

《“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. 中国外贸“开门红”对全球是利好

【人民日报海外版】据中国海关总署网站公布的数据显示，按美元计价，今年前2个月，中国进出口总值8344.9亿美元，增长41.2%。外媒注意到，中国贸易的繁荣为其他国家带来了实实在在的红利。国际舆论普遍认为，中国已经成为全球贸易复苏的重要贡献者。增长远超预期。3月7日公布的官方数据显示，中国出口增速达到20多年来的最高水平，进口也大幅增长。这表明，中国外贸已从新冠肺炎疫情导致的活动几近停滞的状况中强力复苏。美国《华尔街日报》网站报道，官方数据显示，中国1月至2月的出口额同比增长了60.6%（按美元计价）。这是自1995年2月以来的最高涨幅，远远高于《华尔街日报》所调查的经济学家预期的40%，也远高于去年12月录得的18.1%的同比增速。其中，中美贸易数据最为“突出”，两国贸易总值为7163.7亿元人民币，增长69.6%，中国对美出口5253.9亿元人民币，同比增长75.1%，自美进口1909.8亿元人民币，增长56.1%。可以看出，美国已成为中国出口第一大市场。彭博社报道称，中国外贸在2021年实现“开门红”，远超各大专业机构和学者的预期。法新社、彭博社等媒体均指出，全球对医疗设备和居家办公设备的需求激增，中国外贸的亮眼表现反映了国际市场对中国制成品保持着强劲需求。据法国《回声报》网站报道指出，经济学家们此前就预计中国外贸会有强劲增长，因为随着新冠肺炎疫情得到控制，中国经济在2020年逐步复苏。报道总结了这种创纪录增长的原因：比较基数较低。由于疫情影响，2020年1月至2月，中国出口下降17.2%；许多国家对医疗产品和远程工作设备的需求激增：今年头两个月，中国电子产品和纺织品（包括口罩）的海外销售分别增长54.1%和50.2%；中国主要客户消费复苏：一年前，由于与疫情相关的隔离和限制措施，中国的消费大受影响，当时的进口同比下降4%。今日俄罗斯国际新闻通讯社也指出，中国外贸表现抢眼，一方面是得益于欧美等主要经济体消费复苏，对中国产品需求增加；另一方面则在于今年农历春节期间，中

国多数制造业从业者选择“就地过年”，保障了贸易订单的正常交付。积极溢出效应。中国的外贸“开门红”给很多国家带来了实实在在的收获。中国海关总署今年前2个月的进出口数据显示，东盟继续为中国第一大贸易伙伴，贸易总值7862亿元人民币，增长32.9%，占中国外贸总值的14.4%。葡萄牙《公众》日报网站指出，2020年，东盟取代欧盟成为中国的第一大贸易伙伴。近日，据德国新闻电视频道网站报道，欧盟统计局发布的贸易数据显示，中国在2020年首次超越美国，成为欧盟最大贸易伙伴。德国《时代》周报网站指出，中国在疫情期间仍然是德国最重要的贸易伙伴。根据德国联邦统计局的统计数据，2020年两国之间的商品贸易总额为2121亿欧元，德国对华贸易增长3%。中国连续5年成为德国最大贸易伙伴。巴西也是受益者。近日，巴西央行发布报告说，受初级产品对华出口表现良好的提振，2020年巴西外贸盈余比2019年增长29亿美元。美国彭博社则注意到，中国在2020年重新成为印度最大的贸易伙伴，印度自中国的进口总额为587亿美元，超过其从美国和阿联酋进口的总和，两国分别是印度第二大和第三大贸易伙伴。加码信心不减。世界贸易组织2月18日发布的最新一期全球货物贸易晴雨表显示，2020年第四季度，全球商品贸易量增长依然强劲，已从第三季度的深度下滑中反弹。但同时，由于全球贸易的关键风向性指标似已见顶，去年第四季度出现的贸易扩张步伐不太可能在2021年上半年持续。此外，疫情反弹和病毒新变种等因素，无疑将给2021年第一季度的全球货物贸易带来压力。因此，今后一个时期全球贸易增长势头或难以持续。正如美联社报道指出的，全球形势依然“严峻复杂”。美联社和彭博社的报道均引用专家的预测称，随着对口罩和其他医疗用品的需求减缓以及海外竞争对手重返全球市场，中国的出口增速应该会下降。不过，这并不影响世界加码中国市场的信心。德新社称，中欧贸易在全球贸易的重要性不断提升。欧盟加码中国市场的信心不减，去年欧盟对华直接投资达57亿美元；另据中国欧盟商会调查数据，超过60%以上的欧盟企业表示，中国仍然是其前三大投资目的地之一。中国美国商会3月9日发表对345家企业的调查结果显示，2/3的美国公司表示2020年在华收入增加或保持稳定，56%的受访企业表示去年在中国实现了盈利；约81%的在华美国企业预计其所在行业今年会实现增长，2/3的受访企业表示其公司今年将增加对中国业务的投资。国经济研究所最近公布的报告称，2020年中国进一步巩固其“世界出口冠军”的地位。当年，中国在世界货物贸易市场上的份额增加1.5个百分点至14.5%，而美国的份额则下降约半个百分点至8.5%，德国下降0.1个百分点至8%。分析认为，2020年中国出口的蓬勃发展支撑了经济从疫情中V型复苏；而2021年的“开门红”不仅为全年开了一个好头，也增长了出口企业的信心。一项调查显示，随着出口订单的增加，出口企业纷纷对未来几个月的出口形势保持乐观预期。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/167700.htm>

