



EU-CHINA PROJECT ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUNG PROFESSIONAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL PROFESSIONALS

JOINT FINAL REPORT | DECEMBER 2018

中国-欧盟青年农业实用人才 能力建设项目

联合总结报告 | 2018年11月



In April 2017 in Brussels, together with my colleague from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Minister Han Changfu, we launched the common EU-China Project on Young Farmers and Agricultural Professionals, to encourage a new generation of farmers in China and the EU to develop an agricultural sector fit for the 21st century.

After eighteen months and four study tours, both sides have learned a lot and collected ideas for future developments in our cooperation. The participants expressed a high rate of satisfaction and networks were created for further collaboration..

During their study tour to China, European farmers showed great enthusiasm for the knowledge they acquired in the field, as well as for the experience itself of travelling to China. They were impressed by the research and demonstration centres, large scale organisations, functioning of cooperatives, broad use of e-commerce and much more.

On the policy level, the farmers appreciated the mechanisms put in place by the Chinese national and provincial governments to support farmers via research, advisory services and financially. They acknowledged Chinese forward thinking in its efforts to modernise the agricultural industry by developing professional agri-businesses, responding more quickly to economic change, seeking direct routes into the market and understanding the huge value of the environment.

I am confident the relationships derived from this experience that many EU young farmers considered "eye-opening" between EU and Chinese farmers will last, in people-to-people communication as well as in business cooperation. The participants have started networks and dissemination actions of the impressions and knowledge which they acquired, and as such, they will multiply the effect of this cooperation.

With this project, we gathered useful suggestions from European young farmers for possible future developments in EU-China cooperation. Ideas were provided as how future farmers exchanges might focus even more on technical aspects of agriculture, as well as about the possible establishment of a permanent EU-China technical communication platform for exchanging professional experience, and for developing innovative solutions for the global agriculture of tomorrow.

I commend the EU-China young farmer exchange project. Coming from different continents and different perspectives, from diverse farm models, we can nevertheless only learn from each other in such exchanges. Such exchanges also build mutual understanding and trust, and clear the ground for further cooperation in the field of agriculture and food, now and in the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Phil Hogan".

Phil Hogan

Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development



近年来,中国与欧盟及其成员国在农业领域的交流合作日益密切,各层级合作机制日益健全,农业贸易大幅增长,投资合作迅猛发展,联合科研势头高涨,实现了互利共赢的务实合作成效,促进了中国和欧盟国家的农业农村发展。展望未来,农业农村发展仍面临前所未有的挑战,其中不少是共同的挑战,如人口老龄化和气候变化等,需要中欧双方继续合作应对,合力运用双方政策经验和技術优势,找出适合各自国情的解决方案。

为此,我和欧盟农业与农村发展委员菲尔·霍根先生于2017年4月在比利时布鲁塞尔签署了《联合声明》,双方同意在青年农业实用人才领域开展合作,开启了中欧农业合作的新领域。为落实联合声明,中欧双方互派了2批青年职业农民到对方调研学习。在为期18个月的项目期间,来自中国北京、吉林、陕西、江苏、湖北、宁夏、广西、内蒙等14个省市的22名优秀中国青年职业农民访问了比利时、英国、葡萄牙、爱沙尼亚、波兰5个欧盟成员国;学习借鉴了欧盟国家共同农业政策及其对欧盟农业发展的支持措施、欧盟国家完善的管理理念和先进的农业技术;通过互学互鉴,搭建了中欧青年职业农民交流平台,推动培育适应21世纪农业发展需要的青年职业农民,为可持续农业发展注入新活力、增添新动能。

中国正在实施乡村振兴战略,这是一项长期的历史性任务,而人才振兴正是乡村振兴的关键和重要支撑。懂农业、爱农村、善经营的青年职业农民更应该成为推动乡村振兴和可持续农业发展的积极倡导者、引领者和开拓者。我相信,未来中国与欧盟在人力资源,尤其是青年职业农民培养方面的合作必将为双方农业农村发展贡献源源不断的力量,造福双方人民。

中华人民共和国农业农村部部长



Over recent years, China, the European Union and its member states have witnessed closer agricultural exchanges and cooperation, fully-fledged cooperation mechanisms at various levels, tremendous growth in agro-trade, impressive progress in investment cooperation, and a surging momentum in joint scientific research. As a result, practical cooperation featuring mutual-benefit and win-win outcomes has been secured, thus contributing to the agricultural and rural development of China

and EU countries. Looking ahead, agricultural and rural development will be plagued by unprecedented challenges, many of which are common to both sides, such as an ageing population and climate change. China and the EU need to continue addressing those challenges through joint efforts, and seek solutions that respond to their respective circumstances by leveraging policy experience and technical strengths.

To this end, in April 2017, Mr. Phil Hogan, European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, and I signed a Joint Statement in Brussels, Belgium, by which we agreed to cooperate in the field of young agricultural professionals and opened up a new realm for China-EU agricultural cooperation. To implement the Joint Statement, China and the EU exchanged four delegations (two on each side) of young farmers for study visits. During 18 months, 22 outstanding young farmers from 14 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of China, such as Beijing, Jilin, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Hubei, Ningxia, Guangxi and Inner Mongolia visited five EU member states, including Belgium, UK, Portugal, Estonia and Poland, learned about the EU's Common Agricultural Policy, MS support measures to agricultural development, and their well-developed management philosophies and advanced agricultural technologies, and established an alumni exchange platform for mutual learning. Such efforts have helped nurture young professional farmers and agricultural professionals that cater to the needs of agricultural development in the 21st century, and generate new vitality and driving forces for sustainable agricultural development. China is carrying out the Rural Revitalization Strategy, an enduring historic task, and the revitalization of talents is crucial and fundamental to rural revitalization. Young professional farmers and agricultural professionals who have a good knowledge of agriculture, love rural areas and care about rural people should become active advocates, influencers and pioneers for rural revitalization and sustainable agricultural development. I am confident that, future China-EU cooperation on human resource, not least cooperation on training young professional farmers and agricultural professionals, will keep contributing to the agricultural and rural development of both sides, and thus benefit the peoples of both sides.

Han Changfu
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



2017年4月，我与我的同事中华人民共和国农业农村部韩长赋部长在布鲁塞尔共同启动了中欧青年农民实用人才能力建设项目，旨在鼓励中国和欧盟的新一代农民打造适应二十一世纪需要的农业产业。

历经十八个月和四期考察后，双方获益匪浅并为今后发展合作集思广益。代表团成员对考察活动高度满意并为今后合作建立了网络。

在赴华考察过程中，欧洲农民对学到的实地知识和赴华访问的经历本身表现出极大热情。研究和示范中心、大型机构、合作社运营、电子商务的广泛应用等都令代表团成员印象深刻。

在政策层面，欧洲农民对中国中央和省级政府在研究、咨询和资金方面为农民提供支持的机制表示赞赏。欧洲农民认识到，中国在推动农业产业现代化方面具有前瞻性，致力于发展专业农业企业、对经济变化做出更迅速响应、寻求直接进入市场的路径并重视环境的宝贵价值。

我坚信，通过这些令欧洲青年农民“大开眼界”的经历，中欧农民之间的友好关系将不断发展并催生更多人文沟通和企业合作。基于在考察中获取的印象和知识，代表团成员们正在着手建立网络并推广行动，使合作产生乘法效应。

通过实施项目，我们从欧盟青年农民中收集了关于今后中欧合作如何推进的有用建议。针对今后农民交流如何更聚焦农业技术内容以及是否可以建立中欧常设技术沟通平台、交流专业经验并为全球农业的未来制定创新解决方案等问题，代表团成员积极建言献策。

我对中欧青年农民实用人才能力建设项目表示赞赏。尽管来自不同大洲、站在不同角度且拥有多元化农场模式，我们仍然可以在此类交流中相互学习。此类交流也加强了相互理解和信任，为当前和今后在农业和粮食领域开展进一步合作奠定了基础。

欧盟农业和农村发展委员
菲尔·霍根

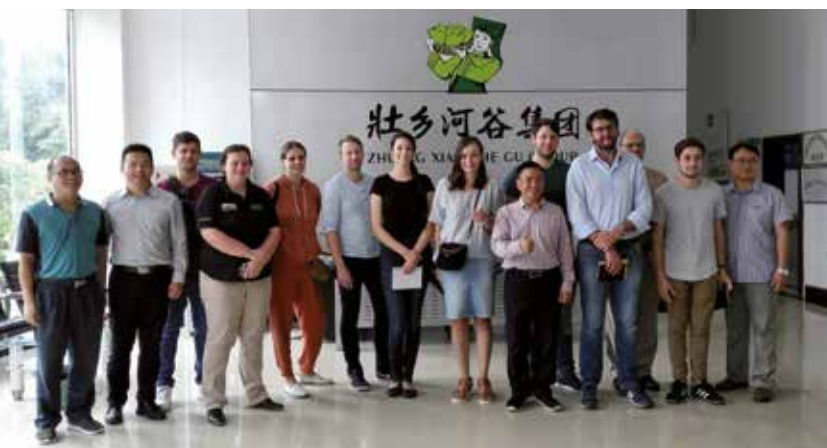
History of the programme

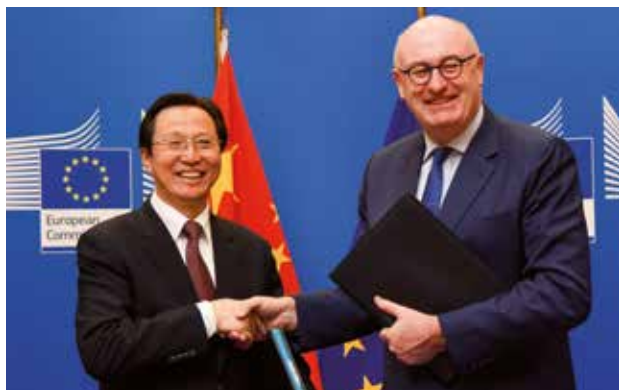
When meeting on April 21, 2017, Mr Han Changfu, Minister of Agriculture of PR China, and Mr Phil Hogan, EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, declared that “in both Europe and China we need to encourage the next generation of young farmers and rural entrepreneurs to create a food and farming sector fit for the 21st century”. On that day, both leaders launched the EU-China Young Farmers (YF) Programme to be implemented in 2017 and 2018. Through two study tours in China for 10 EU YF and two study tours in the EU for 12 Chinese YF, this programme aims at:

- Facilitate effective sharing and dissemination of experiences and best practices,
- Enhance capacity building in modern farming techniques and reinforce the concept of green development, good environmental practices and enhance sustainable development and environmental protection practices in farming systems,
- Produce recommendations to practitioners and policy makers on sustainable farming practices
- Increase the mutual understanding between young professional farmers and agricultural professionals from both sides and develop collaboration and ties, and deepen the international cooperation and exchange in agriculture between China and the EU.

In July 2017 a call for applicants was delivered to farmers throughout Europe by EU agricultural websites, young farmers unions, agricultural newspapers and other specialized media. Around 500 young farmers from 25 countries of the EU applied and two groups of 10 candidates were selected in September to represent a balanced group according to the different regions of Europe, different countries, male and female candidates, ages from 18 to 40, size of farms, types of products, and interest and experience in environment friendly farming practices.

Meanwhile, in China a call to applicants was sent all over China through MARA as well as local agricultural departments websites. Local agriculture departments selected candidates first based on certain criteria. All applicants who passed the primary selection were submitted to Center of International Cooperation Service for another round of CV selection and video interview. Finally, 22 participants were selected from more than 300 applicants for this programme. Aged 24 to 41, these 22 young farmers are from all over China and in different sectors including crop plantation, animal husbandry, agri-processing and trade. They are all excellent representatives of local young farmers.





