity, implementing priority protection for rare, endangered, and precious biological resources and their natural habitats. The State strengthens the survey, collection, protection, and development and utilization of germplasm resources, and establishes national germplasm resource banks.

The introduction of biological species resources from abroad shall be subject to approval or registration in accordance with the law, and appropriate safety control measures shall be adopted.

People's governments at or above the county level and their relevant departments shall take measures to strengthen the prevention and control of invasive alien species.

Strict safety control measures must be implemented in accordance with state regulations for research, testing, introduction, production, processing, marketing, and other applications of genetically modified agricultural organisms.

Chapter IX: Green Agricultural Development

Article 76 The State promotes a comprehensive green transformation of agricultural development; encourages and supports farmers and agricultural production and business entities

in adopting resource-conserving and intensive planting and breeding technologies; and strengthens the prevention and control of agricultural non-point source pollution.

Competent agricultural and rural affairs departments of people's governments at all levels shall guide farmers and agricultural production and business entities to adopt physical or biological measures, or to use highly efficient, low-toxicity, and low-residue pesticides and veterinary drugs, in order to scientifically prevent and control animal and plant diseases, pests, weeds, rodent infestations, and other harmful organisms. Entities and individuals engaged in livestock, poultry, or aquaculture shall reasonably apply feed and fertilizers and correctly use drugs to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage.

The State strengthens the research, development, and application of technologies and products such as biological pest and disease control, microbial fertilizers, and biopesticides, and promotes the production of green, high-quality agricultural products.

Article 77 The State prioritizes the development of ecological circular agriculture; promotes recovery, harmless treatment, and comprehensive utilization of agricultural waste; and encourages the development of integrated crop-livestock circular agriculture.

Crop stalks and other residual materials remaining after the harvest of agricultural products shall be comprehensively utilized and properly disposed of to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage. Local people's governments at all levels shall scientifically and precisely strengthen the organization, guidance, and management of crop stalk burning.

Article 78 People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to urge relevant entities to carry out remediation and prevent pollution of the agricultural ecological environment caused by wastewater, waste gas, solid waste, or other toxic and harmful substances. Where the discharge or dumping of wastewater, waste gas, solid waste, or other toxic and harmful substances causes an accident involving pollution of the agricultural ecological environment, the competent ecological environment department or the competent agricultural and rural affairs department shall investigate and handle the matter in accordance with the law; where losses are caused to farmers or agricultural production and business entities, the parties responsible shall provide compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 79 The State encourages and supports the protection of agricultural resources and the development of ecological agriculture; implements ecological protection compensation in accordance with the law; and gradually improves mechanisms for realizing the value of agricultural ecological products.

Article 80 The State takes measures to actively address the impact of climate change on agriculture.

Chapter X Protection of Farmers' Rights and Interests

Article 81 Any organ or entity collecting administrative or institutional fees from farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations must do so in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The basis, items, scope, and standards of such fees shall be made public. Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations have the right to refuse the payment of fees that lack a basis in law or regulation.

Any organ or entity imposing fines on farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations must do so in accordance with the provisions of laws, regulations, or rules. Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations have the right to refuse the payment of fines that lack a basis in law, regulation, or rule.

No organ or entity may, in any manner, impose mandatory apportionments on farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations. Unless otherwise provided by laws or regulations, any requirement by an organ or entity—in any manner—for farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations to provide manpower, financial resources, or material resources constitutes a mandatory apportionment. Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations have the right to refuse mandatory apportionments of any kind.

Article 82 Farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations shall fulfill tax obligations and enjoy tax reductions and exemptions as prescribed by laws and administrative regulations.

Article 83 People's governments at all levels, their relevant departments, and their affiliated entities shall not raise funds from farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations in any manner.

People's governments at all levels shall establish and improve long-term mechanisms to address formalism and reduce the burden on the primary level; they shall strictly control inspections, checks, and assessments conducted at the primary level, and streamline and optimize assessments related to agriculture. No organ or entity may conduct any form of activity involving "meeting standards," "upgrading," or "acceptance checks" in rural areas without a basis in law or regulation or without the approval of the State Council.

Article 84 Regarding rural compulsory education, no fees other than those prescribed by the State may be charged to farmers or students. No organ or entity is permitted to collect fees from farmers through rural primary or secondary schools.

The State shall adopt measures to ensure food safety in rural primary and secondary schools and to improve the nutritional and health status of students.