2. ASEAN, United States to advance Strategic Partnership

【东盟ASEAN】 The Biden Administration is looking to further strengthen its Strategic Partnership with ASEAN through expanding cooperation in a number of mutually beneficial areas, including in addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States made this commitment at the 12th Meeting of the ASEAN-U.S. Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) held virtually today. The U.S. also conveyed its readiness to actively participate and contribute to regional peace, stability and prosperity through ASEAN-led regional mechanisms. At the meeting, officials from both sides took note that the long-standing partnership has expanded to cover a wide range of areas under the three ASEAN Community pillars. Taking stock of ASEAN-U.S. cooperation, they also noted the full implementation of the ASEAN-U.S. Plan of Action (2016-2020) and the positive progress made in the implementation of the new Plan of Action (2021-2025), which will continue to support ASEAN's Community building efforts. In discussing priority areas of cooperation, ASEAN and the U.S. agreed to further deepen collaboration in the areas of trade and investment; human capital development; public health; environment and climate change; innovation and digital economy; and sustainable development, among others. The meeting highlighted the importance of collaboration towards post COVID-19 recovery, and ensuring fair, equitable and global access of vaccines. ASEAN welcomed U.S.' interest to contribute to the COVID-19 ASEAN Response Fund, as well as cooperation through initiatives such as the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework. ASEAN officials looked forward to U.S.' continued support for ASEAN's Community-building efforts through its development cooperation programmes such as; the Inclusive Growth in ASEAN through Innovation, Trade and E-Commerce (IGNITE); the Partnership for Regional Optimization within the Political-Security and Socio-Cultural Communities, as well as narrowing development gaps in the region through the Mekong-U.S. Partnership. Furthermore, officials from both sides looked forward to the full and effective implementation of the Regional Development Cooperation Agreement between ASEAN and the USAID, which was signed last year. The Permanent Representative of Lao PDR to ASEAN Ambassador Ekkaphab Phanthavong and Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S. Mission to ASEAN Melissa J. Brown co-chaired the meeting. The Permanent Representatives of ASEAN Member States or their representatives, as well as officials from the ASEAN Secretariat and the U.S. Mission to ASEAN were also present.

