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**Prepared By:** Erin Covert

**Approved By:** Adam Branson

**Report Highlights:**

The People's Republic of China (PRC) published the final version of the "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Assuring Food Security" on December 29, 2023. The Law aims to ensure that the PRC achieves "absolute security" in staple grains for food use and basic self-sufficiency in all other grains. It requires national, regional, and county officials to insure that as much of the PRC food supply as possible is produced and processed within China. The Law takes effect on June 1, 2024. This report contains an unofficial translation of the law.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

## Executive Summary

The PRC published the final version of the “The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Assuring Food Security” (hereinafter as “the Food Security Law” or “the Law”) on December 29, 2023. The Law aims to ensure absolute security in staple grains for food use and basic self-sufficiency in all other grains and instructs relevant authorities to ensure the food supply remains firmly in the PRC’s own hands. The Law mandates governments protect farmland, ensure grain supply, reduce waste, and stipulates measures to increase crop farmer income. The Law contains provisions on the management of grain reserves, distribution, processing, emergency response, and includes a brief reference to trade and international cooperation. This report provides an unofficial translation of the law and brief points about its history and select key provisions.

## Legislative History and Key Provisions

In June 2023, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration (NFSRA) submitted a draft of the Food Security Law for the first reading and deliberation to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress (NPC). In October 2023, a revised draft was submitted for the second reading. (for more information about the second reading of the Law, please refer to GAIN Report [Overview of the PRC Draft Food Security Law | CH2023-0171](#)). On December 22, a final draft was submitted for the third reading. The Law, passed at a session of the National People’s Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, will take effect on June 1, 2024.

The NPC Standing Committee's Legislative Affairs Commission report indicated that the Law is responsive to the context that China's grain supply and demand are still characterized by a "tight balance." An NPC Standing Committee official said upon passing the law that new legislation on food security is of great importance to pushing forward Chinese modernization and lays a solid legal foundation for advancing China’s food security governance.

As in the previous (second) draft of the Law, the final version consists of 11 chapters and 74 articles. The 11 chapters include General Provisions, Protection of Cultivated Land, Grain Production, Grain Reserves, Grain Circulation, Grain Processing, Food Emergency, Food Conservation, Supervision and Management, Legal Liability, and Supplementary Provisions.

The final version of the Food Security Law has the following key provisions and changes:

- The definition of the term “grain” as used in the Food Security Law remains unchanged as “soybeans, coarse grains, and their processed grains”. The definition of “coarse grains” has “millet and oats” as new additions to “sorghum, barley, buckwheat, highland barley, mung beans, potatoes, and sweet potatoes, etc.”
- The final version added “improve grain quality safety” to “enhance grain supply capacity,” indicating the country aims to have people not only having enough food but also having good food, to “meet the diverse and healthy consumption needs of the people for food variety and quality.”

- The final version added that the country should “improve the standards system for grain production, storage, transportation, and processing,” and “grain processing operators shall implement relevant national standards and shall not adulterate or pass off inferior products as quality ones. They shall be responsible for the quality and safety of the processed grain and accept supervision.”
- To improve the income guarantee mechanism for grain producers, the final version added “promotes increased efficiency in agriculture and increased income for grain producers.”
- The final version of the Law states that “enterprises or other organizations that store government grain reserves should separate storage from commercial operations” and “enterprises that store central government grain reserves and provincial local government grain reserves shall divest themselves of commercial operations.”
- The final version also increased the punishment fine on work units and individuals that do not abide the Law. The fine was raised from “RMB 200,000 to RMB 1 million” to “RMB 200,000 to RMB 2 million” for unites and from “RMB 20,000 to 100,000” to “RMB 20,000 to RMB 200,000” for individuals.
- The article on “enhancing international grain security cooperation and leveraging international trade to secure the domestic food supply,” which was added to the second draft, remained in the final version of the Law.
- The Law also carries articles prescribing the use of and protection of certain types or areas of land.
- The penultimate article of this Law also includes reference to edible vegetable oil management as being carried out within the scope of this Law.

## **BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION**

### **The Law of the People's Republic of China on Assuring Food Security**

**(Adopted at the Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress on December 29, 2023)**

Note: Food Security in Chinese refers to grain security including the grains of wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, miscellaneous grain and their processed products. Miscellaneous grain includes millet, sorghum, barley, buckwheat, oats, highland barley, mung beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc.

