

《“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

2021年第9期（总第95期）

中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

2021年5月5日

【动态资讯】

1. UN General Assembly to hold High-level Interactive Dialogue on Antimicrobial Resistance - a global health and development threat

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 Calling for accelerated action to tackle the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), the President of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Volkan Bozkir, is convening a High-level Interactive Dialogue of the General Assembly on Antimicrobial Resistance on Thursday 29 April. World leaders, to be joined by UN experts, business and civil society leaders, are expected to discuss practical steps to address AMR in the midst of COVID-19 recovery plans. "Antimicrobial Resistance is the invisible pandemic we ignore at our peril. Measures to tackle AMR must be central to future pandemic preparedness and COVID-19 recovery plans. The One Health approach will help us to better recognise the interconnections between people, animals, plants, and our shared environment so that we can make our world healthier for all," said Volkan Bozkir, the President of the General Assembly. The One Health approach recognises the strong links between humans, animals and the environment. AMR - one of the greatest global threats to animal, human and environmental health, livelihoods, food safety and global food security - occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change over time and develop resistance to medicines. The impact is devastating. Antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines become ineffective and infections become increasingly difficult or impossible to treat. This increases the risk of severe illness and death for humans, animals and plants. Member States will present an ambitious, action-oriented Call to Action, with the aim of strengthening multisectoral actions to tackle AMR through the One Health approach and to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will be hosted on the

President of the General Assembly's website."COVID-19 has vividly highlighted what rapid progress can be made when there is strong enough political will and enterprise - and the extent of the risks we all face when this is missing. We must ensure that we marshal and channel the highest possible levels of political will and enterprise to combat the persisting threat of antimicrobial resistance," said Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, World Health Organisation (WHO) Director-General. AMR is a rising pandemic and challenges the effective delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Currently, at least an estimated 700,000 people die each year due to drug-resistant diseases. If no action is taken, drug-resistant diseases could cause 10 million deaths each year by 2050 and damage to the economy as catastrophic as the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. By 2030, AMR could force up to 24 million people into extreme poverty."AMR is arguably one of the most complex threats to global health security, food safety and food security. Looking at AMR through the lens of food security, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) expects a 45% rise in the demand for animal proteins by 2050 and in many regions, antimicrobial resistance in animal parasites is adding new challenges to animal production. We must face the double challenge of meeting demands for animal proteins while reducing the risks of AMR," stated QU Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Director General Monique Eloit added, "The promotion of good animal health practices is essential to contribute to the global effort to tackle AMR. The OIE global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animal indicates an encouraging trend towards reduced quantity of antimicrobials used in food producing animals. To have a sustainable One Health impact, we need to invest and strengthen capacity equally in all sectors, and support the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in the animal health sector to maintain the efficacy of these important medicines."The High-level Interactive Dialogue, a full day event to be held in the UN General Assembly Hall, will consist of an opening segment, four interactive panels and a closing segment. The Dialogue will focus on four key areas: evaluating AMR in the context of COVID-19; taking stock of global progress and the vision of the recently launched One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR, as well as country-level implementation; and exploring sustainable financing, Research and Development, and innovation for delivering life-saving solutions and accelerating action against AMR.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1397025/icode/>

