

《“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. 共建“一带一路”，让高铁跑出新天地

【人民日报】中国高铁发展爬坡过坎，实现“弯道超车”，凭借拥有完全自主知识产权的多项技术成为中国新的“外交名片”“形象代表”。随着共建“一带一路”的推进，越来越多的中国铁路在亚洲、欧洲、非洲等地区落地生根，促进了国家间的互联互通，也让更多地区更紧密地连接在一起。“中国技术和方案为项目提供全套的信号设备和工程化系统，构建完整的调度指挥和列车运行控制功能。依托指挥系统，中心调度员可以掌握铁路全线所有列车的实时状态，并进行调度指挥。”乌拉达指着实验室中大屏幕上匈塞铁路贝尔格莱德旧段的线路运行图介绍，“这套系统支撑了塞尔维亚铁路部门整个生产调度指挥，保障了匈塞铁路的运营秩序。随着工程推进，将来匈塞铁路全线的运行图都可以进行调度指挥。”塞尔维亚总统武契奇亲赴施工现场考察时，向中塞建设团队郑重致谢。他表示，匈塞铁路将大大提高民众的生活水平，缩短塞尔维亚至欧洲腹地的距离。“届时，铁路沿线将建起工厂、物流中心，提振塞尔维亚经济发展。匈塞铁路项目对塞尔维亚至关重要，对未来的发展意义深远，是留给子孙后代的礼物”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/164096.htm>

2. IMF总裁：中国将为全球经济复苏注入更多动能

【新华网】国际货币基金组织(IMF)总裁格奥尔基耶娃5日表示，随着中国经济增长更多转向由国内消费驱动，同时继续扩大开放，中国将为全球经济复苏注入更多增长动能。格奥尔基耶娃当天在一场远程记者会上回答新华社记者提问时说，中国是2020年全球唯一实现正增长的主要经济体，IMF预计今年中国经济将增长8.1%，中国经济复苏正带来

积极溢出效应，特别是对于那些与中国经贸联系密切的经济体。“这对中国有利，也对世界有利。”她说。格奥尔基耶娃说，全球面临应对气候变化等巨大挑战，需要所有国家携手共同努力。她对中国提出力争在2060年前实现碳中和表示欢迎。谈到全球经济，格奥尔基耶娃警告当前全球经济面临复苏分化的重大风险。她指出，尽管IMF预计今年全球经济将增长5.5%，但有150个经济体今年或将无法恢复到疫情前水平，发展中国家与发达国家之间的收入差距将进一步拉大。格奥尔基耶娃呼吁各国全力应对全球经济复苏分化的风险。首先，要加快疫苗生产，完善疫苗分配，为发展中国家提供相应援助。第二，政策制定者应继续为经济复苏提供政策支持，特别是为受到疫情严重影响的脆弱群体提供支持。第三，要重振国际合作，落实二十国集团领导人峰会达成的“缓债倡议后续债务处理共同框架”，为最贫穷国家提供债务减免。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/164104.htm>

3. RMB remains largest cross-border payment currency with ASEAN

【 China Daily 】 Renminbi maintained its position as the largest cross-border payment currency between Guangxi and ASEAN in 2020, officials from the Nanning Central Sub-branch of the People's Bank of China (PBC) said on Feb 3. Guangxi's cross-border RMB settlement amount reached 155.7 billion yuan (\$24.04 billion) in 2020, accounting for 40.75 percent of overall domestic and foreign currency cross-border income and expenditure. The total settlement between Guangxi and ASEAN was 68.1 billion yuan, accounting for 60 percent of the Guangxi-ASEAN domestic and foreign currency cross-border income and expenditure. Its cross-border RMB settlement in 2020 was the highest among the 12 provinces (autonomous regions) of West China and the nine border provinces (autonomous regions). Guangxi, the only region of its kind in China that borders ASEAN countries both by land and sea, has been designated a frontier area for opening-up and cooperation with ASEAN. The region was listed as one of the second batch of China's demonstration areas for cross-border RMB settlement in 2010, and has since been facilitating settlement channels with ASEAN, pushing forward the direct trade between RMB and the currencies of ASEAN countries, as well as expanding the usage of RMB in bilateral trade investments. The China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park has received approval from PBC to carry out five financial innovation pilot projects, including convenient cross-border RMB two-way flow facilitation. By the end of 2020, it had handled 1.89 billion yuan of pilot business, which in turn offered great financial support for the construction of the China-Malaysia Qinzhou