#### **Chapter I General Provisions**

**Article 1** This Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution to ensure effective grain supply, ensure national food security, improve the ability to guard against and respond to food security risks, and to maintain social and economic stability and national security.

**Article 2** The work of ensuring national food security in China shall be led by the Communist Party of China, implementing the overall national security concept, coordinating development and security, implementing the national food security strategy of taking China as the mainstay, based on domestic production, ensuring production capacity, importing moderately, and supported by science and technology. It shall adhere to storing grain in the land and storing grain in technology, improving the production, reserves, circulation, and processing capacity of grain, and ensure that grain is basically self-sufficient and staple grain for daily use is absolutely secure.

To ensure national food security, a broader understanding of “food” shall be established, a diversified food supply shall be constructed, and all-around and multi-channel development of food resources shall be promoted to meet the diverse and healthy consumption needs of the people for food variety and quality.

**Article 3** The State establishes a food security accountability system and implements the principle of shared responsibility between the party and the government for food security. Local People's governments at or above the county level shall bear specific responsibilities for ensuring food security in their respective administrative regions.

The competent departments of development and reform, natural resources, agriculture and rural affairs, grain and reserves under the People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with this Law and their prescribed responsibilities, cooperate and coordinate to ensure food security.

**Article 4** The State strengthens grain macro-regulation, optimizes the structure and regional layout of grain varieties, coordinates and utilizes domestic and international markets and resources, builds a scientific, reasonable, safe, and efficient supply guarantee system for grain, and improves the supply capacity and quality safety of grain.

The State strengthens international food security cooperation and allows international grain trade to play its role.

**Article 5** The People's governments at or above the county level shall incorporate food security into their national economic and social development plans. Relevant departments of the People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with the goals and tasks of food security, formulate special plans for food security, which shall be implemented after approval in accordance with procedures.

**Article 6** The State establishes sound support for food security; adopts policies such as fiscal support and financial incentives to strengthen food security; improves mechanisms for coordinated guarantee of production, storage, transportation, processing and sale of grain; builds national food security industrial areas; mobilizes the enthusiasm of grain producers and local People's governments to protect cultivated land, grow grain and ensure food security work; fully promotes rural revitalization; promotes high-quality development of the grain industry; and enhances national capacity to ensure food security.

The State guides social capital to invest in fields such as grain production, reserve, circulation, processing, etc., and ensures legitimate rights and interests.

The State guides financial institutions to reasonably launch financial products and services to provide support for production, reserve, circulation, processing of grain. The State improves the policy-based agricultural insurance system, encourages the development of commercial insurance business.

**Article 7** The state strengthens the capacity for scientific and technological innovation and information construction in food security, supports basic research, key technology research and development, and standardization work in the field of grain, improves mechanisms for training, evaluating, and encouraging scientific and technological talents, promotes the transformation of scientific and technological innovation achievements and the promotion and use of advanced technologies and equipment, and improves the scientific and technological support capacity and application level for grain production, reserves, circulation, and processing.

**Article 8** People's governments at all levels and relevant departments shall use various means to strengthen publicity and education on food security, enhance the awareness of food security in the whole society, and guide the formation of a good trend of appreciating and saving grain.

**Article 9** Units and individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the work of ensuring national food security shall be recognized and awarded in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State.

## **Chapter II Protection of Cultivated Land**

**Article 10** The State implements land use purpose control under the national land space planning, coordinates the layout of agricultural, ecological, and urban functional spaces, defines and implements the red line of protection for cultivated land and permanent basic farmland, the red line of ecological protection, and the boundary of urban development, and strictly protects cultivated land.

The State Council determines the tasks of the People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government for the protection of cultivated

land and permanent basic farmland. The local People's governments at or above the county level shall ensure that the total amount of cultivated land and permanent basic farmland within their respective administrative areas will not reduce and the quality is improved.

The State establishes a compensation system for the protection of cultivated land to incentivize the responsible parties of cultivated land protection to protect cultivated land.

**Article 11** The state implements a compensation system for the occupation of cultivated land and strictly controls various types of behaviors to occupy cultivated land. If it is necessary to occupy cultivated land, the responsibility for supplementing cultivated land shall be fulfilled according to law, and cultivated land equal in quantity and quality to the occupied cultivated land shall be supplemented.