Article 85 Where the State, for the needs of the public interest, expropriates land owned by farmers' collectives in accordance with the law, it shall protect the lawful rights and interests of

the farmers and the rural collective economic organizations, provide compensation for land expropriation and arrange for social security funds in accordance with the law; no entity or individual may withhold or misappropriate such funds. Where rural villagers' residences are expropriated, their right to housing and their lawful rights and interests regarding housing property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the law.

The State guarantees the lawful land rights and interests of farmers who have settled in urban areas, and safeguards, in accordance with the law, their rights to contracted land management, rights to the use of home steads, and rights to the distribution of collective proceeds.

Article 86 People's governments at all levels, rural collective economic organizations, or villagers' committees shall, in the process of adjusting agricultural and rural economic structures, conducting agricultural industrialization operations, or transferring land management rights, fully respect the wishes of farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations. They shall not infringe upon rights to contracted land management or land management rights; shall not interfere with production and operation projects independently arranged by farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations in accordance with the law; shall not forcibly destroy young crops or fruit trees in their peak bearing period; and shall not compel farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations to purchase designated means of production or to sell agricultural products through designated channels.

Article 87 Where a rural collective economic organization or a villagers' committee needs to raise funds or solicit labor from its members (villagers) for the purpose of developing production or undertaking public welfare projects, it shall do so only after the matter has been approved by a meeting of members (villagers) or a meeting of representatives of members (villagers) in accordance with the law.

Where a rural collective economic organization or a villagers' committee raises funds or solicits labor in accordance with the preceding paragraph, it shall not exceed the upper limits prescribed by the State Council or the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government; forcibly substituting monetary payments for labor is prohibited.

Rural collective economic organizations and villagers' committees shall disclose to members (villagers) important matters concerning their interests, regularly publish financial accounts, and submit to supervision by the members (villagers).

Article 88 Any entity or individual providing paid services—such as production, technical, information, cultural, or insurance services—to farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations must adhere to the principle of voluntariness and shall not compel farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations to accept such services.

Article 89 When purchasing agricultural products, purchasing entities shall not artificially lower quality grades or prices, nor shall they deduct any fees from the payment made.

Where a dispute arises between an agricultural product purchasing entity and a seller regarding the quality grade of the agricultural products, they may commission a qualified agricultural product quality testing institution to conduct testing.

Article 90 Where a user of agricultural means of production suffers losses due to quality issues with said means of production, the business operator that sold them shall provide compensation; the compensation amount shall include the purchase price, relevant expenses, and the loss of expected benefits.

Article 91 Farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations have the right to report situations and submit lawful requests to people's governments at all levels and their relevant departments to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. People's governments and their relevant departments shall provide timely responses to reasonable requests submitted by farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations in accordance with state regulations.

Article 92 Where the rights and interests of farmers are infringed upon in violation of the law, farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations may apply for administrative reconsideration or file a lawsuit with a people's court in accordance with the law; the relevant administrative reconsideration agency or people's court shall accept the case in accordance with the law.

Where the legitimate rights and interests of farmers are infringed upon and the conditions for legal aid are met, they may apply for legal aid in accordance with the law.

Article 93 The State shall strengthen rural governance, advance the development of safe and secure rural areas, build a harmonious and orderly rural society, and continuously enhance the sense of gain, happiness, and security among the vast number of farmers.

Chapter XI: Rural Economic Development

Article 94 The State upholds integrated urban-rural development; improves the integration of urban and rural planning, construction, and governance; promotes the equal exchange and two-way flow of factors of production between urban and rural areas; advances the balanced allocation of public resources; and fosters shared prosperity for both urban and rural areas.

The State supports the development of new business formats—such as ecotourism, folk culture tourism, and leisure agriculture—by leveraging the distinctive resources of agriculture and rural areas. It promotes the deep integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural

areas; adjusts and optimizes the rural economic structure; strengthens industries at the county level that increase wealth for the population; raises farmers' incomes; fosters comprehensive rural economic development; and gradually narrows the urban-rural gap.

Article 95 Territorial spatial planning shall consider the needs for land used for production, living, and ecological purposes in both urban and rural areas, and reasonably arrange land for rural industries, housing, public services, and infrastructure. Quotas for construction land shall ensure the reasonable needs of rural development are met.

People's governments at or above the county level shall optimize the layout of urban and rural industrial development and coordinate the planning, construction, management, and maintenance of urban and rural public infrastructure.

Article 96 The State promotes the development of the rural market economy and safeguards the equal legal status and development rights of various types of business entities.