Industrial Park and the Malaysia-China Kuantan Industrial Park. Guangxi has taken the lead in China in establishing an information platform for border trade settlement at border ports, and has now started the second-phase development, further increasing the service efficiency of RMB settlement in border trade and benefiting 95,000 people in border areas. In addition, banks in the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone have handled a total of 26.87 billion yuan of cross-border RMB business in 2020.

链接:

http://en.gxzf.gov.cn/2021-02/06/c_587868.htm

4. 而立之年，中国—东盟关系提质升级

【人民日报】今年是中国—东盟建立对话关系30周年。中国—东盟合作自启动以来，双方加强高层交往沟通，通过对话解决问题。实践证明，中国—东盟关系成为亚太区域合作中的成功典范，成为推动构建人类命运共同体的生动例证。近年来，从咖啡、榴莲等特色农产品，到钢铁、纸张等初级产品或中间产品，众多东盟国家产品进入中国市场。2020年，中国—东盟贸易额逆势增长，实现双方互为第一大贸易伙伴的历史性突破。《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》（RCEP）去年成功签署，将进一步激发中国与东盟国家的合作潜力。中国和东盟作为亚洲地区重要经济体，日益成为全球复苏和发展的希望所在。随着共建“一带一路”项目在东盟国家落地生根、开花结果，中国与东盟对接发展战略，各项合作持续深入。如今，越来越多中资企业参与投资建设东盟国家的公路、铁路、港口、工业园等大型项目。在老挝，全长400多公里的中老铁路近60%的正线轨道已铺设完成，隧道、桥梁、路基主体也基本完工，正向今年年底通车目标积极迈进；在印尼，雅万高铁重大节点目标先后完成，工程建设稳步推进；在泰国，中泰铁路合作项目不断取得新进展；中国在国内疫情趋于稳定后，向东盟国家派出医疗专家组，提供物资和技术援助。为促进经济复苏，中国和新加坡、老挝、缅甸、印尼等国建立人员“快捷通道”和货物“绿色通道”，恢复与越南等国的直飞国际航班，并积极探讨建立中国—东盟和东亚区域“快捷通道”和“绿色通道”网络，推动区域金融安全网建设，维护地区供应链、产业链和金融稳定。眼下，新冠疫苗被视为战胜疫情、促进经济复苏的重要手段。中国与东盟国家高举疫苗多边合作旗帜，坚持疫苗公共产品属性，加强研发、采购和生产合作，共同促进疫苗在本地区和全世界的可及性和可负担性。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/164066.htm>

5. “一带一路”对接“大建特建” 11个中菲政府间合作项目已完成

【北京日报】据中国驻菲律宾使馆官方微信公众号消息，驻菲大使黄溪连2月4日与菲律宾公造部长维拉赴中国援菲比诺多—因特拉穆罗斯大桥（B-I桥）项目现场进行考察，并慰问项目现场中菲员工。黄溪连表示，中菲政府间合作项目中的11个项目已经完成，中方愿进一步深化“一带一路”倡议和菲律宾“大建特建”计划对接，助力菲经济复苏。B-I桥项目是菲律宾总统杜特尔特执政以来中国政府无偿援助菲律宾的首批两座桥梁项目之一，是杜特尔特政府“大建特建”计划项下的重要项目。B-I桥横跨帕西格河两岸，连接马尼拉中国城与西班牙王城，主桥采用双向四车道设计、长度586米，全长约678米。项目现已完成90%的主桥建设、56%的桥梁总体建设，有望于2021年年底竣工，届时将实现日通车3万辆的目标，大幅缓解帕西格河中国城与西班牙王城两岸的交通拥堵现状。此外，景观拱桥的独特设计将使B-I桥成为地区地标建筑之一。这是黄溪连一年内第三次现场考察B-I桥建设项目。黄溪连表示，中方无偿援建的另一座桥梁项目埃斯特热拉—潘塔里恩大桥（E-P）项目现已完成项目建设的79%，有望于2021年上半年提前竣工通车。此外，中方提供融资支持的马尼拉三座桥项目已于2020年年底签署商务合同，有望于2021年上半年落地实施。5座桥梁项目是菲律宾政府在马尼拉帕西格河、马利金纳河及曼加泄洪道流域规划的12座优先建设桥梁项目的重要组成部分，也是大马尼拉区域路网规划的重点工程，建成后将明显改善大马尼拉城区的交通拥堵状况、大幅提高民众出行效率。黄溪连指出，2021年是中菲政府间合作项目由规划开花转向结果落地的丰收年。在双方共同努力下，11个项目已经完成。正在实施或即将启动的项目有12个，共涉及资金32.7亿美元，其中B-I桥和E-P桥项目、援菲农业技术示范中心技术合作三期项目、赤口河泵站灌溉项目将在2021年年内完成。此外，双方还有十余个项目正在磋商推进。黄溪连表示，中方愿进一步深化“一带一路”倡议和“大建特建”计划对接，根据菲方需求，推进相关项目尽快落地，助力菲经济复苏。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/164001.htm>

