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Regulations System; 1.4.3.2 China's Food Safety Supervision Mode and Supervision Body
1.4.3.3 China's Unsafe Food Recall System
1.4.4 The Application of New Technology and Food Safety: Take Transgenic Technology as an Example; 1.5 Conclusions; References; Chapter 2 Safety of Vegetables and the Use of Pesticides by Farmers in China; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Method; 2.3 Results and Discussions; 2.3.1 Demographic Analysis; 2.3.1.1 Age; 2.3.1.2 Education Level; 2.3.1.3 Planting Area; 2.3.1.4 Household Size; 2.3.1.5 Professional Years of Farming; 2.3.1.6 Cooperative Membership; 2.3.1.7 Training Received; 2.3.2 Pesticides Used; 2.3.3 Perceptions of Vegetable Safety Issues
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2.4 Conclusions and Implications; References; Chapter 3 Adoption of Food Safety and Quality Standards by China's Agricultural Cooperatives; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Methodology; 3.3 Data Source and Variable Description; 3.4 Results and Discussions; 3.5 Policy Implications and Conclusions; References; Chapter 4 Implementation of Food Safety and Quality Standards: A Case Study of the Vegetable Processing Industry in Zhejiang, China; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Food Safety and Quality System in China; 4.3 Theoretical Framework
4.4 The Survey and the Data
4.5 Empirical Analysis; The size of the firm; Main market served; Expected premium; Brand; E-Commerce; Training frequency; Government impacts; 4.6 Conclusions and Policy Recommendations; References; Chapter 5 Adoption of HACCP System in the Chinese Food Industry: A Comparative Analysis; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Method; 5.3 Results and Discussions; 5.3.1 Demographic Analysis; 5.3.2 Perceptions about the HACCP System; 5.3.3 Motives and External Factors to Encourage the Adoption of the HACCP System; 5.4 Conclusions and Implications; References
Chapter 6 An Empirical Analysis of the Implementation of Vegetable Quality and Safety Traceability Systems Centering on Wholesale Markets

Sommario/riassunto

In recent years, China has taken a number of effective measures to strengthen the supervision of food quality and safety, but food safety incidents still occur sometimes. The recurrence and intractability of such incidents suggest that, in addition to the imperfect supervision system, the greatest obstacle to China's food quality safety management is that China's "farm to fork" food supply chain has too many stages, the members on the supply chain have not formed a stable strategic and cooperative relation, and on the other hand, during the transitional period, some practitioners lack social r
