

## 《“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. 中方会以公平合理价格向世界提供新冠疫苗

【新华网】外交部发言人汪文斌4日在例行记者会上表示，中方愿为促进新冠疫苗公平分配尽一分力，推动疫苗成为广大发展中国家用得上、用得起的公共产品。有记者问：全球疫苗免疫联盟表示，“新冠肺炎疫苗实施计划”的目标是今年上半年向贫穷国家分发至少3.3亿剂疫苗。你3日宣布中方将向“实施计划”提供1000万剂疫苗，能否进一步介绍具体安排？能否透露疫苗价格等细节？汪文斌表示，当前各国疫情防控形势依然严峻，中国自身也面临巨大的疫苗接种需求。“但我们愿尽己所能，克服困难，为促进疫苗公平分配尽一分力，推动疫苗成为广大发展中国家用得上、用得起的公共产品，而不是少数国家享有的‘奢侈品’。”汪文斌说，我们希望国际社会有能力的国家都能积极行动起来，以实际行动支持“实施计划”，帮助发展中国家及时获得疫苗，为国际社会早日战胜疫情作出积极贡献。“关于疫苗价格问题，采用不同技术路线的疫苗成本不尽相同，但有一点是明确的，那就是中方一定会坚持疫苗作为全球公共产品的属性，以公平合理的价格向世界提供。”他说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/163923.htm>

#### 2. 中巴农业与产业合作信息平台启动

【人民日报】中国—巴基斯坦农业与产业合作信息平台日前正式启动。该平台将收集、整理和发布来自中巴两国政府部门、科研机构、行业协会和工商企业的产业合作信息，展示农业合作相关成果，组织开展商业论坛、研讨会和项目对接会等活动，为两国企业搭建沟通渠道，促进中巴农业与产业领域的交流合作。巴基斯坦驻华大使莫因·哈克说：

“中国在农业和产业发展领域的成功经验与先进技术，值得巴基斯坦等发展中国家学习。农业进步与产业化发展相辅相成，这一信息平台的成立将有助于加强两国企业在农业和产业合作领域的协调，开启两国互利合作新篇章。”中国驻巴基斯坦大使农融表示，中巴双方将聚焦农业和产业合作向高质量发展迈进，通过这一信息平台催生更多合作成果，实现互惠共赢。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/163927.htm>

### 3. 中国日报网评：中欧班列向世界输送“中国力量” 彰显大国责任担当

【中国日报网】1月27日，中欧班列再度“开进”国家发展和改革委员会新闻发布会和外交部例行记者会。会上，外交部发言人赵立坚在例行记者会上应询表示，在全球抗疫的大背景下，中欧班列持续有序畅通运行，为全球抗疫和提振经济输送“中国力量”。自去年新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，疫情的冲击使得航空、公路、港口等运输方式全面受阻，中欧班列却凭借运时短、成本低、运能大、零接触、经济环保、安全高效等优势成为特殊时期国际供应链的重要支撑，为保障中欧及沿线国家物流畅通和物资供应稳定发挥了重要作用。中欧班列在疫情期间平稳运行，为全球抗疫和提振经济输送“中国力量”，为“一带一路”合作增光添彩。中欧班列的开行，为中西部城市触摸世界、登上全球舞台提供了机遇，通过中欧班列，中西部城市搭建了一条联通中亚、欧洲的开放、有效、快捷的“生命线”。比如，赣州国际港-德国杜伊斯堡”跨境电商专列为革命老区赣州对接融入粤港澳大湾区桥头堡，和江西内陆开放型经济试验区建设注入强劲动能；“武夷山-阿拉木图”国际货运班列的开通更是将“一带一路”两大核心区连接到一起，让闽北乃至周边省份产品通过中欧班列更快直达中亚及欧洲。中欧班列之所以广受欢迎，还得益于我国进一步扩大开放的各项举措，通过落实开放政策，举办各类国际展会，互利共赢的合作局面得到巩固。一直以来，全国各地都不断出台鼓励措施，支持中欧班列的发展。在各地政策扶持下，中欧班列开行数量每年都在增加，已然成为连通亚欧大陆的主要桥梁和绿色通道，是我国与“一带一路”相关国家各个方面的更广、更深层面“互通互联”的重要纽带。自去年来我国大力推动“六稳”“六保”工作，成为疫情发生以来第一个恢复增长的主要经济体。尽管国内经济开始复苏，但是我国仍然高度重视新冠肺炎疫情的防控工作，特别是当前国外仍然存在疫情失控局面，我国秉持人类命运共同体理念，推动加强国际抗疫合作，中欧班列作为“一带一路”的“新使者”挑起了陆路运输的“大梁”，筑起国际携手抗疫的“生命通道”，将抗击疫情物资源源不断送到欧洲各国，极大缓解了欧洲抗疫物资紧缺的局面，为国际民生纾困解难的精准施策，也是对共建人类命运共同体的无声承诺。正如外交部发言人赵立坚回复外媒记者，古有丝绸之路商贸驼队，今有中欧班列“钢