6. 商务部：我国已经与22个国家签署了“丝路电商”合作备忘录并建立了双边合作机制

【商务部网站】4日，商务部召开例行新闻发布会。发言人高峰表示，面对新冠肺炎疫情给全球经济带来的冲击，电子商务展示出强劲的活力和韧性，在保障物资供应、促进消费和畅通贸易等方面发挥了积极的作用。目前，我国已经与22个国家签署了“丝路电商”合作备忘录并建立了双边合作机制，与伙伴国共同应对疫情挑战，丰富合作内涵，拓展合作领域，增强合作信心。他介绍道，“丝路电商”合作呈现以下几个特点：一是共同打造合作亮点。在“丝路电商”合作框架下，我们通过举办工作组会、政企对话会等方

式，与伙伴国加强政策交流，促进地方对接和企业合作。比如，支持意大利、俄罗斯、智利等国在国内大型电商平台开设国家馆，帮助其企业和产品直接进入中国市场；在第二届“双品网购节”期间设置伙伴国专题，奥地利、新西兰、柬埔寨、卢旺达等国特色优质产品销量大幅增加。这既为国内消费提供了更多选择，也为贸易畅通创造了新机遇。二是创新开展能力建设。我们与伙伴国共同创办“丝路电商”云上大讲堂，组织国内专家为伙伴国政府官员和电子商务从业者直播授课，内容涵盖政策法规、发展趋势、创新实践和实操技能等内容。针对伙伴国特色产品，特别邀请农特产社群电商、直播电商等领域专家，围绕拓展中国和国际市场进行研讨和交流。自去年四季度启动以来，“丝路电商”云上大讲堂已举办27场，在线精品课程观看人次超过了10万。三是加强电商抗疫合作。推动电商企业利用采购渠道和物流网络优势，为相关国家提供抗疫物资保障。同时，积极提供政策指导，持续更新192个国家和地区防疫管控措施，为企业复工复产和开展跨境电商业务做好服务保障。下一步，我们将继续深化“丝路电商”合作，与更多有意愿有条件的国家建立合作机制，一方面帮助伙伴国积极拓展中国市场，丰富国内消费供给，另一方面鼓励电商企业积极走出去，在发展自身的同时，拓展合作模式，推动所在国电子商务的发展壮大，提升电商合作水平，共同培育经贸合作新的增长点。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/163999.htm>

7. New project to boost sustainable wildlife management and food security in southern Africa

【联合国粮农组织】FAO and the French Development Agency (AFD) today launched a new 3.5 million Euro project to improve sustainable wildlife management and food security in the world's largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area.Southern Africa's Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, which straddles Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, each year experiences large scale migrations of megafauna, in particular elephants, where 50 percent of the total population of African elephants can be found.However, the area is also home to poor rural communities whose livelihoods depend on agriculture, fishing and hunting and who are not always able to meet their basic needs due, in part, to erratic rainfall and frequent droughts. Under the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, the new project will partner with the governments of Botswana and Namibia to address threats from unsustainable levels of wildlife hunting in some areas, habitats closure and fragmentation, which prevent animals from reaching the resources they need to survive, as well as poaching and killing of animals as a result of human-wildlife

conflicts. "The focus of the project is to benefit both the wildlife and ecosystems in the Transfrontier Conservation Area and the resilience of local communities that rely on them, at least in part, for food and income," said Mette Wilkie, Director, Forestry Division, FAO.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1372487/icode/>

