

## 《“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. 非洲面临25年来首次经济衰退

【新华网】联合国非洲经济委员会日前发布报告说，受新冠疫情影响，非洲大陆面临25年来首次经济衰退。这份名为《推进非洲绿色复苏》的报告显示，非洲地区因疫情造成的经济损失高达990亿美元。同时，气候变化也对非洲经济造成不利影响。报告还着重论述了疫情暴发后非洲大陆的经济恢复战略。报告呼吁非洲各国使用清洁、廉价燃料替代昂贵的化石燃料。联合国非洲经济委员会执行秘书薇拉·松圭表示，非洲必须逐渐放弃以化石燃料为基础的能源，更多使用绿色、可持续能源。她强调，面对疫情和气候变化的双重危机，非洲将重心放在经济复苏上显得更加重要。松圭说，非洲各国的当务之急是推出财政援助计划、加大对可持续基础设施的投资，以应对向绿色经济过渡带来的不利影响。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/166330.htm>

#### 2. “碳中和”目标驱动 亚太地区绿色投资将持续增长

【经济参考报】在碳中和目标的驱动下，亚太地区可持续投资正在起飞。调查显示，未来亚太绿色投资进程将有所加快，绿色投资将持续增长。绿色投资意愿强烈。据美国消费者新闻与商业频道（CNBC）3月4日援引明晟公司2021全球机构投资者调查报告称，亚太地区有意愿增加绿色投资的投资者比例高于全球平均数。报告显示，由于新冠肺炎疫情暴发，亚太地区约79%的投资者显著或适度增加了绿色投资，高于全球77%的比例。对于管理资产额超过2000亿美元的最大的机构投资者来说，这个比重高达90%。到2021年底，57%的投资者将在其投资分析和决策中完全或很大程度上纳入绿色投资。国家政

策大力扶持。随着各国相继制定碳中和目标，对绿色投资的支持政策也随之推出，在政策扶持下，一些亚太国家在与气候变化相关事务参与中处于引领地位。日本经济产业省表示，将通过监管、补贴和税收优惠等激励措施，调动超过240万亿日元（约合2.33万亿美元）的私营领域绿色投资，力争到2030年实现90万亿日元（约合8700亿美元）的年度额外经济增长，到2050年实现190万亿日元（约合1.8万亿美元）的年度额外经济增长。日本政府还将成立一个2万亿日元（约合192亿美元）的绿色基金，鼓励和支持私营领域绿色技术研发和投资，预计日本内阁将在2021年6月前对这份路线图草案进行二次修订。新西兰、韩国、中国和澳大利亚等亚洲国家都相继宣布了碳中和目标，应对气候变化的意愿也十分强烈。韩国绿色投资相关部门有望在今年三四月成立，相关细节有望在年中浮出水面，韩国还在进行碳中和立法。新西兰政府公共部门将率先在2025年前实现碳中和。政府的减排计划将得到2亿新西兰元（约合1.41亿美元）投资的支持，以更换燃煤锅炉，并购买电动或混合动力汽车。中国绿色投资潜力巨大。中国绿色投资市场发展后来居上。国际分析咨询机构气候政策倡议委员会（CPI）与北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院（IFS）共同完成的《中国扩大气候金融的潜力》报告认为，中国未来十年需要多达95.45万亿元（约合14万亿美元）或每年1.4万亿美元的绿色投资，这意味着投资需要增加到当前水平的四倍以上。考虑到中国的排放目标基于碳排放强度，而不是绝对值，实际投资需求可能更高。当前绿色在中国金融体系中的渗透率仅为约4%，绿色投资市场占有率将会增长。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/166338.htm>

### **3. 中国信保2020年支持“一带一路”沿线国家出口和投资超1500亿美元**

**【国新办网站】**国务院新闻办公室于2021年3月2日举行新闻发布会，中国出口信用保险公司董事长宋曙光表示，2020年中信保积极推动“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的成果落地，加强第三方市场的合作，全年支持“一带一路”沿线国家出口和投资，超过了1500亿美元。宋曙光表示，在疫情发生的初期，我们出台了十项措施，重点是解决防疫物资进口的燃眉之急，后面针对稳外贸，又迅速出台了23条阶段性的、超常规的措施，从承保、理赔、服务等六个方面加大了支持力度。整体的效果明显。第一，进一步扩大了覆盖面。在外部形势风险上升的情况下，实施积极的承保政策，去年中信保总的承保金额突破了七千亿美元，增长速度是15%，大大超过了出口增速。其中支持出口超过了5800亿美元，占出口总额的比重达到了22%，大大高于国际平均水平。去年支持的客户14.7万家，其中新增客户4万多家，增长了58%，保障了大约1500万和出口相关的就业岗位。第二，有力保障重点市场、重点产业。积极推动“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的成果落