铁驼队”。我们盼望这些“钢铁驼队”走遍亚欧万里路，惠及沿线千万家，为全球早日战胜疫情点燃希望，为“一带一路”增光添彩。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/roll/163792.htm>

#### 4. 拉美多国经济缓慢回暖 中拉合作注入强劲动力

【人民日报】近期拉美多个经济体经济指标明显改善，地区整体经济呈现缓慢回暖态势。拉加经委会呼吁地区国家在促进贸易、扩大基建及数字化合作等方面加强协调发展，明确共同发展目标，推动关键行业实现区域协同增效。国际货币基金组织（IMF）近日发布的《世界经济展望报告》更新内容，将拉美和加勒比地区2021年的经济增长预期上调至4.1%。联合国拉丁美洲和加勒比经济委员会（拉加经委会）指出，中国是拉美主要贸易伙伴，中国经济快速复苏为拉美地区经济恢复注入动力。多国经济指标逐步回升。受疫情等因素影响，2020年拉美经济整体遭受重创。地区各国努力平衡经济增长与疫情防控，相继推出各类经济刺激与纾困政策。近期，一些地区国家经济指标触底反弹，部分经济体复苏势头强劲。巴西地理统计局近日发布的数据显示，去年第三季度巴西国内生产总值（GDP）环比增长7.7%，表明巴西经济逐步走出技术性衰退，呈现回暖迹象。巴西地理统计局研究人员安德烈·马塞多说，巴西工业生产状况已有所改善，但增长空间仍很大。该机构协调员帕利斯表示，农业成为过去一年巴西经济表现的亮点。去年前三季度，巴西农业同比增长2.4%，“巴西最主要的农作物是大豆，受到大豆市场利好推动，巴西农业保持了增长态势。”拉美另一大经济体墨西哥也显现经济企稳迹象。根据墨西哥国家地理统计局公布的最新数据，墨西哥部分周期性指标开始缓慢增长。去年10月，反映墨西哥总体经济趋势的指标上涨0.26点至97点，连续第五个月保持增长，表明墨西哥经济已开始反弹，逐步恢复。去年11月，智利经济迎来9个月以来的首次正增长。根据智利海关统计，去年12月该国出口同比增长11.8%。2020年，矿产品出口额同比增长4.2%。智利财政部副部长韦伯表示，出口回升对智利经济回暖至关重要，对外贸易向好是该国经济逐步复苏的具体表现之一。阿根廷国家统计与普查局的最新数据显示，去年第三季度阿根廷GDP环比增长12.8%。当地媒体分析，受固定资产投资、个人消费等领域反弹的推动，去年11月阿制造业和商业分别同比增长3.7%与3.9%，表明经济下滑曲线已经趋缓，经济活力缓慢回升，整体经济正在回暖。稳经济政策显露成效。IMF最新一期《世界经济展望报告》指出，随着新冠疫苗接种进程加速，大宗商品价格逐步稳定等，秘鲁经济2021年将增长7.6%，成为2021年拉丁美洲和加勒比地区经济增长最快的国家之一。哥伦比亚和阿根廷经济今年有望增长4.9%，智利增长4.2%。此外，IMF预计巴西和墨西哥经济今年将分别增长3.6%和4.3%。拉美经济逐步企稳，主要得益于地区各国面对复杂