2. 外交部：“一带一路”已经成为广受欢迎的国际公共产品和规模最大的合作平台

【国际在线】“一带一路”已经成为广受欢迎的国际公共产品和规模最大的合作平台，是大家携手前进的阳光大道。根据商务部最新数据，今年一季度中国对“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资同比增长5.2%。外交部发言人汪文斌在应询介绍“一带一路”建设相关进展时说，今年一季度，中国同“一带一路”沿线国家投资合作实现稳步增长，同沿线国家新签承包工程合同额、完成营业额分别同比增长19.4%和12.4%。中欧班列开行3398列，发送货物32.2万标箱，同比分别增长75%和84%。这些亮眼成绩充分展现出共建“一带一路”强劲的动力，特别是面对全球新冠疫情蔓延和全球经济衰退带来的巨大挑战，上述成绩更加显得难能可贵。汪文斌说，“前不久中国与博茨瓦纳和刚果（金）签署了‘一带一路’合作文件。迄今为止中国已经140个国家和31个国际组织签署了200余份共建‘一带一路’合作文件。随着‘一带一路’建设的不断向前推进，一大批重要合作项目落地生根，加强了各国间经贸投资往来和互联互通水平，解决了成千上万人的就业。为推动当地经济发展和增进民生福祉作出重要贡献。”汪文斌指出，疫情期间共建“一带一路”，为保护各国人民生命安全和身体健康发挥了重要作用。中欧班列已成为防疫物资运输的重要物流通道。截至今年3月底已累计发送防疫物资1104.6万件，中方同印度尼西亚、阿联酋、马来西亚、巴基斯坦、土耳其等共建“一带一路”伙伴国开展医疗联合生产，还将同各方在传染性防控、公共卫生、传统医药等领域拓展合作。“一带一路”也正在为全球共同应对气候变化注入正能量。汪文斌说，中方愿同各方一道扎实推进“一带一路”建设，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续的目标，为沿线国家实现繁荣稳定发展不断增添新的动力。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/171896.htm>

3. 28项“硬核”举措助力海南自贸港建设 加快零关税政策落地

【国际在线】海南自贸港建设又迎来利好。《关于推进海南自由贸易港贸易自由化便利化若干措施的通知》26日对外公布，从货物贸易和服务贸易两方面，明确了28项政策措施。具体包括下放国际航行船舶保税加油许可权限、支持开展二手车出口业务和新型离岸国际贸易等。有关人士表示，这28项举措将加快推进海南自由贸易港贸易自由化、便利化。28项政策措施中，13项围绕推进货物贸易自由便利进行制度安排，15项聚焦服务贸易自由便利设计政策举措。商务部自贸区港司司长唐文弘26日在北京用“干货满满”来形容这些举措。“比如，在洋浦保税港区内先行试点经‘一线’进出口原油和成品油，不实行企业资格和数量管理，进口食糖不纳入关税配额总量管理，进出‘二线’按现行规定管理。又如，在实施‘一线’放开、‘二线’管住的区域，进入‘一线’原则上取消自动进口许

可管理，取消机电进口许可管理措施，进入‘二线’按现行进口规定管理。这些政策措施都将为未来全岛封关运作探索路径、积累经验。”去年，《海南自由贸易港建设总体方案》明确，在现实有效监管的前提下，建设全岛封关运作的海关监管特殊区域，实行“一线”放开，“二线”管住的进出口管理制度。也就是说，在海南自贸港与境外其他国家地区间设立一线，禁止、限制进出口清单以外的货物自由进出；进口征税商品目录以外的货物免征进口关税；自贸港与境内其他地区，也就是与内地之间，设立二线，货物从海南自由贸易港进入内地，按进口规定办理相关手续，加强监管，照章征税。根据总体方案，2025年前要做好封关运作准备工作，适时启动全岛封关运作。唐文弘介绍，最新发布的28项举措中还聚焦发展旅游业、现代服务业和高新技术产业。“支持海南发展新型离岸国际贸易、数字贸易、技术贸易、文化贸易及平台项目，支持建设区域性国际会展中心，支持创建国家文化出口基地，建设国家对外文化贸易基地，鼓励创新服务贸易国际合作模式等，将加快培育具有海南特色的优势产业，推动持续优化海南贸易发展的软环境。”海南省政府副秘书长孙世文介绍，三年来，海南加快推动贸易领域深化改革，深入推进贸易高质量发展，对外贸易稳增长、提质量、转动力取得积极的进展。高质量、高技术、高附加值产品出口增多，机电产品出口占全省出口的近四分之一。免税品进口增长超过260%。同时，离岸贸易发展快速。外贸平台建设取得积极成效，洋浦被认定为石化类国家外贸转型升级基地，吸引33个国家425家外贸企业入住。谈及未来的规划和设想时，他说：“海南将进一步畅通与东盟和其他‘一带一路’国家的贸易网络，完善贸易协调保障机制，在推动形成有利于外贸高质量发展的体制机制方面，开展积极的探索。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/171743.htm>

