

《“一带一路”战略背景下中国农业国际合作发展战略研究》 专题快报

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【动态资讯】

1. 中资企业在智利中标首个公路PPP项目

【国资委网站】近日，中国铁建收到智利公共工程部与财政部联合签发的授标函，确认中国铁建联合体为智利5号路项目塔尔卡-奇廉段中标方。该项目是中资企业在智利中标的首个公路PPP（政府与社会资本合作）项目，也是规模最大的基础设施项目，标志着中国铁建成功进入智利基础设施特许经营领域，为企业在拉美市场的高质量与可持续发展奠定了坚实基础。该项目全长约195公里，建设期92个月，为泛美公路智利境内第二繁忙路段，主要工程内容包括既有道路运营维护与30公里扩建、54公里绕城道路的设计与建造，以及新设13处电子收费系统。中国铁建旗下铁建国投和铁建国际组成联合体，克服疫情影响，发挥协同优势，统筹组织项目运营，全力以赴推进项目成功中标。该项目将采用“投建营一体化”模式，建成后将极大改善道路拥堵现状，缓解区域交通压力，促进沿途经济增长。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/161989.htm>

2. 撒哈拉以南非洲经济逐步企稳向好

【人民日报】疫情防控期间，撒哈拉以南非洲经济表现出较强韧性，地区多国经济近期显露企稳复苏迹象。世界银行认为，新冠疫苗获得效率、应对气候风险能力、防范债务风险能力，将是决定未来撒哈拉以南非洲地区经济复苏程度的三大要素。世界银行最新一期《全球经济展望》报告预测，2021年撒哈拉以南非洲经济将反弹2.7%。报告指出，地区多国在防控疫情的同时，采取多种经济刺激措施的效果逐渐显现，地区经济有望实现温和增长。报告认为，随着世界主要经济体的需求逐步恢复，非洲以商品出口为导向

的国家经济将加速恢复；一些农产品出口国经济受冲击程度较小，2021年经济增速将好于预期。世界银行预测，南非2021年经济增速将达3.3%，高于撒哈拉以南非洲地区平均水平。南非统计局指出，南非经济正在逐步摆脱连续4个季度的技术性衰退，显露缓慢复苏态势。南非总统拉马福萨说：“我们的任务不仅是争取经济恢复，更应该抓住契机让南非经济呈现新的面貌。”目前，南非政府持续推动能源、交通、医疗和数字基建等重要行业复工复产，助力经济加速恢复。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/161799.htm>

3. 日媒：西方如何误读“一带一路”倡议

【环球时报】在试图理解中国的国际议程，尤其是“一带一路”倡议的概念时，我主要担心的是，贷款规模被过度关注，将其作为衡量“一带一路”成功与否的标准。这种方法是错误的，原因有三个。首先，当中国国家主席习近平2013年9月在哈萨克斯坦提出“一带一路”倡议时，他提到的不仅是基础设施建设，事实上，演讲中具体提到了初步合作的五个目标：政策沟通、道路联通、贸易畅通、货币流通、民心相通。中国的政策性银行贷款包括一系列优惠和非优惠贷款，主要是由国家开发银行和中国进出口银行提供。如果有人提出中国政策性银行的贷款规模是衡量项目长期方向甚至短期成功的标准时，那么忘记的是“一带一路”实际议程的核心要素。对“一带一路”进展更细致的评估可能是，就完善“政策沟通”这个目标而言，贷款规模的变化可能反映出“一带一路”正在取得成功。其次，中国的开发融资贷款范围更广，不只是主要政策性银行向发展中国家提供大型基建项目贷款。虽然国开行和进出口银行的主权贷款是中国更广泛的“一带一路”议程的重要组成部分，但这远非唯一贷款类型，更不用说唯一投资类型了。一个例子是，国开行和中国银行2015年向非洲进出口银行提供了8.5亿美元融资。事实上，甚至这些政策性银行的贷款也日益不在项目的基础上同债务国商定，而是与区域和国家金融机构商定。例如，2015年，国开行向印尼国有曼迪里银行、人民银行和印尼国家银行提供了30亿美元贷款。这些当地银行同意与印尼和中国的承包商合作，投资高铁和轻轨、机场改造及能源项目。贷款规模不足以衡量“一带一路”建设进展的第三个原因是，小额贷款也可以带来变革性的成果。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/161775.htm>