历史

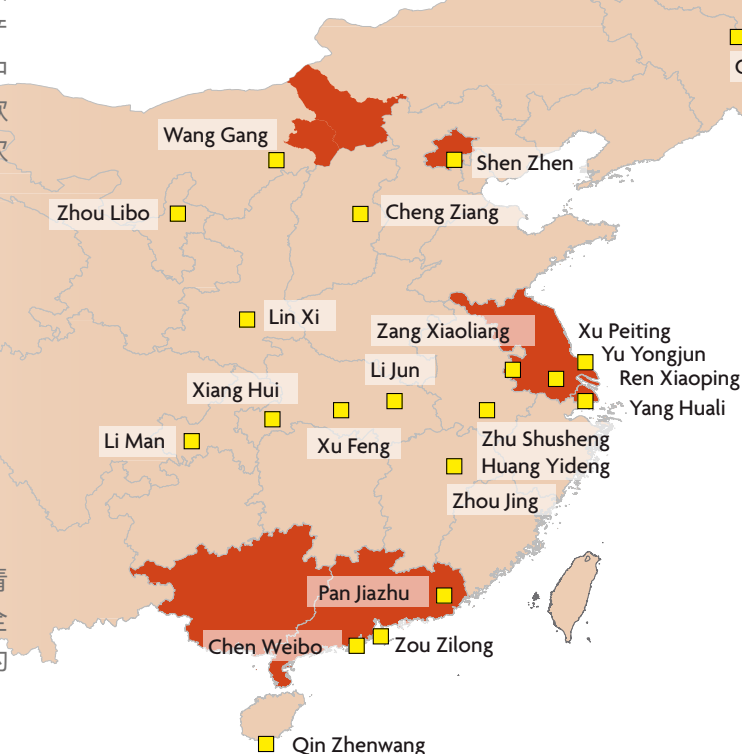
中华人民共和国农业部韩长赋部长和欧盟农业和农村发展委员菲尔·霍根于2017年4月21日举行会谈并宣布“欧洲和中国都需要鼓励新一代青年农民和农村企业家打造适应二十一世纪需要的粮食和农业产业”。双方决定尽快制定并于2017年和2018年实施中国-欧盟青年农民交流项目。本项目通过组织10名欧盟青年农民两次赴华考察以及12名中国青年农民两次赴欧考察，旨在：

- 推动经验和良好做法的分享与传播；
- 加强现代农业技术领域能力建设，强化绿色发展理念和环保做法，提升农业系统内可持续发展和环保措施的应用；
- 为农业从业人员和政策制定者提供有关可持续农业发展做法方面的建议；
- 深化中欧青年职业农民相互理解，推动合作，搭建桥梁，促进中欧农业国际合作与交流。

2017年7月，欧盟农业委员会通过欧盟农业网站、青年农民联盟、农业报纸和其他专业媒体，向欧盟全体农民发出了申请者征集书。来自欧盟25个国家的

约500名青年农民提出申请，两组10名候选人于9月入选，候选人在欧洲各区域、各国家、性别、年龄（18-40岁）、农场规模、农产品种类以及对环境友好型农业实践关注和经验方面具有均衡代表性。

同时，中华人民共和国农业农村部通过网站、以及向各地方农业主管部门发函的形式，向全国招募青年职业农民候选人。地方农业主管部门根据设定条件初选推荐候选人，农业农村部国际交流服务中心对通过初选的青年农民候选人进行第二轮简历筛选和视频面试。从300多名申请者中筛选出22名中国青年职业农民参加该项目。青年职业农民来自东南西北中部省份，年龄（24-41岁），从事农牧业生产、加工和贸易。均是当地青年职业农民优秀代表。



背景

欧盟和中国在农业和农村发展领域面临的挑战相似，如农业多元化、土壤气候区、自然环境、文化传统和社会经济状况、农村人口老龄化以及城乡发展差异等。在此背景之下，中欧双方都有兴趣深化合作，形成共同政策并支持应对上述共同挑战的举措。同时，双方还意识到青年农民在维持农村地区活力，推动更加可持续、具有竞争力以及现代农业方面所起到的关键作用。

这项行动已完全纳入原中国农业部与欧盟委员会农业与农村发展总司签署的《中国-欧盟农业农村发展合作计划》；该《计划》旨在推动中欧农业合作，鼓励就粮食安全、气候变化和农村发展等议题开展交流与合作。

该《计划》与中国-欧盟农业农村发展合作框架完全契合；其中，粮食安全、现代农业、农业发展和良好环境实践是中欧年度农业对话会讨论和交流的主要议题。

该行动也与2016年6月22日通过的新的欧盟对华战

略联合公报规定的欧盟对华一般性政治框架相契合。该行动将帮助中国应对在水土污染方面的巨大环境挑战。此外，这项活动能够推动人文交流和最高食品质量安全标准相关目标。

最后，该行动符合《2030年可持续发展议程》、联合国气候变化框架公约缔约方会议第二十一届会议（COP21）《巴黎协定》以及2016年6月在西安通过的《二十国集团农业部长公报》；《公报》明确提出制定鼓励青年农民进入并投身农业的政策。



Background

The EU and China face similar challenges in the field of agricultural and rural development, such as diversity of agriculture, pedo-climatic regions, natural environment, cultural traditions and socio-economic status, rural population ageing, difference between urban and rural developments etc... In that context, both sides have a common interest to deepen their cooperation and develop common policies and support measures to face these challenges. They also recognise the importance of the role of young farmers in maintaining the vitality of rural areas and promoting a more sustainable, competitive and modern agriculture.

This action is fully embedded in the “EU-China Cooperation Plan in Agriculture and Rural Development” signed by the EU/DG AGRI and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), enshrining the EU-China cooperation in agriculture, encouraging the exchange and cooperation on topics like food security, climate change and rural development.

It fits well within the framework of sector cooperation between the EU and China in agriculture and rural development where food security, modern farming, sustainable agricultural production, good environmental practices are the main subjects of discussion and exchange during the EU-China Annual Dialogue on agriculture.

This action fits also in the general political framework of the EU towards China, as provided by the Joint Communication on a new EU strategy for China adopted on 22 June 2016. Moreover, the activity responds to the objective of fostering people-to-people engagements and promote the highest food quality and safety standards.

Finally, the action is coherent with the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development of the United Nations, as well as the COP21 Paris Climate agreement and the G20 Agriculture Ministers’ Communiqué adopted in June 2016 in Xi’an which explicitly commits to finding policies to encourage young farmers to enter and remain in the profession.



November 5-22, 2017

STUDY TOUR 1

BEIJING, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, GUANGXI
ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION



The first group of nine selected EU YF represented a full range of production and farm types: dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, strawberries, vegetables, cereals and oil grains, wine, olive tree nursery, walnuts and forest products. Outside Beijing, after an introduction at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), they could understand what the meaning of “Chinese size” is in the huge San Yuan Dairy farm and the Xiaotangshan Agri-Demonstration Park. In Guangdong, they met a delegation of Chinese YF under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Guangdong province and travelled around dragon fruit organic orchards. Later, they walked through greenhouses full of orchids and ponds of lotus, and the futuristic soil-less horticultural base of Zhuang City Centre for Agricultural Sciences. Clearly, these sites brought examples of the potential of high-tech applications in farming.

In the very neighbouring Zhuang Autonomous Region of Guangxi, visited places displayed a very contrasted

appearance. The exceptionally warm welcome by the Zhuang minority farmers made it the highlight of the tour for most of the EU YF. After the meeting with a delegation of Chinese YF and the provincial Department of Agriculture, the group enjoyed one of the most awaited products of China at the Lingyun Langfu Tea Industry Company, then they visited mango plantations and the mango packaging and processing plant near Baise town, and finally a farmers' cooperative producing rice, using drones to spray pesticides, and contributing significantly to local rural poverty alleviation.

The tour's last stop back in Beijing offered another surprise with the Rural Finance Department of Ant Financial Services Group, a subsidiary of the giant Alibaba dedicated to rural development; their range of practical services fascinated the visitors by their originality and ability to bring efficient solutions to daily problems arising within small farms.

2017年11月5-22日

欧盟来华交流第一期

北京市、广东省、广西壮族自治区



9名欧盟青年农民代表着一系列生产和农业类型：奶牛、绵羊、猪、草莓、蔬菜、谷物和油

料作物、红酒、橄榄树苗圃、核桃和林产品。欧盟青年农民在中国农业科学院听取了介绍，考察了北京周边的大规模三元乳业和小汤山农业示范园，了解了“中国规模”的涵义。欧盟青年农民在广东与中国青年农民代表团会面并参观了大型有机火龙果种植园。随后，青年农民参观了兰花栽培温室和莲花池以及农业科学中心未来无土栽培基地。这些参观点显然是高科技在农业中潜在应用的典型范例。

相比之下，相邻的广西壮族自治区农业发展情况迥异。壮族农民格外盛情的欢迎和款待成为多数欧洲青年农民心目中此次考察的一大亮点。欧盟青年农民一行与中国青年农民代表团和农业厅座谈后，在广西凌云浪伏茶叶有限公司享用了中国最受欢迎的产品之一，然后考察了百色市附近的芒果种植包装和加工厂，最后访问了一家稻米农民合作社；这家合作社使用无人机喷洒农药，为当地农村扶贫做出了重大贡献。

此次考察的最后一站回到北京，中国巨型互联网企业阿里巴巴旗下致力于农村发展的子公司蚂蚁金融服务集团（蚂蚁金服）农村金融部令团员感到惊喜，蚂蚁金服的创新性、为小农场日常问题提供高效解决方案的能力深深吸引了参观者



2018年4月15-28日

赴欧盟交流第一期

比利时、英国、爱沙尼亚

来自中国九个不同省份的十二位中国青年农民背景多元且从事不同领域的生产（花卉、水果、核桃、绵羊、奶牛、禽蛋、葡萄酒和园艺）。代表团在比利时参观了育种、研究和拍卖中心以及有机和高度环保的创新型农场。Belorta合作社及其拍卖中心的访问是此行一大亮点，其农民服务高度组织化。应欧洲青年农民理事会邀请，中国青年农民在布鲁塞尔享用了难忘的晚餐。席间，中国青年农民与来自欧洲各地的农民们畅想农业的未来。在英国，代表团参观了大型专业化农场。这是英国青年农民从经营中获利的唯一途径。哈珀亚当斯农业大学专注于培训未来的青年农民从事农业生产经营活动。Garford等英国公司

也测试和开发机器人，从而

减少对稀缺劳动力的依赖并避免使用除草剂。中国青年农民在行程最后一部分访问了爱沙尼亚，爱沙尼亚有机农场比例很高（占总种植面积的16.9%），在欧盟位列第三。奶业地位重要，代表团成员访问了高水平的牛奶生产加工企业。所有走访的企业都特别关注动物福利和环境创新。此行的最后一站是Andre农场，这家农场生产优质奶酪和有机奶酪并在农场上销售当地产品。欧洲的青年农民联合会和农民协会、专业合作社以及环境保护意识，当地农民的热情好客、谦逊态度、品质生活令代表团印象深刻。



April 15-28, 2018

STUDY TOUR 2

BELGIUM, UNITED KINGDOM, ESTONIA

The panel of twelve Chinese YF from nine different Chinese provinces was very diversified in terms of background and field of production (flowers, fruits, walnuts, sheep, dairy, eggs, wine, and horticulture). In Belgium, they visited breeding, research and auction centres, organic and highly environmental innovative farms. A highlight was the visit of the Belorta cooperative and its auction centre, with its highly complex organisation at the service of the farmers. Young farmers from China and the EU had a memorable dinner in Brussels, hosted by the Council for European Young Farmers (CEJA was precisely organising its annual meeting on that day), during which they could exchange thoughts on the future of agriculture with farmers from all over Europe. In the UK, participants visited big and extremely specialised farms. It is the only way for UK YF to make a profitable business. The Harper Adams University of Agriculture focuses on training

the future YF to develop such businesses. UK companies, such as Garford, also test and develop robotics to decrease the dependency on labour force, which is sparse and to avoid using herbicides. The last part of the programme brought the Chinese YF to Estonia where there is a very high percentage of organic farms (16.9 % of the total cultivated area), which is the 3rd highest percentage in the EU. The dairy sector is very important, and the participants visited high level milk production and processing companies. Special focus was given on animal welfare and on environmental innovations in all visited companies. The tour ended with a visit of the Andre farm, producing high quality cheese and organic cheese and selling local products at the farm. The high sense of environmental protection and warm welcoming of EU young farmers association, farmers' federation and professional cooperatives impressed the whole group.