链接:

<https://asean.org/asean-united-states-advance-strategic-partnership/>

3. 中国马来西亚拓宽投资合作领域

【人民日报】马来西亚投资发展局官员日前表示，中国企业在马来西亚的投资合作正从以往的日用品、纺织、印刷等领域，向物联网、可再生能源、生物科技等领域转变。马来西亚投资发展局相关负责人傅毓筠认为，这符合中国与东盟国家开展高科技产业合作的大趋势，将加速马来西亚产业链供应链的重塑。“近年来，中国对马来西亚投资保持在较高水平，投资结构也正在转型升级。许多高科技、环保、新能源企业都已经落户马来西亚。”马来西亚中资企业总商会会长张敏介绍，目前，总商会中从事通信、科技、先进制造业等行业的会员占比超过1/4，多数是最近两年新加入的会员。马来西亚目前正在改善产业结构，提升数字经济的竞争力。马来西亚总理府经济事务部部长穆斯塔法表示，政府将在“数字马来西亚”计划下，吸引700亿林吉特（1美元约合4.1林吉特）投资并创造50万个工作机会。有研究称，预计到2022年，马来西亚数字经济产值将占其国内生产总值的21%。马来西亚招商引资政策也随这一目标进行相应调整。马来西亚2020年开设“中资特别通道”，旨在吸引高附加值、高科技、高影响力的中资企业进入马来西亚，建立区域总部或智能制造基地。据统计，2020年，来自中国的获批投资总额达178亿林吉特，中国连续第五年保持马来西亚制造业领域最大投资国的地位。中马经济的互补性为中资高科技企业赴马投资创造了条件，中国对马来西亚投资合作的提质升级也正重塑马中经贸合作格局，成为推动马来西亚经济复苏的强大动力。“中马日益深度参与经济全球化的国际分工，两国间贸易越来越成为全球产业链的有机组成部分，比如在电气电子产业领域，中马两国企业的分工合作已经十分密切。”在张敏看来，区域全面经济伙伴关系协定的签署将加速跨国供应链重组。马来西亚“工业4.0”计划与中国“十四五”规划都更加重视科研，未来两国技术合作将迎来更广阔前景。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/167560.htm>

4. 世界最大平转桥成功试转，它是“四川造”

【川观新闻】3月16日，从远在埃及的四川路桥埃及苏伊士运河铁路平转开启桥项目部传来消息：世界上最大的平转桥——埃及苏伊士运河铁路桥EPC项目新桥转动装置成功试转，标志着新桥建设又一关键工序完成，即将进入第二批钢结构安装施工，距离建成通车再迈一步。该桥由四川铁投集团旗下四川路桥和中建材成都院联合体EPC总承包，是走出国门的又一标志性“四川造”！苏伊士运河是世界上最频繁的运河航线之一，也是欧洲、非洲及亚洲重要通道，俗称“世界枢纽”。埃及苏伊士运河铁路桥埃及苏伊士运河铁路桥位于埃及伊斯梅利亚省，跨越著名的苏伊士运河，连接伊斯梅利亚省和西奈半岛，是横跨亚非大陆的一条钢铁纽带，它的建成将极大促进两岸经济发展。该桥建成后将与

法尔达内铁路大桥连通，成为世界上最大的平转桥。项目建设包括在新苏伊士运河新建铁路大桥及对旧苏伊士运河现有铁路大桥升级改造。其中，新建铁路桥是世界最大的双翼平旋开启钢桁梁铁路桥，其结构精度要求高，工艺繁杂；旧桥升级改造为为全球首例，无可借鉴经验，需在不改变桥梁原有主体结构的基础上，由通行单线铁路升级为通行双线铁路，并对转动装置进行升级，以实现将单次开启时间由23分钟缩短到18分钟。此次成功试转的是新桥转动装置。据项目部相关负责人介绍，该装置重达700余吨，主要通过电机、减速机驱动齿轮实现上部结构带动112个锥棍在下座轨板上匀速转动，是新桥建设完成后顺利旋转的核心部位，确保苏伊士运河每天顺利通航和火车运行于亚、非大陆的关键所在。据了解，新桥转动装置试转当天，业主(GOE-埃及国防部工程局)主管将军携监理公司(Dorcsh)代表、第三方检测公司(QEG)代表莅临现场，对安装完成情况进行验收，并为随后进一步的精准调试收集了相关数据。业主对项目部按期完成新桥转动装置安装表示了肯定，也对中国制造、安装的技术水平给予了高度认可。该项目也是四川路桥继挪威哈罗格兰德大桥、挪威贝特斯塔德桑德大桥之后，又一座在“一带一路”倡议的助推下斩获的大型桥梁项目。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/167609.htm>