4. “一带一路”为疫后世界发展提供了哪些新机遇

【光明网】习近平主席在近日举行的博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会开幕式上发表题为《同舟共济克时艰，命运与共创未来》的主旨演讲，指出面向未来，我们将同各方继续高质量共建“一带一路”，践行共商共建共享原则，弘扬开放、绿色、廉洁理念，努力实现高标准、惠民生、可持续目标。此次博鳌亚洲论坛年会恰逢其时，深入探讨了时代“变局”的内涵，对开拓“新局”建言献策，汇聚各方声音，传递中国智慧。共建“一带一路”正是在百年变局下，中国向世界各国提出“开新局”的应对之策，为未来世界的发展与繁荣提供了新机遇。百年变局和世纪疫情交织叠加，世界进入动荡变革期。简单概括，疫情后亟须复苏的世界经济面临的变局有三。一是大国博弈白热化，疫后经济复苏蹒跚向前。国际货币基金组织预测，随着疫情的平复，今年全球经济增速预计达到6%，2022年则

为4.4%。但这种恢复预期是有一定前提的，既需要资金流、物流、人流摆脱疫情阴霾恢复畅通，也需要世界经济在国际经贸规则之下有序运行。然而，部分大国工具化多边主义，或人为与他国“脱钩”，不利于疫情后世界经济的快速恢复与健康发展。部分大国试图维护霸权、用规则打压他国，或寻求联合盟友重塑非中性的治理秩序，诉诸有选择性的多边主义。这些都是全球经济治理中的不和谐声音，无益于疫后世界经济的复苏。二是疫情加快经济向数字化转型。在抗击疫情过程中、疫情期间维持经济活动以及疫情后经济复苏中，经济的数字化转型都持续发挥着重要影响。中国在借助新技术控制疫情和推动数字经济转型中表现优异，为世界各国提供了应对此轮变局的重要借鉴。随着数字技术日趋成熟、数字经济日益繁荣，新经济业态的优势不断显现，将会塑造疫后世界经济的新景象。这同样意味着，各国企业亟须适应新业态、新规则和新的竞争环境。三是低碳、绿色与可持续增长诉求日益上升。“人与自然是生命共同体”，应对气候变化迫在眉睫。以往的经济发展模式并不适应人类未来应对气候变化的紧迫需求。在某种意义上，调整经济发展模式、重视气变治理就是探索和发展新的生产力。应以低碳、绿色与可持续增长为驱动，探索发展新动能。危机中育先机，变局中开新局。“一带一路”倡议将成为沿线各国在疫后世界育先机、开新局的重要抓手。在谈到“一带一路”倡议时，习近平主席指出，我们将建设更紧密的卫生合作伙伴关系、更紧密的互联互通伙伴关系、更紧密的绿色发展伙伴关系、更紧密的开放包容伙伴关系，为人类走向共同繁荣作出积极贡献。结合当下国际环境，“一带一路”倡议将从以下四个方面为未来世界的发展与繁荣提供新机遇。“一带一路”倡议强调同舟共济，开创健康安全的未来。疫情暴发以来，中国同“一带一路”沿线国家携手抗击疫情。随着抗疫逐步演化为疫苗接种，沿线国家开始看到打开国门、恢复疫前交往的一线希望。截至今年2月底，中国已经或正在向50多个国家提供疫苗援助。落实“一带一路”倡议，沿线国家成为首批受援对象和受益者。疫苗的普及意味着早日解封，畅通国际交往，恢复经济活力。在这个意义上，“一带一路”沿线国家最先体验到和收获了源自疫苗公共产品的现实收益。“一带一路”倡议强调开放创新，开创发展繁荣的未来。置身百年变局和疫情难关，“一带一路”建设的稳步进行是中国向世界发出的进一步推进改革开放的强劲信号。从经济角度来看，借助“一带一路”倡议之东风，疫后中国经济的影响力将会由点到面地带动区域乃至全球经济活力，借力机制创新提高发展水平，在实现自身经济转型升级之外还会产生大量正向的外溢效应，沿线各国都可以享受到中国经济发展带来的红利，跨地区合作的国际大平台得以搭建巩固，实现真正的互利共赢。中国积极参与贸易投资国际多边合作，推进海南自贸港建设等深化改革开放举措，都是推动高水平对外开放、对标国际标准和积极参与全球经济治理的重大努力。“一带一路”倡议强调平等协商，开创共赢共享的未来。“一带一路”追求的是合作共赢，本着的是平等协商和互相尊重。习近平主席指出，“一带一路”是大家携手前进的阳光大道，不是某一方的私家小路。这与部分国家为了一己私利，违背国际公