2018年6月2-17日

欧盟来华交流第二期

北京市、上海市、江苏省、内蒙古自治区

11名欧盟青年农民在风和日丽的日子游览了北京景山公园并了解了中国流行艺术表现形式。这些青年农民也代表着从小型集约化家禽厂到大规模种粮和养牛场的多元化生产和农场类型，其中一些人来自几家小规模加工厂（奶酪、屠宰、林产品，甚至稻米）代表团成员多数直飞上海，这座大都市周边的农业旅游和社会农场以及乳制品行业为提振当地消费者信心开展的宣传工作，令代表团印象深刻。乘坐时速300公里的高铁赶赴江苏，途经一个又一个如雨后春笋般崛起的城市，让代表团亲眼目睹了中国快速的城镇化步伐。茶和古老茶粉“抹茶”考察展示了如何将传统品质转化为高科技食品原料。花木苗圃和在整个中国销售经典或创新产品的市场也展示了开拓性营销策略和创新宣传技术所发挥的作用。欧洲青年农民最满意的参

观点之一是一家中型稻米和小麦农场，农户全家致力于为人们生产优质产品并与人类和自然环境和谐相处的努力，令欧洲青年农民感同身受。蛋鸡、养鸡场、养猪场和崭新的高速屠宰场展现了一个快速现代化的农业产业，江苏大丰麋鹿国家级自然保护区（除旅游功能外）展示了当地为保护生物多样性做出的努力。

交流的最后一站是内蒙古：内蒙古农业具有开拓性特点；农地面积广大；农民通过辛苦劳作并借助灌溉开拓荒山；庞大的伊利乳业致力于推动乳业发展并在乳业生产方面取得骄人成绩；温室背靠土墙而建以获得自然蓄热；为防控马铃薯作物晚疫病而大规模实施比利综合植保计划；建造高等级种薯生产温室；当地农民和蒙古族代表热烈欢迎代表团并急于分享其对土地的热爱。



June 2-17, 2018

STUDY TOUR 3

BEIJING, SHANGHAI AND CHONGMING ISLAND, JIANGSU PROVINCE
AND INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION

The second group of eleven EU YF first enjoyed a particularly sunny day in Beijing's Jingshan park as an introduction to popular artistic expression in China. They were also involved in very diversified productions and farm types: from small intensive poultry farm to large grain and cattle farm, with several small size processors (cheese, butchery, but also forest products and even ...rice!). Flying almost directly to Shanghai, they were surprised to observe the agritourism and social agriculture farms near the megacity as well as the impressive communication efforts of the dairy industry to build the confidence of citizens-consumers. Travelling to Jiangsu by high-speed train at 300 km/hour and crossing one mushroom like growing city after another for several hundred kilometres was a tremendous side experience illustrating the incredible urbanisation of China. Tea and "matcha" ancestral tea powder illustrated the way to convert a traditional quality product to a high technology food ingredient. Tree and flower nurseries and markets distributing classical or innovative products throughout China demonstrated the role of pioneering marketing strategies and new communication technologies. A medium size rice and wheat farm would remain as

one of the most satisfying visits for the EUYF as they could deeply share the commitment of the farmer's whole family to produce high quality food for the people and live in balance with their human and natural environment. Laying hens, a chicken farm, pig farms and a brand new high flow slaughterhouse completed the picture of a quickly modernizing agricultural sector while the Dafeng Milu Deer Reserve Park showed an effort to protect a symbol of biodiversity.

The final destination was Inner Mongolia which showcased pioneering agriculture covering huge areas or colonising arid hills by means of very hard work (and irrigation), its achievements in dairy production with the huge Yili Dairy City dedicated to dairy promotion, its greenhouses backed with earthen walls as natural heat storage, its large scale implementation of a Belgian integrated plant protection scheme to control late blight in potato crop, its high grade seed potatoes production greenhouses, and again the warm welcome of farmers and Mongolian minority representatives eager to share their passion for their land.



October 11-24, 2018

STUDY TOUR 4

BELGIUM, PORTUGAL AND POLAND



The ten Chinese YF from eight different Chinese provinces were all professionals from a broad range of production fields, including fruits and berries, horticulture, poultry, beef, pig, irrigation and machinery, and even rice. In Belgium, they visited a very small specialised snail farm, and a typical highly diversified medium size farm belonging to Xavier Bourgeois, one of the EUYF who participated in the third tour in China: he was enthusiastic to welcome in return the CNYF to see his dairy cattle, potatoes, green manure and savour homemade ice-creams. A highlight of the tour was also the Vegetable Research Centre of Kruishoutem, where the participants were introduced to many environmental innovative techniques. In Portugal, CNYF visited many medium size family farms managed by fellow young farmers, all starting innovative projects with the help of EU subsidies. An emphasis was given to specialised high quality production supported by a well-developed marketing, managed by cooperatives, and linked to



Geographical Indications. In Poland, the participants visited large extensive farms and cooperatives, with a high level of organisation. The focus given by the Lomza State University of Applied Science to processing and marketing with direct application for farmers impressed the participants. Another highlight was the visit to Wilczewscy blueberry farm, where the values of the company and the warm welcome moved the participants and concluded the visits of this tour with high spirits and pledges of future collaborations.

2018年10月11-24日

赴欧盟交流第二期

比利时、葡萄牙、波兰



来自中国八个省份的10名中国青年农民也是农业各行各业的能手，主要从事的农业领域包括水果、浆果、园艺、家禽、牛肉、养猪、灌溉、农机和稻米。

中国青年农民在比利时参观了一家规模很小的专业蜗牛农场以及一家典型的高度多样化的中型农场。这家中型农场的农场主是Xavier Bourgeois，他也是参加第三个赴华考察团的欧盟青年农民代表之一，他非常热情地欢迎来访的中国青年农民考察其奶牛场、马铃薯、绿肥并品尝其自制冰淇淋。此次考察的一大亮点是位于克雷斯豪特姆（Kruishoutem）的蔬菜研究中心，代表团了解了许多环境创新技术。中国青年农民在葡萄牙访

问了许多中型家庭农场，这些农场由当地青年农民管理且都在欧盟补贴的支持下实施创新项目。考察重点是与地理标志相挂钩的由合作社管理的专业化高质量生产和成熟的营销机制。代表团在波兰访问了组织化程度较高的大型粗放型农场和合作社。波兰沃姆扎（Lomza）州立应用科技大学重视加工和营销并在农民中直接应用的做法令代表团印象深刻。另一个亮点是Wilczewscy蓝莓农场，当地企业的价值取向和对代表团的盛情款待令人感动并为此行画上圆满句号，中欧青年农民士气高昂并承诺继续开展合作。



PROGRAMME OF THE STUDY TOURS IN CHINA

STUDY TOUR 1

Beijing, 6-7/11/2017:

- Opening ceremony and visit of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)
- SanYuan Dairy Farm
- Xiaotangshan Agri-Demonstration Park, Horticultural Department of Beijing City

Guangdong, 9-11/11/2017:

- Meeting with Local Young Farmers; Department of Agriculture of Guangdong Province
- Baiyun Experimental Park, Guangzhou Daqiu Organic Co. (specialised in dragon fruit)
- Zuhai Farm Agricultural Cooperatives
- Taiwan Pioneer Farming Park
- Centre for Agricultural Science and Technology of Zhuhai City

Guangxi, 12-16/1/2017:

- Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (ZAR), Yibiantian Pig Breeding Group
- Meeting with local young farmers; Agricultural Department of Guangxi ZAR
- Lingyun Langfu Tea Industry Co.
- Youjing Chengbiyu Agricultural Demonstration Centre
- Baise Zhuangxiang Hegu Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd
- Guangxi Longan Longping Agricultural Technology

Beijing, 17/11/2017:

- Ant Financial Services Group – Rural Finance
- Closing ceremony at the delegation of the European Union to China

STUDY TOUR 3

Beijing, 3-4/6/2018:

- Introduction to Chinese culture
- Opening meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)

Shanghai, 5-7/6/2018:

- Meeting with Shanghai Agriculture Department and local Young Farmers at Shanghai Lianyi Loquat Company
- Visit of the Bright Dairy & Food company
- Yingmiao Flower Cooperative
- Xiang Duo Happy farm
- Shanghai Dushi Green Engineering Co., Ltd
- Xiangnong Fruit and Vegetable Cooperative
- Visit of Shanghai city and travel to Jiangsu Province

Jiangsu province, 8-10/6/2018:

- Changzhou: Xinping Tea Co., Ltd
- Changzhou: rice nursery
- Changzhou Jianlulinguo Horticultural Company ("Green forest home" Horti. Co.)
- Changzhou Lazy Gardening Co.
- Changzhou: Huaxiang Yuan Horticulture Co.
- Changzhou: Xiaxi Huamu flowers and trees (seedlings) market.
- Yancheng town: Rudong Haiqing family farm
- Yancheng town: Junyu Layers Modern Farm
- Yancheng town: meeting with Rudong county young farmers
- Yancheng town: COFCO Zhongliang Meat Processing Co. slaughterhouse and pig farm
- Yancheng town: Dafeng Milu Deer Reserve Park
- Yancheng town: Meilin pigerry farm

Inner Mongolia (IM) 11-14/6/2018:

- Huhehuote: Jinxinshan Zhuang Farm
- Huhehuote: Yili Dairy Farm and Yili "City"
- Huhehuote: Greenhouses compound of Yixinshe Company ("One heart house")
- Ulanqab: Zhangjin Jao Xunji Smoked Chicken workshop and Ulanqab wholesale market
- Ulanqab: Minfeng Seed Potato Company
- Ulanqab: sugar beet, oat and potato fields
- Ulanqab: potato late blight warning system
- Ulanqab: Tongfa Plantation and Poultry Cooperative.