The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall organize the competent Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture and Rural Affairs at corresponding levels to identify the quantity of supplementary cultivated land and check before accepting the quality of supplementary cultivated land and strengthen evaluation of the quality of supplementary cultivated land.

**Article 12** The State strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land into other types of agricultural land such as forestland, grassland, and park lands. It is prohibited to illegally occupy cultivated land for afforestation, the creation of lakes for landscaping, or other such actions. It is prohibited to expand the scope of converting farmland back to forestland or grassland beyond what has been approved by the State.

**Article 13** Cultivated land shall be primarily used for the production of grain, cotton, oil, sugar, vegetables and other agricultural products, as well as forage and feed production. The local People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen control over agricultural use of cultivated land in line with their targets for ensuring supply of grain and important agricultural products, implement priority use of cultivated land, adjust and optimize crop structure. Detailed methods shall be formulated by the competent department of agriculture and rural affairs under the State Council.

The competent Departments of Agriculture and Rural Affairs under the local People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen daily supervision on the control of the planting purposes of cultivated land. If a villagers committee or a rural collective economic organization finds any violation of the requirements for the control of the planting purposes of cultivated land, it shall promptly report to the township People's government or the competent department of agriculture and rural affairs under the People's government at the county level.

**Article 14** The State establishes a strict system for protecting the quality of cultivated land, strengthens construction of high-standard farmland, adheres to requirements for quantity and quality being equally important, systematic promotion and sustainable utilization, follows principles of government guidance and social participation, overall planning and phased implementation, combination of utilization and protection, as well as balanced development of construction and management, improves a guarantee mechanism for multiple inputs, and improves construction standards and quality.

**Article 15** The People's governments at or above the county level shall establish a monitoring network for the quality and planting purposes of cultivated land, carry out investigations and monitoring evaluations of cultivated land quality, take measures such as soil improvement, fertility enhancement, governance and remediation to improve the productivity of low- and medium-yield fields, deal with degraded cultivated land, strengthen the construction and transformation of large and medium-sized irrigation areas, and improve the quality of cultivated land.

The State establishes a black soil protection system to preserve the excellent production capacity of black soil.

The State establishes and improves a system of crop rotation and fallow periods for cultivated land, encourages the scientific return of crop straw to the field, and strengthens the construction of farmland shelter forests; the State supports the promotion of green and efficient grain production technologies to promote ecological environment improvement and sustainable utilization of resources.

**Article 16** The local People's governments at or above the county level shall, according to local conditions and reasons for nonuse, promote agricultural production on abandoned lands and take measures to guide the resumption of farming. The State may use the abandoned land for agricultural production by organizing uses such as cultivation and planting on behalf of the household with contract-issuing rights, according to law.

**Article 17** The State promotes the comprehensive utilization of saline-alkali land, formulates relevant plans and support policies, encourages and guides social capital investment, taps into the potential of saline-alkali land development and utilization, carries out saline-alkali cultivated land governance and improvement in a zoned and classified way, speeds up the selection and breeding of varieties with saline-alkali resistant characteristics, promotes effective practices for improving saline-alkali land, and curbs the trend of salinization of cultivated land.

### **Chapter III Grain Production**

**Article 18** The State promotes the revitalization of the seed industry, maintains seed industry security, and promotes high-quality development of the seed industry.

The State strengthens the protection, development, and utilization of germplasm resources for grain crops, builds national agricultural germplasm resource banks, improves the national system for breeding superior varieties, promotes data tracking and analysis for the protection and management of grain crop germplasm resources, and enhances the ability to provide seeds.

The state strengthens the protection of plants' new variety rights, supports basic and cutting-edge research and application technology research in breeding, encourages scientific and technological innovation and industrial application of seed for grain crops, supports joint tackling key problems in breeding, and cultivates excellent varieties with independent intellectual property rights.

**Article 19** The People's governments at or above the provincial level shall establish a seed reserve system that is mainly used for meeting grain production needs in times of disasters and for balancing supply and demand.

**Article 20** The People's governments at or above the county level shall coordinate efforts to ensure stable supply of agricultural production materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural films, and guide grain producers to apply fertilizers and pesticides scientifically, use agricultural films reasonably and increase application of organic fertilizers.