8. COVID-19 lockdowns temporarily raised global temperatures, research shows

【 science daily 】 The lockdowns and reduced societal activity related to the COVID-19 pandemic affected emissions of pollutants in ways that slightly warmed the planet for several months last year, according to new research led by the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). The counterintuitive finding highlights the influence of airborne particles, or aerosols, that block incoming sunlight. When emissions of aerosols dropped last spring, more of the Sun's warmth reached the planet, especially in heavily industrialized nations, such as the United States and Russia, that normally pump high amounts of aerosols into the atmosphere. "There was a big decline in emissions from the most polluting industries, and that had immediate, short-term effects on temperatures," said NCAR scientist Andrew Gettelman, the study's lead author. "Pollution cools the planet, so it makes sense that pollution reductions would warm the planet."

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/02/210202164535.htm>

9. Rural Residents Appear to be More Vulnerable to Serious Infection or Death From Coronavirus COVID-19

【 美国农业部 】 From the beginning, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has run an uneven and evolving course across the rural-urban continuum. First reported in the United States in January 2020, COVID-19 cases centered on urban (metro) areas for the first 4 months of the year. In May and June, the rate of new cases declined in large urban areas and stabilized elsewhere. A new surge in July was spread more evenly among urban and rural (nonmetro) areas, as case rates increased appreciably in rural areas for the first time. More notably, the subsequent urban decline in August and September was echoed only partially in rural areas. In the most recent surge beginning in late September, the highest case rates were in rural counties, particularly those that have no town larger than 2,499 residents. The lowest rates were in major urban areas. In late November and early

December, infection rates in rural areas appeared to be slowing, while new cases in urban areas continued to grow. For each of these four vulnerability factors, rural residents are more likely to live in a high-vulnerability county (top 20 percent of all counties) than are urban residents. For instance, nearly a quarter of rural residents live in counties with high mortality due to underlying medical conditions, 7.9 times greater than the rate for urban residents. More urban residents live in a county with high rates of uninsured individuals than any other vulnerability factor, but the proportion of the rural population living in these counties is nearly double the urban proportion. In addition, nearly a sixth of rural residents live in counties where they are vulnerable because of distance to an intensive care hospital—35 times greater than the percentage for urban residents. Rural residents living far from intensive care hospitals may have difficulty receiving care in a timely manner. The map shows the top 20 percent of rural counties with the longest average distance to the population center of a county with an intensive care hospital. Overall, 93 percent of high-distance counties are rural. In these counties, elderly residents and those with underlying medical conditions may have difficulty accessing medical care quickly when complications from COVID-19 arise. Of the 628 high-distance counties, 46 percent are also high vulnerability for older age and 17 percent are high vulnerability for underlying medical conditions.

链接:

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2021/february/rural-residents-appear-to-be-more-vulnerable-to-serious-infection-or-death-from-coronavirus-covid-19/>

10. Growth in U.S. Dairy Product Exports to Southeast Asia Depends on Competition With Other Major Dairy Exporters

【美国农业部】 Southeast Asia is a region characterized by rapid economic growth, urbanization, and changing food consumption patterns. From 2006 to 2018, the population of the region's 10 nations (see map below) increased more than 14 percent. Over that same period, the region's gross domestic product (GDP) grew 81 percent, driving up GDP on a per capita basis by 59 percent. With incomes rising throughout the region, Southeast Asian countries have begun following a dietary transition that is common throughout Asia. Under this shift, per capita consumption of foods, such as meat and dairy products has tended to rise, while consumption of staple foods, such as rice and coarse grains, has fallen. Most Southeast Asian countries produce small quantities of milk. High-production milk cow

breeds do not perform well in the hot, humid conditions that exist in much of the region, and many countries do not have adequate grassland for much milk production. With strong economic growth expected and a limited potential for increased milk production, Southeast Asian countries have become highly desirable markets for exporters of dairy products.