Beijing, 15/6/2018:

- Closing Ceremony at the delegation of the European Union to China, Final seminar

二、交流日程

来华交流第一期

2017年11月6–7日，北京：

- 欢迎仪式及访问中国农业科学院
- 三元奶牛场
- 北京市小汤山现代农业科技示范园

2017年11月9–11日，广东：

- 与当地青年农民座谈；广东省农业厅
- 广州大丘有机食品有限公司白云示范园（专门从事火龙果种植）
- 珠海绿手指农场
- 台湾先锋农业创业园
- 珠海市农业科技中心

2017年11月12–16日，广西：

- 广西壮族自治区一遍天种猪集团
- 与当地青年农民座谈；广西壮族自治区农业厅
- 凌云浪伏茶业有限公司
- 右江区澄碧湖农业示范中心
- 百色壮乡河谷农业科技有限公司
- 广西隆安隆平农业技术合作社

2017年11月17日，北京：

- 蚂蚁金融服务集团——农村金融
- 在欧盟驻华使馆举行结业仪式

来华交流第二期

2018年6月3–4日，北京：

- 介绍中国文化
- 在中华人民共和国农业农村部举行欢迎仪式

2018年6月5–7日，上海：

Shanghai date

- 在上海联怡枇杷乐园与上海市农业委员会和当地青年农民座谈
- 访问上海光明乳业食品公司
- 瀛庙花卉合作社
- 香朵开心农场
- 上海都市绿色工程有限公司
- 享农果蔬合作社
- 上海市景观光并赶赴江苏省

2018年6月8–10日，江苏省：

- 常州：鑫品茶叶有限公司
- 常州：水稻苗圃
- 常州嘉绿林果园艺有限公司（“绿色森林之家”园艺公司）
- 常州懒人园艺公司
- 常州：华祥苑园艺公司
- 常州：夏溪花木花卉树木（树苗）市场
- 盐城：如东海清家庭农场
- 盐城：俊宇现代蛋鸡农场
- 盐城：与如东县青年农民座谈
- 盐城：中粮肉类加工有限公司屠宰场和养猪场
- 盐城：江苏大丰麋鹿国家级自然保护区
- 盐城：江苏梅林畜牧有限公司养猪场

2018年6月11–14日，内蒙古：

- 呼和浩特：金鑫山庄农场
- 呼和浩特：伊利奶牛场和伊利“城市”
- 呼和浩特：一心社公司温室
- 乌兰察布：熏鸡作坊和乌兰巴托批发市场
- 乌兰察布：民丰马铃薯种薯公司
- 乌兰察布：甘蔗、燕麦和马铃薯农田
- 乌兰察布：马铃薯晚疫病预警系统
- 乌兰察布：通发种植园和家禽合作社

2018年6月15日，北京：

- 在欧盟驻华使馆举行结业仪式和结业研讨会

赴欧盟交流第一期

2018年5月16–18日，比利时：

- 在布鲁塞尔举行开班研讨会
- 访问瓦隆畜牧业协会，西内
- 参加欧洲青年农民理事会宴请
- 参观Belorta合作社和Sint Katelijne蔬菜研究中心，梅赫伦
- 参观霍伊克
- Bioschuurke有机水果生产
- 参观许尔登贝尔赫Hof Ten Bosch前进农业农场
- 参观绍蒙古斯图Henricot花卉和可耕作物农场

2018年5月19–22日，英国

- 伦敦：与全国青年农民联合会俱乐部以及青年农民和英国环境食品及农村事务部代表Andrew Powley座谈
- 肯特郡：访问黑鸟养殖公司
- 斯通莱：与全国农民联盟代表、农业和园艺发展局专家座谈
- 彼得伯勒：加福德精密农业机械公司和奶牛场
- 埃格蒙特：哈珀亚当斯大学
- 伦敦自由活动

2018年5月23–27日，爱沙尼亚

- 塔林：农村事务部座谈
- 爱沙尼亚Oisu OÜ奶牛场
- 珀尔察马：Epiaam奶酪厂
- 比萨岛：Pajusi ABF公司
- Olustvere农业学校
- Polli园艺研究中心
- 维尔扬迪：爱沙尼亚农村发展基金会
- Rongu：凯维尔农民合作社
- 塔尔图：爱沙尼亚生命科学大学
- Lohkva，GrüneFee
- Kambja vald：安德烈农场
- 塔林：在中国驻爱沙尼亚大使馆举行结业仪式

赴欧盟交流第二期

2018年10月11–13日，比利时

- 在布鲁塞尔举行开班研讨会
- 蔬菜生产研究和推广中心，克雷斯豪特姆
- Ourchet蜗牛农场，Gembloux
- Flabat奶牛、肉牛和可耕作物农场，Thorembaix Saint Trond
- Valduc啤酒厂，Thorembaix Saint Trond

2018年10月14–18日，葡萄牙

- 葡萄牙青年农民协会，里斯本
- Diogo Oliveira e Sousa稻米农场，Coruche
- Villasbosque芦笋农场，Santarem
- Riralberry印第安无花果农场，Torres Novas
- Agriangus牛肉养殖场，Asseriira
- Almeirim合作酒庄，Almeirim
- Rui Gabirra葡萄种植园，Almeirim
- Raquel Vieira Silva梨园，Carvalhal-Bombarral
- Horto Relax园艺作物农场，Torres Vedras
- CAMPOTEC水果和蔬菜合作社，Silveira

2018年10月19–24日，波兰

- 中国法律与经济波兰研究中心
- ACTIV苹果和苹果汁合作社，sadow Szlachecki
- 肉牛养殖场，Mogielnica
- 种猪场，Opinogora
- 沃姆扎州立应用科学大学，沃姆扎
- OSM皮特尼亚区乳品合作社，皮特尼亚
- Tomaszewski奶牛场，Osobne
- 蓝莓农场，Bialousy
- Podlaskie地区农业咨询中心，Szepietowo
- 在波兰华沙举行了结业仪式

PROGRAMME OF THE STUDY TOURS IN EUROPE

STUDY TOUR 2

Belgium, 16-18/05/2018:

- Opening seminar at DGAgri headquarter in Brussels
- Visit of the Walloon Animal Husbandry Association (AWE), Ciney
- Dinner with Council of European Young Farmers (CEJA)
- Visit of Belorta cooperative and Sint Katelijne research centre for vegetables, Mechelen
- Visit of 't Bioschuurke, Gooik, organic fruit production unit
- Visit of Hof Ten Bosch, Huldenberg, forward farming farm
- Visit of Henricot flower and arable crop farms, Chaumont Gistoux

United Kingdom, 19-22/5/2018:

- London: Meeting with National Federation of Young Farmer clubs and with Andrew Powley, young farmer and representative of DEFRA
- Kent: Visit of blackbird farming company
- Stoneleigh: Meeting with NFU (National Farmers Union) representatives and AHDB (Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board) specialists
- Peterborough: Garford precision agricultural machines company and dairy farm
- Egmont: Harper Adams University
- Free day in London

Estonia, 23-27/5/2018:

- Tallinn: Meeting at the Ministry of Rural Affairs
- Oisu, Estonia OÜ dairy farm
- Põltsamaa: Epiim cheese factory
- Pisisaare: Pajusi ABF company
- Olustvere agricultural school
- Polli horticultural research centre
- Viljandi: Estonian rural development foundation
- Rongu: Kevili's farmer cooperative
- Tartu: Estonian University of Life Sciences
- Lohkva, Grüne Fee
- Kambja vald: Andre farm
- Tallinn: closing ceremony at Chinese Embassy to Estonia

STUDY TOUR 4

Belgium, 11-13/10/2018:

- Opening seminar at DGAgri headquarter in Brussels
- Research and extension center in vegetable production, Kruishoutem
- Ourchet Snail Farm, Gembloux
- Flabat dairy, beef and arable crops farm, Thorembaix Saint Trond
- Valduc brewery, Thorembaix Saint Trond

Portugal, 14-18/10/2018:

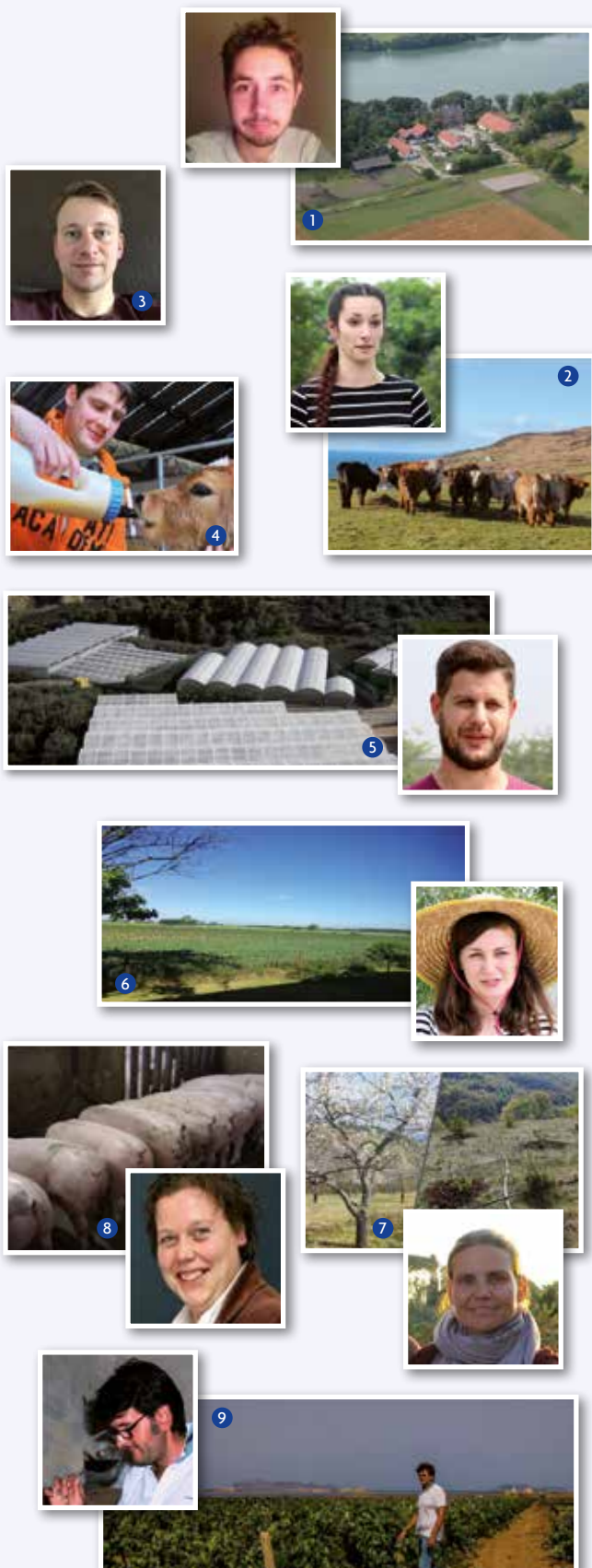
- Portuguese Young Farmers Association (AJAP), Lisboa
- Rice Farm of Diogo Oliveira e Sousa, Coruche
- Villasbosque asparagus farm, Santarem
- Riralberry Indian Fig Farm, Torres Novas
- Agriangus beef breeding farm, Asseiceira
- Cooperative winery of Almeirim, Almeirim
- Rui Gabirra grape farm, Almeirim
- Raquel Vieira Silva pear farm, Carvalhal – Bombarral
- Horto Descanso horticulture farm, Torres Vedras
- CAMPOTEC fruit and vegetable cooperative, Silveira

Poland, 19-24/10/2018:

- Polish centre of studies in law and economy in China
- ACTIV cooperative of apple and apple juice, sadkow Szlachecki
- Beef farm, Mogielnica
- Pork breeding farm, Opinogora
- Lomza State University of Applied Sciences, Lomza
- OSM Piatnica, district dairy cooperative, Piatnica
- Tomaszewski milk farm, Osobne
- Blueberry farm, Bialousy
- Podlaskie region agricultural consultancy centre, Szepietowo
- Closing ceremony in Warsaw, Poland

Participants in the study tours

三、青年职业农民介绍



① **Mr Magnus Gaarden**, from Denmark, aged 22, full time farmer in a large farm growing grain and legumes for seeds on 500 ha, under organic certification