Rural economic development shall uphold the principal status of farmers and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

People's governments at all levels shall adopt measures to develop rural enterprises, support agricultural development, and absorb rural labor for employment. The State improves support measures for the development of rural enterprises, guiding them to optimize their structures, upgrade technologies, and enhance competitiveness.

The State improves the rural collective property rights system, develops new types of rural collective economies, and safeguards the rights of members to the distribution of collective proceeds.

The State guides, regulates, and protects the participation of social capital in rural development in accordance with the law; supports farmers, university graduates, veterans, and other personnel returning to or moving to rural areas to start businesses or find employment; and encourages farmers' professional cooperatives, supply and marketing cooperatives, and agricultural enterprises to establish close mechanisms for linking interests with farmers.

Article 97 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall, based on local economic development levels, locational advantages, and resource conditions, and in accordance with the principles of rational layout, scientific planning, and economical land use, advance the construction of small rural towns with a focus on key areas. Local people's governments at all levels shall focus on utilizing market mechanisms and refining relevant policies to attract investment from farmers and social capital for the development and construction of small towns, to develop secondary and tertiary industries, and to guide the relatively concentrated development of rural enterprises.

Article 98 The State shall coordinate policy systems for urban and rural employment; adopt measures to foster a unified urban-rural human resources market characterized by fair competition and orderly regulation; improve systems for providing equal public employment and entrepreneurship services to urban and rural residents; and guide the rational and orderly flow of the labor force between urban and rural areas and across regions. Local people's governments at all levels shall protect, in accordance with the law, the legitimate rights and interests of rural laborers who come to towns for employment; they shall not impose unreasonable restrictions, and any such restrictions already in place shall be abolished.

People's governments at all levels and their relevant departments shall take measures to fully implement equal employment and equal pay for equal work for urban and rural laborers, and shall safeguard, in accordance with the law, the rights and interests of rural migrant workers regarding wages, labor conditions, and social security.

Article 99 The State shall improve the social insurance system and safeguard, in accordance with the law, the legitimate rights and interests of farmers to participate in social insurance and enjoy social insurance benefits.

The State shall improve the tiered and categorized social assistance system; refine systems for the minimum subsistence allowance, support for persons in extreme poverty, and temporary assistance; guarantee the basic living needs of recipients of the rural minimum subsistence allowance, persons in extreme poverty, and other assistance recipients; and provide targeted assistance regarding medical care, housing, education, and employment in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 100 The State shall support underdeveloped regions in improving conditions for economic development and assist in their economic development; it shall coordinate the establishment of mechanisms for the regular prevention of a return to poverty or falling into poverty and continuously consolidate and expand the achievements of the battle against poverty.

People's governments at all levels shall adhere to the principle of development-oriented assistance, enhance the endogenous development momentum of underdeveloped regions, and guide and organize the rational use of assistance funds. They shall encourage these regions to overcome backwardness through their own efforts, foster the growth of industries, improve the skills and quality of rural laborers, enhance employability and mobilize enthusiasm for participating in development, and guide the adjustment of economic structures and the development of local resources. The development of underdeveloped regions shall be integrated with resource conservation and ecological construction to promote the coordinated development and comprehensive progress of the economy, society, and the ecosystem.

Article 101 The State Council and the people's governments at the provincial level shall incorporate funding for regular assistance into their annual fiscal budgets, increase fiscal transfer

payments and investment in construction funds for underdeveloped regions, and improve the performance of fund utilization.

The State encourages and supports financial institutions, other enterprises and public institutions, social organizations, and individuals in investing funds to support the development and construction of underdeveloped regions.

No entity or individual may withhold or misappropriate assistance funds. Audit agencies should strengthen audit supervision over assistance funds.

Chapter XII Supervision and Inspection

Article 102 People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to gradually improve the administrative management system for agriculture and rural affairs so that it meets the requirements of the development of the socialist market economy.

The competent departments for agriculture and rural affairs and other relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen their functions regarding planning, guidance, management, coordination, supervision, and service; they shall exercise administration in accordance with the law and enforce the law impartially.

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen integrated law enforcement in the agricultural sector, stabilize law enforcement teams, ensure necessary conditions for law enforcement, enhance the qualifications and capabilities of law enforcement personnel, improve the efficiency and standard of law enforcement, strengthen supervision over law enforcement, and promote strict, standardized, impartial, and civilized law enforcement.