4. 中国援助巴新菌草和旱稻技术项目促进当地可持续发展

【人民日报】1月12日，巴布亚新几内亚东高地省戈罗卡镇近郊，一场因为新冠肺炎疫情推迟的培训班正式开班。中国援助巴新菌草和旱稻技术项目专家组的4名中国专家，为当地种植户开展菌草和旱稻种植技术现场教学。原本30多人报名，没想到现场来了七八十人，借用的场地不够大，不得不用竹子和木杆临时搭建一个教学棚。自2019年8月该项目启动以来，中国专家组已开办了10期这样的培训班，每次都很受欢迎。专家组组长林应兴告诉记者，由于当地培训设施条件比较简陋，专家们有时候就在大树底下讲课。为了让当地村民一看就懂、一学就会，专家组将技术要点提炼简化，还免费提供草种、菌种和旱稻种子，帮助村民通过实践学会种植技术。据介绍，当地参与菌草种植的农户已达700户，有3000多户农民掌握了旱稻种植技术。对一些缺乏谋生手段的当地民众而言，新技术让他们看到新的生活希望。东高地省亨加诺菲区的菲尼图古村经济发展较为落后。村长托尼说：“在中国专家帮助下，村里的旱稻栽培从无到有，大片荒地变成金灿灿的稻田，大家的生活越来越好。我们都满怀信心地准备通过辛勤劳动，学好农业技术，创造美好未来。”目前，东高地省已将菌草和旱稻列为仅次于咖啡的第二和第三大产业来发展。林应兴说，他计划联合当地政府在周边省份再建七八个种植基地，并在当地建立制造菌袋的小型生产基地，惠及更多村民。中国专家组还将资助并培训一批种植户，帮他们学会制作培养基、生产菌袋，进而扩大生产规模。这样，即便中国专家离开后，这些农户还能继续生产。这种模式使巴新农业发展变得更可持续，得到巴新政府的肯定和支持。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/161750.htm>

5. 疫苗合作成为中国与印尼抗疫合作亮点

【新华网】印度尼西亚是东南亚地区新冠疫情较严重的国家，虽然政府和民间推出各种防疫措施，但单日新增病例数依然居高不下。印尼政府把疫苗视为战胜疫情的重要希望，并早早选择中国作为疫苗合作伙伴。数月以来，两国疫苗研发合作进度和成果远超预期，已成为两国抗疫合作的亮点之一。印尼和中国的疫苗合作不仅存在于简单采购层面，除了供应疫苗，中方还向印尼转移疫苗研发生产等上游技术，有助于提高印尼的新冠疫苗生产能力。相关负责人表示，中国做出的让中国疫苗成为全球公共产品的承诺有助于在全球范围内开展疫苗接种工作，有利于全球早日结束疫情。印尼药品食品监督管理局本月11日宣布，克尔来福新冠疫苗已在印尼万隆市完成了III期临床试验，有效性高于世界卫生组织规定的50%门槛，给予这款疫苗紧急使用许可。印尼总统佐科13日上午在雅加达总统府接种了科兴公司的克尔来福新冠疫苗，他是印尼国内接种新冠疫苗第一人。佐

科在接种疫苗后举行的新闻发布会上说，接种新冠疫苗非常重要，有助于切断病毒的传播链，为印尼人民提供健康安全的保障，并有助于加快经济复苏进程。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/161746.htm>

6. USDA Offers Additional Assistance for Certain Producers Through Coronavirus Food Assistance Program

【USDA】 U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide additional assistance through the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), expanding eligibility for some agricultural producers and commodities as well as updating payments to accurately compensate some producers who already applied for the program. Producers who are now eligible and those who need to modify existing applications due to these updates can contact USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) between Jan. 19 and Feb. 26. Some of these changes are being made to align with the recently enacted Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 while others are discretionary changes being made in response to ongoing evaluation of CFAP. "The COVID-19 pandemic has left a deep impact on the farm economy, and we are utilizing the tools and monies available to ease some of the financial burdens on American producers to ensure our agricultural economy remains strong, independent and a global leader in production," said Secretary Perdue.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/01/15/usda-offers-additional-assistance-certain-producers-through>