链接:

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2021/february/growth-in-us-dairy-product-exports-to-southeast-asia-depends-on-competition-with-other-major-dairy-exporters/>

【文献速递】

1. Demand for Imported versus Domestic Fish in Nigeria

文献源: journal of agricultural economics,2021-02-06

摘要: Fish is among the most important animal-sourced foods in Africa and is crucial in combatting malnutrition. Fish demand in Africa has far outpaced supply as the import share rose from 16% in 1970 to 39% by 2017. Little is known about who is consuming the imports: rural versus urban, rich versus poor. This is the first fish consumption analysis in Africa distinguishing imported and domestic fish, and within domestic fish, fresh versus traditional-processed. We analyse three rounds of nationally representative data from Nigeria, disaggregating the richer South from the poorer North, and urban and rural. Frozen (imported) fish accounted for 34% of urban fish consumption in the North (23% for rural), compared with 67% in urban areas in the South (54% for rural). The large difference in frozen fish consumption between regions is due mainly to differences in income and refrigerator ownership. For other fish forms (fresh, dried, smoked), regional differences are far less pronounced. Income and price elasticities confirm that imported fish have become deeply incorporated into fish consumption habits. From a policy perspective, this intensifies concerns about import bills as fish demand grows. However, our elasticity results show that Nigerian consumers are keen to consume fresh fish as incomes increase, and that demand for smoked and dried fish also remains strong at high levels of income. Promoting aquaculture is a promising policy path to reduce import dependence. Domestic capture fisheries remain a major source of fish, making it important to maintain productivity at sustainable levels through better management.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8E/Csgk0WAfxRSAI_3mAAP1CXQot1k653.pdf

2. 我国与“一带一路”沿线国家产业国际竞争力分析

作者: 田晖;王静

文献源: 统计与决策,2021-02-05

摘要: 文章将“一带一路”沿线国家分为三类不同发展水平的经济体,利用2013—2017年UN Comtrade数据库提供的商品贸易数据,构建我国与其他三类经济体产业国际竞争力的综合评价指标体系,实证评价我国与各经济体开展国际产能合作的产业竞争力。研究发现,发达经济体的初级产品具有较强的国际竞争力,是我国资源密集型商品和技术密集型商品合作的主要对象;发展中经济体基础设施建设薄弱,制造业国际竞争力较弱,我国与发展中经济体合作的重心在于基础设施产能和制造业产能层面,既有利于释放我国的优质富余产能,又能推动发展中经济体的工业化进程;转型经济体的能源密集型商品具有极强的国际竞争力,是稳定我国能源供应的重点合作对象。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8D/Csgk0WAd_UyARc5gABSJVAGIZTU304.pdf

3. “一带一路”对沿线国家公私外债的结构影响

作者: 孙云鹏

文献源: 财经问题研究,2021-02-05

摘要: “一带一路”倡议对沿线国家公私外债的影响会对经济产生截然不同的效果。考虑到“一带一路”倡议中中国的主导作用,本文首次探究了“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家私人部门和公共部门外债影响的结构差异。并基于“一带一路”项目投资模式的特征,本文首次运用倾向得分匹配法和双重差分法(PSM-DID模型),分别检验了“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家总外债、公共部门外债和私人部门外债的影响,揭示了该倡议对沿线国家外债影响的结构差异。结果表明:“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家公私外债的影响存在结构性差异,其中,总外债增加的主要原因是私人部门外债的增加,而公共部门外债反应并不显著。基于此,中国可以出台多种“一带一路”框架下的融资模式和对外投资组合政策,促使沿线国家将外债更多地配置给私人部门,让私人部门的项目监管机制和对经济全方位的推进发挥积极作用。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8D/Csgk0WAd_faAdM3AACAiG8XEJ6g371.pdf