地，加强第三方市场的合作，全年支持“一带一路”沿线国家出口和投资，超过了1500亿美元。另外，加大了对美国的业务承保，支持对美出口超过500亿美元，增长了13%。制定了专门的电子信息、家电类行业承保政策，优先保障在全球供应链中有重要影响的龙头企业和关键环节，更好地服务产业链供应链的畅通运转，全年支持电子信息产业贸易超过了1000亿美元，增幅达到了23%。针对企业面临的取消订单、拒收拒付的风险，我们加大出口前的保障力度，全年承保金额增长3.4倍。第三，有效解决融资难问题。将出口信用保险风险保障机制和银行的融资有效结合起来，主要从三个方面解决：一是和167家中外银行进行合作，对外贸企业开展保单融资，制定专门的保单融资产品。比如联合推出了信保贷，为小微企业提供“纯信用、免抵押、全线上、秒审批、普惠利率”的保单融资服务。二是利用了央行再贷款再贴息政策，一部分资金直接滴灌到小微外贸企业，效果也比较好，在江苏、浙江、上海实施的很好。三是推进搭建“政府+银行+信保”融资平台，全国共搭建了53个平台。去年一年落实下来，支持企业融资3100亿元，其中短期出口信用保险的保单融资是1960亿元，增长了34%。第四，创新服务小微企业。这两年来中信保加快数字化转型，在转型的过程中，升级了全球的企业和银行数据库，可以实时为企业查询海外的两亿家企业和中国的6000万家企业的信息。在这个基础上，开发了服务小微企业的产品，主要反映在几个方面：一是开发了小微资信红绿灯、报警器，实现风险信息查询和动态推送，主要解决小微企业有单不敢接的问题。二是上线了小微资信导航仪，通过我们掌握的全球贸易数据帮助企业精准开发新市场、承接新订单。三是搭建了中信保小微学院，为小微企业提供专业、便利的培训服务。在这个基础上，我们实施了小巨人增长计划，选择了1000家“专精特新”的小微企业，帮助其成长。2020年中信保服务的小微客户突破了10万家，小微出口企业的覆盖率突破了三分之一。全年支持小微企业出口近1000亿美元，增长了41%，支付赔款了1.2亿美元。另外，小微企业平均费率下降了35%，让小微企业得到了更多的实惠。第五，积极地帮助企业防范化解风险。疫情发生后，主要从几个方面采取了措施：一是持续发布各国的贸易管制政策，因为疫情一发生，各国的贸易政策发生了变化，管制政策也在发生变化，所以我们随时发布重点的贸易管制政策、重点国别行业信息，有风险随时提供给企业。二是发布国家风险评级报告，对全球的192个国家和地区的国家风险、主权信用风险进行评估，提供给企业参考。三是帮助企业挽回损失，通过全球300多家追偿渠道，帮助化解违约风险将近40亿美元，实现追偿收入3亿美元。另外，在理赔方面，我们开辟了绿色通道，适当放宽了理赔条件，做到应赔尽赔、能赔快赔。总之，我们去年面对严峻复杂的外贸形势和前所未有的风险挑战，中国信保作为政策性金融机构，充分发挥了防风险、促融资、稳外贸、保就业的独特作用，为我国外贸逆势增长贡献了力量。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/roll/166295.htm>