7. One Planet – FAO's work on biodiversity, One Health and climate

【FAO】the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), QU Dongyu, highlighted FAO's track records leading the work on biodiversity across agriculture and food sectors, recognizing the importance of environmental sustainability as a key determinant of a long term "One Health for All." The Summit, hosted by the President of France, Emmanuel Macron, was the fourth in a series that started as follow-up to the Paris Agreement on combating climate change, aimed to raise the level of ambition of the international community on the protection of nature, while responding to the new questions raised by the COVID-19 crisis. The focus of the Summit this year was on

biodiversity. 2021 is considered a big year on biodiversity for the international community. FAO has been on the forefront of the international efforts preserving biodiversity and protecting our planet. Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy-Director General, explains FAO's work on biodiversity, and on protecting our planet, including combating climate change.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/zh/item/1369522/icode/>

8. USDA Announces Details of the 2021 Agricultural Outlook Forum Program

【USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announces details of the 97th annual Agricultural Outlook Forum, which will be held virtually on February 18-19, 2021. The 2021 Forum, themed "Building on Innovation: A Pathway to Resilience," will focus on the central role science and innovation have played in helping the agricultural sector overcome challenges and build resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Forum's program (PDF, 282 KB) will begin with a presentation by USDA's new Chief Economist, Dr. Seth Meyer, on the Department's outlook for U.S. commodity markets and trade for 2021 and the U.S. farm income situation. A keynote address by the incoming Agriculture Secretary, presentations by Congressional leaders, and a session on genetic literacy are also scheduled for the morning on the first day of the Forum.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/01/11/usda-announces-details-2021-agricultural-outlook-forum-program>

9. Primary health to insurance: Five non-Covid-19 areas to focus on in 2021 (Business Standard India)

【IFPRI】 Business Standard India published an article stating that Covid-19 demanded the single-minded focus of India's entire healthcare infrastructure all through 2020. In fact, the pandemic hogged so much attention across all aspects of our lives that most other issues of public health were put on the back-burner. Senior Research Fellow Purnima Menon said that India's progress in the National Nutrition Mission took a hit in 2020. "For a few months, the health and nutrition frontline workers also supported Covid-19 efforts on surveying, tracking, tracing, and more. Various other services were stalled." Many of the nutrition mission activities, including counseling, measuring children, and organizing group gatherings, require person-to-person contact. "All of these were deeply affected by the pandemic and

the resulting lockdowns," Menon said.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/primary-health-insurance-five-non-covid-19-areas-focus-2021-business-standard-india>

【文献速递】

1. 中国建设印度洋方向蓝色经济通道：基础、挑战与应对

作者：王瑞领；赵远良

文献源：国际经济评论,2021-01-19

摘要：印度洋方向蓝色经济通道建设是中国“一带一路”倡议下海上合作设想的重要内容之一。中国建设印度洋方向蓝色经济通道已具备一定的现实基础，具体表现为中国与印度洋沿岸各国日益深化的经济合作、中国与印度洋沿岸各国较大的蓝色经济合作潜力以及中国在印度洋地区存在的合法性。同时，蓝色经济通道建设面临诸多挑战，如大国之间的地缘争夺增加了蓝色经济合作的难度、各国不同利益关切制约蓝色经济合作的深度以及治理机制供给不足阻碍蓝色经济合作的效率等。应对挑战的策略包括：以“海上示范港口建设”为抓手推动民心工程建设；按照“精准识别、优化领域”的原则深化蓝色经济合作；以“现有治理机制”为突破口推进蓝色经济治理机制变革。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGpDuACxa1ABPri-v_Nps280.pdf

2. 中俄粮食资源走廊建设:潜力及影响因素分析

作者：高江涛；李红；邵金鸣；朱坤林

文献源：贵州财经大学学报,2021-01-19

摘要：基于2013~2018年俄罗斯的粮食资源出口数据，利用随机前沿引力模型量化并实证分析影响俄罗斯出口到中国及各个国家粮食资源的各种因素。经过测算各国粮食资源贸易的效率和潜力，得出贸易双方国家人口总数、出口国经济水平、是否临海及FTA协定对粮食资源贸易有积极促进作用；两国之间距离对粮食资源贸易产生抑制作用；进口国GDP总量、关税水平、海运基础设施对粮食资源贸易影响不显著；同时得出中俄粮食资源贸易效率较低，即潜力巨大。根据实证分析结果，提出促进粮食资源国际多元化合作、挖掘并提升国际间粮食资源潜力及效率、发挥新疆地区优势来推动粮食资源走廊建设等政策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGpMGAUFHIAA9vMYWoeJQ285.pdf>