**Article 21** The State strengthens water resource management and water conservancy infrastructure construction, optimizes water resource allocation, and ensures reasonable water use needs for grain production. All levels of the People's governments shall organize water conservancy construction and operation maintenance, protect and improve the irrigation and drainage system in farmland, and develop water-saving agriculture in accordance with local conditions.

The People's governments at or above the county level shall carry out comprehensive treatment of soil erosion control, soil pollution prevention, and groundwater overexploitation control.

**Article 22** The State promotes the development of agricultural machinery industries, strengthens the construction of basic conditions for agricultural mechanization operations, promotes the popularization of mechanized technologies for grain production, encourages the use of green, intelligent, and efficient agricultural machinery, promotes full mechanization of grain production processes, and improves grain production efficiency.

**Article 23** The State strengthens the construction of agricultural technology promotion system, supports the promotion and application of advanced and applicable grain production technologies, promotes intercropping and other planting methods according to local conditions, encourages innovative promotion methods, improves the level of service for promoting grain production technologies, and promotes increasing grain yield per unit area.

The state encourages agricultural informatization construction, improves the level of informatization and intelligence in grain production, and promotes the development of smart agriculture.

**Article 24** The State strengthens capacity-building for disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief in grain production. The People's governments at or above the county level shall establish and improve an agricultural natural disaster and biological disaster monitoring and early warning system, a disaster prevention, reduction and relief working mechanism, strengthen research and application of technologies for defense, prevention, and control of drought, flood, low temperature, high temperature, hail, typhoon and other disasters, as well as safety production management, implement the territorial responsibility for disaster prevention and control, and strengthen the prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests and plant quarantine work.

The State encourages and supports the development of green prevention and unified control of crop diseases and insect pests. Grain producers shall do a good job in the prevention and control

of crop diseases and insect pests, and cooperate with the work of disease and insect pest prevention and control organized by the People's governments at all levels.

**Article 25** The State strengthens the construction of “grain production functional areas” and “important agricultural production protected areas” and encourages agricultural producers to plant high-quality crops. The People's governments at or above the county level shall organize the delimitation of grain production functional areas and important agricultural product production protected areas in accordance with regulations, strengthen construction and management, guide agricultural producers to plant target crops.

**Article 26** The State takes measures to stabilize the cultivated area of grain, arranges grain production reasonably, and ensures that the main grain-producing areas, main grain-consuming areas, and production-consumption balanced areas all maintain cultivated area and production. The main grain-producing areas shall continuously improve their comprehensive grain production capacity. The main grain-consuming areas shall stabilize and increase their self-sufficiency rate for grain. The balance areas of production and consumption for grain shall ensure their basic self-sufficiency for grain.

The State improves the income security mechanism for grain producers, improves the agricultural support and protection system and the grain price formation mechanism with the goal of improving the market mechanism, promotes increased efficiency in agriculture and increased income for grain producers, and protects the enthusiasm of grain producers for growing grain.

The People's governments at or above the provincial level shall allocate funds through budgetary arrangements to support grain production.

**Article 27** The State supports and cultivates new types of agricultural management entities such as family farms and farmers' professional cooperatives to engage in grain production, and encourages them to establish benefit linkage mechanisms with farmers and improve grain production capacity and modernization levels.

The State shall support pre-, in- and post-production socialized services for grain producers, improve the level of socialized services, encourage and guide appropriate scale management of grain production, and support intensive grain production.

**Article 28** The State perfects the compensation mechanism for the main grain-producing areas, improves the financial transfer payment system for the main grain-producing areas and large grain-producing counties, and mobilizes the enthusiasm for grain production.

The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may establish a compensation mechanism for large grain-producing counties based on the actual situation of their administrative regions, establish and improve the compensation mechanism for large grain-producing counties, and increase the proportion of relevant indicators related to food security in comprehensive economic and social development evaluations of large grain-producing counties.

## Chapter IV Grain Reserves

**Article 29** The State establishes a government grain reserve system. Government grain reserves are divided into central government reserves and local government reserves. Government grain reserves are used to regulate the supply and demand of grain, stabilize the grain market, respond to emergencies, etc.

The scale of central government grain reserves and the total scale of local government grain reserves are determined by the State Council and adjusted dynamically. The variety structure and regional layout of government grain reserves are determined in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

The purchase, sale, rotation, use, etc. of government grain reserves shall be carried out strictly in accordance with relevant State regulations.