5. CABI study shows households in Zimbabwe affected by fall armyworm are 12% more likely to experience hunger

【国际农业和生物科学中心CABI】CABI has led the first study to explore the income and food security effects of the fall armyworm invasion on a country revealing that in Zimbabwe smallholder maize-growing households blighted by the pest are 12% more likely to experience hunger. Dr Justice Tambo, lead researcher of the study published in Food and Energy Security, sought to investigate the impact of the fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) on household income and food security as well as the extent to which a control strategy can help mitigate the negative impacts of the pest. He, along with CABI colleagues from its centres in Kenya and Zambia as well as in collaboration with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Settlement, also found that severe level of infestation reduced per capita household income by 44% and increased a household's likelihood of experiencing hunger by 17%. Indeed, the research which looked at survey data obtained from 350 smallholder maize-growing households in six provinces across Zimbabwe showed that households affected by fall armyworm were 11% more likely to experience food shortage, and their members had a 13% higher probability of going to bed hungry or

going a whole day without eating because of household food insufficiency. The scientists also discovered that the fall armyworm-affected households who failed to implement a control strategy had a 50% lower per capita household income, while their counterparts that implemented a control strategy did not suffer a significant income loss. Around 30% of 185 households who reported fall armyworm infestation in their farms did not implement any intervention. Those who did manage to control the pest typically used synthetic pesticides and handpicking of egg masses and larvae. Other methods included pouring ash or sand into maize whorls, roguing and burning of infested plants, and the application of detergents. Fall armyworm was reported for the first time in Zimbabwe during the 2016/2017 cropping season and has continued to spread and cause damage to crops in the following seasons. Rwomushana et al. (2018) argues that the pest has the potential to cause an annual reduction in maize production in Zimbabwe of about 264,000 tonnes, translating into revenue loss of US\$ 83 million. Dr Tambo, who is based at CABI's Swiss Centre in Delémont, said, "Our results suggest that while fall armyworm cannot be eradicated, taking actions to at least prevent severe level of infestation can significantly reduce welfare losses in terms of income and food security." Further studies are, however, needed to determine the threshold level of infestation that does not lead to significant welfare losses, as the present study applied a simple binary disaggregation of fall armyworm infestation into minor and severe infestation based on farmers' self-reported information. "More importantly, it would be useful to investigate which of the control measures can achieve the most positive outcomes that are cost-effective, safe and environmentally sustainable."

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/cabi-study-shows-households-in-zimbabwe-affected-by-fall-armyworm-are-12-more-likely-to-experience-hunger/>

6. USDA Invests \$598 Million to Improve and Modernize Rural Electric Infrastructure After Severe Weather and Age Test the Grid

【美国农业部USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced today a \$598 million rural electric loan package to build or improve electric infrastructure in 11 states (PDF, 119 KB). "The Biden-Harris administration is committed to bringing critical financial assistance to rural families and making significant investments in community infrastructure across rural America," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "These USDA investments will bring affordable electric power to rural residents, Tribal communities, community facilities,

schools and medical institutions that perform critical services each day. Now is the time for our nation to make significant investments in infrastructure — roads, bridges, broadband and energy — to improve quality of life and support good-paying jobs, transition to a clean energy economy, and keep the United States poised to lead the global economy.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/03/16/usda-invests-598-million-improve-and-modernize-rural-electric>