3. 人类命运共同体视域下国际环境法治实现研究

作者: 吴昂

文献源: 中国矿业大学学报(社会科学版),2021-01-18

摘要: 人类命运共同体是新时期全球治理的中国方案,清洁美丽的世界是人类命运共同体的核心部分,国际环境法治是共谋全球生态文明建设的重要途径。当前,国际环境法治的实现面临着国际环境法碎片化、国际环境法实施过程不畅、国际环境争端解决机制不完善等障碍。人类命运共同体理念以其丰富内涵和坚定追求为国际环境法治的实现提供助力:对国际环境法基本原则的深化、对国际环境法体系完善的指引、对国际环境法实施水平的提升以及对国际环境争端解决机制的协调。为了实现国际环境法治,推动构建人类命运共同体,中国应积极作为,通过现有国际秩序推广人类命运共同体理念,推动人类命运共同体理念转化为国际环境法语言,并搭建新平台落实人类命运共同体理念与国际环境法治的交融实践。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGpYuARzbRAAdzvUruof1325.pdf>

4. 中澳对“一带一路”沿线国家农产品出口竞争力比较分析——基于出口技术附加值视角

作者: 王如玉; 肖海峰

文献源: 中国农业大学学报,2021-01-14

摘要: 为探讨中国对“一带一路”沿线国家农产品出口竞争力的问题,基于出口技术结构和竞争态势角度,对比评价了中国和澳大利亚在“一带一路”沿线国家市场的农产品出口竞争力。结果表明:中国虽仍未改变在高技术附加值农产品上的劣势,但在中等技术附加值及中等偏下技术附加值农产品上的竞争力有了明显提升;相比于澳大利亚,中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的农产品出口结构与“一带一路”沿线国家的需求曲线相距较远;澳大利亚面临来自中国农产品出口的竞争压力一直维持在较高水平,而中国面临来自澳大利亚农产品出口的竞争压力指数保持下降趋势;就在“一带一路”沿线国家市场的市场份额及竞争力而言,中国的农产品出口竞争力及市场份额显著提升,而澳大利亚市场份额小幅增长、出口竞争力小幅下降。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGpmWATeheABTzYJwV1b0824.caj>

5. “一带一路”框架下的中拉绿色产品贸易：特征、比较优势与出口潜力

作者：史沛然

文献源：企业经济,2021-01-13

摘要：在“双循环”背景下，加强“一带一路”建设对中国深化对外开放意义重大，促进中拉绿色贸易符合双方利益，可为“一带一路”延伸至拉美创造新的合作增长点。本文使用2002年至2018年的货物贸易数据，分析了中拉共建“一带一路”过程中中拉绿色产品贸易的特征和趋势，并重点研究了中国绿色产品对拉美的出口潜力。通过使用双边显示性比较优势指数和出口潜力矩阵，文章发现，在现有的中拉货物贸易结构中，绿色产品贸易所占比重较低，贸易对象高度集中，但随着双方经贸合作的全面深化、特别是“一带一路”延伸至拉美，双边绿色产品贸易金额和种类都在稳定上升。尽管中国绿色产品在拉美市场面临着地理距离遥远、市场竞争激烈等客观困难，但中国的优势产品已成功出口到拉美。中国的出口潜力更多地取决于拉美地区的市场需求，一旦拉美对绿色产品的需求提升，那么中国就具备进一步扩大向拉美出口该类产品的潜力。此外，出口潜力矩阵也找出了部分对拉美市场而言具备不可替代性的中国产品，这也将成为中国潜在的对拉出口重点绿色产品。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGpxaAehczACUflr6MKJ8779.pdf>

6. The role of CO₂ emissions and economic growth in energy consumption: empirical evidence from Belt and Road and OECD countries

文献源：Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2020-12-06

摘要：Energy economics literature indicates that CO₂ emissions and economic growth are significant drivers of energy consumption. This paper empirically tests the claim described above within the context of the Belt and Road Initiative countries and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. Prais-Winsten regression estimates the models with panel corrected standard errors. The random effects and fixed effects estimators proved inefficient, while the panel corrected standard errors proved to be an efficient and appropriate estimator. The results are consistent with the usual drivers indicated in the literature; both CO₂ emissions and economic growth positively and significantly affect energy consumption in all the eight panels, including the Belt and Road Initiative panel and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development panel. CO₂ emissions on energy consumption are 10.7% higher in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries than in the Belt and Road Initiative countries.