经济形势及时采取一系列有效的稳经济政策措施，推进复工复产，扩大公共开支，在基础设施建设、能源转型、民生保障方面持续发力。为应对疫情冲击，2020年巴西中央银行连续5次降息，将基准利率降至2%，创1999年以来新低，为市场注入巨大流动性。巴西政府实施紧急救助金计划，为失业人员、非正式员工等每月提供经济补助。截至去年底，累计共为6600万人发放约2930亿雷亚尔（约合542.6亿美元）。智利政府去年8月出台一项约20亿美元、预计超百万人直接受益的就业补贴计划，为受疫情影响严重的行业提供工资补贴。智利政府还计划在2020年至2022年间投入340亿美元，扩建完善城市基础设施和提高数字化水平。哥伦比亚政府去年8月宣布经济振兴计划，将于2020年至2022年间投资约280亿美元用于扩大公共支出、保障就业、刺激私人投资等。根据该计划，哥政府拟定“清洁增长”战略，大力推动能源转型，推出27个战略性可再生能源和输电项目。秘鲁政府去年6月宣布“启动秘鲁”计划，2020年下半年在公共项目上投资64.36亿秘鲁索尔（约合18.6亿美元），涉及运输、电信、住房、农业和基础设施建设等领域，旨在减少疫情造成的损失、刺激经济发展并创造100万个就业岗位。专家提醒，拉美经济复苏之路仍存诸多不确定性，疫情形势未见拐点、非正规就业比重高、数字经济发展落后、区域发展整合不完善等挑战仍然存在。拉加经委会呼吁地区国家在经济合作领域加强协调，推动关键行业尽快实现复苏。中拉合作注入强劲动力。拉加经委会发布的初步报告显示，2020年该地区出口下降13%，进口下降20%。由于中国快速控制疫情并率先实现经济增长由负转正，2020年3月以后拉美对华出口持续增长，估计该地区2020年对华出口额逆势增长2%。“中国市场对巴西经济的重要性不断增强”，巴西副总统莫朗表示，巴中经济的互补性为进一步扩大双方多领域合作提供了坚实基础。根据巴西经济部日前发布的数据，2020年巴西外贸总额比2019年下降7.7%，但对华出口逆势增长超过7%，达到创纪录的676.9亿美元，占巴西全年出口总额的32.3%。秘鲁国家统计局公布的数据显示，2020年前11个月，中国是秘鲁第一大出口目的地国，对华出口占该国出口总额的33.8%。秘鲁太平洋大学经济学教授帕罗迪表示，中国是拉美经济复苏的重要驱动力，中国经济快速恢复将带动全球经济稳定发展，秘鲁也因此受益。随着中国对外开放的力度不断加大，哥伦比亚的特色产品正越来越多地进入中国。2020年1月至10月，哥伦比亚已有199家非能源矿产类企业开展对华出口业务，非能源矿产类的产品出口同比增长12.7%。哥中友协主席普亚纳说，共建“一带一路”将进一步促进拉美国家工业化进程，对提高地区经济发展质量意义重大。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/roll/163784.htm>

## 5. “一带一路”外包合作持续加温

【国际商报】2020年，在新冠疫情冲击下，全球经济低迷，中国与“一带一路”沿线国家和地区经贸合作却未冷反热。这一点在服务外包领域也可见一斑。商务部的统计数据显示，2020年，我国承接“一带一路”沿线国家离岸外包执行额1360.6亿元，同比增长8.9%。随着“一带一路”建设的深入，我国的“一带一路”朋友圈越来越大。截至目前，中国与171个国家和国际组织，签署了205份共建“一带一路”合作文件。“一带一路”国家和地区中，有很多都位于东盟。2020年1-11月，我国企业承接“一带一路”相关国家服务外包执行额649.9亿元，增长6.8%。其中，承接东盟服务外包执行额365.1亿元，增长7.6%。除“一带一路”沿线国家和地区外，美国、中国香港、欧盟为2020年我国承接服务外包执行额前三大市场，占比53.8%。其中，我国承接美国服务外包执行额1550.6亿元，同比增长17%。承接中国香港、欧盟离岸外包执行额分别为1198.3亿元和1176.8亿元，同比分别增长5.7%和5.8%。这一趋势还将持续。“2021年，受新冠疫情影响，我国承接发达国家业务仍存在一定的不确定性，但‘一带一路’沿线国家和地区或将有颇多看点。”中国服务外包研究中心研究员郑伟分析道。近期，商务部等19部门联合出台《关于促进对外设计咨询高质量发展有关工作的通知》。郑伟认为，“对外设计咨询服务是对外承包工程的重要组成部分，而‘一带一路’沿线国家和地区又是我国对外投资合作的重点。可以预见，2021年，我国在‘一带一路’沿线国家的规划、咨询、勘察、设计、造价、监理、项目管理和运营维护等领域的服务外包或将迎来高速增长。”与此同时，“一带一路”沿线多为发展中国家和新兴市场国家，我国在BPO、KPO业务方面具有一定比较优势。因此，我国企业承接“一带一路”沿线国家的BPO和KPO业务或将增长较快。此外，郑伟还表示，我国数字经济发展较好，随着新一代信息技术快速普及，“一带一路”沿线国家和地区对数字产品和服务的需求将大大提升，数字产业领域的服务外包或将成为我国与沿线国家合作的重点。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/roll/163557.htm>

