Compilation of Cases
By Agricultural Development Bank of China

As China's sole agricultural policy bank, the Agricultural Development Bank of China (ADBC) adheres to its policy-oriented mandate. The bank concentrates on critical areas and weak links in rural revitalization, constantly strengthening credit support across six key domains: ensuring national food security, facilitating the effective transition from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization, advancing agricultural modernization, promoting integrated agricultural and rural development, fostering coordinated regional growth, and supporting ecological civilization. Through these measures, ADBC has played a pivotal role in addressing the "three-rural" issues (agriculture, rural areas and farmers) and in contributing to the goal of building China into an agricultural powerhouse. In 2024, the bank extended loans totaling RMB 2.8 trillion, with an outstanding loan balance of RMB 9.64 trillion by year-end. Policy-based loans accounted for 94.2% of the total. A series of representative projects were undertaken to ensure food security, advance agricultural modernization, promote urban-rural integration, and conserve rural ecosystems, thereby providing effective support for rural revitalization and sustainable agricultural development. This report presents five representative case studies, aimed at sharing ADBC's practices and outcomes in agricultural finance with international partners, including the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA). The report seeks to provide valuable insights for advancing rural and agricultural development across the region.

Case Study I:

Supporting the National Land Greening Campaign for Ecological Restoration and Integrated Forest Conservation and Quality Enhancement

Tonghua County, located on the southern slopes of the Changbai Mountains, is rich in forestry resources. The Jilin Branch financed an integrated project for ecological restoration, forest conservation and quality enhancement in the Yalu River Basin, contributing to China's large-scale land greening efforts.

I. Overview

The project covers a total area of 28,800 mu (or 1,920 hectares). Specifically, it aims to establish 7,500 mu (or 500 hectares) of Korean pine mixed forests, transform 6,000 mu (or 400 hectares) of larch forests, and nurture 15,300 mu (or 1,020 hectares) of young and middle-aged Korean pine forests. Additionally, 1,000 mu (or approx. 66.7 hectares, not included in the total project area) has been allocated for ginseng cultivation under the forest canopy, with resource monitoring and protection facilities as well as the necessary infrastructure in place.

II. Key Features

(I) Specialized Plan: Upon identifying the funding shortfall, the Jilin Branch swiftly established a task force to focus on securing project financing. The team proactively evaluated the potential of local forestry resources, thoroughly researched government priorities, and facilitated efficient coordination across provincial, municipal, and county levels. This collaborative effort led to the successful design of a financing plan, enabling the project to move from concept to implementation.

(II) Scientific Evaluation: To verify project feasibility, the Jilin Branch adopted a "bringing in and going out" approach – introducing external expertise while deepening local engagement. On the one hand, the chief engineer of the county forestry bureau was invited to provide specialized training. On the other hand, staff from provincial, municipal, and county branches, together with enterprises and technical experts, conducted field research across major forest farms. These concrete measures provided both theoretical support and technical guidance for accelerating project implementation and improving post-loan management, thereby advancing the local forestry development.

III. Key Outcomes

(I) Social Outcomes: The project is expected to create substantial employment opportunities. Local farmers will be involved in all stages, including construction, planting, and harvesting, with an estimated 200 households in Tonghua County to be consistently engaged in project development and operations. This will stimulate diverse economic activities based on forestry resources. Sentong Industrial Development Group Co., Ltd., the loan recipient, signed Agricultural and Sideline Product Procurement Contracts with 32 impoverished individuals, helping to increase their average income through trade. This initiative further consolidates the achievements of poverty alleviation and enhances the effectiveness of the loan-supported initiatives that engage and benefit local farmers.

(II) Economic Outcomes: A loan of RMB 160 million was extended for the integrated project of ecological restoration, forest conservation and quality enhancement in the Yalu River Basin. Upon completion, the project will establish 22,800 mu (or 1,520 hectares) of State-owned Korean pine forests and 6,000 mu (or 400 hectares) of larch forests, thus improving the forest quality of the Yalu River Basin. Over the next 25 years, revenue from pine nuts sales is expected to provide sustainable funding for ecological conservation and support the self-sufficiency of forestry development. The project will also contribute to improving the local environment, enhancing forest quality, increasing biodiversity, and strengthening the integrity and stability of ecosystems through financial support.