Magnus Gaarden先生, 来自丹麦, 22岁, 是一家大型农场的全职农民; 农场占地500公顷, 种植种用粮食和种用豆类, 已获得有机认证。

② **Mrs Claire Simonetta**, a Swiss citizen living in UK, aged 27, part time farmer raising 2800 sheep and 150 cattle on 3200 ha on an island of the Scottish coast, and agri consultant

Claire Simonetta女士, 瑞士公民, 现居英国, 27岁, 兼职农民和农业顾问; 农场占地3200公顷, 位于苏格兰海岸的一座岛上, 养殖2800只绵羊和150头牛。

③ **Mr Ragnar Viikoja**, from Estonia, aged 27, full time farmer growing mixed crops on 1100 ha, with 150 cows, an "average" farm there

Ragnar Viikoja先生, 来自爱沙尼亚, 27岁, 全职农民; 农场占地100公顷, 种植各类作物, 养殖150头奶牛, 属于当地“中等”规模的农场。

④ **Mr Colm O' Leary**, from Ireland, aged 27, full time dairy farmer with 150 cows on 90 ha; representative of Irish Dairy Young Farmers and CEJA

Colm O'Leary先生来自爱尔兰, 27岁, 全职奶农; 农场占地90公顷, 养殖150头奶牛; 是爱尔兰奶业青年农民和欧洲青年农民理事会代表。

⑤ **Mr Vasileios Tsipias**, from Greece, 28, full time horticulturist multiplying olive and other trees on a medium size nursery of 2,5 ha

Vasileios Tsipias先生, 来自希腊, 28岁, 全职园艺师, 在占地2.5公顷的中型苗圃繁殖橄榄树和其他树种。

⑥ **Mrs Monika Linkowska**, from Poland, 33, full time organic farmer growing strawberries, vegetables and grain on 30 ha

Monika Linkowska女士来自波兰, 33岁, 全职有机农民; 所在农场占地30公顷, 种植草莓、蔬菜和谷物。

⑦ **Mrs Irina Rizova**, from Bulgaria, 39, part time horticulturist growing organic walnuts on a small peri-urban farm of 4,5 ha

Irina Rizova女士, 来自保加利亚, 39岁, 兼职园艺师, 在占地4.5公顷的小型城郊农场种植有机核桃。

⑧ **Mrs Suzanne Ruesink**, from The Netherlands, aged 33, full time dairy and pigs farmer in a medium farm with 175 cows and 3000 pigs on 90 ha; she organizes a yearly agricultural show and is a representative of the local farmers organization and CEJA

Suzanne Ruesink女士来自荷兰的, 33岁, 全职农民; 所在农场占地90公顷, 属于中等规模, 养殖175头奶牛和3000头猪; 她参与组织一年一度的农业展, 也是当地农民组织和欧洲青年农民理事会代表。

⑨ **Mr Gianfranco Maltese**, from Italy, 34, full time winegrower on a medium size vineyard of 15 ha old varieties grown under organic conditons; representative of Sicilian young farmers and CEJA

Gianfranco Maltese先生, 来自意大利, 34岁, 全职酿酒师; 在占地15公顷的中型葡萄园工作, 葡萄园在有机条件下种植古老葡萄品种; 他是西西里青年农民和欧洲青年农民理事会代表。

① **Miss Katja Kerzic**, from Slovenia, 25, part time farmer in the small family farm producing, arable crops 25 ha, still a student in landscape management, and representative of Slovenian Young Farmers

Katja Kerzic女士来自斯洛文尼亚，25岁，兼职农民；所在农场占地25公顷，属于小型家庭农场，种植可耕作物；她还是景观管理专业学生和斯洛文尼亚青年农民代表。

② **Mr Xavier Bourgeois**, from Belgium, 38, part time farmer on a traditional farm of 150 ha mixed crops with livestock; also field trial agronomist and representative of Belgian Young Farmers and CEJA

Xavier Bourgeois先生来自比利时的，38岁，兼职农民；所在传统农场占地150公顷，种植各类作物；他也是田间试验农艺师、比利时青年农民和欧洲青年农民理事会代表。

③ **Mr Karl Scerri**, from Malta, 24, full time poultry farmer fattening chicken in a small farm, and representative of Malta Young Farmers

Karl Scerri先生，来自马耳他，24岁，全职农民，在一家小型肉鸡育肥厂工作，也是马耳他青年农民代表。

④ **Mr Vitezslav Skoda**, from Czech Republic, 28, full time farmer in a large 500 ha arable crops, 100 cows and a butchery at the farm and direct sale to consumers

Vitezslav Skoda先生来自捷克共和国，28岁，全职农民；所在农场占地500公顷，属于大型农场，种植农作物，养殖100头奶牛；农场上还开设了一家屠宰场并对消费者直销。

⑤ **Mrs Elena Rodriguez Perez**, from Spain, 40, full time organic horticulturist involved in direct sale of vegetables

Elena Rodriguez Perez女士来自西班牙，40岁，全职有机园艺师并参与蔬菜直销。

⑥ **Mr Heikki Huhtanen**, from Finland, 33, full time farmer growing 150 of ha arable crops and caring of 60 ha forest, and representative of Finnish Young Farmers and CEJA

Heikki Huhtanen先生来自芬兰，33岁，全职农民，种植占地150公顷的可耕作物并管理占地60公顷的森林，他也芬兰青年农民和欧洲青年农民理事会代表。

⑦ **Mr Daniel Lunter**, from Slovakia, 24, part time farmer in the family dairy farm of 150 ha in the high mountains and 80 cows with a cheese workshop; still a student in agro-ecology in Brno university

Daniel Lunter先生来自斯洛伐克，24岁，兼职农民；所在农场位于高山地区，占地150公顷，养殖80头奶牛并经营一家奶酪作坊；他是布尔诺大学农业生态学在校生。

⑧ **Miss Theresa Ertl**, from Germany, 23, still a student, part time farmer in the medium size family farm of 60 ha arable crops and cattles

Theresa Ertl女士来自德国，23岁，在校生的兼职农民；所在农场占地60公顷，属于中型家庭农场，种植农作物并养牛。

⑨ **Mr Peter Aukes**, from France, 30, full time farmer on his dairy farm with 150 cows on 105 ha

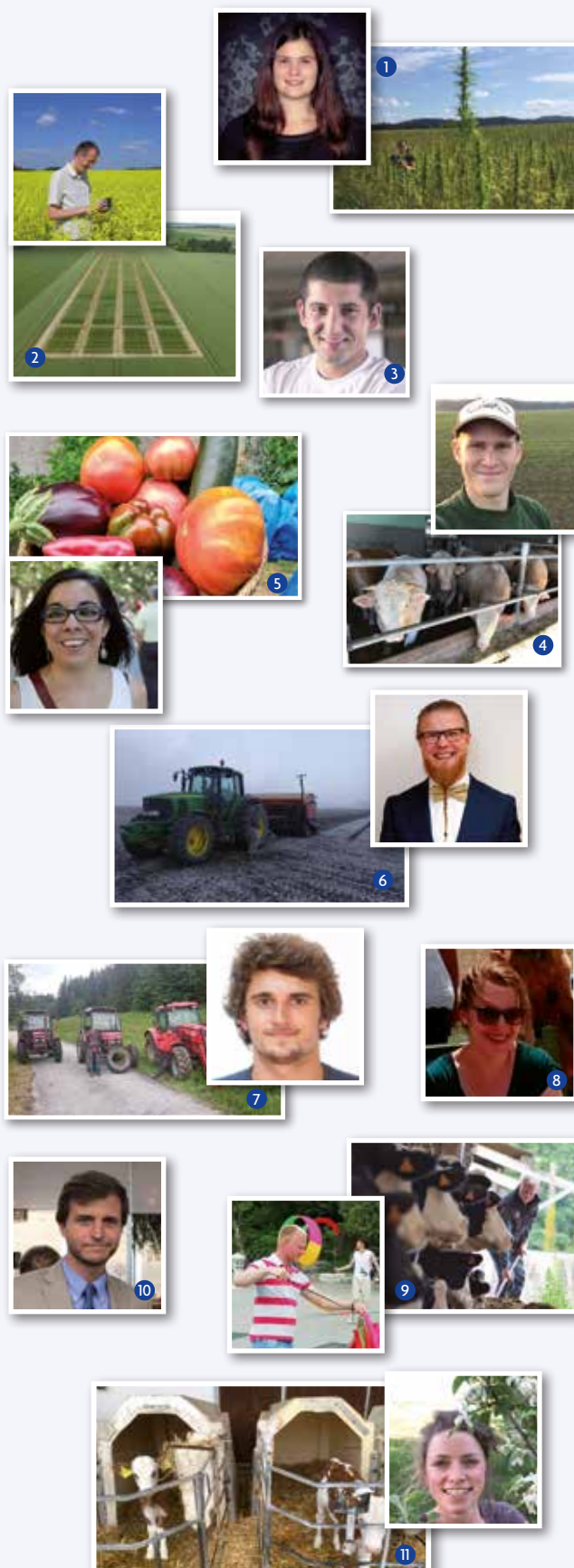
Peter Aukes先生来自法国，30岁，全职农民；所在农场占地105公顷并养殖150头奶牛。

⑩ **Mr Lopo Carvalho**, from Portugal, 32, part time farmer on a 150 ha rice, corn and forestry farm, with, 100 cows, and irrigation consultant

Lopo Carvalho先生来自葡萄牙，32岁，兼职农民；所在农场占地150公顷，种植稻米、玉米和林木，养殖100头奶牛；他也是一位灌溉顾问。

⑪ **Miss Chritine Weiss**, from Germany, a veterinary doctor, pig researcher at Munich university and part time dairy farmer in the family farm of 45 dairy cows in conversion to organic

Christine Weiss女士来自德国，担任兽医、慕尼黑大学生猪研究员、兼职奶农；所在家庭农场养殖45头奶牛并转型为有机农场。



Study Tour 2 赴欧盟交流第一期



1 Mr Zou Zilong, 30, from Guangdong Province, Young farmer, Chairman of Zhuhai Green Fingers Agricultural Science & Technology Co., Ltd.