#### 4. 财政部发布海南自由贸易港自用生产设备“零关税”政策

【人民网】财政部、海关总署、税务总局三部门发布关于海南自由贸易港自用生产设备“零关税”政策的通知。通知称，全岛封关运作前，对海南自由贸易港注册登记并具有独立法人资格的企业进口自用的生产设备，除法律法规和相关规定明确不予免税、国家规定禁止进口的商品，以及本通知所附《海南自由贸易港“零关税”自用生产设备负面清单》所列设备外，免征关税、进口环节增值税和消费税。通知指出，“零关税”生产设备限海南自由贸易港符合政策规定条件的企业在海南自由贸易港内自用，并接受海关监管。因企业破产等原因，确需转让的，转让前应征得海关同意并办理相关手续。其中，转让给不符合政策规定条件主体的，还应按规定补缴进口相关税款。转让“零关税”生产设备，照章征收国内环节增值税、消费税。通知称，《海南自由贸易港“零关税”自用生产设备负面清单》内容由财政部、海关总署、税务总局会同相关部门，根据海南自由贸易港实际需要和监管条件进行动态调整。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/roll/166293.htm>

#### 5. Biden-Harris Administration's Actions to Reduce Food Insecurity Amid the COVID-19 Crisis

【美国农业部USDA】The COVID-19 public health and economic crisis is bigger than any other we've seen in our lifetimes — while the pandemic has forced the U.S. economy into crisis, millions of Americans are struggling with food insecurity, unemployment, and falling behind on housing payments. Hunger has increased throughout the pandemic, with as many as 30 million adults and 12 million children living in a household where they may not always get enough to eat. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated longstanding disparities in food insecurity. Black and Latino adults are more than twice as likely as white adults to report that their households did not get enough to eat. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Biden-Harris administration are committed to ensuring that all struggling families can get the nutritious food they need.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/03/03/biden-harris-administrations-actions-reduce-food-insecurity-amid>

#### 6. Supporting disadvantaged women key to achieving SDGs in ASEAN, new data shows

【东盟ASEAN】Women and girls across South-East Asia who are members of an ethnic

minority, live in a rural location, or suffer from poverty are at greatest risk of being left behind despite the region's recent progress in gender equality, according to a new report by ASEAN and UN Women. The ASEAN Gender Outlook: Achieving the SDGs for All and Leaving No Woman and Girl Behind is a regional flagship publication jointly produced by the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), the ASEAN Secretariat, and UN Women. Launched today, the study provides fresh data that shows the need to continue investing in the most vulnerable women and girls in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New data shows that the challenges and discrimination faced by women and girls are almost all compounded if they are members of an ethnic minority, live in a rural location, or suffer from poverty. Thus, those furthest from achieving the SDGs are often women and girls facing disadvantages across several dimensions at once. "The data for this study is a positive step towards designing more targeted policies at the regional and national levels to empower all women and girls and build their resilience especially in face of current challenges" said H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi, Secretary-General of ASEAN. Empowering women and girls will also require targeted support far beyond SDG 5 on gender equality, the report notes. Although some countries in the ASEAN region see rates of women's representation in parliaments and managerial positions that are higher than global averages, evidence shows that gender inequalities are still barriers to achieving other SDGs, including those that have not traditionally been explored from a gender perspective, such as SDGs 6 and 7 on water and energy, and SDGs 11 to 15, on cities, infrastructure, climate, oceans and land. "Any gender policies or initiatives by Member States must include a focus on those who live at the intersection of two or more of these compounding factors, if we are to make sure no one is truly left behind in the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda," said UN Women Regional Director, Mohammad Naciri. The COVID-19 pandemic has made all of this more urgent, while it also presents an opportunity to build back better. More men have lost their lives in some countries, but by any other metric it has hit women harder, as they have lost more jobs, taken on more housework, and suffered degradation of their mental and physical health while often being unable to access essential care and support services. Women are therefore central to the pandemic's recovery process, and their leadership will be key to progressing towards the achievement of the SDGs for all.

链接:

<https://asean.org/supporting-disadvantaged-women-key-achieving-sdgs-asean-new-data-shows/>