Case Study II:

"Uplifting an Industry of Great Weight with the Lightness of a Feather"—A Poverty Reduction Case from the Ecological Goose Industry

I. Expanding Broad Prospects through Proactive Engagement

Through investment promotion and matchmaking, ADBC facilitated the introduction of Company A—one of China's Top 500 enterprises—into Jinping County of Guizhou Province in 2017. This was followed by the establishment of a comprehensive industrial park integrating shuttlecock production, sports, and wellness. With technical support from both the Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and driven by the county-level state-owned leading enterprises, Jinping's ecological goose industry expanded rapidly. Output grew from 350,000 geese in 2018 to 2 million in 2020 and 3 million in 2021, making Jinping the largest producer in Guizhou. By 2025, the output is projected to reach 10 million. ADBC also supported the development of a goose industry chain integrating incubation, breeding, cold-chain logistics, and deep processing. Following the introduction of Company A, Company B (with an annual output of 1.2 million dozen shuttlecocks) and Company C (with an annual output of 1.2 million rackets) subsequently settled in the park. Together, they have formed a complete badminton industry chain covering shuttlecock heads, tubes, racket bags, sportswear, footwear, and rackets. Company A alone produces 4.8 million dozen shuttlecocks annually in Jinping, accounting for 47.67% of its total output and nearly 10% of the global market share—meaning that one out of every 10 shuttlecocks around the world comes from Jinping.

II. Establishing Five Drivers for Industrial Growth

ADBC works closely with Jinping County to establish five key drivers for the development of the local goose industry.

(I) Leveraging Resources Endowments to Establish a Pillar Industry. Located in a subtropical humid monsoon climate zone, Jinping County has 1.826 million mu (approx. 121,733 hectares) of forest land and 890,000 mu (approx. 59,333 hectares) of available pasture. With its deep-rooted tradition of goose farming and a well-preserved ecological environment suitable for forest-based livestock husbandry, the county designated the goose industry as its pillar after ADBC facilitated the introduction of Company A. ADBC and the county government jointly released the *Implementation Opinions on Supporting the High-quality Development of Jinping's Goose Industry Chain*

and carried out coordinated efforts in planning, cultivation, and project development.

(II) Promoting Demonstration to Foster Leading Enterprises. Jinping County set up a dedicated task force to coordinate project planning, application, approval, and other processes for ecological goose industry. With ADBC's financial support, Company A's sales surpassed RMB 100 million in 2020, marking a 2.2-fold increase compared to 2018. Shuttlecock production grew to 2.06 times its 2018 level, and the total output value reached RMB 150 million in 2021. In 2022, monthly production capacity expanded by an additional 1.2 million dozen. The project aims to develop a world-class demonstration base that integrates shuttlecock manufacturing, culture promotion, sports, and wellness.

(III) Accelerating the Development of Industry Chains Through Secondary-Tertiary Integration. ADBC supported the introduction of Companies D and E into Jinping County, thereby establishing three interconnected industry chains anchored by Company A: upstream—goose breeding, egg incubation, gosling rearing, and commercial goose farming; midstream—goose slaughtering, meat processing, and shuttlecock production; and downstream—badminton training, tournaments, wellness services, sports tourism, goose product marketing, as well as the packaging, freezing, logistics, and sales of dressed geese. This has fostered a circular development model linking ecological geese farming with shuttlecock production.

(IV) Developing an Industrial Park as a Platform for Growth. Focusing on the goose industry, Jinping County has strengthened the functional positioning of its industrial parks through high-level planning, high-standard construction, and rapid implementation. With strong financial support from the ADBC, the county's state-owned enterprise, Company F, launched the construction of an integrated industrial park. In May 2019, Company A relocated to the newly built shuttlecock industrial park. It has since enhanced its brand influence by hosting more than 30 badminton tournaments, including the "RSL Cup" Colorful Guizhou Youth Badminton Tryout Series.