邹子龙先生，30岁，来自广东省，担任珠海市绿手指农业科技有限公司董事长和青年农场主。邹子龙 男 珠海市绿手指农业科技有限公司 董事长 青年农场主

2 Mrs Xiang Hui, 41 years old, from Hubei Province, Fruit and Vegetable Speciality Cooperative in Laifeng, new-type professional farmer

向辉女士，41岁，来自湖北省来凤县农园果蔬专业合作社，新型职业农民，从事果蔬种植。

3 Mrs XU Peiting, 24, from Jiangsu Province, Rudong Yulanpiaoxiang Family Farm, farmer, engineer, involved in agriculture and animal husbandry

徐霏婷女士，24岁，来自江苏省，担任如东玉兰飘香家庭农场农民和工程师，从事农业和畜牧业。

4 Mr Zhu Shusheng, 37, from Anhui Province, Manager of Anhui Qingshui Eco-Agriculture Co.,Ltd., Ecological and leisure agriculture, wine processing and sales

朱书生先生，37岁，来自安徽省，担任安徽清水河生态农业有限公司总经理，从事生态和休闲农业、葡萄酒加工及销售。

5 Mr Qin Zhenwang, 38, from Hainan, Hainan Wangbo Agriculture Co., Ltd., Orchard Owner, Fruit Farming

覃贞旺先生，38岁，来自海南，担任海南旺博农业有限公司返乡创业农场主，从事果树种植。

6 Mr Huang Yideng, 29, from Anhui Province, Manager of Tongling New Dream Agriculture and Animal Husbandry S&T Co., Ltd., Agriculture, animal husbandry, breeding, production processing and manufacturing

黄义灯先生，29岁，来自安徽省，担任铜陵新梦想农牧科技有限公司总经理，从事农业、畜牧业、养殖业和生产加工制造。

7 Mrs Ren Xiaoping, 31, from Shanghai, Division Manager of Shanghai Yingmiao fruit and vegetable professional cooperative, production and sale of flowers

任小平女士，31岁，来自上海，担任上海瀛庙果蔬专业合作社部门经理，从事花卉的生产及销售。

8 Mrs Yang Huali, 37, from Shanghai, Manager of Shanghai City Farm Cooperative, active in agriculture

杨华丽女士，37岁，来自上海，担任上海城市蔬菜专业产销合作社经理，从事农业生产。

9 Mr Cheng Ziang, 32, from Shanxi Province, New Farmer in Jinzhong Lin Guo Feng Planting & Breeding Professional Cooperative, producing forest fruits

程子昂先生，32岁，来自山西省，晋中林果丰种养专业合作社新农民，从事林果种植。

10 Mr Wang Gang, 36, from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Hangjinqi grass farming cooperatives IDA, herdsman raising Cashmere goats, mutton sheep, laying hens, and running a veterinary clinic

王刚先生，36岁，来自内蒙古自治区，是杭锦旗伊达绿草地养殖专业合作社牧民，从事绒山羊、肉羊、蛋鸡养殖、兽医临床工作。

11 Mr Yu Yongjun, 39, from Jiangsu Province, Xishan District Pioneer Family Farm, Horticulturist, Flower production

于永军先生，39岁，来自江苏省，担任锡山区先锋家庭农场农场主，从事花卉栽培。

12 Mr Shen Zhen, 40, from Beijing, CEO of Beijing Qingshui Yunfeng Fruit Industry Co., Ltd., Agriculture

沈镇先生，40岁，来自北京，担任北京清水云峰果业有限公司总裁，从事农业生产。

① **Mrs Cai Xue**, 25, from Jilin Province, Nongfeng Professional Farmer of organic rice cooperative

蔡雪女士，25岁，来自吉林省，是农丰有机水稻专业合作社职业农民。

② **Mr Pan Jiazhu**, 24, from Guangdong Province, General Manager of Robot Agricultural Technic Co., Ltd, agricultural machinery

潘家柱先生，24岁，来自广东省，是罗伯特农业科技（广州）有限公司总经理，从事农业机械生产。

③ **Mr Xu Feng**, 29, from Hubei Province, Professional Farmer at Tianzihao fruit and vegetable professional cooperative

徐锋先生，29岁，来自湖北省，是天字号水果和蔬菜专业合作社专业农民。

④ **Mr Li Jun**, 36, from Hubei, Organic Farm Manager of Volt Agricultural Co.,Ltd

李军先生，36岁，来自湖北，是吉农沃尔特农业有限公司有机农场经理。

⑤ **Mr Chen Weibo**, 33, from Guangdong Province, Jinlu modern agricultural co., ltd, Poultry breeder

陈伟波先生，33岁，来自广东省，是金绿现代农业发展有限公司家禽育种师。

⑥ **Mrs Li Man**, 40, from Chongqing Autonomous Municipality, Professional Farmer at Xinlu Agricultural Development Company

李曼女士，40岁，来自重庆直辖市，是新陆农业开发有限公司职业农民。

⑦ **Mr Lin Xi**, 30, from Shanxi Province, Professional Farmer at Huasheng fruit and vegetable professional cooperative, facility agriculture

林熙先生，30岁，来自山西省，是眉县华盛果业专业合作社专业农民，从事设施农业。

⑧ **Mr Zhou Libo**, 28, from Ningxia Autonomous Region, Manager of Laoheqiao Meat Company, Beef cattle and sheep raising, slaughtering, processing and marketing

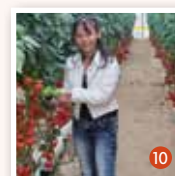
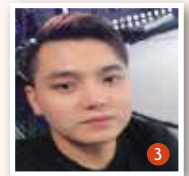
周立波先生，28岁，来自宁夏回族自治区，是宁夏涝河桥肉食品有限公司经理，从事肉牛和绵羊养殖、屠宰、加工和销售。

⑨ **Mr Zang Xiaoliang**, 35, from Jiangsu Province, Professional Farmer at Zhongliang Organic fruits and vegetables company

臧小亮先生，35岁，来自江苏省，是南京中亮有机蔬果食品有限公司职业农民。

⑩ **Mrs Zhou Jing**, 27, from Jiangxi Province, Professional Farmer at Linchuanlongxin ecological animal husbandry Co, Organic animal husbandry

周晶女士，27岁，来自江西省，是临川龙鑫生态养殖有限公司专业农民，从事有机畜牧生产。



Individual testimonies



LOPO CARVALHO (Portugal)

The first time our group met before coming to China, the overall feeling was about the enriching experience that we were about to start and how important it would be for us to have a close contact with the Chinese agricultural sector. We didn't have any high or low expectations about what we were going to face, the only thing we had in mind was that a nation with such a dimension like China, would certainly show great variety between its different regions, the same as we face in Europe among its diverse countries.

After these two weeks many unforgettable things happened, the broad overview that we got from Chinese agriculture and agroindustry will change our way of looking to the modern world, a brand-new reality was built in our heads, from now onwards our life won't be the same!



CLAIRE SIMONETTA (UK, Scotland)

I can say that this study tour was an invaluable experience to each one of us and has certainly opened our eyes to the greatness and huge potential of the Chinese agriculture. The stunning landscape, the excellent food and the cultural diversity of the different people and ethnic minorities that call China their home are truly remarkable. The warm welcome and hospitality were exceptional and we would be most honoured to open our farm gates to you and welcome you to visit our businesses, experience our cultures, enjoy our food and learn about our farming systems.

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VASILEIOS TSIPAS (Greece)

By giving me this opportunity I will be lucky to see and learn more of this nation, learn more about how people there work and do business, to meet more young farmers, make new friends, to share knowledge, and if I am lucky maybe find someone of the young farmers that is interested to work together. For me it won't be just a trip, it will help me as a person and as a professional by giving me the chance to see more, learn more and share more.

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QIN ZHENWANG (Hainan)

Agricultural development either in China or the EU has its own characteristics and advantages. Through this exchange study tour, young Chinese

and European farmers have gained mutual understanding and established a profound friendship. We are also very much looking forward to the follow-up projects to achieve more fruitful results.

Today is the last day for this program. Tomorrow we will begin our journey back to China and return to our respective farms. The results of this learning exchange are just like seeds and will be brought back to all parts of China to allow more Chinese young farmers to share this result. We will also continue to work hard to maintain close connection with our European counterparts and share our experience and success in meeting the challenges of the old and new in agriculture.



CHENG ZIANG (Shanxi)

In the future development of our new cooperative, we will carry out the adaptation and integration of some of EU's ideas and practices, and hope that through its continuous efforts, the cooperative will lead the development of cooperatives to a new height. As a representative of Chinese young farmers, I feel that we will continue to work hard on and on. We will continue to work on our own, develop and expand our cooperatives, and do our utmost to help more peer operators and farmers to make achievements.

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XIANG HUI (Hubei)

In the future, I will very carefully summarize the experience I have learned during this study tour, and use the new agricultural farmer's training platform of Laifeng County Agricultural Broadcasting School and Hubei Agricultural Broadcasting School to share what I have seen and heard. More new farmers, let more young farmers understand foreign advanced agriculture, precision agriculture, and the world. I will start from scratch and work with the new farmers around me to contribute to the early realization of China's comprehensive agricultural modernization.

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ZOU ZILONG (Guangdong)

While learning the technologies, mechanized and standardized way of growing from developed countries, we should always seek and treasure the roots, advantages of Chinese agriculture and

be confident. The vast landscape, rich varieties of species and long history of agriculture civilization are all the roots of developing modern agriculture, worth protecting, inheriting and carrying on and should make us confident in ourselves.



LINXI (Shanxi)

Generally speaking, profound law and monitor system, strong agriculture

support and effective farmers organizations and cooperatives, the attention paid to environmental protection and the spirit of contract showed by the whole society impressed me the most.

四、青年职业农民感言



LOPO CARVALHO (葡萄牙)

代表团来华之前首次见面给我的总体感觉是，我们即将开启的旅程将带给我们丰富的体验，我们与中国农业部门保持密切联系至关重要。我们对接下来的旅程没有任何或高

或低的期望，我们唯一想到的是，像中国这样体量巨大的国家，不同地区之间无疑存在极大差异，就像欧洲内部不同国家之间的差异一样。

两周内发生了许多令人难忘的事情，我们所了解到的中国农业和农业产业化概况，将改变我们对现代世界的看法；我们头脑中将出现全新的观念，从现在开始，我们的生活将大为不同！



CLAIRE SIMONETTA (英国, 苏格兰)

可以说这次考察对我们每个人而言都是一次宝贵的经历，确实让我们看到了中国农业的巨大潜力。令人震撼的风景、美味的食物和中国所

居住的不同人民和少数民族的文化多样性无与伦比。中方给予我们热烈欢迎和盛情款待，我们将非常荣幸地向您开启农场的大门，欢迎各位参观我们的农场、体验我们的文化、享受我们的美食并了解我们的农业系统。



VASILEIOS TSIPAS (希腊)

借此机会，我将很幸运地看到并深入了解了中国，深入了解了中国人如何工作和经营，结识了更多青年农民，结交了新朋友，分享了知识。如果我足够幸运，也许会找

到有兴趣与我一起合作的青年农民。对我而言，这不仅仅是一次旅行，它将在为人处世和农业专业方面给予我很大帮助，让我有机会看到更多，了解更多，分享更多。



覃贞旺 (海南)

中国和欧盟农业发展拥有各自的特点和优势。通过这次交流考察，年轻的中国和欧洲农民增进了相互了解，建立了深厚的友谊。我们也非

常期待后续项目取得更丰硕的成果。

今天是项目的最后一天。明天我们将启程回国并返回各自的农场。此次学习交流的成果就像一颗颗种子，将被带回中国各地，让更多的中国青年农民分享这一成果。我们还将继续努力与欧洲青年农民保持密切联系，分享我们在应对农业新旧挑战方面的经验和成功。



程子昂 (山西)

在新的合作社的未来发展中，我们将采取和适用欧盟的一些思想和实践；希望通过不懈努力，将合作社发展推向新的高度。作为中国青年农民代表，我们将继续努力工作。

我们将继续自力更生，将合作社做大做强，并尽最大努力帮助更多经营者和农民取得成功。



向辉 (湖北)

我将认真总结本次考察期间学到的经验，并利用来凤县农业广播学校和湖北农业广播学校的新农民培训平台分享我的所见所闻。

让更多的新农民和青年农民了解国外先进农业、精准农业和整个世界。我将从零开始，与我身边的新农民共同努力，为早日实现中国农业的全面现代化做出贡献。



邹子龙 (广东)

中国的农业在适当借鉴发达国家科技化、机械化、标准化农业的同时，依然要明白我们农业的“根”，寻找自身农业发展的优势与自信。中国辽阔的疆域、丰富的物

产、历史悠久的农耕文明都是中国农业发展的根和自信心来源，都值得我们保护、继承和发扬。



林熙 (陕西)

总体来说，欧盟完善的法律和监管体系，强有力的农业政策支持，运行有效的农民组织和合作社，全社会对环境的重视和保护以及契约精神给我留下了深刻的印象。

五、交流成果

对于所有参加交流的青年农民而言，这是相当震撼的经历，完全改变了他们对所访问国家和地区的认识，详见下文“总体印象”部分。

青年农民们（主要是欧盟青年农民）根据观察和讨论，提出双方面临的一系列“共同挑战”；一些问题普遍适用于欧盟和中国；而一些问题，中国和欧盟则处于非常不同的阶段。可将这些挑战视为未来合作的机会。