**Article 30** Enterprises or other organizations that store government grain reserves shall comply with laws, regulations, and relevant state provisions. They shall separate storage from commercial operations, establish and improve internal management systems, fulfill safety production responsibilities and fire safety responsibilities, take responsibility for the quantity and quality of stored grain, implement a reporting system for food security risks, and ensure the security of government grain reserves.

Enterprises that store central government grain reserves and provincial local government grain reserves shall divest themselves of commercial operations.

The purchase, sale, rotation, use, etc. of government grain reserves shall be recorded throughout the process. Real-time collection, processing, transmission, and sharing of information on government grain reserves shall be achieved to ensure accessibility and traceability.

**Article 31** Enterprises or other organizations that store government grain reserves shall ensure the consistency between the accounts and the physical inventory and the consistency between different accounts for the government grain reserves, and implement special storage, special personnel custody and special account recording. They may not falsely report or conceal the quantity, quality and variety of government grain reserves.

Enterprises or other organizations that store government grain reserves shall implement a system for inspecting and monitoring the quality safety of stored grain, ensuring that government grain reserves meet the required quality safety standards and achieve the required quality levels.

**Article 32** The People's governments at or above the county level shall, in light of the actual situation in their respective administrative regions, guide grain processing enterprises above the designated size to establish social responsibility reserves for grain, encourage family farms, specialized cooperatives of farmers, leading agricultural industrialization enterprises to store grain independently, and encourage qualified operators to provide grain storage services for farmers.

**Article 33** The People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the construction of infrastructure and quality inspection capacity for grain storage, promote the scientific and technological innovation of warehousing and the promotion and application of

scientific and technological achievements, and strengthen the informatization construction for the management of government grain reserves.

**Article 34** The People's governments at or above the county level shall include the situation of government grain reserves in the annual state-owned asset report, and report it to the standing committee of the People's Congress at the corresponding level.

## **Chapter V Grain Circulation**

**Article 35** The State strengthens the management of the grain market, gives full play to the role of the market, improves market rules, maintains market order, and ensures fair participation in market competition for all operators of grain business according to law and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of all operators of grain business.

The State adopts various measures to strengthen the regulation and control of the grain market, so as to maintain a basically balanced total supply and demand of grain and a basically stable market in the whole country. The local People's governments at or above the county level shall take measures to ensure the implementation of state macro-control policies for grain.

**Article 36** The local People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the construction and protection of grain storage, logistics and other infrastructure for grain circulation, organize the construction of a grain circulation infrastructure that matches the scale of grain purchase and storage and the requirements of supply guarantee in their respective administrative regions and has a reasonable layout and complete functions, and guide social capital to invest in the construction of grain circulation infrastructure.

No unit or individual may encroach on, damage, presume to demolish or relocate government-invested grain circulation infrastructure facilities, or change the use of government-invested grain circulation infrastructure facilities without authorization.

**Article 37** Operators engaged in grain purchase, storage, processing and sale, as well as feed and industrial grain enterprises shall establish grain operation standing books in accordance with the regulations, and submit basic data on grain purchase, storage and sale and related information to the competent department of grain and reserves under the local People's government at the county level where they are located.

**Article 38** In order to ensure market supply and protect the interests of grain producers, if necessary, the State Council may decide to implement policy-based purchase and storage for key grain varieties in main grain producing areas based on the situation of food security and fiscal conditions.

**Article 39** Operators above the designated size engaged in grain purchase, processing, and sale shall, in accordance with the provisions of the People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government where they are located, implement the grain stockpiles in specific situations.

**Article 40** When there is a significant change in the relationship between supply and demand for grain or significant changes in prices, the People's governments at or above the county level and

their relevant departments may take measures to regulate the grain market according to their authority:

- (I) publishing information on the grain market;
- (II) implementing policy-based storage and sale of grain;
- (III) requiring implementation of specific stock levels for grain;
- (IV) organizing the release of stored grain;
- (V) guiding grain processing conversion or limit the amount of deep processing of grain;
- (VI) other necessary measures.

If necessary, the State Council and the People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government may take corresponding measures in accordance with relevant provisions of the Price Law of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 41** The State establishes and improves a sound system of risk funds for grain. The grain risk funds for grain are mainly used to support grain reserve storage, stabilize the grain market, etc.