4. 中国省区出口贸易地理格局演变与贸易网络拓展

作者: 齐放;贺灿飞;张玮

文献源: 经济地理,2021-02-04

摘要: 改革开放以来中国对外贸易的渐进式开放路径和贸易规模的高速增长导致贸易地理格局的重构和贸易网络的演化。使用中国海关贸易数据库等数据,分析省区对外贸易地理格局和贸易网络的演变。通过计算省区出口贸易节点中心度和结构熵刻画出口多样化和均衡化特征,使用聚类分析揭示省区出口目的地结构的相似性特征,从国家(地区)间多维邻近性和省间溢出效应的视角,实证分析省区出口贸易地理格局形成的影响因素以及出口网络拓展的驱动力。结果发现:(1)各省区出口多样化和均衡化呈现总体上升趋势;(2)省区出口网络节点的地理格局发生显著演变,主要目的地节点增多且多位于“一带一路”沿线;(3)具有相似出口目的地结构的省份呈现集聚分布特征,省区间溢出效应和国家(地区)间地理距离、文化距离对省区出口贸易地理格局的形成具有显著影响;(4)地理距离和制度距离显著影响省区出口贸易网络的拓展。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8D/Csgk0WAd_o2AUD2JACjtDDDUmU316.pdf

5. 中国“一带一路”沿线地区绿色发展的空间特征与影响因素研究

作者: 陈闻君;徐阳;张旭东

文献源: 生态经济,2021-02-03

摘要: 以“一带一路”中国沿线区为典型样本,运用2012—2018年的相关数据构建了综合绿色发展指标,并采用加入非期望产出的超效率SBM模型测度各个目标省份的绿色发展效率水平,以测算值为基础通过空间自相关探求各省份绿色发展在空间上的集聚、分异特征,再利用Tobit模型提炼影响绿色发展效率的因素。研究表明,随着“一带一路”倡议的推进,研究区内绿色发展效率有所提升,东部地区高于其他地区,同时各地区间差距整体已降低。还发现绿色发展空间格局分化明显,高值区域从散点到呈“U”型分布再到连片分布,冷热点区域发生分化。城市化、第三产业发展、科研投入及污染治理投资等都对提升绿色发展水平有正向的作用,但东北和中西部地区除了需要提高研发和生产的工艺水平外,更要打造“培育—吸引—留住”的人才体系以稳定发展。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8D/Csgk0WAd_2uAeTm6ADLCWBcR-_c455.pdf

6. 中国高技术产品进口增长的模式与效率分析

作者: 周坤;李廉水;司增绰;邵军

文献源: 科学学研究,2021-02-02

摘要: 主动扩大进口是新时期中国外贸政策的重大转变。基于H-K三元边际分析框架,测度了2001-2018年中国对58个主要贸易伙伴高技术产品进口增长的扩展边际、价格边

际和数量边际。在此基础上，构建中国高技术产品进口增长的“投入—产出”机制，并采用三阶段DEA衡量了中国高技术产品进口增长效率。最后，从制度距离层面考察了影响中国高技术产品进口增长技术效率的内在因素。研究发现：（1）中国高技术产品进口增长主要依赖于种类增长，“价高量低”是当前中国高技术产品进口面临的主要问题，中国高技术产品进口增长具有显著的国别间异质性，且其进口增长扩展边际和价格边际的极化现象不容忽视。（2）中国高技术产品进口增长的效率水平较高，规模效率增长是其技术效率增长的主要原因，相比之下，纯技术效率比规模效率更易受到环境因素的影响。（3）经济制度距离和政治制度距离是影响中国高技术产品进口增长技术效率的重要内部因素，中国政府需高度重视国家制度及治理体系的建设。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8D/Csgk0WAeABGALKLCABIUks1F_JI308.pdf

7. The Value of USDA Announcements in the Electronically Traded Corn Futures Market: A Modified Sufficient Test with Risk Adjustments

文献源: journal of agricultural economics,2021-01-31

摘要: The paper assesses the value of USDA information in the electronic corn futures markets. While recent research has documented large price volatility spikes after USDA announcements, increased volatility does not directly translate into value. Using multiple newly developed risk-premium measures and intraday data, we extend the Carter and Galopin approach based on estimating the risk-adjusted profits that accrue to advanced USDA information. Using the 2010-2020 period, the analysis demonstrates that USDA announcement surprises have economic value, with WASDE surprises from NASS-WASDE joint events being always valuable under all risk preferences. While the value is sensitive to these preferences, risk is relatively small because prices usually move in the direction of the market surprise which minimises losses. NASS surprises also contain value, though less than WASDE and only for the less risk averse traders. While overall risk is generally small, the intensified volatility right after the announcement points to the presence of noise and to the inadequacy of inferring the value of public information through price variability alone.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8E/Csgk0WAFxjyAHD52AAHOoXXbJnQ91.html>