7. 阿根廷启动对华生产合作计划

【新华网】阿根廷生产发展部12日在布宜诺斯艾利斯举行阿根廷对华生产合作计划启动仪式，鼓励阿根廷企业拓展中国市场。阿根廷对华生产合作计划是阿根廷为促进双边经贸合作制定的专项规划，主要包括双边合作、中小企业对华出口计划、知识经济和服务贸易、私营部门对话、市场调研、生产性投资配套服务等六方面内容。阿根廷生产发展部部长马蒂亚斯·库尔法斯在仪式上表示，近两年来，中国稳居阿第二大贸易伙伴地位，部分月份曾跃居第一。中国不仅是阿战略合作伙伴，更是全球经济发展的典范。阿根廷须制定相应的中长期发展战略，才能充分发挥双边关系发展所蕴含的巨大潜能。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/167313.htm>

8. 中国与挪威将尽早完成自贸协定谈判

【商务部网站】2021年3月11日，中国与挪威举行自贸协定首席谈判代表视频会议。双方围绕货物贸易、服务贸易、投资、原产地规则、海关程序与贸易便利化、卫生与植物卫生措施、技术性贸易壁垒、争端解决、协定序言等领域开展深入磋商，会议在已有共识基础上取得了更多进展。双方认为，加快自贸协定磋商对于两国共同抗击新冠肺炎疫情、支持自由贸易和多边主义、加强经贸合作、恢复经济增长以及维护全球产业链供应链稳定十分重要。中挪双方承诺将致力于尽早完成谈判。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/167300.htm>

9. FAO and JR Farms join forces to support youth-led initiatives in agribusiness in Rwanda

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rwanda has signed an agreement with JR Farms Limited to promote youth involvement in agriculture and create decent work opportunities. JR Farms is a Rwandan led agri-enterprise

operating in Rwanda, Nigeria and Zambia in the areas of food processing and retailing, agro commodity trading and consulting. Its corporate goals are to ensure food security, end hunger in Africa and create decent jobs for Africa's women and young people. FAO and JR Farms have joined forces with the aim of developing youth-led agriculture enterprises by providing equity funds, through JR Farms' Green Agribusiness Fund (GAF), to selected youth-led agribusinesses involved in different agri-food value chains. The young "agripreneurs" will also benefit from training and capacity development opportunities and will be introduced to wider networks of fellow agripreneurs. "This important partnership with JR Farms will open up new opportunities for young people in agriculture and agribusiness to create decent work, improve livelihoods and boost food security," FAO Representative in Rwanda Gualbert Gbehounou said. "As a youth-to-youth initiative, the Green Agribusiness Fund will play an important role in creating opportunities for youth in agribusiness in Africa. The initiative is holistic, it does not only offer funding but other salient support such as capacity building, training and exposure which are necessary for success in agribusiness - this is why we are excited about this partnership with FAO which will position more young people to engage in agribusiness," Rotimi Opeyemi Olawale, JR Farms Chief Executive Officer said.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1379634/icode/>

10. How FPOs can help small and marginal farmers

【《Indian Express》】 A number of innovative institutional models are emerging and there are many opportunities for small and marginal farmers in India. Senior research fellow Devesh Roy and his IFPRI co-authors have undertaken a comparative study of FPOs (farmer producer organizations) in Maharashtra and Bihar (Are farmer producer organizations a boon to farmers? The evidence from Bihar, India). In Maharashtra, some of the FPOs have organically evolved (OFPOs) when farmers have taken the lead to adopt market-oriented practices, develop cost-effective solutions in production and marketing. The FPOs have to be encouraged by policymakers and other stakeholders apart from scaling up throughout the country to benefit particularly the smallholders.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/how-fpos-can-help-small-and-marginal-farmers-india-n-express>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”沿线国家股市间风险溢出效应研究

作者：魏宇；孙应珺

文献源：海南大学学报(人文社会科学版),2021-03-16

摘要：以“一带一路”倡议的提出时间为分界点,采用TGARCH-Copula-CoVaR模型,比较研究了“一带一路”沿线国家股市间的联动性与风险溢出效应。实证结果表明:(1)在两个阶段内,我国股市与沿线国家股市均具有双向的非对称风险溢出。(2)在一定程度上,“一带一路”倡议促进了我国与沿线国家股市间的联动性。(3)“一带一路”倡议的提出与全球化程度的不断加深增强了我国与沿线国家股市间的风险溢出强度,其中东南亚各国与我国股市的风险溢出程度最高,而经济较发达国家与我国股市的风险溢出程度次之。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTB8SAF8ljAAAt2ohRUDik265.pdf>