## **Chapter VI Grain Processing**

**Article 42** The State encourages and guides the development of the grain processing industry, with a focus on supporting the development of grain processing industries in grain production functional areas and important agricultural product production protected areas, coordinating and promoting primary processing, deep processing, and comprehensive utilization processing of grain, and ensuring effective supply and quality safety of grain processing products.

Grain processing operators shall implement relevant national standards and shall not adulterate or pass off inferior products as quality ones. They shall be responsible for the quality and safety of the processed grain and accept supervision.

**Article 43** The State encourages and guides the optimization of the grain processing structure, increasing the supply of high-quality and nutritious grain processing products, prioritizing the processing of grain for food use, and ensuring that feed grain processing, industrial grain processing, and other related industries are subordinate to the production of grain for food use.

**Article 44** The local People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with the population and economic and social development levels of their administrative regions, scientifically lay out the grain processing industry to ensure the grain processing capacity, especially emergency grain processing capacity, within their administrative regions.

The local People's governments at or above the county level shall scientifically plan and arrange the grain processing capacity in grain production functional areas and important agricultural product production protected areas, and rationally arrange the local and nearby transformation of grain.

**Article 45** The State encourages stable production and marketing relationships to be established between main grain-producing areas and main grain-consuming areas in various forms. It encourages enterprises in main grain-consuming areas to establish consistent bases [i.e. sources] for grains and processing, and storage and logistics facilities in main grain-producing areas to promote regional balance in grain supply and demand.

**Article 46** The State supports the construction of raw material bases for grain processing, infrastructure, and logistics systems, as well as the promotion and application of new technologies, new processes, and new equipment for grain processing.

## **Chapter VII Grain Emergency**

**Article 47** The State establishes a grain emergency management system with unified leadership, hierarchical responsibility, and territorial management as the mainstay.

The People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the construction of the system for handling a grain emergency, improve storage for grain emergency uses, transportation, processing, and the supply network with reasonable layout and efficient coordination, establish an emergency transportation system for grain when necessary, ensure that the grain emergency response capability is compatible with emergency needs, and carry out emergency drills and training regularly.

**Article 48** Departments of Development and Reform and Grain and Reserves under the State Council shall work with relevant departments to formulate a national grain emergency plan and submit it to the State Council for approval. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate grain emergency plans for their respective administrative regions based on the actual situation.

The formulation of the grain emergency plans for the People's governments at the city level and county levels with districts are decided by the People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

**Article 49** The State establishes a reporting system for abnormal fluctuations in the grain market. In the event of emergencies that cause abnormal fluctuations in the supply and demand relationship and prices of the grain market, the competent departments of development and reform, agriculture and rural affairs, grain and reserves, and market supervision and management under the local People's governments at or above the county level shall promptly report the relevant situation of the grain market to the People's government at the corresponding level and the competent departments of the People's government at the next higher level.

**Article 50** People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their authority, confirm the emergence of a grain emergency state and promptly initiate emergency response. They may take the following emergency response measures according to law:

- (I) Measures provided for in Article 40 of this Law;
- (II) Adding emergency supply network points;
- (III) Organizing the processing, transportation and supply of grain;

- (IV) Requisitioning grain, storage facilities, sites, transportation vehicles, and other materials to ensure grain supply;
- (V) Other necessary measures.

When necessary, the State Council may take corresponding measures in accordance with the provisions of the Price Law of the People's Republic of China.

When a grain emergency arises, relevant units and individuals shall obey the unified command and dispatching of the People's government at or above the county level, cooperate in taking emergency response measures, and assist in maintaining the order of the grain market.

Where the implementation of grain emergency response measures causes losses to others, the People's governments at or above the county level shall provide fair and reasonable compensation in accordance with the regulations.

**Article 51** After a grain emergency state is ended, the People's governments at or above the county level shall terminate the implementation of emergency response measures without delay and restore the ability to respond to a future grain emergency.

### **Chapter VIII Grain Conservation**

**Article 52** The State strictly enforces thrift and opposes waste. The People's governments at or above the county level shall establish and improve mechanisms that combine guidance, incentives, and disciplinary education, strengthen leadership, supervision, and management of grain conservation work, and promote grain conservation work.