8. Large scale land investments and food security in agropastoral areas of Ethiopia

文献源: Food Security,2021-01-25

摘要: In Ethiopia, large scale land investments have been expanding into pastoral regions. However, little is known about the consequences of these investments on the food security of the pastoral community. Using Living Standard Measurement Survey data of the World Bank, we find that, on average, about 32% of the respondents from the (agro-)pastoral regions are food insecure. After controlling for confounders, proximity to large scale land investments is associated with additional food intake of up to 745 kcal per day per adult compared to the households located farther away from a large scale land investment. Proximity to large scale land investment has no significant effect on the coping strategies based food security. For households located in proximity to a large scale land investment, food intake significantly increases with access to roads and markets. Proximity to a large scale land investment has a positive effect on household food consumption not necessarily because of direct benefits from large scale land investments, but due to land and soil quality near the large scale land investments.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8E/Csgk0WAFvOGAdnIsABKZAKiYAkW721.pdf>

9. Livestock integration into soybean systems improves long-term system stability and profits without compromising crop yields

文献源: Scientific Reports,2021-01-18

摘要: Climate models project greater weather variability over the coming decades. High yielding systems that can maintain stable crop yields under variable environmental scenarios are critical to enhance food security. However, the effect of adding a trophic level (i.e. herbivores) on the long-term stability of agricultural systems is not well understood. We used a 16-year dataset from an integrated soybean-beef cattle experiment to measure the impacts of grazing on the stability of key crop, pasture, animal and whole-system outcomes. Treatments consisted of four grazing intensities (10, 20, 30 and 40 cm sward height) on mixed black oat (*Avena strigosa*) and Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) pastures and an ungrazed control. Stability of both human-digestible protein production and profitability increased at moderate to light grazing intensities, while over-intensification or absence of grazing decreased system stability. Grazing did not affect subsequent soybean yields but reduced the chance of crop failure and financial loss in unfavorable years. At both lighter

and heavier grazing intensities, tradeoffs occurred between the stability of herbage production and animal live weight gains. We show that ecological intensification of specialized soybean systems using livestock integration can increase system stability and profitability, but the probability of winwin outcomes depends on management.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8E/Csgk0Wafvm2AULLvACLvcVWnbyA485.pdf>

10. Resources, conflict, and economic development in Africa

文献源: journal of development economics,2020-12-24

摘要: Evidence suggests that natural resources have driven conflict and underdevelopment in modern Africa. We show that this relationship exists primarily when neighboring regions are resource-rich. When neighbors are resource-poor, own resources instead drive economic growth. To motivate the empirical study of this set of facts, we present a simple model of parties engaged in potential conflict over resources, revealing that economic prosperity is a function of equilibrium conflict prevalence, determined not just by a region's own resources but also by the resources of its neighbors. Structural estimates confirm the model's predictions, and reveal that conflict equilibria are more prevalent where institutional quality is worse.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/8E/Csgk0WafwemANvVzAAF-68Udb0A51.html>

【相关成果】

1. China's Belt and Road Initiative:The Impact on Sub-regional Southeast Asia

发布源: 知网

发布时间: 2021-02-05

摘要: This book evaluates China's relations with sub-regional Southeast Asia through its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation framework. The book looks at domestic drivers and regional receptivity of China's Belt and Road Initiative and also delves into the challenges of China's engagement in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. The book examines how China's BRI will contribute to the development of these countries, to regional economic integration and cooperation processes within a political-economic context. It addresses the BRI process within the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) on three levels: regional, individual recipient countries and the Chinese perspective. The case studies

in the book will help to provide insights on China's growing economic influence in sub-regional Southeast Asia and its Belt and Road Initiative. This book will appeal to researchers interested in the BRI, China's relations with Southeast Asia and China's neighbourhood policy and how domestic considerations are influencing China's policy making.

链接:

<https://schlr.cnki.net/Detail/index/WWMERGEBLAST/STBD6420BF730009FEB3B9A4345A5122D289>

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