2. 面向“一带一路”企业技术标准联盟的驱动因素与作用机制研究——基于文本挖掘和程序化扎根理论融合方法

作者：周青；吴童祯；杨伟；梁耀

文献源：南开管理评论,2021-03-16

摘要：基于对国内外文献整理与中国企业“走出去”实践总结,提炼了面向“一带一路”企业技术标准联盟的基本特征,随后利用程序化扎根理论编码程序与技术对中国“一带一路”网等官网公开发布的782条有效案例数据进行分析。研究结果发现,面向“一带一路”企业技术标准联盟是由中国企业主动发起,以“一带一路”倡议及“共商共建共享”发展理念为指引、“一带一路”技术联盟项目为载体,以中国技术标准融入“一带一路”建设为主要目标的战略联盟。知识获取和技术开发、标准研制和扩散、核心能力提升、外部环境和国家利益等共同驱动面向“一带一路”企业技术标准联盟的形成,其中,外部环境和国家利益是外部驱动因素,知识获取和技术开发、标准研制和扩散、核心能力提升是内部驱动因素。在此基础上,总结建构了面向“一带一路”企业技术标准联盟的驱动因素体系模型,并探讨了驱动因素的作用机制。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTCJiAbINaAAyDocev9-c978.pdf>

3. 中国对外承包工程促进了钢铁产品出口吗?——基于“一带一路”沿线国家基础设施质量中介效应的研究

作者：喻春娇

文献源：湖北大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2021-03-16

摘要：“一带一路”倡议实施过程中对外承包工程业务的迅猛发展为中国钢铁产能输出提供了新机遇。运用2007—2017年中国对“一带一路”沿线50个国家的跨国面板数据,对中国在“一带一路”沿线国家承包工程对钢铁产品出口的影响及其机制进行研究,结果表明:中国在沿线国家的承包工程促进了中国钢铁初级产品及制成品的出口,并且对钢铁制成品的出口促进作用更显著;沿线国家交通、通信、能源基础设施质量在中国对外承包工程对钢铁产品出口的影响中存在中介效应,其中,交通基础设施质量的中介效应最为显著;进一步地,沿线国家基础设施质量在中国对外承包工程带动不同类型的钢铁产品出口中的中介效应存在差异,沿线国家基础设施质量提升对中国钢铁制成品出口的中介效应要大于初级产品。基于此,在后疫情时代中国应进一步拓展“一带一路”沿线国家的对外工程承包市场,加快推进与“一带一路”沿线国家基础设施联通进程,搭建以对外工程承包公司为中心的钢铁产品贸易网络平台,最大限度地强化对外承包工程对钢铁产品出口的促进作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTCpKaf6vpAAK5xy9aKDM835.caj>

4. 中国对“一带一路”沿线国家高质量投资研究——规模、效率与潜力

作者：刘震；潘雨晨；庞雨蒙

文献源：上海对外经贸大学学报,2021-03-11

摘要：投资规模、投资效率和投资潜力是高质量投资的核心内容,在推进“一带一路”倡议中发挥着重要作用。本文从这三个角度出发,基于2011~2017年间中国对“一带一路”沿线57个国家的OFDI数据,构建随机前沿模型,分析中国对“一带一路”沿线国家高质量投资规模的影响因素,为提升中国对外投资效率和发掘投资潜力提供新的解决思路,也为中国与沿线国家间的产业合作明确方向。研究结果显示:就投资规模而言,“一带一路”沿线国家经济总量越大时,将显著吸引中国对该类东道国的OFDI,但中国与“一带一路”东道国距离以及东道国自身的经济自由度越高,反而会降低对中国OFDI的吸引力;就投资效率而言,中国对“一带一路”沿线国家顺梯度OFDI效率没有明显提升,但逆梯度OFDI效率有稳定上升;就投资潜力而言,中国需要挖掘对东亚、中亚、南亚以及东盟地区投资的新增长点 and 投资新契机,目前中国对独联体地区的投资相对薄弱,有待加强。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTC0qAUHSxABg3o0slr1Q069.caj>