(V) Enhancing Services to Strengthen Factor Driver. On the breeding side, ADBC supported the establishment of hatchery bases, rearing and breeding bases, promoted forest-based livestock husbandry, and encouraged village-level Party organizations to explore the "leading enterprise + cooperative + farmer" model, thus leveraging Jinping's abundant forest resources. On the production side, in addition to introducing shuttlecock and racket manufacturers, ADBC facilitated the establishment of goose slaughtering and goose meat processing enterprises to further enrich the industry chain. It also provided funding support for promoting badminton culture through schools and local communities, as well as organizing competitions. On the sales side, ADBC assisted Jinping County in developing

the “Guijin Goose” brand and expanded distribution channels through online platforms, bringing goose products to government offices, canteens and employee households. Notably, the “Jinping Food Festival” was held at the staff cafeteria of ADBC Guizhou Branch. Furthermore, ADBC’s “three-member task force” collaborated with enterprises to address labor demands across the goose industry chain. Their efforts included organizing specialized job fairs, implementing employment-based training programs, and assisting companies in securing industrial development funds.

III. Insights from Jinping’s Ecological Goose Industry

(I) Strengthening Leadership, Innovating Mechanisms, and Fostering a Sound Business Environment. Prioritizing institutional innovation and service improvement, ADBC strengthened top-down accountability and enhanced vertical and horizontal coordination to improve the business environment across Jinping County. To attract enterprises to Jinping, the county established a Leading Group for Business Environment, jointly chaired by the principal leaders of the Party Committee and the county government, and supported by county-level leaders, line departments, designated agencies, and responsible officials. A “Chief Steward” mechanism was introduced to coordinate efforts across government agencies and foster an optimal business environment. This initiative aims to build a modern, service-oriented government and a service framework that relieve enterprises from the burden of excessive administrative approvals while effectively addressing bottlenecks and pain points.

(II) Adapting to Local Conditions, Selecting the Right Industry and Strengthening the Whole Industry Chain. Jinping County, with its favorable geography and climate for goose farming, designated the goose industry as its pillar industry under the “one county, one industry” strategy. Comprehensive planning and development of the industrial chain have been carried out around this focus. For example, goose feathers are used in shuttlecocks production, and shuttlecock manufacturing, in turn, stimulates the expansion of goose farming, thus creating a mutually reinforcing cycle. While strengthening goose farming, the county pursued targeted investment promotion. It successfully attracted leading enterprises such as Nanjing RSL Sports Goods Co., Ltd. to establish local operations and boost the goose industry. The integrated development of Jinping’s goose sector serves as an effective driver of rural revitalization. By enhancing production, upgrading processing, and expanding services, the county promoted the establishing, extending, supplementing, and strengthening of the industry chain, while upholding ecological priorities and giving precedence to efficiency.

(III) Planning, Perseverance, and Focus on Leading Industries are the guarantee for success. Jinping County resolutely advances its goose industry through a three-pronged framework: scaling up and improving the

quality and market reach of the primary industry; strengthening the secondary industry with distinctive products, strong brands, and measurable results; and fostering the tertiary industry with innovative concepts, new models, and demonstrable outcomes. To strengthen technological support, Jinping signed cooperation agreements with both the Guizhou Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In particular, the county jointly established the Goose Industry Research Institute with the latter, providing comprehensive guidance in breeding, incubation, disease prevention, rearing, and management to help enterprises overcome technical challenges. Furthermore, Jinping strives to strengthen the link between production and sales. Recognizing that profitable markets are as important as productive farms, the county set up a State-owned sales company tasked with recruiting capable professionals to expand distribution channels. Through these efforts, local goose products are now sold widely in major cities such as Guangzhou, Chongqing, and Guiyang.

Case Study III:

Introducing the Innovative "Anhui Grain Group's Glutinous Rice Industry Platform" Model—A Rural Revitalization Case

I. Overview

(I) Background. Huaiyuan County in Bengbu, Anhui Province, is a major production area for premium glutinous rice. For many years, however, the local glutinous rice processing industry has remained fragmented, dominated by small-scale operations, outdated technology, and low efficiency with poor returns. To address this, the county Party committee and the government have long been committed to developing a glutinous rice industry cluster, with the aim of enhancing agricultural competitiveness and further optimizing the local economic structure. While agricultural enterprises and cooperatives have strong financing needs in their pursuit of growth, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) along the agricultural value chain often face serious constraints. Their limited capacity, inadequate or insufficient collateral, and underdeveloped financial management systems make it difficult to secure the credit support needed for expansion. Through the Platform model, ADBC has advanced the transformation of Huaiyuan's glutinous rice sector, enabling it to achieve greater scale, corporatization, broader social participation, modernization, and market-orientation. This has helped increases farmers' incomes and fostered the revitalization of rural industries.