## 6. CABI shares expertise on strengthening and diversifying food systems at all-Africa vegetable summit

【国际农业和生物科学中心（CABI）】 Scientists from CABI’s Africa Centre, with expertise in strengthening and diversifying food systems, have played a key role in sharing their knowledge and research at the Power on Your Plate: All-Africa Summit on Diversifying Food Systems with African Traditional Vegetables to Increase Health, Nutrition and Wealth. The Regional Director CABI Africa, Dr Morris Akiri took part in the CABI and USAID sponsored

summit convened by the World Vegetable Center and Rutgers University. Dr Monica Kansime also attended the event, held at the Gran Meliá Hotel in Arusha, Tanzania. The summit was officially opened by the Former Prime Minister of Tanzania and Chairman of the Agri Thamani Foundation, The Hon. Mr Peter K Pinda. As part of 75 scientific presentations in six sessions covering diversity, breeding and seed systems; value chains and scaling; agronomy and production systems; food environments; nutrition and health; and other uses of these valuable crops beyond food, Dr Kansime updated the summit on positive impacts of the Good Seed Initiative – a project which was implemented in Tanzania and Uganda. The Good Seed Initiative reached more than one million consumers and growers through radio programmes, seed rallies, nutritional outreaches, cook shows, agricultural shows and other events as part of a training programme to bring about improvements in productivity. A study brief, on the production and sales of quality assured African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs), was also developed and disseminated to stakeholders in Tanzania. Dr Akiri took part in a high-level panel on ‘Advancing the Continental Agenda on Traditional African Vegetables’ along with senior government officials, business partners from the public and private sector, bankers, and leaders of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The summit also included a youth panel that explored production and distribution issues with seven young farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Other speakers at the summit included Dr Marco Wopereis, Director General, World Vegetable Center, Ms. Jacqueline Mkindi, CEO Tanzania Horticulture Association and Dr Lawrence Haddad, Executive Director of GAIN. Dr Akiri said, “Africa is home to a large number of plant species with the potential to invigorate the continent’s horticultural value chain. However, whether consumed as nutritious food or used as the foundation for natural health products, these traditional vegetables remain untapped and underutilized.” For example, the informal nature of the African indigenous vegetable markets, characterised by poor product handling, has contributed to low farm gate prices and limited access to structured markets. “There is opportunity to continue working in partnership with all stakeholders to formalise the Traditional African Vegetables Value chain, with an intentional focus on removing barriers faced particularly by women and the youth. Financing new infrastructural technologies in the rural areas can potentially improve the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers and also contribute to local, national and regional food security.” Additional information Find out more about ‘Promoting Good Seed in East Africa’ from the project page. CABI works to create sustainable value chains and facilitates access to markets across Africa and other parts of the world. Find out more about our work on Value

Chains and Trade. In Africa over 80% of people living in rural areas rely on the crops they grow for food and income. They face many challenges in growing sufficient good quality produce, such as changing climatic conditions, threats from pests and diseases, lack of access to markets, and limited access to current agricultural information. CABI's Africa Regional Centre in Kenya strives to improve livelihoods, working with the communities that it serves to address the problems they face using sustainable approaches. Find out more here.

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/cabi-shares-expertise-on-strengthening-and-diversifying-food-systems-at-all-africa-vegetable-summit/>

#### **7. Consumer Trends Report: Business continuity ensured, but a number of issues emerging from COVID-19**

【欧盟（EU）】 The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) published today its Consumer Trends Report with a risk heat-map providing a snapshot of the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the insurance and pension sector from a consumer protection perspective as of 30 June 2020. Despite initial concerns, insurers and pension funds have maintained business continuity. Buying products, submitting claims and complaints, or seeking information have carried on broadly as normal — though in new forms as digitalisation trends have accelerated. When consumers may have found themselves in breach of contractual obligations because of the forced changes in habits and behaviours, insurers have shown forbearance. COVID-19 has also taken its toll on the pension sector. In particular, cases of lower pension contributions emerged where savers were not able to continue contributions, due for instance to business shrinking or due to unemployment. Further risks in the decumulation phase may crystallise, with the potential to lead to future cuts in benefits. To alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the insurance and pension sectors, whilst ensuring fair treatment of consumers, national supervisory authorities as well as the insurance and pensions sectors have taken specific measures. As the crisis continues to unfold with potential impacts on profitability, conduct risks can be expected to continue to crystallise and emerge. It is therefore of great importance that concerns regarding financial exclusion, contract clarity, and unit-linked products are adequately addressed and mitigated.