义，采取霸凌主义和强权政治的行为形成鲜明对比。亚投行就是其中的鲜明代表。2015年6月，《亚洲基础设施投资银行协定》正式签署，商定成立亚洲基础设施投资银行，为基础设施等相关投资项目提供投融资支持，助力“一带一路”倡议的落实，探索通过沿线国家之间的合作，带动沿线各国的经济发展，形成共赢共享的局面。亚投行的规则设定充分体现了平等协商的原则，例如，在重大事项否决方面，中国并非唯一具有否决权的国家，其他成员国在数量上达到1/3或是在权重上超过1/4都可以予以否决。这些规则设定一方面尊重了中国作出最多贡献的现实，另一方面更是体现了中国作为大国的自我克制和对平等协商原则的尊重，遇到事情，大家商量着办。总之，中国愿与沿线国家继续践行共商共建共享原则，合作共建高水平、高质量的“一带一路”。“一带一路”倡议强调坚守公义，开创互尊互鉴的未来。面对具有历史性成因的、非中性的全球治理制度，需要在既有多边治理机制之外，进行一些必要的补充，进而为新兴市场经济体和发展中国家发声提供渠道。这些补充可以是机制化或非机制化的对话或倡议形式。“一带一路”倡议为沿线国家提供了一个发出自己声音、保护自身利益、追求国际正义与公平的新渠道、新窗口。在这一意义上，“一带一路”倡议体现了中国的大国担当，不仅为新兴市场经济体和发展中国家参与全球经济治理提供了新的实践“土壤”，也为推动实现国际政治经济秩序的公平化和合理化作出了并作出着重大贡献。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/171581.htm>

5. RCEP对我国产业发展影响几何？助力疏通国内外市场

【经济日报】4月15日，我国向东盟正式交存《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)核准书，标志着中国正式完成RCEP核准程序，成为非东盟国家中第一个正式完成核准程序的成员国。目前，我国正大力推进RCEP实施相关技术准备工作，以确保在协定生效时能够全面履行协定义务。RCEP生效给我国产业发展、对外贸易格局带来哪些影响？有关专家在接受记者采访时指出，RCEP正式生效实施将使国内产业面临更加激烈的市场竞争环境，但从长期看有助于在更高水平上形成新的产业发展优势。助力疏通国内国际两个市场2020年11月，15个RCEP成员国正式签署协定。此后，协定将给成员国之间贸易、投资 and 经济发展带来哪些影响成为各方关注的重点。联合国贸发会议对RCEP的研究表明，到2025年，RCEP将会给15个成员国带来10%以上的出口增长。美国彼得森国际经济研究所的有关测算则显示，到2030年RCEP成员国国民收入合计将增长1860亿美元，年出口总额预计额外增长5190亿美元。“对中国而言，RCEP将为我国构建新发展格局提供有力的支撑。”商务部副部长兼国际贸易谈判副代表王受文不久前指出，RCEP通过开放贸易和投资，有助于中国畅通区域的产业链和供应链，更好地联通国内国际两个