## 7. 乘风破浪 “克”疫而上——“一带一路”建设走向可持续发展

【光明日报】新冠肺炎疫情大流行以来，“一带一路”建设的推进情况广受国际社会关注。有人猜测，受疫情影响，2020年中国对“一带一路”建设项目的投资大幅减少；有人对相关债务问题继续表示关切；也有人对“一带一路”项目投资于发展中国家的煤电建设项目表示关注。同时，更多的人则关注着疫情下以及后疫情时代“一带一路”建设的新机遇和新趋势。2020年，尽管受到了新冠肺炎疫情的不利影响，但中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的非金融类直接投资不仅没有减少，反而是倡议提出以来最多的一年，比2019年增长了18.3%，与几年来的年平均投资额相比，更是增长了18.9%。相应地，中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的投资占对外投资总额的比重也由2019年的13.6%上升到了2020年的16.2%。总之，中国与沿线国家共建“一带一路”的决心是坚定的，不会因疫情或其他因素的影响而有任何改变。随着中国与相关国家如沙特阿拉伯、埃及、匈牙利、柬埔寨、菲律宾等国家联合成立多边金融合作中心，并积极拓展第三方市场合作的更大空间，中国和相关国家对“一带一路”建设项目的投资将继续表现出总体不断增长的势头。“一带一路”倡议提出以来，中国增加了对沿线国家的资金支持，但中国从一开始就坚持了三个基本原则：一是共商共建共享，与相关国家共同讨论建设项目，通过友好协商进行资金安排；二是坚持市场主导、企业主体，中国企业和相关国家的企业在市场原则基础上开展项目合作，项目资金也主要是企业通过国际资本市场而得以解决，包括多元化的国际融资、PPP融资等方式，政府间直接借款的数量很少；三是坚持发展导向，建设项目的选择是根据相关国家发展战略需要而确定的，以确保项目建成后对促进国家经济社会发展能够起到重要的积极作用。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/165759.htm>

## 8. FAO supports China-Latin America and the Caribbean partnership to boost agri-food systems

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), QU Dongyu, today addressed the 2nd China-CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) Forum on Agriculture, where he stressed the importance of strong partnerships to overcome the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and announced a project to boost the use of digital technologies in the region. The second China-CELAC Forum was held under the joint chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development of Mexico, Victor Villalobos, and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, TANG Renjian. Twenty-six Latin American and Caribbean countries

were represented by their ministers or vice ministers. In his remarks, Director-General Qu noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the growing inequalities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the region runs the risk of a 20-year setback in the fight against hunger. He praised CELAC for seeking cooperation with other regions to face this challenge, and China for its firm commitment to cooperate for economic growth focused on shared prosperity, protecting the environment and the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme, FAO has supported the efforts of CELAC to overcome the impact of the crisis, initially by providing an impact analysis to determine the effective regulatory instruments regarding the sustainability of food systems and food security. This measure has benefited several countries, such as Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela and small island states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). During the meeting, the Director-General announced that, with the CELAC Pro Tempore Presidency of Mexico, FAO is in the final phase of approving an ambitious regional programme to support the recovery of agri-food systems in 12 countries of the region, with support from the FAO-China Fund for South-South Cooperation.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1377572/icode/>

## 9. What Child Stunting Numbers Tell Us About North-East Indian States

【印度消费 India Spend】 The states with the highest and lowest percentages of stunted children aged under five among all 22 states and union territories covered in Phase 1 of NFHS-5 are from the North East--Meghalaya and Sikkim, respectively. States with the highest increase and highest decrease in stunting over the past four years are also from the North East--Tripura and Sikkim. Causes for the varying performance in addressing stunting will become clearer when NFHS-5 reports on disaggregated data on access to services and releases indicators for different social groups later this year. According to an IFPRI study, between 2006 and 2016, Sikkim consistently improved the contextual determinants of nutrition, with respect to women's access to education, women's age of marriage, and household access to basic amenities. Women's nutrition emerged as a key area to prioritize; for instance, low women's BMI explained almost a fifth of the difference between high- and low-burden stunting districts in India, showed another IFPRI study assessing the geographical burden of stunting in India. The latter study also suggests that other variables

on women's well-being like education, age at marriage, and education explain close to half the difference between low and high stunting districts in India.

链接:

<https://www.indiaspend.com/health/what-child-stunting-numbers-tell-us-about-north-east-indian-states-728864>

## 10. Ethiopia: Adjusting Production, Trade to Address Impacts of Climate Change On Agriculture

【埃塞俄比亚先驱报Ethiopia Herald】 The role of market adaptation during massive levels of catastrophe like climate change should not be underestimated as they can play a big role. For example a study by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFRPI) issued on October 2020 indicates that the food price in Addis Ababa remained steady despite COVID-19 outbreak. Though the exact reason related to the value chain system still should be examined, the result of the study tells a good point in the role of market adaptability. Similar role should be sought for in addressing the impact of climate change on agriculture through ensuring market adaptability and production trends. The mainstay for majority of the people in developing countries is agriculture. It contributes for about 80 percent or more of the means of income and subsistence in the countries. On top of that the sector is hard hit due to both climate change as well as the outbreak of the global pandemic COVID-19.