链接:

<https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/content/consumer-trends-report-business-continuity-ensuring-red-number-of-issues-emerging-covid-19>

## **8. CGIAR Joins Forces with World Food Programme to Tackle Post-Pandemic Hunger**

【国际农业研究磋商组织（CGIAR）】 The world's largest publicly-funded agricultural research network, CGIAR, has united effort with the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to help tackle hunger and malnutrition in the pandemic recovery. CGIAR and WFP, winner of the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to continue their long-standing partnership to build resilience and promote sustainable agriculture. The two organizations will concentrate on the links between climate change and conflict, the adaptation of food systems, and risk impacts on food security and development programs as part of their efforts to support the delivery of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. "We're delighted to sign this MoU with the World Food Programme to extend and deepen our shared commitment to ending hunger and malnutrition, particularly at such a critical moment for global food security," said Kundhavi Kadiresan, Managing Director for Global Engagement and Innovation at the CGIAR System Organization. "The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the World Food Programme shows the international community's understanding that there is an imperative to strengthen global food systems, especially in the pandemic recovery, and with the addition of this partnership, our two organizations are well-placed to make significant impact." The collaboration comes as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to add pressure to already stressed food systems. Last year, WFP Executive Director David Beasley warned that the pandemic has put several countries at risk of famine, with the number of people suffering acute food insecurity expected to rise to more than 270 million. "Our work with CGIAR will help make food systems more resilient and less vulnerable to shocks," said Beasley. "To strengthen broken or dysfunctional food systems in fragile settings, it's critical to understand the links between conflict, climate and hunger. This partnership will help us carry on saving lives and changing lives so more people have the opportunity to prosper and be self-sufficient." Under the Memorandum of Understanding, WFP and CGIAR will work together to transform food systems at a national level and establish ongoing support based on scientific evidence ahead of the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021. To streamline its own assets and consolidate its work worldwide, CGIAR is also undergoing an institutional reform to become One CGIAR. A newly integrated leadership and Board in place last year will support the level of collaboration required for an



integrated global and country response. In addition to the new MoU, CGIAR and WFP already collaborate on a number of projects. WFP and CGIAR's International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) have worked together for more than two decades in areas such as improving food aid distribution systems and designing social protection programs that aim to improve nutrition through food and cash transfers to the poor. WFP also works with several CGIAR Research Programs on projects including developing food security policies in Colombia, picture-based insurance for smallholder farmers, and assessing the impact of conflict and food assistance in countries. The two organizations are currently partners with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in the area of climate security at the intersection of climate change, conflict and food security. The ongoing work aims to address the roles of food, land and water systems in mitigating and helping communities adapt to climate change, while preventing hunger and conflict.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/cgiar-joins-forces-with-world-food-programme-to-tackle-post-pandemic-hunger/>

## **9. Investment into Research Must Double to Halt Climate and Food Crises by 2030**

【国际农业研究磋商组织(CGIAR)】World's largest agricultural research partnership seeks to increase funding to \$2 billion annually to support global innovation in the pandemic recovery. The strategy warns that, without more science-based interventions to align agriculture with climate targets, the number of undernourished people around the world could exceed 840 million by 2030, with climate-related disasters displacing 200 million by 2050. "The climate crisis is at the forefront of threats to our ability to provide good nutrition for all while staying within environmental limits," said Claudia Sadoff, Executive Management Team Convener and Managing Director, Research Delivery and Impact at CGIAR System Organization, speaking at the Climate Adaptation Summit. "The agricultural sector is at an inflection point a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reset how we work and the scale of our ambitions. We must double overall investment from 2018 levels to achieve the levels of partnership required to scale impact, and attract the best minds to the challenges facing our food systems." To help streamline investment into agricultural research that also responds to the climate crisis, CGIAR is undergoing an institutional reform to become One CGIAR with a newly integrated leadership and Board in place this year to support the level of collaboration required for more coherent global and country

