

Research on Questions of Grain Supply Demand and Safety in Fujian

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The situation of supply and demand for grain and medium and long term forecasts

Increase in total amount of grain production, in equilibrium of supply and demand, expansion of insufficiency step by step

According to estimation, gap of grain between supply and demand expanded from 60,000 ton in 1978 to 3.21 million ton and the rate of self-sufficiency is only 86.9 percent in Fujian province.

Grain insufficiency will develop in 2000 to 2030

1. Forecast of total amount of grain

(1) According to stepwise regression analysis on several factors which affect grain per mu yield, multivariate linear regression model was established.

(2) According to estimation derived from the model and combined with experience, the total amount of grain in future in Fujian province will be 10.43 million ton in 2010, 10.88 million ton in 2020 and 11.24 million ton in 2030 respectively.

2. Forecast of a tendency to grain supply and demand

Establishment of model and forecast of grain amount of supply and demand: 16.79 million ton in 2010, 19.12 million ton in 2020 and 20.39 million ton in 2030 respectively.

3. Analysis of equilibrium of grain supply and demand Gap of grain between supply and demand will expand further by the changes of population and increase of grain usage for forage and industry. and it will be 9.32 million ton in 2030.

Evaluation of status of grain safety in Fujian province

1. Critical short of resource of cultivated land, insufficiency of total amount of grain production and decreasing tendency to degree of self-sufficiency

2. Inequilibrium of structure of grain production, increase in difficulty of adjustment of grain supply and demand. Coexistence of structural shortage and surplus of grain varieties.

3. Aggravation of labor resource diversion, low in grain production amount of everyone's slow tendency to total amount of grain increment. On average, per person grain production was 290kg in 1998, 14kg less than that in 1978 and 112kg less than that in whole country in 1998.

4. Contradictory between supply and demand of grain will be aggravated by decline of grain reserve and by development of rural citization. The total amount of grain storage in Fujian province (including stock belonged to the central) in 1997 was 1.85 million ton grain reserves was only 14.6 percent and could be consumed by whole province for fifty-three days .

Countermeasure to optimization of the structure and to ensurement of grain safety

1. Draw up industrial policies beneficial to achieving two objectives. Inclined policy and chain-moved policy of industry .

2. Protect resource of cultivated land, control the speed of population increment , alleviate contradictory between supply and demand of grain. Protection of basic farmland, increase of multiple crop index.

3. Regulate the structure among planting industry, decline early indica rice, develop forage crop. The ratio of target grain crop to economic crop and to forage crop will be 59:20:21 in recent time and it will be 46:25:29 in middle and long time.

4. Adjust the structure of animal husbandry, develop energetically livestock production beneficial to saving grain. The productive structure of livestock husbandry which takes pig as main will be change in our province and increase of the proportion of cow, sheep and domestic fowl.

5. Increase agricultural investment, spread applicable technique increase synthetic production ability of grain

(1) Attraction of many-sided investment.

(2) Concentration of financial resources, transform farmland with middle and low production, establishment of farmland with more than one ton of grain per mu.

(3) Improvement of ecologic environment.

(4) Popularization of scientific cultivation

(5) Popularization of exact fertilization technique

6. Deepen structural reform of circulation of grain, strengthen macro-adjust and macro-control ability. Protection of peasant's productive enthusiasm and of their necessary benefit. L'étude sur la demande et la provision de céréale et sur la stabilité de nourriture dans le province de Fujian

La stabilité de nourriture est la prémisse de la réstructuration de la production agricole. Et la stabilité de nourriture est un travail complexe qui est influencé non seulement par les conditions naturelles telle que la terre, le climat, le fournissement de l'eau et la technique de production, mais aussi par des éléments économiques telle que le prix de revient et les prix de vente dans le marché. Basée sur la situation de demande et provision dans la province de Fujian, cet article d'abord utilise les méthodes modernes de l'analyse économique pour prédire la situation de demande et provision dans 30 ans dans la province de Fujian, et puis elle évalue la stabilité de nourriture en analysant les différents éléments tel que l'économie régionale, la structure de la production et la réserve de céréale, enfin basée sur le concept de "Grande Nourriture", l'article donne des propositions pour garantir la stabilité de nourriture et pour améliorer la structure de production agricole.