Similarly, economic growth on energy consumption is 9.4% higher in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries than in the Belt and Road Initiative countries. Policy recommendations in the study include improving and implementing an energy diversification policy, introducing carbon taxes and adopting new technologies like carbon capture and storage. These policies aim to encourage renewable and green energy usage and transition to low carbon technologies to reduce CO₂ emissions while maintaining sustainable economic growth.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGs8aAZ4Z9AAj5vO8rkKs637.pdf>

7. Foodomics: A new approach in food quality and safety

文献源: Trends in Food Science & Technology,2020-12-04

摘要: Background. The progress in the analytical methods in food science and technology brought about a novel and modern approach concerning human health and food quality and safety. Foodomics is a recently coined term and is an integration of relevant omics disciplines. The constituent omics approaches have extensively been applied in biology and medical domains so far. Recently, food and nutrition scientists have also been interested in these omics research. Scope and Approach. Foodomics is a powerful tool in determining the food constituents and nutrients at the molecular level. Lately, researches in the food area have been fuelled by using the analytical techniques through different omics disciplines like proteomics, metabolomics, lipidomics, nutrigenomics, metagenomics and transcriptomics. Numerous research papers address the use of different omics technologies separately or in combination not only in analysing the food constituents but also in food authentication and evaluation of food safety and quality. It is evident that using the advanced analytical techniques in omics research has empowered the scientists looking into food and nutrition science at a broad perspective. Key Findings and Conclusions. This review discusses the recent developments in the analytical methodologies used in each “omics” discipline and how foodomics approach elucidates the arguments concerning food quality, food safety, the origin of food, human nutrition and relatedly human well-being.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGuJ6AHXeGAAFbrWZDXVE137.htm>

8. Food access in crisis: Food security and COVID-19

文献源: Ecological Economics,2020-11-08

摘要: Disparities in food access and the resulting inequities in food security are persistent problems in cities across the United States. The nation's capital is no exception. The District of Columbia's 's geography of food insecurity reveals a history of uneven food access that has only been amplified by the vulnerability of food supply chains during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper examines the history of food insecurity in Washington, D.C., and explores new opportunities presented by advances in urban agriculture. Innovations in food production can offer urban communities sustainable alternatives to food access that simultaneously address local food security and green infrastructure needs. They also bring persistent sociopolitical barriers into greater focus. The current COVID-19 pandemic and its imposed social isolation exacerbates these barriers, rendering conventional food access solutions inadequate to deliver on their well-intentioned aims. The ability to order groceries and home goods on mobile devices, for example, may seem fortuitous. Yet, it also exposes the deep disadvantages of marginalized populations and the isolating nature of structural racism. Contrary to the market-centered focus of traditional food access policies, such as public-private partnerships, this paper highlights community-centered strategies that help dismantle existing sociopolitical barriers in an age of crisis and help shift the food justice discourse from food access to the broader goal of community empowerment.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGuaaAAK_UAAtsJGtggRM909.pdf

9. The short-term effects of COVID-19 outbreak on dietary diversity and food security status of Iranian households (A case study in Tehran province)

文献源: Journal of Cleaner Production,2020-10-06

摘要: Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak is spreading fast in 185 countries and has engaged most people around the world. COVID-19 imposes severe and tragic consequences on people's health due to the high rate of spread and potentially fatal impacts. In this study, the association of socio-economic factors with food security and dietary diversity is assessed before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data from 299 respondents were collected by an online standard questionnaire. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) and Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) were calculated. A multinomial regression model was applied to determine factors associated with HDDS and HFIAS before and during COVID-19

outbreak. Food security of Iranian households improved during the initial COVID-19 pandemic period ($P < 0.001$). Households reduced consumption of some food groups during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to the pre-COVID-19 period. Key socio-economic factors associated with food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic included personal savings, household income, employment status of head of household, and nutrition knowledge of head of household. During the COVID-19 outbreak, household size, head of household's occupation, personal savings, and number of male children were significantly associated with dietary diversity. Distributing free food baskets to poor households, extending e-marketing, providing nutrition consultations, and organizing donations to support infected households may increase household dietary diversity and improve food security status during a pandemic such as COVID-19. Vulnerable populations in countries experiencing food insecurity, such as Iran, should be supported - not just by providing medical care and personal protective equipment, but also with flexible safety nets and food-based intervention programs to respond to population needs.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGuuWAbmYoABXNdNwOFKM523.pdf>