responses. “Since its founding 50 years ago, the contributions of CGIAR together with its partners to crop breeding, agronomic practices, plant and animal health, improved nutrition, natural resource management, and climate change responses have resulted in a 10-fold return on investment,” said Kundhavi Kadiresan, Managing Director for Global Engagement and Innovation at the CGIAR System Organization. “If managed and governed differently, food systems could be a lever of global change, at the vanguard of sustainable living for all, leading other sectors with solutions and inspiration. The transition to One CGIAR provides an opportunity for a fresh 10-year strategy that can shape a stronger and more relevant science agenda for today’s dynamic world.” CGIAR’s research strategy outlines five areas of impact, which cover nutrition, poverty, inclusivity, climate adaptation and mitigation, and environmental health, that would benefit from greater research into three key areas. These include the transformation of entire, connected food systems, the development of greater resilience, and the potential of genetic innovation.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/investment-into-research-must-double-to-halt-climate-and-food-crises-by-2030/>

#### **10. Gene editing creates potential to protect the nation’s environment, pollinators and wildlife**

【英国环境、食品与农村事务部】Plans to consult on gene editing which could unlock substantial benefits to nature, the environment and help farmers with crops resistant to pests, disease or extreme weather and to produce healthier, more nutritious food will be set out today (7 January) by Environment Secretary George Eustice in his speech at the Oxford Farming Conference. The way that plants and animals grow is controlled by the information in their genes. For centuries, farmers and growers have carefully chosen to breed stronger, healthier individual animals or plants so that the next generation has these beneficial traits - but this is a slow process. Technologies developed in the last decade enable genes to be edited much more quickly and precisely to mimic the natural breeding process, helping to target plant and animal breeding to help the UK reach its vital climate and biodiversity goals in a safe and sustainable way. Gene editing is different to genetic modification where DNA from one species is introduced to a different one. Gene edited organisms do not contain DNA from different species, and instead only produce changes that could be made slowly using traditional breeding methods. But at the moment, due to a

legal ruling from the European Court of Justice in 2018 gene editing is regulated in the same way as genetic modification. The consultation announced today will focus on stopping certain gene editing organisms from being regulated in the same way as genetic modification, as long as they could have been produced naturally or through traditional breeding. This approach has already been adopted by a wide range of countries across the world, including Japan, Australia and Argentina. Government will continue to work with farming and environmental groups to develop the right rules and ensure robust controls are in place to maintain the highest food safety standards while supporting the production of healthier food.

链接:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/gene-editing-creates-potential-to-protect-the-nations-environment-pollinators-and-wildlife>

### 【文献速递】

#### 1. “一带一路”企业社会责任、融资约束与投资效率

作者: 颜剩勇;王典

文献源: 财经科学,2021-02-01

摘要: 本文以2014-2019年沪深A股上市公司作为研究对象,按照是否参与“一带一路”建设分为两组样本,研究企业社会责任对投资效率的影响及作用路径。结果表明,企业履行社会责任可以显著提高企业对外投资效率,相对于受到“一带一路”倡议支持的企业,未受到“一带一路”倡议支持的企业和社会责任对投资效率的提升作用更明显。运用中介效应检验模型分组研究融资约束在企业社会责任和投资效率关系中所起到的作用。检验结果表明,非“一带一路”企业社会责任对投资效率的正向促进作用有一部分可以通过降低融资约束实现,而“一带一路”企业融资约束在企业社会责任与投资效率二者关系中所起到的中介作用不显著。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXuf2AXmE6ABT2PBqYCsI430.pdf>

#### 2. 基于大数据的“一带一路”海外项目风险动态监测指标体系研究

作者: 王璟璇;张何灿;徐舒扬

文献源: 电子政务,2021-02-01

摘要: “一带一路”海外项目风险是复杂多变的,对其及时识别、有效防范是项目开展的重点任务。基于多源数据,从政治风险、经济风险、属性风险、实施风险四个维度,构建了“

一带一路"海外项目风险动态监测指标体系,并选取12个项目23个监测期进行样本测试和频繁项集分析。测试和分析结果充分验证了指标的适用性、风险预测能力和风险识别能力。最后,从加强海外项目数据采集处理、优化监测指标体系、搭建项目风险动态监测平台三方面提出构建"一带一路"项目风险动态监测体系的相关建议。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXupqAIY7sACHTuxv7rA8250.pdf>