链接:

<https://allafrica.com/stories/202102250268.html>

### 【文献速递】

#### 1. 中国-拉美共建“一带一路”的现状、问题与启示——基于智库研究视角

作者: 王飞; 胡薇

文献源: 重庆大学学报(社会科学版),2021-03-05

摘要: 拉丁美洲和加勒比地区是“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的自然延伸,是“一带一路”倡议不可或缺的重要参与方。当前,中拉共建“一带一路”进入高质量发展新阶段,双方凝聚合作共识、描绘合作蓝图。鉴于拉美智库在国家外交战略中的特殊作用和影响力,笔者力图以拉美智库为分析主体,动态分析拉美国家对“一带一路”的认知和互动,重点分析中拉共建“一带一路”的现状、存在的问题并提出政策建议。“一带一路”已成为拉美智库中国研究的重要内容,但部分国家对该倡议仍存疑虑。拉美智库的“一带一路”研究还存



在研究人员集中、研究领域狭窄的问题。为推动中拉共建“一带一路”进一步发展，双方均需努力。特别重要的是，中国构建双循环新发展格局和应对新冠肺炎疫情国际合作赋予了中拉共建“一带一路”新内容，成为积极打造中拉命运共同体的生动体现。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBuTGASTEhAAv2TwO0e48752.caj>

## **2. “一带一路”中国沿海城市港口效率评价——基于DEA博弈交叉效率-Tobit模型**

作者: 郑兵云; 杨宏丰

文献源: 数理统计与管理,2021-03-04

摘要: 以“一带一路”战略所圈定的14个沿海城市港口作为研究对象,考虑到各个港口之间存在竞争关系,先运用DEA博弈交叉效率模型进行港口效率测度,并分析效率值时序变化与空间特征;然后运用Tobit模型对港口效率的影响因素作进一步分析。研究表明:整体上看,2008-2017年我国大部分沿海城市港口效率值呈现波动发展趋势,而青岛港和海口港发展较稳定;从港口群角度看,我国港口群效率值存在着南北两端较高、中部较低的空间特征,长江三角洲港口群效率值在前期处于较低水平,但是自从“一带一路”战略实施以来,效率值一直保持稳定增长速度。在港口效率的影响因素分析中,对外开放程度和产业结构与港口效率呈正相关关系,港口基础设施与港口效率呈负相关关系,而地区经济水平与港口效率存在倒U型曲线关系。

**链接:**

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBueiAMKgEABF5kfudS7E838.caj>

## **3. 跨境电商研究热点及演化脉络解析**

作者: 张春玲; 范默苒

文献源: 财会月刊,2021-03-03

摘要: 跨境电商是推动经济一体化及贸易全球化的技术支撑,是企业拓宽国际市场、促进资源优化配置、提升国际市场竞争力的有力方式,是消费者获取国际商品信息及价廉物美商品的有效途径。为追踪我国跨境电商的研究热点和演化脉络,基于爬虫技术,获取我国跨境电商文献2457篇;利用统计技术,对文献的作者、专业等进行分析,找到研究主体的空间布局;通过对文献主题的词频排序,形成研究热点方向;运用时间和主题间的关系,聚类跨境电商的研究脉络。研究表明:跨境电商的研究热点包罗了“一带一路”、跨境物流、现代科技、人才培养等四大方面,而跨境电商研究经历了规范性文件制定;第三方支付技术研究;新一代信息技术支撑研究;变革商业模式”的演化进程。