5. “一带一路”沿线国际物流园区的战略评价与发展构想——基于后疫情时代“双循环”视角

作者：刘旭；谢泗薪

文献源：价格月刊,2021-03-11

摘要：后疫情时代,疫情逐步稳定与好转,全球经济渐渐复苏,"一带一路"沿线国际物流园区迎来了新的发展机遇期,园区规模不断扩大,对外贸易额持续增加,但也面临物流园区内基础设施不完善、信息不能充分共享、物流人才缺乏等亟待解决的问题。习近平总书记在经济社会领域专家座谈会上提出"要推动形成以国内大循环为主体,国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局",这一国家发展战略的深刻意义旨在通过经济内循环拉动经济外循环,进而构建"全球经济发展的共同体"。在"双循环"视角下,从国际物流园区的概念界定出发,探讨其类型和功能,并对国际物流园区、"双循环"进行理论溯源;在此基础上从国际物流园区的建设实际和发展可行性等方面深入剖析了国际物流园区的发展现状;进而从园区面临的国际环境、园区规划合理性、基础设施完备性、信息化水平和物流人才五个维度构建了国际物流园区战略评价指标体系;以此为度量标准,揭示了后疫情时代国际物流园区发展的四大阻碍因素;最后从"双循环"视角,立足政府(政策支持、资金和法律保障)、园区(信息化、网络化、专业化)、企业(沟通、协调、风险防控)三个层面,为后疫情时代"一带一路"沿线国际物流园区的发展设计了系列策略。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTC_OAO0LPACXR87vbFV8489.pdf

6. Socio-Economic Perspectives of Transition in Inland Fisheries and Fish Farming in a Least Developed Country

文献源：Sustainability,2021-03-09

摘要：Small-scale inland fisheries are essential for livelihoods and food security in developing countries such as Burkina Faso. However, there is a gap in research on the ongoing transformation of the sector toward sustainability. This article analyzes the transition in inland fisheries and aquaculture in Burkina Faso and its implications in terms of natural resources management, food security, and livelihoods. We used the Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) method as a reference transition framework and sampled using a mixed approach including 63 qualitative interviews, with fisheries experts and stakeholders, as well as quantitative data gathered through a representative survey with 204 fishermen's households. We examined open access, concession, and co-management fisheries systems. Our results show that technical and institutional changes in fisheries over the last decades

deeply shaped and transformed fisheries governance. Technological changes improved the sector's productivity and its contribution to households' livelihoods. Fishermen's households consume up to 25% of fishermen's catches. The share of the catches consumed is typically higher when commercial fishing is "not important", but it remains typically low when it is "very important". The income is higher for fishermen who allocate more time to or gain more income from animals breeding. The establishment of state-based management affects the balance between the coexisting traditional and newer "republican" institutions. Concession and co-management niches can contribute to the empowerment of the stakeholders and establishment of more effective management. However, they are still dominated by the traditional and centralized state regimes and governance. The support of the socio-technical landscape is paramount for the scaling-up of the fish farming niche, which has the potential to improve food security and sustain rural livelihoods in the least developed country, Burkina Faso.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTEWuAOaO0ABEinb-EjU129.pdf>

7. The Link between Food Security and Life Satisfaction: Panel Data Analysis

文献源: Sustainability,2021-03-08

摘要: The goal of this study is to explore the causal relationship between food (in)security and life satisfaction in a global setting. We explore this relationship using conventional ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and instrumental variable two-stage least squares (IV 2SLS) method. Using data from 105 countries over the period 2012-2019, we found that food insecurity is significantly and negatively related to life satisfaction. The results are robust even after controlling for GDP growth, government size, quality of political and legal institutions. In addition, by adopting natural disaster data, we show that food insecurity has causal negative effect on life satisfaction. In particular, a one standard deviation increase in instrumented food insecurity decreases life satisfaction by 0.8 points (slightly less than one standard deviation). The results remain robust for a series of tests. Future studies should extend our findings by exploring the role of food security in other measures of quality of life.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTEiSAanuBAAWXOc6hcgk849.pdf>