(II) Model of Operation.

1. Government-led: The model organizes farmers for large-scale and structured production, leveraging the organizational strengths of government bodies, including village collectives, as critical factors of production. In this process, the government strengthens industrial and brand planning, formulates practical incentive and subsidy policies, and fosters concerted efforts among farmers, cooperatives, and enterprises—thereby accelerating the advancement of local specialty industries toward greater organization, scale, standardization, and branding.

2. Bank-financed: By leveraging the catalytic role of policy bank financing, the model provides low-cost policy loans. It combines the organizational strengths of government bodies with the financial advantages of policy banks, and, through core enterprises, strengthens closed-loop management of goods, capital, and information flows. In this way, it maximizes the advantages of policy banks, reduces transaction costs, and fosters a virtuous cycle of capital and goods along the industry chain.

3. Industry Chain Strengthened: Upgrading the primary sector: Standardize crop varieties and production quality to promote uniform farming practices and ensure the consistent quality of agricultural outputs. Enhancing the secondary sector: Integrate the primary and secondary sectors by leveraging standardized raw materials to develop competitive products, thereby advancing agricultural industrialization. Energizing the tertiary sector: Provide farmers with affordable, standardized, and professional mechanized services for land preparation, seedling cultivation, transplanting, pest control, and harvesting, and establish a full-process management system that covers plowing, planting, field management, harvesting, and processing.

4. Industry Cycle Supported: The platform consolidates diverse resources to facilitate the integration and interaction of factors such as information, capital, markets, and management, thereby improving operational efficiency. Following market principles, the model lowers agricultural costs and enhances productivity through technological modernization and the socialized service provision. By building production bases and platforms, the model leverages financial, market, and storage advantages, gives full play to the role of core enterprises, and attracts broader participation from upstream and downstream firms in constructing the industry ecosystem. This collective momentum fosters the joint strengthening and expansion of local specialty industries.

Under this model, land management entities, Anhui Grain Group and suppliers first enter into a tripartite cooperation agreement, with Anhui Grain Group overseeing the implementation of transactions while ADBC provides timely credit support. Upon securing loans, Anhui Grain Group channels funds to village collectives and large-scale grain growers for production, and to processing and trading enterprises for procurement and processing. Sales proceeds are then used to repay the ADBC loans.

II. Key Outcomes

(I) Social Outcomes: First, it has effectively ensured stable incomes for farmers. By participating in the village-cooperative integration model, farmers are guaranteed a decent minimum annual income. **Second**, crop yields have increased. By implementing the “Five Standardizations” throughout the cultivation process, yields have risen well above previous levels to generate tangible yield gains.

(II) Economic Outcomes: First, production costs have been reduced through centralized procurement of agricultural supplies and machinery services. **Second**, cooperatives' returns have increased. Previously, the fragmented use of agricultural machinery resulted in low net returns per hectare in single-season planting. Through contiguous, large-scale operations, both net income per hectare and the maximum daily service capacity of mechanized operations have increased significantly. **Third**, the profitability of processing

enterprises has improved. By adopting the “Five Standardizations”, production bases now deliver consistently high-quality glutinous rice that meets the stringent quality requirements of customers. Leveraging distinctive local brand equity, the rice is sold to renowned distilleries and food enterprises at prices well above those of ordinary, mixed-quality glutinous rice available in the market.

Case Study IV:

Financing the Rural Highway Development Project for Better Rural Infrastructure

I. Overview

The project, officially entitled “Comprehensive Upgrading and Renovation of Rural Revitalization Demonstration Roads in Gongchuan Town, Yong’an City (Phase I)”, primarily involves the reconstruction and expansion of rural roads such as C973, Y026, Y024, and Y020; the reinforcement of Jifeng Bridge and Wujiatou Bridge; and the upgrading of an integrated transportation service station, parking lots, and related auxiliary facilities.