考察活动是中欧青年农民合作的开端且备受重视。考察也给青年农民带来一定挫败感，因为青年农民们的愿望过于宏大，而交流的直接成果受到此类项目固有的一些“局限性”的制约。

交流活动重点关注可持续农业实践，青年农民们观察到许多鼓舞人心的发展，相关讨论列于“经验教训”部分。

最后，根据交流体验，青年农民们几乎一致表示希望保持这种联系并尽可能在今后进一步推进合作。下一步可能开展的工作列于“建议”部分。

1. 总体印象

所有四期交流团成员都表达了对这种经历的热情：文化冲击结束后，主要感受是，认识到双方农业都高度先进且组织有序，尽管组织结构截然不同。交流活动让青年农民开拓了视野，改变了观念。

同样拥有数千年积淀的农业文化遗产、多元化饮食、流行艺术表达形式或自然资源馈赠，并体验了欧洲和中国当地农民的盛情款待，青年农民们深信“全球农民是一个大家庭”。尽管存在语言或文化障碍，借助搭建的桥梁，青年农民们可以相互理解和交流。

中国青年农民在欧洲农场深受启发，包括先进的技术发展、一体化的食物链、质量控制、农民对于工作和生活的平衡以及环境保护方面的切实措施。欧洲青年农民对中国农民和政府的集体主义思维、项目规模和实施速度以及电子商务等创新技术的快速发展印象深刻。所有青年农民都表示有兴趣将所见所闻因地制宜地加以应用。

2. 欧盟青年农民在来华交流过程中提出的共同挑战

- (1) 缺少有技能的劳动力：推动农民技术教育和培训。农民技术教育和农业推广服务始终是欧盟农业成功的基础之一。这一点在中国似乎还有待提高。
- (2) 支持和明确农民合作社的运作。在欧盟和中国，一些农民合作社在农业发展中发挥着举足轻重的作用，特别是对小农而言，但许多类型的合作社几乎没有带来任何进步或彻底失败了。因此，确定正确的做法将大有裨益。
- (3) 解决小型和大型农场持续经营问题。
- (4) 推广可追溯性：中国体量庞大，实现可追溯面临困难；但信息通信技术的进步或许有助于实现可追溯，或许可以推动在其他国家进一步实施可追溯。
- (5) 控制农药使用和贸易：培训和监督农民以及贸易商和零售商。
- (6) 控制肥料的使用：测土施肥或科学评估肥料需求量。
- (7) 改善动物健康和福利：动物健康和福利是动物高产和长寿的重要因素。
- (8) 评估引进的新的产品种的效果，并在传统选育基础上，保护中国丰富的品种多样性。
- (9) 评价在自然条件适宜地区重点发展一项产业的情况：专业化可以实现规模效益，但易于遭受病虫害威胁。
- (10) 有机认证和食品质量标准等级的混淆：欧盟和中国对质量标准有不同的理解，容易产生误解。
- (11) 农业塑料（废弃物）管理：塑料通常使农村陷入困境，但如能建立回收链条，则可以进行资源化利用。
- (12) 发展农民协会，特别是促进与农村主管部门的对话，并增加知识转移的机会。
- (13) 过度开采地下水：如开采率过高，则不能成为持久资源。

3. 局限性

- (1) 由于代表团成员在生产各方面具备不同的经验和资质，其专长一般与其所从事农业的地域及其本人采取的技术方案（如有机/传统农业）密切相关，因此，难以在短期走访中就许多实地观察形成完全客观立场。不能将代表团视为任何特定技术领域的专家组，尽管他们代表全球多元化的农业部门。
- (2) 在“技术”和“环境”方法方面存在矛盾：如何在减少对环境的影响的同时，生产更多、更优质产品。由于时间有限，无论是欧盟还是中国青年农民，通常很难结束他们之间的探讨。
- (3) 尽管当地组织者制定的日程非常充实，且所有成员感到既疲倦又兴奋，但仍然可以多花一些时间交流印象和观点，开展分组讨论。当然，交流期间进行了许多开放式讨论。
- (4) 交流期间，成员做了大量笔记，但即使理解事实性报告和讨论结果也并非易事。与涉及的广泛议题相比，交流时间往往较短。此外，提出的问题以及与文化、社会经济、语言背景相关的不确定性并不总能轻易找到答案。访问结束后，代表团成员头脑中又出现了更多问题，这也显示出农业的复杂性，涉及诸多社会、商业、技术、生物、机械内容，当然还有环境问题。
- (5) 翻译的困难不容小觑：一方面，技术翻译需要广泛的科学、技术背景，另一方面，许多概念，如“可持续性”、“有机”、“盈利能力”、“合作社”、或者甚至是“农民”，即使在中文和英文两种工作语言中也没有明确的对等关系，更不用说当地语言了。

4. 欧盟青年农民体会

- (1) 可持续粮食安全是重中之重；然而，人们往往从经济角度理解可持续性，大多忽视了其环境或社会内容。
- (2) 合作社：小企业有机会发展壮大。向中小型农民提供了强有力的激励措施，成立合作社，以达到单个小型农场无法达到的经济门槛。
- (3) 示范园区、农业旅游和工业、科学农业旅游有助于提高公民对粮食生产的认识，提升农业企业透明度，增加农业对年轻一代的专业吸引力。

- (4) 了不起的互联网覆盖促进了农民与消费者对接，为小农提供资金渠道而无需物质或资金担保。
- (5) 农业专业化：从小规模农业到农业企业。大力鼓励农民发展农业企业，增加农民收入。
- (6) 在自然条件适宜地区集中开展生产。自然条件适宜地区可以获得主管部门提供的特别支持，用以鼓励特色生产。
- (7) 在农业发展过程中考虑环境问题，显然已纳入各项活动发展愿景。对于减贫或环境保护等集体目标的认可和承诺较为普及。
- (8) 种子生产战略以农民需求而不是企业利润为导向。种子被视为战略性产品，而不是受主要商业法规监管的简单商品。
- (9) 资源多样化：废物管理、可再生能源生产、社会和环境服务是农场中值得支持的重要活动。
- (10) 通过提供财政支持和便捷的土地获取途径，积极推动创业。
- (11) 改变思维方式：集体行动的力量和农业士气的提升：应该将农业作为社会的优先需要而不是盈利性产业加以宣传。
- (12) 植树：在干旱地区大规模植树造林可对景观产生惊人效果。
- (13) 欧盟产品被视为优质产品，这一事实说明了在欧盟实施严格质量控制政策的重要性。
- (14) 小型交通工具供电。

5. 中国青年农民体会

- (1) 通过农民协会或联合会维护农民利益。农民协会或联合会与主管部门和其他利益相关方开展建设性对话，提升农民尤其是小农的地位。
- (2) 欧盟农民合作社与农民协会的运作形式相似，但具有商业目的；其管理规则与中国截然不同。
- (3) 环境友好型实践，如作物轮作、科学施肥和病虫害综合防治得到大规模应用并有助于减少农业产生的环境影响。这些实践不应盲目复制，而应认真测试和调整。应审视中国农民数千年积累的农耕实践并评估其潜力。

- (4) 农民教育几乎普遍到18岁（中专），越来越多的农民拥有更高学位，以便正确应用日益复杂的生产和管理技术。现有农场实习是项目固定组成部分，还定期组织针对职业农民的升级课程。
- (5) 人力和机械化。欧盟机械化水平令人印象深刻。自动化也在出现。适应性强的机械化可以减少工作强度并提供更专业性的工作，有助于吸引年轻人务农。
- (6) 农场规模 and 专业化。在多数情况下，欧盟农场规模远大于中国，尽管许多欧盟农场仅部分实现了多元化经营，以便平衡利润、风险和资源管理。适度扩大规模、适当的机械化和均衡的专业化有助于改善中国农民的状况。
- (7) 畜牧生产是农业国内生产总值的主要部分。畜牧生产效率很高，但消耗了大量农作物甚至需要进口农产品。农场越来越多地采用环境友好型技术、节能技术和改善动物福利的做法。

交流期间，代表团成员进行了多次讨论，涉及今后推进工作的思路 and 选择，包括如何维持新建立的联系、如何将联系拓展至中欧更多青年农民群体并且在更长时期内加以维持。建议总结如下。

6. 下一步交流合作建议

- 1. 如继续实施此类交流计划，则应注意缩小技术关注范围，如重点关注一种生产（如奶牛）或技术（如塑料薄膜温室），以便代表团团员具备更多、更深

入的专长且与所访问农场更具有相关性。

- 2. 建立有意愿为此类交流做出贡献并准备好欢迎来访者的中国和欧洲农民数据库，并将数据库向愿意开展此类交流活动的欧洲和中国农民开放。
- 3. 还可以考虑开发一个信息技术沟通平台，让农民能够互相联系并建立专业和技术工作组，以寻找具体的创新解决方案并交换最佳实践和信息。工作组可以按产品、行业和兴趣划分，也有助于寻找商机。
- 4. 除大洲之间的交流外，来自欧盟不同国家和中国不同省份的青年农民认为有必要在欧盟内部和中国境内支持此类项目，以便来自不同国家、省份和地区的农民能够更方便地会面并交流相关实践和知识。
- 5. 为推动此类交流活动实现一定形式的自治，应鼓励在中国成立青年农民协会并提供支持，在欧洲青年农民协会的支持和积极合作下，使中国青年农民协会能够交流信息、开展培训并提升能力，产生更大的倍增效应。
- 6. 作为协调中心的中欧青年农民协会将有助于加速这一进程；相关活动可包括：搭建沟通平台、组织特定考察活动、发现共性问题并群策群力找到解决方案。
- 7. 作为一项长期目标，青年农民们可以利用欧洲或中国若干旨在促进交流以及投资贸易合作所提供的机会，如欧洲互联互通战略或中国一带一路倡议。

今后交流应更具针对性

- (1) 一次具体考察针对一个问题或一个制约因素；
- (2) 明确界定关注什么类型的农场、企业；
- (3) 组织中国和欧盟农民混合考察团；
- (4) 更加关注小型农场；
- (5) 在同一个地方待上几天；
- (6) 制作技术报告手册；
- (7) 翻译手册；
- (8) 花更多时间直接沟通，使与当地青年农民的座谈更加活跃和有意义；
- (9) 让当地农民协会参与进来，让农业旅游农场网络接待考察人员；
- (10) 可酌情增加实践操作；
- (11) 将访问过的农场拉入微信群、通信平台；
- (12) 协调延长培训项目时间。

未来交流合作主题

- (1) 合作社组织
- (2) 青年农民协会/农业人口老龄化
- (3) 主管部门提供的适当激励机制
- (4) 不同领域的机械化
- (5) 水培无土温室
- (6) 定制化农产品
- (7) 品牌和营销
- (8) 电子商务
- (9) 农村发展
- (10) 一二三产业融合发展
- (11) 不同领域的具体环保措施
- (12) 农业旅游
- (13) 有机农业标准

Outcomes of the study tours

For all participating YF, the study tours were astounding experiences that changed completely their understanding of the visited country/region, which are expressed in the “**Overall impressions**” section here under.

A set of “**Common challenges**” were very clearly identified from observations and discussions, mostly by EUYF; some of them are really common, and some are at a very different stage in the EU and China. These identified challenges might be looked at as opportunities for future collaboration.

Yet highly valued as a first step, the study tours were also bringing a certain level of frustration among the YF as their prospects seemed so promising and their immediate outcomes were constrained by some “**Limitations**”, inherent to such kinds of programmes.