Article 103 When performing their duties of supervision and inspection, the competent departments for agriculture and rural affairs of people's governments at or above the county level shall have the right to take the following measures:

- 1) requiring the entity or individual under inspection to explain the situation and provide relevant documents and materials;
- 2) entering premises used for agricultural production or business operations to conduct on-site inspections;
- 3) investigating suspected illegal acts in accordance with the law, and ordering the persons committing such acts to cease the illegal conduct and fulfill their statutory obligations; and
- 4) sealing up or seizing premises, facilities, or property involved in suspected illegal production or business activities concerning agricultural inputs.

When performing duties of supervision and inspection, agricultural administrative law enforcement personnel shall present their administrative law enforcement credentials to the entity or individual under inspection and comply with law enforcement procedures. Relevant entities or individuals shall cooperate with agricultural administrative law enforcement personnel in the lawful performance of their duties and shall not refuse or obstruct them.

Article 104 Competent departments for agriculture and rural affairs must be completely separated from entities engaged in agricultural production or business operations in terms of organization, personnel, and finance. Competent departments for agriculture and rural affairs and their staff members shall not participate in or engage in agricultural production or business activities.

Chapter XIII Legal Liability

Article 105 Where the provisions of this Law are violated, resulting in infringement upon the property rights—such as the right to the contractual management of land and the right to land operation—or other lawful rights and interests of farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations, the infringement shall be stopped and the status quo restored; where losses or damages are caused, liability for compensation shall be borne in accordance with the law.

Where state functionaries infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations by taking advantage of their positions or under other pretexts, they shall compensate for losses and be subject to disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the law.

Article 106 Violations of the relevant provisions of Articles 24, 30, 73, 75, and 85 of this Law shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations.

Article 107 Where any of the following acts occur, the competent authority at a higher level shall order the return of withheld or misappropriated funds within a specified time limit, confiscate illegal gains, and impose disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the law upon the directly responsible person in charge and other persons directly responsible:

- 1) withholding or misappropriating funds for grain purchases in violation of the provisions of Article 41, Paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 2) withholding or misappropriating fiscal funds and credit funds intended for agriculture in violation of the provisions of Article 47, Paragraph 2 of this Law;

3) withholding or misappropriating assistance funds in violation of the provisions of Article 101, Paragraph 3 of this Law.

Article 108 Where, in violation of the provisions of Article 81 of this Law, fees or fines are illegally charged to, or financial or material contributions are illegally apportioned to, farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations, the competent authority at a higher level shall stop such acts and issue a public notice; where money has already been collected or manpower or material resources have already been utilized, the competent authority at a higher level shall order the return of the collected money or the compensation at assessed value for the utilized manpower or material resources within a specified time limit, and impose disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the law upon the directly responsible person in charge and other persons directly responsible.

Article 109 Where any of the following acts is committed, the competent authority at a higher level shall order the cessation of the illegal act, impose sanctions in accordance with the law upon the directly responsible person in charge and other persons directly responsible, and order the refund of funds or fees collected illegally:

- 1) conducting, in violation of the provisions of Article 83 of this Law, illegal activities in rural areas such as fundraising, meeting standards, upgrading, or acceptance inspections;
- 2) charging farmers fees more than prescribed standards or items through rural primary or secondary schools, in violation of the provisions of Article 84 of this Law.

Article 110 Where farmers are compelled to make monetary payments in lieu of labor service in violation of the provisions of Article 87, Paragraph 2 of this Law, the township or town people's government shall order rectification and the refund of the funds collected illegally.

Article 111 Where farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations are compelled to accept paid services in violation of the provisions of Article 88 of this Law, the relevant people's government shall order rectification and the return of the fees collected illegally; where the circumstances are serious, sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with the law upon the directly responsible person in charge and other persons directly responsible; and where losses are caused to farmers or agricultural production and operation organizations, liability for compensation shall be borne in accordance with the law.

Article 112 Where personnel of the competent department for agriculture and rural affairs of a people's government at or above the county level participate in or engage in agricultural production and operation activities in violation of the provisions of this Law, sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with the law.

Article 113 Where the legitimate rights and interests of farmers and agricultural production and operation organizations are infringed upon in violation of the provisions of this Law, and such infringement constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be investigated in accordance with the law.

Chapter XIV Supplementary Provisions

Article 114 The provisions of this Law concerning farmers shall apply mutatis mutandis to employees of state-owned enterprises or public institutions—such as farms, forest farms, livestock farms, or fishery farms—who engage in contracted operations.

Article 115 This Law shall come into force on January 1, 2027.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Attachments:

No Attachments.