8. Factors Correlated with Home Gardening in Gauteng Province, South Africa

文献源: International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health,2021-03-08

摘要: In addition to increasing access to fresh and affordable produce, home gardening enhances food security. This notwithstanding, there is no evidence of studies that have investigated factors correlated with home gardening in Gauteng Province (GP), South Africa. The present study investigated home gardening across the GP. Methods: Retrospective data of residents of GP (n = 30002) collected by the Gauteng City Region Observatory were used. A binary logistic regression was employed to determine factors correlated with home gardening. Results: Overall participation in home gardening was low (12.37%). If a respondent was a resident of the poorest areas, resided in a house received under the Rural Development Programme, had a borehole/well as the main source of water, belonged to a social club, received a social grant, was >65 years, and rated his/her health as poor, then they were more likely to participate in home gardening. Factors that were negatively correlated with home gardening included if the respondent rented from private individuals and if the respondent's health status prevented him/her from doing daily work. Conclusion: The low participation levels in home gardening observed suggest the failure of the current policies geared at fostering home gardening in the province. Policy makers and relevant authorities should target identified groups to improve participation in home gardening.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTfqaAemyTAAwOMvp5Etw717.pdf>

9. Assessing the Belt and Road Initiative as a narrative:Implications for institutional change and International firm strategy

文献源: Asia Pacific Journal of Management,2021-03-07

摘要: This article explores the role of narratives as drivers that guide the institutional change associated with globalization and deglobalization. For China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to succeed as a driver of institutional change in favor of globalization, it must pass the narrative "virality" test and successfully contend with competing narratives. Rival narratives will be launched by firms and organizations worldwide that expect to win or lose from deglobalization or from new forms of globalization. This study develops a useful framework for establishing the extent to which China's BRI is a genuine narrative or just a story. In this regard, four testable propositions are put forth to ascertain whether the BRI is values-based, extends an invitation to participate, is open-ended, and is associated with

economic performance for both Chinese and non-Chinese participants. The analysis of the BRI-related institutional change that leads to globalization applies a theoretical lens centered on the narrative economics perspective and on the institution-based view and political economy perspective. Implications for BRI stakeholders, international business practitioners, and international business scholarship are outlined.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTDQCAII04AAY9q5VS1tc683.pdf>

10. The Belt and Road Initiative and disease control amid the COVID-19 pandemic

文献源: Journal of Travel Medicine,2021-03-06

摘要: The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) provides a critical platform to fight COVID-19 through the strengthened collaboration, improved supply chain, elevated digital infrastructure, and more sustainable financing. BRI that integrate health with economic development may offer a new paradigm for building a resilient health system to address disease epidemics.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTD0mAZTmHAAhS8msqfXg845.pdf>

【科技图书】

1. The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security: 2021

发布源: FAO

发布时间: 2021-03-18

摘要: On top of a decade of exacerbated disaster loss, exceptional global heat, retreating ice and rising sea levels, humanity and our food security face a range of new and unprecedented hazards, such as megafires, extreme weather events, desert locust swarms of magnitudes previously unseen, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Agriculture underpins the livelihoods of over 2.5 billion people most of them in low-income developing countries and remains a key driver of development. At no other point in history has agriculture been faced with such an array of familiar and unfamiliar risks, interacting in a hyperconnected world and a precipitously changing landscape. And agriculture continues to absorb a disproportionate share of the damage and loss wrought by disasters. Their growing frequency and intensity, along with the systemic nature of risk, are upending people's lives, devastating livelihoods, and jeopardizing our entire food system. This report makes a

powerful case for investing in resilience and disaster risk reduction especially data gathering and analysis for evidence informed action to ensure agriculture's crucial role in achieving the future we want.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/99/Csgk0WBTPVCAdC4yAACqgvITbRE001.htm>

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