**链接:**<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBuqiAVSeVAA4r1ypV5FA306.caj>

#### 4. 中美对“一带一路”地区技术扩散结构比较研究

作者：高伊林；闵超

文献源：数据分析与知识发现,2021-03-02

摘要：[目的]基于专利视角探索“一带一路”背景下，以中、美为代表的科技大国在不同技术领域上国际技术扩散的特征与结构。[方法]基于PCT国际专利合作与跨国专利申请数据，采用社会网络QAP分析从技术、地区层面衡量专利合作、专利布局两种技术扩散渠道的协同度。[结果]研究发现：一方面，我国在“一带一路”沿线专利部署初显成效，技术扩散形成较好的技术协同度；另一方面，我国在技术扩散结构、程度上与美国存在一定差距。[局限]本文仅比较了中、美两国的技术扩散特征，暂未考虑其他国家，暂未分析知识产权贸易等其他类型的技术扩散渠道特征。[结论]通过中美技术扩散结构对比和协同性分析，为我国实施“一带一路”倡议提供参考。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBu0GAccg3ABa0h\\_-JR1o390.caj](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBu0GAccg3ABa0h_-JR1o390.caj)

#### 5. The potential for China's outward foreign direct investment and its determinants: A comparative study of carbon-intensive and non-carbon-intensive sectors along the Belt and Road

文献源：Journal of Environmental Management,2021-03-02

摘要：Ensuring that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is green and low-carbon is crucial to tackling climate change while simultaneously promoting a win-win outcome of BRI countries. In recent years, China has altered its BRI Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) portfolio by reducing investment in carbon-intensive sectors and increasing it in non-carbon-intensive sectors. Therefore, it is particularly important to assess the potential of these two types of sectors in attracting China's FDI, and to identify the major determinants of investment. In our study, the results of a stochastic frontier gravity model and inefficiency model on 2008-2017 data covering 132 countries, including 98 BRI countries, show that the potential for China's FDI in non-carbon-intensive sectors is higher than that in carbon-intensive sectors. Furthermore, the determinants of China's FDI in these two types of sectors are significantly different. The study's results can be used to inform China's investment policy, and render positive contributions to the green BRI based on location and sector information.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBvWiAMxj1AAFuRAnAtmc76.html>

## 6. “一带一路”视角下我国与东南亚国家的贸易结构互补分析

作者：刘伟；刘宸希

文献源：统计与决策,2021-03-01

摘要：东南亚11个国家的地理位置独特，有明显的区位优势，我国与东南亚多国毗邻，政治关系良好，这为我国与东南亚国家发展对外贸易带来了天然的优势，“一带一路”倡议正是中国与东南亚国家大力开展经贸合作的良好契机。文章在分析双边贸易现状和进出口商品结构的基础上，运用贸易互补性指数、贸易结合度指数对双边贸易的互补性进行了实证分析，结果表明，双方间贸易种类较多，贸易互补性很强，贸易结合度指数均呈稳中有增的趋势。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBvCCA0HCpABcKWz1xtp8109.caj>

## 7. Covid-19 and College Students: Food Security Status before and after the Onset of a Pandemic

文献源：Nutrients,2021-02-15

摘要：While the Covid-19 pandemic has increased the number of food insecure households in the United States (US), it is unclear how it has affected college student food security status. College students are ineligible for many Covid-19-related economic relief programs and may find it even more difficult to cope during the pandemic. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify and describe the prevalence of food insecurity at a public university before and after the onset of Covid-19 as well as factors associated with any change in food security. Researchers administered a cross-sectional, non-probability survey to college students (n = 3206) that assessed food security status prior to and after the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as questions related to various sociodemographic characteristics. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Thirty-eight percent of students experienced a change in food security as a result of the pandemic, with 59.6% becoming less food secure, and 40.4% becoming more food secure. Characteristics that were associated with changes in food security included changes in housing and employment status as a result of the pandemic. These findings suggest that the pandemic led to changes in food security among college students, and that economic relief efforts should include college students, who are disproportionately affected by food insecurity.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/95/Csgk0WBBz\\_uAHmqvAAQi8Thxt90165.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/95/Csgk0WBBz_uAHmqvAAQi8Thxt90165.pdf)