The relevant departments of development and reform, agriculture and rural areas, grain and reserves, market supervision and management, commerce, industry and informatization, transportation, etc. under the People's governments at or above the county level, shall do a good job in grain conservation in such links as grain production, reserves, circulation, processing and consumption in accordance with their duties.

**Article 53** Grain producers shall strengthen the protection of grain crops during their growth period and the management of production operations, reducing grain loss and waste in such links as sowing, field management and harvesting.

It is prohibited to intentionally destroy seedlings of grain crops planted on cultivated land. The state encourages and supports the promotion of practical technologies such as timely agricultural machinery harvesting and production site drying, guides and supports grain producers to implement scientific harvesting and storage of grain, improve grain harvesting and storage conditions, ensure good grain quality, and reduce of post-production losses.

**Article 54** The state encourages grain operators to use advanced and efficient grain storage, transportation, and processing facilities and equipment to reduce grain loss and waste.

**Article 55** The State promotes the application of appropriate processing technologies for grain to prevent over-processing and enhance the yield of finished grain.

The State optimizes the production structure of industrial grain, and regulates the irrational processing and conversion of grain.

**Article 56** Grain and food producers and operators shall establish sound production, storage, transportation, and processing management systems in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and standards, guide consumers to consume reasonably, prevent and reduce grain waste.

Individual citizens and families shall establish civilized, healthy, rational, and green consumption concepts, cultivate good habits of scientific health, making the best use of resources and eliminating waste.

**Article 57** Government agencies, People's organizations, social organizations, schools, enterprises, and institutions shall strengthen the management of their canteens, conduct regular inspections for grain conservation, and correct wasteful behaviors.

Relevant grain and food associations and societies shall formulate and improve relevant group standards for grain conservation and reducing loss and damage according to law, and carry out popularization and education on grain conservation knowledge.

## **Chapter IX Supervision and Administration**

**Article 58** Relevant departments of development and reform, agriculture and rural affairs, grain and reserves, natural resources, water administration, ecological environment, market supervision and management, industry and informatization, etc. under the People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their duties, conduct supervision and inspection on grain production, reserves, circulation and processing, establish a coordination mechanism for food security supervision and a mechanism for information sharing, and strengthen cooperation.

**Article 59** The competent departments of development and reform, agriculture and rural affairs, grain and reserves under the State Council shall, in conjunction with relevant departments, establish a food security monitoring and early warning system, strengthen food security risk assessment, and improve the mechanism for releasing food security information.

No unit or individual may fabricate or disseminate false information on food security.

**Article 60** The State improves the standards system for grain production, storage, transportation, and processing. Grain producers and operators shall strictly comply with relevant laws and regulations, and implement relevant standards and technical specifications, and ensure the grain quality safety.

The People's governments at the county level and above shall strengthen supervision and management of grain quality safety in each link of production, storage, circulation, processing etc., establish a traceability system for grain quality safety, improve the system for monitoring and testing grain quality safety risks.

**Article 61** Relevant departments of the People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their duties, carry out supervision and inspection of food security and may take the following measures:

- (I) entering grain production and operation sites for on-site inspection;
- (II) investigating and asking for relevant information from relevant units and personnel;
- (III) entering places suspected of illegal activities to investigate and collect evidence;
- (IV) consulting and copying relevant documents, materials, account books, vouchers, and sealing up documents, materials, account books, couches and electronic equipment that may be transferred, concealed or damaged;
- (V) sealing up or seizing places, facilities or property suspected of illegal activities;
- (VI) conducting interviews or inquiries with legal representatives, persons in charge or other staff members of relevant units.

Relevant departments of the People's governments at or above the county level shall fulfill their supervisory and inspection duties, and if they find clues to suspected violations of duty or crimes committed by public officials, they shall promptly transfer them to the supervisory organs, which shall accept and investigate and handle them according to law.

**Article 62** The competent departments of development and reform, natural resources, agriculture and rural affairs, and grain and reserves under the State Council shall, in conjunction with relevant departments, implement the assessment of the implementation of the responsibility system for cultivated land protection and food security in provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government in accordance with the regulations.

Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government are responsible for the protection of cultivated land and food security in their administrative regions. The main responsible person is the first responsible person for the protection of cultivated land and food security in their administrative regions and is responsible for the goals of cultivated land protection and food security in their administrative regions.