10. Climatic, land cover, and anthropogenic controls on dissolved organic matter quantity and quality from major alpine rivers across the Himalayan-Tibetan Plateau

文献源: Science of The Total Environment, 2020-09-18

摘要: Alpine rivers in mountainous regions are crucial not only for land-ocean transfer of chemical species and sediments, but also for water, food, and energy security. Here, we examined dissolved organic matter (DOM) from the major alpine waters on the Tibetan Plateau. Our results revealed a decreasing trend of DOM quantity juxtaposed to an increasing trend of aromaticity from the northern to southern plateau. This is potentially caused by a general decreasing gradient of dust load combined with an increasing gradient of precipitation and vegetation from the NW to SE plateau. Furthermore, most proglacial streams and smaller tributaries were found to be relatively dominated by tyrosine-like fluorescent DOM from glaciers. In contrast, most main stems of rivers and tributaries within larger catchment basins were more controlled by humic-like fluorescent DOM from terrestrial origins. Condensed aromatics accounts for 14.21% of molecular formulas for riverine DOM, much higher than the world's average of ~11%, which indicated anthropogenic black soot pollution. In addition, there is a higher level of DOM amount in

the monsoon season than in winter, and DOM characteristics varied more widely (dissolved organic carbon concentration: 0.2-37 mg-C L⁻¹, Fluorescence Index: 1.2-1.8) on the Tibetan Plateau in comparison to other global alpine watersheds. This suggests heterogeneous land cover, anthropogenic, and climatic factors at play, which is reflected in DOM quantity and quality, over the highest plateau on Earth.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGtxuAGSK7AD0iqsYL-0M998.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. 全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定委员会关于 CPTPP 加入程序的决定

发布源: 商务部

发布时间: 2021-01-13

摘要: 委员会决定如下: 依照附件中所列程序开展新的国家或单独关税区根据《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》(CPTPP)第5条(加入)加入本协定的必要协调进程。通过本协定快速实现 TPP 的收益及其战略和经济意义; 致力于维护开放市场, 增加世界贸易, 为不同收入水平和经济背景的人民创造新的经济机会; 促进缔约方之间进一步区域经济一体化与合作; 为加快区域贸易自由化和投资增加机会; 重申促进企业社会责任、文化认同和多样性、环境保护和保育、性别平等、土著权利、劳工权利、包容性贸易、可持续发展和传统知识的重要性, 及保留其出于公共利益进行监管的权利的重要性。鼓励有意加入的经济体在正式提交加入请求前, 与所有 CPTPP 签署方就其加入 CPTPP 的兴趣进行非正式接触。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGj3uAeX7MAAYG8TAs7Jw640.pdf>

2. 中国服务外包发展报告2019

发布源: 商务部

发布时间: 2021-01-06

摘要: 2019 年是新中国成立 70 周年, 也是决胜全面建成小康社会的关键之年。在国际国内形势复杂多变的情况下, 中国坚持新发展理念, 落实贸易高质量发展, 推动服务外包加快转型升级, 实现服务外包产业持续增长。2019 年, 承接服务外包合同额 2357.0 亿美元, 同比增长 17.9%, 比上年提高 7.3 个百分点; 执行额 1580.8 亿美元 (合人民币 10695.1 亿元, 首次突破万亿元), 同比增长 9.0%。离岸服务外包逆势增长。2019 年, 世界经济增速放缓, 贸易保护主义、单边主义加剧抬头, 全球服务外包

遭受巨大冲击。中国通过深入推进服务外包供给侧结构性改革，不断增强企业研发创新能力和国际接包能力，积极开拓欧盟、“一带一路”、新兴经济体等国际市场，有效降低了外部不稳定不确定因素的影响，离岸服务外包仍然实现较快增长。2019年，中国企业承接离岸服务外包合同额 1389.1 亿美元，同比增长 15.4%，比上年提高 10.1 个百分点，占全部服务外包合同额的 58.9%；执行额 968.9 亿美元，同比增长 9.3%，高出全球增速 2.6 个百分点，占全部服务外包执行额的 61.3%。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/84/Csgk0WAGkuiASQWyACR1-JLynkY014.pdf>

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