Although the study tours focus were on sustainable agricultural practices, the YF also observed many inspiring situations or topics the most prominent of which are listed in “**Lessons learned**”.

Finally, convinced by their experience, the YF expressed almost unanimously their hope to maintain these contacts and possibly extend them to further steps in the future. These possible ways forward are described in the section “**Recommendations**”.

1. OVERALL IMPRESSIONS

All the four groups expressed their enthusiasm about this experience: once the cultural shock is over, the major feeling is the acknowledgement of two highly advanced and well organised regions, although extremely different in their organisation. The study tours open up the mind of the visitor and completely changes his/her vision compared to what he/she was expecting.

Sharing at a grass-root level a millenary rich heritage made of agricultural landscapes, diversified local food, popular artistic expression or enhancement of natural resources, and experiencing the warm welcome by the local farmers, either in Europe or in China, convinced the YF that “**global farmers are a family**”. And that they can understand and exchange with each other despite the language or cultural barriers, provided some bridges can be built.

CNYF insisted on the many inspiration sources offered by the EU farms in terms of advanced technical development, food chain integration and quality control, relative balance of farmers’ standard of life and practical measures for environmental protection. EUYF were impressed by the collective-oriented

mind of farmers and authorities, the size of projects and the speed of their implementation, as well as by the expansion of innovative technologies such as e-commerce. All YF mentioned the interest, not to copy but, adapt some of the observed practices.

2. COMMON CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED BY EUYF DURING THEIR STUDY TOURS IN CHINA

1. Lack of skilled work force: promoting farmers’ technical education and training. Technical education of farmers and agricultural extension services has been one of the bases of EU agricultural success; this link needs improvement in China.
2. Supporting and clarifying operations of farmers’ cooperatives. In EU as well as in China, some farmers’ cooperatives play a very important role in agricultural development, especially for small farmers, but there are many types of cooperatives, some of which bring almost no progress or just fail. Identifying the right practices would be very useful.
3. Dealing with succession in small and big farms.
4. Extending traceability: the size of China makes it difficult, but its progress in ICT may help a lot and probably contribute to its further implementation in other countries.
5. Controlling the use and trade of pesticides: training and monitoring farmers, but also the traders and retailers.
6. Controlling the use of fertilisers: base fertilisation on measured or scientifically estimated requirements.
7. Improving animal health and welfare, as they are important factors of high yield and longer production life.
8. Evaluating the effect of introduction of new highly productive breeds or varieties and preserving the rich diversity of Chinese varieties based on traditional selection.
9. Evaluating the development of one major production in naturally adapted areas: specialisation offers advantages of large scale production but suffers the threat of pests and diseases development.
10. Organic certification and confusion between levels of food quality standards: the quality standards are understood differently in the EU and China, leading to misunderstandings.
11. Management of plastics (wastes) in farming: plastics often mess up the countryside but could become a resource if recycling chains are organised.
12. Promoting farmers’ associations, especially to promote dialogue with rural authorities and multiply the opportunities to transfer knowledge.

13. Protecting groundwater: underground water cannot be a long lasting resource if exploited at a high rate.

3. LIMITATIONS

As the different participants of the groups all had different expertise and qualifications in different fields of production (strongly related to the region where the participants are farming and to his/her own technical option (e.g. organic/conventional), it was difficult to reach a complete and objective position on many of the field observations during the short time of each visit. These groups cannot be considered as an expert group in a specific technical field, although globally they represent the diversity of the farming sector.

Contradictions also appeared between the “technical” and “environmental” approaches: how to produce more and better quality food with a reduced environmental impact. Due to the short time available, it was generally not possible to close the discussion between the participants, be they EU or Chinese YF.

Although the agendas prepared by the local organisers were really full, and all the participants were at the same time tired and very excited, it was possible to spend several moments to exchange impressions and observations and discuss them in the group. Of course, during the tours, there were many open discussions.

During the visits, participants took a lot of personal notes but even for reporting facts, understanding the results of discussion was not easy. The visits were often relatively short compared to the wide range of topics to be addressed. In addition, the number of questions asked and the uncertainties related to the cultural/socio-economic/language background were not always easily answered. After the visits, many more questions emerged in the minds of the participants, demonstrating the complexity of agriculture with its social, commercial, technical, biological, mechanical aspects, not to mention environmental ones, which may arise from all the others.

The difficulties of translation should not be underestimated: on the one hand, technical translation requires a wide scientific/technical background, and on the other hand many concepts, such as “sustainability”, “organic”, “profitability”, “cooperative”, or even “farmer”, do not have unambiguous equivalence in the two working languages, Chinese and English, not to mention local languages.

4. LESSONS LEARNED – OBSERVATIONS MADE BY EUYF IN CHINA FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN THE EU

- 1) **Sustainable food security is openly given a high priority**; yet sustainability is often understood from an economic point of view, forgetting most of its environmental or even social aspects.
- 2) Cooperatives: small businesses may grow. Strong incentives are offered to small/ medium farmers to **set up cooperatives** reaching economic thresholds out of reach of the individual small farms.
- 3) Demonstration parks, agritourism and industrial/scientific agritourism contribute to a better **understanding** of food production by citizens, to **transparency** of agribusinesses and to professional **attractivity** of agriculture to the young generation.
- 4) The remarkable internet coverage fosters **direct links between farmers and consumers**, as well as original credit practices providing access to funds to small farmers without the constraint of physical or financial guarantees.
- 5) Professionalization of agriculture: move from (small) farming to agri-business. **Development of agri-business by farmers** is strongly encouraged as a contribution to increase farmers' income.
- 6) Developing one **major production in naturally adapted areas**. Naturally adapted regions benefit from specific support from authorities to encourage particular productions.
- 7) Environmental aspects of agricultural development are clearly integrated in their vision for the development of their activities. **Awareness of and expressed commitment to collective targets** such as poverty alleviation or environmental protection seem generalised.
- 8) The strategy for **seed production is oriented towards farmers' needs**, not towards companies' profit. The seed sector is considered as strategic and not as a simple commodity to be submitted to mostly commercial regulations.
- 9) **Diversification of resources: wastes management, renewable energies production, social and environmental services** are valuable activities worth supporting in farms.
- 10) **Entrepreneurship** is very actively promoted by means of financial support and facilitated access to land.
- 11) Changing the way of thinking: the **strength of collective action** and the **moral development of agriculture**: agriculture should be promoted as a priority need of the society, not just for profit.
- 12) Planting trees: an example of the previous point is given by **ambitious tree planting in arid areas** with spectacular results on the landscape.

13) The fact that EU products are seen as quality products demonstrates the usefulness of **strict quality control policy in the EU**.

14) Turning to **electricity for small vehicles**.

5. LESSONS LEARNED - OBSERVATIONS MADE BY CHINESE YF IN THE EU FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN CHINA

- 1) **Farmers associations or federations** promote farmers' interests. They build up a constructive dialogue with the authorities and with other stakeholders to reinforce the position of farmers, especially small ones.
- 2) **Farmers' cooperatives** in the EU are run similarly to farmers associations but with commercial objectives; their management rules are quite different to those in China.
- 3) **Environmentally sound practices** such as crop rotation, science based fertilisation and integrated pest management are applied at a large scale and contribute to reduce the environmental impact of farming. These practices should not be blindly copied but should be carefully tested and adapted. The millenary long experience of Chinese farmers resulted in practices that should be scrutinised to assess their potential.
- 4) **Farmers' education** is almost generalised until the age of 18 (technical secondary school) and a growing proportion of farmers have a higher education degree in order to apply correctly the more and more sophisticated production and management techniques. Practical internship in existing farms is a compulsory part of the programme, and regular upgrading courses are organised for professional farmers.
- 5) **Manpower and mechanisation**. The level of mechanisation in the EU is impressive. Automation is emerging too. A well-adapted mechanisation may help attract young people into agriculture by reducing the arduousness of the work and providing qualified jobs.
- 6) **Size of farm and specialisation**. In most situations, the size of EU farms exceeds dramatically the size of Chinese farms, although many EU farms remain partly diversified, seeking for a balance between profit, risks and resources management. Moderate scale increase, together with appropriate mechanisation and balanced specialisation may contribute to the improvement of the Chinese farmers' situation.
- 7) **Livestock production** generates the major part of agricultural GDP. It is highly efficient but consumes a huge proportion of crops and even imported agricultural products. Environment-friendly techniques, energy-saving techniques and practices improving animal welfare are implemented more and more.

6. POSSIBLE WAYS FORWARD

Several discussions among the participants of the different groups took place during the study tours, which led to ideas and options on the way forward as how to maintain the newly established contacts and how can they be extended to a larger group of young farmers from both sides and possibly be maintained in the longer term. These suggestions are summarised below.

- 1) Should this kind of exchange programme be continued it would be worth to consider it on a **technically narrower base**. For example it might be focusing on one type of production (i.e. dairy cattle) or technique (i.e. plastic film greenhouses), or situation that may be so that expertise in the visitors group would be greater and deeper and more directly relevant to visited farms.
- 2) The multiplication effect would be greatly increased by **creating a data bank of farmers**, both Chinese and Europeans, willing to contribute to this kind of exchanges, and ready to welcome visitors and to make it accessible, to all European and Chinese farmers willing to develop these exchanges.
- 3) One could also think about developing an **IT communication platform** allowing farmers to get in touch and create professional and technical working groups to look for specific innovative solutions and exchange best practices and information. The working groups could be divided by produces, industries, and interests and also help finding business opportunities.
- 4) Besides the intercontinental exchanges, YF of different EU member states and Chinese provinces acknowledged the need to **support this kind of programme within the EU and within China** so that farmers from different countries/Provinces/Regions can meet more easily and exchange knowledge about their practices.
- 5) In order to promote a certain form of autonomy for these exchanges, it would be helpful to **encourage the creation and support young farmers' associations in China**, allowing them to exchange information, to train and build up capacities with a greater multiplication effect, with the support and active collaboration of EUYF associations.
- 6) A coordinating hub, in the form of an **EU-CN YF association would help to speed up this process**; its activities might be the animation of the communication platform, the organization of specific study tours, the identification of very common problems and search for solutions from all the participants through collective intelligence.
- 7) As a long term objective, YF may want to take advantages of the opportunities offered through several, either European or Chinese, strategies aimed at increasing exchanges and trade and investment cooperation such as the European Connectivity Strategy or the Belt and Road Initiative promoted by China.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY TOURS:

1. **To select a problem or a constraint** as a possible topic for a specific study tour;
2. to **define clearly what kind of farm/business** will be concerned;
3. to organize study tours for **mixed groups of both European and Chinese YF together**;
4. to **focus more on small farms**;
5. to spend **several days in the same place**;
6. to prepare **technical presentation leaflets**;
7. to **translate the leaflets**;
8. to take more time for direct communication and make the **meetings with the local YF more active and meaningful**;
9. to **involve local farmers associations and/or networks of agritourism farms to accommodate the visitors**;
10. in some case, to include **practical exercises**;
11. to include the **visited farms in the wechat group/communication platform**;
12. to coordinate with **longer duration training programme**.

EXAMPLES OF TOPICS ALREADY IDENTIFIED

1. Organisation of cooperatives
2. YF associations/ageing agricultural population
3. Appropriate incentives to be provided by the authorities
4. Mechanisation in different fields
5. Hydroponics, soilless greenhouse farming
6. Customisation of agricultural products
7. Branding and marketing
8. E-commerce
9. Rural development
10. Integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors
11. Specific environmental protection measures in different fields
12. Agritourism
13. Organic agriculture standards



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