The local People's governments at or above the county level shall regularly conduct supervision and inspection of the implementation of the responsibility for cultivated land protection and food security in their administrative regions, and incorporate the implementation of the responsibility for cultivated land protection and food security into the assessment and evaluation of the responsible persons of the relevant departments under the People's government at the same level, the subordinate People's governments and their responsible persons.

The local People's government with poor implementation of the responsibility for cultivated land protection and food security and prominent problems may be subject to a responsibility interview by the superior People's government. The local People's government that is subject to a responsibility interview shall take immediate measures to rectify the situation.

**Article 63** Foreign investment in the production and operation of grain shall be subject to security review in accordance with relevant national regulations if it affects or is likely to affect national security.

**Article 64** The competent departments of development and reform, agriculture and rural areas, grain and reserves under the People's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the construction of the credit system for food security and establish credit records for grain producers and operators.

Units and individuals have the right to supervise the work of ensuring food security, and to file complaints and reports of violations of this Law with the relevant departments of the People's governments at or above the county level. The receiving departments shall handle the complaints and reports in a timely manner in accordance with the regulations.

### **Chapter X Legal Liabilities**

**Article 65** If local governments or relevant departments of the People's governments at or above the county level, in violation of this Law, fail to perform their duties of ensuring food security or engage in other acts of abuse of power, neglect of duty, or malpractice for personal gain, the leaders and persons directly responsible shall be given disciplinary sanctions according to law.

**Article 66** Whoever, in violation of this Law, plants crops that do not meet the requirements for the control of planting purposes of cultivated land shall be given criticism and education by the competent department of agriculture and rural affairs under the People's government at the county level or by the township People's government; if he still fails to make corrections after criticism and education, he may not be granted subsidies related to grain production; relevant agricultural production and operation organizations may be fined according to law.

**Article 67** Any enterprise or other organization that stores government grain reserves violates this Law and commits any of the following acts shall be punished in accordance with relevant administrative regulations:

- (I) Refusing to execute or violating the provisions on the purchase, sale, rotation, use, etc. of government grain reserves;
- (II) Failing to record the entire process of the purchase, sale, rotation, use, etc. of government grain reserves;
- (III) Failing to ensure the quantity and quality safety of government grain reserves in accordance with the provisions.

Where operators engaged in grain purchase, storage, processing and sale, as well as feed and industrial grain enterprises fail to establish grain operation standing books or report basic grain data and relevant information in accordance with the provisions, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

**Article 68** Where any unit or individual, in violation of this Law, encroaches on, damages, presumes to demolish or relocate government-invested grain circulation infrastructure, or changes its use without authorization, the relevant departments of the local People's governments at or above the county level shall, in accordance with their duties, order it/him to stop the illegal act and restore the original state within a time limit or take other remedial measures; if it/he fails to do so within the time limit, a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan but not

more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 5,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual.

**Article 69** Where a unit or individual, in violation of this Law, does not obey the unified command and dispatching of the People's government at or above the county level or fails to cooperate with the implementation of emergency response measures during a grain emergency situation, relevant departments of the People's government at or above the county level shall order it/he to make corrections according to its/his responsibilities and give it/him a warning. If it/he refuses to make corrections, a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 2,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual. If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 200,000 yuan but not more than 2 million yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual.

**Article 70** Whoever, in violation of this Law, intentionally destroys the seedlings of grain crops planted on cultivated land shall be ordered by the competent department of agriculture and rural affairs under the local People's government at or above the county level to stop the illegal act; if the circumstances are serious, a fine not exceeding five times the value of the destroyed seedlings of grain crops may be imposed.

**Article 71** Whoever violates laws and administrative regulations concerning land management, cultivated land protection, seeds, agricultural product quality safety, food safety, anti-food waste, and safe production shall be followed for handled and punished in accordance with provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations.

**Article 72** Whoever violates this Law and causes losses to other persons shall be liable for compensation according to law; whoever commits a violation of public security administration, the public security organ shall impose administrative punishment on him according to law; and whoever commits a crime shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law.

## **Chapter XI Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 73** The term "grain" as used in this Law refers to wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, miscellaneous grain and their processed products. Miscellaneous grain includes millet, sorghum, barley, buckwheat, oats, highland barley, mung beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc. The work of ensuring the security of oil materials and edible vegetable oil shall be carried out with reference to this Law.

**Article 74** This Law comes into force on June 1, 2024.

**END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION**

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.