II. Financing Approach

To enhance the quality and effectiveness of financing, ADBC leveraged both of its financing capacity and advisory expertise to assist enterprises in holistic project planning. The upgrades of four village ring roads, two bridges, one integrated transportation service station, two parking lots, and related ancillary facilities were bundled together for integrated implementation. This approach generated cash flows through a composite revenue structure that combined own revenue, associated revenue, and injected revenue. **First,** develop the road-related economy. The project operator can capitalize on its inherent commercial potential—such as revenues from parking spaces and advertising revenues generated after project completion—as stable sources of repayment. **Second,** foster industry linkages. While road network projects do not directly generate income, their implementation can substantially improve the surrounding economic environment, increase the value of adjacent assets, and stimulate local incomes, thereby feeding back into the construction and operation of the networks. **Third,** integrate resources to expand a third revenue stream. In collaboration with local governments, the project operator may obtain unified management over rights to resource extraction and related revenues within the jurisdiction, thereby supplementing the funds required for project construction and operation.

III. Outcomes

First, enhance public wellbeing. The project effectively addressed long-standing issues such as narrow and deteriorated roads, substantially improving transportation conditions along the route. It significantly enhanced traffic capacity and ensured reliable and convenient travel for approximately 10,000 rural residents. At the same time, it improved the local environment for tourism and investment, further catalyzing construction and development in

adjacent areas. **Second, stimulate regional economy.** The project created a more favorable environment for regional development, guiding adjustments to industrial structure and spatial layout. By promoting tourism and local specialty industries, it fostered the prosperity of the rural economy, increasing the annual per capita income of surrounding farmers by approximately RMB 3,000. **Third, strengthen ADBC’s brand influence.** The project was reported by Sanming Daily, Fujian Daily, and ADBC’s official WeChat account. These reports reinforced ADBC's brand as the backbone bank serving rural road networks, further enhancing its positive social image in supporting the “three rural” sectors.

Case Study V:

Adopting the “Comprehensive Land Consolidation + Farmland Protection” Model Supporting the Pilot Project of Territory-wide Comprehensive Land Consolidation

ADBC attaches great importance to the territory-wide comprehensive land consolidation, aiming to create an intensive and efficient production space, a well-balanced and livable living environment, and a clean and beautiful ecological environment, thereby strongly advancing comprehensive rural revitalization .

I. Background

Located in the northwest of Wuxi City and the western part of Huishan District, Luoshe Town is endowed with abundant natural resources and maintains balanced development across the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries. Amid rapid urban expansion, the rise of township enterprises, and the proliferation of transit roads, land for production and residential use has become increasingly fragmented. This has reduced rural land-use efficiency, increased pressure on farmland protection, and resulted in insufficient ecological conservation . At the same time, rural infrastructure and land-use structures have yet to fully align with the objectives of rural revitalization and integrated urban-rural development. These challenges make it imperative to reallocate land resources, upgrade infrastructure, and improve the living environment.

II. Overview

ADBC extended loans amounting to RMB 390 million to support the project, which primarily includes farmland consolidation and supporting agricultural infrastructure projects, consolidation of construction land, rural ecological conservation and restoration projects, and “new countryside” development initiatives.

III. Key Outcomes

First, notable social outcomes. Land consolidation has fostered a new land-use pattern featuring contiguous farmland, concentrated construction areas, and economical and efficient spatial layouts. This has enabled the establishment of grain security functional zones in economically developed yet land-scarce regions, while reinforcing local accountability for farmland protection. **Second, considerable economic outcomes.** The project has developed large-scale, standardized, and mechanized bases for rice

cultivation, vegetable production, orchards, and cold storage facilities, thereby achieving considerable growth in annual comprehensive returns. **Third, remarkable ecological outcomes.** By constructing ecological ditches, ecological buffer strips, ecological ponds, and ecological waterways, the project has optimized spatial interactions within the farmland ecosystem, improved its overall configuration, and enhanced the quality of ecological corridors, thereby creating a sustainable ecological space.