## **8. How Do Spillover Effects Influence the Food Safety Strategies of Companies? New**

### **Orientation of Regulations for Food Safety**

文献源: Foods,2021-02-15

摘要: The food safety strategies of companies are a key point in the reduction of food safety risks. In order to encourage the evolution of food safety strategies of companies from food fraud to safety investment, this study builds an evolutionary game model, taking large and small companies as participants, to reveal the dynamic process of spillover effects influencing the choice of food safety strategies of companies. The study shows that (1) the food safety strategies of companies change from safety investment to food fraud, along with the increasing opportunity costs of safety investment. (2) The costs structure of small companies mainly determines whether the industry reaches the equilibrium of safety investment, while the costs structure of large companies mainly determines whether the industry reaches the equilibrium of food fraud. (3) Both competition effects and contagion effects encourage companies to choose safety investment. The more obvious spillover effects of incidents on food safety are, the more likely it is that companies will choose safety investments. (4) Increasing the costs to companies for incidents on food safety and reducing the opportunity cost of safety investment motivates companies to choose safety investment. Consequently, a new orientation of regulations for food safety is formed: the government should allocate different regulatory resources to counteract food fraud behaviors or technologies with a different benefit, should increase the technical costs and costs incurred from committing acts of food fraud, and should expand spillover effects of incidents on food safety.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/95/Csgk0WBBzZOAOGdhAA9dF5G8OVI043.pdf>

## **9. Trade Openness and CO2 Emissions: The Heterogeneous and Mediating Effects for the Belt and Road Countries**

文献源: Sustainability,2021-02-11

摘要: To investigate whether increasing trade openness results in more severe environmental problems, this study investigates the impact of trade openness on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions using panel data from 64 countries along the Belt and Road from 2001 to 2019. Fully considering the potential heterogeneity, the panel quantile regression approach is utilized. Moreover, this study explores the three major mediating effects of the

process, namely the energy-substitution effect, economic effect, and technology effect. The empirical results indicate that the improvement in trade openness has a significantly positive effect on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and it also shows that the impact varies with different levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Furthermore, the indirect effect of trade openness on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions via the economic effect is positive, while the indirect effect via the energy-substitution and the technology effect is negative. Therefore, it is necessary to improve renewable energy consumption, decrease energy intensity, and formulate related policies to reduce carbon emissions policies in terms of local conditions.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBwtqAQpJAAoKb3Fho0440.pdf>

#### **10. Does the COVID-19 pandemic threaten global solidarity? Evidence from Germany**

文献源: World Development,2020-12-29

摘要: The global COVID-19 pandemic poses challenges to the economy, politics and public health systems of developed and developing countries alike. However, the latter are less well placed to cope with adverse effects. In particular, important advances towards sustainable development might be reversed. Tackling the pandemic and its effects therefore requires global cooperation as well as solidarity in the form of development assistance. Yet, support for development assistance among donor publics might be dampened by individual health-related and economic worries as well as decreasing trust in government during the pandemic. Against this backdrop, we investigate the possible effect of pandemic-induced worries on public support for development assistance as well as the moderating role of moral considerations and trust in government. Drawing on literature on aid attitudes, and using survey data for Germany provided by the COVID-19 Snapshot Monitoring (COSMO) project from April 2020 (N = 1,006), our analyses show that neither health-related nor economic worries are associated with less support for providing development assistance during the first wave of the pandemic. However, we observe a marginal interaction between health-related worries and trust in government in predicting support for development assistance. For those with high levels of trust in government the effect of worry regarding the loss of friends or relatives on support for development assistance is positive, whereas it is close to zero for those with low levels of trust. We conclude that at the peak of the first wave of the pandemic there was little need for concern by policy-makers endorsing development assistance as neither form of worry correlated negatively with public support

for development assistance and trust was high. However, when worries recur and trust in government simultaneously decreases, public support for global solidarity may wane.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBYieAfH2-AAbt753ONK4952.pdf>

### 【科技图书】

#### 1. Reshaping the Economic Cooperation Pattern of the Belt and Road Initiative

发布源: Springerlink

发布时间: 2021-02-26

摘要: This book focuses on the important theme of economic cooperation along the Belt and Road. Starting from an analysis of current situation, the book defines the cooperation direction and specific tasks for extensive fields and goes on to provide a systematic analysis of the cooperation mechanism, trade, investment, infrastructure construction, energy and industry park cooperation along the Belt and Road. Using in-depth research on the situation, opportunities and challenges in pushing forward the economic cooperation along the Belt and Road, the author puts forward policy suggestions on the way forward.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/94/Csgk0WBBx-WADj9jAABrNY20vc426.html>

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