### **3. “一带一路”倡议对中国节点城市经济增长的影响——基于284个地级市的面板数据**

作者: 王亦虹;田平野

文献源: 软科学,2021-01-29

摘要: 选取中国284个地级市2008年~2017年面板数据,以倾向得分匹配挑选平行趋势样本,利用双重差分法对“城市-时间”进行倍差估计,通过安慰剂检验,表现出良好的政策唯一性特征;进一步对倡议的动态效应、异质性与传导机制进行分析。研究发现倡议对国内节点城市经济具有愈益增强的促进作用,尤其对内陆和欠发达城市的促进效应更为显著;深层次的,这种正向带动作用主要通过基础设施建设、对外直接投资和对外贸易三条路径实现。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXuw-AMEYuAA56kUvZu80338.pdf>

### **4. 心理距离、风险分担与PPP项目投资效果——基于“一带一路”39国经验数据的研究**

作者: 邵颖红;王嘉铭;邵思云

文献源: 软科学,2021-01-28

摘要: 基于“一带一路”沿线39个发展中国家1995—2019年的PPP项目数据,从母国社会资本视角深入探索心理距离和风险分担对PPP项目投资效果的影响及作用机制。实证研究发现:心理距离对PPP项目投资效果有负向影响;风险分担在心理距离与PPP项目投资效果之间存在部分中介作用,具体而言是风险分担在心理距离的文化差异、政治系统差异、工业化水平差异三个维度与PPP项目投资效果之间存在中介作用。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXu9aAYGI8AAzHxG8dNiU702.pdf>

### **5. 人类命运共同体视阈下“一带一路”话语体系构建**

作者: 冯霞;胡荣涛

文献源: 厦门大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2021-01-28

摘要：作为应对全球治理困境的中国方案,人类命运共同体蕴涵着人类社会价值重塑和实践重构的双重使命。"一带一路"是构建人类命运共同体的重要路径,构建"一带一路"话语体系是表达人类命运共同体内在诉求的话语实践,始终围绕着彰显人类命运共同体价值旨义、建设"五个世界"实践目标和构建立体化的传播路径而展开。"一带一路"话语体系构建是推动全球治理话语体系变革的中国探索,对有效促进中国在全球治理变革中的国际话语权提升和"一带一路"实践进程具有重要现实意义。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXvNiAC-TYABMLHczVAXg008.pdf>

## **6. Archaeological Approaches to Agricultural Economies**

文献源: Journal of Archaeological Research,2021-01-07

摘要: While agricultural origins have been recently revised in light of new genetic and archaeological evidence, parallel synthesis of subsequent developments in agricultural economies has lagged. This review summarizes recent advances in archaeological theory and method that contribute to an enhanced understanding of agricultural economies. Such advances address topics of persistent interest, including agricultural innovation, the introduction of new domesticates, risk and resilience, agricultural scaling, and the economic and environmental consequences of agricultural practices. Although points of complementarity and tension exist among varied contemporary discourses on agriculture, frameworks of resilience and entanglement offer particularly promising avenues for regional synthesis and worldwide comparison of agricultural economies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/89/Csgk0WAX5i2AGEPyAA540TIJknY616.pdf>

## **7. Financial development, international trade, and environmental degradation: a nonlinear threshold model based on panel smooth transition regression**

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2020-11-30

摘要: Environmental degradation has severely affected the natural cycle of ecosystem. It's high time now and humans should execute strategies effectively to protect the further degradation. Initially, we need to understand the ways that might affect the environment. Thus, existing research is designed to explore the nonlinear association between financial development (FD) and carbon dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the context of low-income countries by employing the yearly data of 1990-2016. The panel smooth transition regression

model (PSTR) is applied, and the result confirmed that the nexus between the two variables are nonlinear. Moreover, it also shows that at a low regime, FD increases the CO2 emissions but as the economy of low-income states progress to the high regime, the association between the two variables becomes negative and significant. The study also confirms that FD can reduce CO2 emissions once it reaches a certain threshold point. Based on these findings, new insights are provided for the policymakers, and several policies are suggested to improve the environmental quality in low-income countries.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAX4mCAVUyJAAUYtrd2XVQ010.pdf>

## **8. Dynamic synergies between China's Belt and Road Initiative and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals**

文献源: Journal of International Business Policy,2020-10-15

摘要: This study examines the dynamic evolving synergies between the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This is among the first studies to present an in-depth comparative treatment and evaluation of these monumental change-oriented undertakings in terms of their interlinks, complementarities, and synergistic potential to mobilize and transform public policy and managerial decision-making in the pursuit of sustainable development. In our study, we identify BRI focus areas, goals, and modalities and explore their manifold interactions with the 17 SDGs, including by reference to dozens of recent BRI and AIB projects. Our findings strongly suggest ongoing alignment and convergence between the SDGs and BRI, as exemplified by the recent overt inclusion of BRI within the UN's 2030 Agenda. However, realization of such promising synergies hinges on several variables, including the geopolitical and public health environments, the adoption of more holistic trade and investment strategies, and greater openness and inclusiveness towards non-Chinese and local businesses, particularly regarding their participation in BRI sustainable infrastructure investment projects. Public policy efforts will be essential to steer BRI in more open, liberal, and integrative directions so that BRI can function optimally as an effective vehicle for achievement of the SDGs.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAX4Y0AA5t6AAUMOfN4Yug941.pdf>

## 9. Impact of climate change on navel orangeworm, a major pest of tree nuts in California

文献源: Science of The Total Environment,2020-10-02

摘要: California's agricultural sector is the highest valued agricultural sector in the United States. It is also a global leader in the production of various specialty crops, including three major tree nuts - almond, walnut, and pistachio. These three nut crops accounted for approximately 16% of the state's total agricultural economy. Current and future changes in climate pose many challenges in agriculture and impacts related to increased pest pressure in agriculture due to elevated temperatures are significant. The navel orangeworm, *Amyelois transitella* (Walker), is the most challenging pest of tree nuts in California and often cause a significant economic loss despite the careful implementation of multiple pest control tactics. Temperature variations can directly affect the developmental rates, behavior, and overall population dynamics of this pest, and it is critically important to understand these dynamics with respect to climate change. The objective of this study was to quantify changes in the timing and number of navel orangeworm generations in almonds, walnuts, and pistachios for the entire Central Valley of California using projections from ten general circulation models (GCMs) under two emission scenarios. The results suggest that navel orangeworm is likely to complete its life cycle much faster under climate change due to projected temperature increases. The results also suggest that under future climate change, navel orangeworm can complete one additional generation within the growing season and likely going to pose significant risks to these major nut industries in the future. Quantifying navel orangeworm generations and assessing risks to tree nuts under climate change can help facilitate and strategize integrated pest management (IPM) practices to the sustainability of the production systems by minimizing risks.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/89/Csgk0WAX5WiAQB9\\_ADaOL9r-bzI999.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/89/Csgk0WAX5WiAQB9_ADaOL9r-bzI999.pdf)

### 【行业报告】

#### 1. Variability in agricultural productivity and rural household consumption

##### inequality—Evidence from Nigeria and Uganda

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所 (IFPRI)

发布时间: 2021-01-16

摘要: This paper uses multiple rounds of household survey panel data to assess the distributional implications of variability in agricultural productivity in Nigeria and Uganda. It uses both a conventional decomposition and a regression-based inequality decomposition

to estimate the impact of climate-induced variability in agricultural productivity. To mitigate the endogeneity associated with unobserved time-invariant and time-variant household fixed effects, we use rainfall shocks as a proxy for estimating the exogenous variability in agricultural productivity that affects consumption. Results suggest that a 10 percent increase in the variability of agricultural productivity tends to decrease household consumption by 38 and 52 percent on average for Nigeria and Uganda, respectively. Controlling for other factors, variability in agricultural productivity contributed to between 25 and 43 percent of consumption inequality between 2010 and 2015 for Nigeria; and 16 and 31 percent of consumption inequality between 2009 and 2011 for Uganda. We also show that variability in agricultural productivity increases changes in consumption inequality over time.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/88/Csgk0WAXsvCAKxUvAAqEeHmSmdY813.pdf>

### 【相关成果】

#### 1. USDA reconciles issues with CFAP

发布源: Western Farm Press

发布时间: 2021-01-15

摘要: “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,” says Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue. of reductions in chicken processing capacity, chicken farmers across the country experienced longer waiting periods between flocks, received fewer birds to raise, and in some cases have been forced to depopulate millions of healthy birds. Payment calculations Similarly, FSA adjusted the payment calculation to use the producer’s eligible 2019 calendar year sales, and 2019 crop insurance indemnities, NAP, and WHIP+ payments, multiplied by the applicable payment rate for all sales commodities, which include specialty crops, aquaculture, tobacco, specialty livestock, nursery crops and floriculture, for CFAP 2.

链接:

<https://schlr.cnki.net/Detail/index/SPQDLAST/SPQDB8A066FEA5ECFD4D40DEC3CC7FD68>

[ADF](#)

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