市场、两种资源；有助于畅通国内大循环，促进国内国际双循环，推动中国加快构建新发展格局。王受文表示，RCEP将有助于中国经济向先进的产业水平迈进，提高中国产品的质量标准，推动产业升级，推动中国经济的高质量发展。“RCEP协定作为全面的经济伙伴协定，涵盖了市场准入与规则条款，将对我国国内产业产生系统性的综合影响。”

商务部研究院亚洲研究所副所长袁波接受经济日报记者采访时指出，随着与RCEP成员相互开放货物、服务与投资领域，我国在竞争政策、知识产权、透明度等领域将引入更高标准的规则。专家认为，在优化营商环境、便利企业投资布局、从开放中获益的同时，国内产业将面临更加公平也更加激烈的市场竞争环境，但从长期来看，这种竞争也有助于促进国内产业结构优化升级、在更高水平上形成新的产业发展优势。原产地规则促进区域生产要素优化原产地累积规则被广泛认为是RCEP在货物贸易领域最亮眼的成果。

根据原产地累积规则，在确定产品原产资格时，可将各RCEP协定其他成员国的原产材料累积计算，来满足最终出口产品增值40%的原产地标准，从而更容易享受到优惠关税。海关总署关税征管司司长姜峰指出，“与双边的自贸协定相比，拥有15个缔约方的RCEP累积规则将进一步降低产品获得关税减让的门槛，更有利于扩大产品出口”。“过去原产地累积更多的是存在于双边自贸协议中，累积和售卖只存在于协议国之间。”中国社会科学院亚太与全球战略研究院新兴经济体研究室主任沈铭辉接受本报记者采访时表示，这次涉及15个经济体的价值成分都可以累积，相应来说原产材料选择更多了，价值增值标准也更容易满足。沈铭辉认为，根据价值增值的原产地规则，企业原材料选择更多，累积也更便利，特别是劳动密集型组装加工产业将首先受益。从价值链角度看，半成品、零部件等中间产品生产商会进一步受益，特别是原本有生产优势的国家，如中日韩电子半成品和零部件等相关产业优势将进一步提高。此外，有助于促进整个区域内生产要素的优化配置，服务本地最终消费的价值链上下游行业企业，都有望进一步受到投资关注。促进对标高水平国际经贸规则RCEP生效后，我国近30%出口可以实现零关税的待遇，对中国的对外投资和服务的出口都会带来机会。王受文指出，这也会促进我国对标国际高水平的经贸规则，加快制度性开放，推动建设更高水平开放型经济的新体制。

“RCEP将给我国对外贸易格局带来新的变化。”袁波表示，这不仅将进一步巩固我国与东盟以及澳新长期以来形成的紧密贸易联系，而且还将拓展我国对日韩贸易合作的新空间，并为促进“一带一路”沿线贸易增长发挥积极作用。一是有利于激发中日韩三国贸易投资合作潜力，拓展新的贸易增长空间。二是与现有的双边自由贸易协定形成叠加，提高区域整体的自由化水平，彼此之间的产业投资合作将更加紧密。三是将在“一带一路”产生示范效应，推动各国在沿线地区建立更多的自由贸易安排。在沈铭辉看来，RCEP对国内贸易投资将带来更加深刻的影响——首先，我国具有竞争力优势的产业，优势将更加明显，也会促使相对竞争力弱的产业自发改造升级。在15国为地区的内部，我国作为产业链供应链的地区中心位置有望进一步巩固，特别是作为服务地区内部市场的

半成品、零部件等中间产品的地区生产中心。其次，RCEP对不同行业产业影响层次丰富。包括纺织、服装、轻工、建材、电子设备、农产品等行业有望进一步受益，汽车零部件、钢铁、石化等行业的竞争压力可能会更大一些，但也会促使相关产业升级，提高生产效率。不仅如此，服务贸易开放也有相应提高。从服务部门来说，中国加入世贸组织承诺的有100个部门，RCEP签署后新增加了22个分部门，包括研发、管理咨询、制造业相关服务、空运等。同时还提高了包括金融、法律、建筑、海运等37个部门的承诺水平。下一个阶段，服务贸易无疑是新增长点，地区经济可持续发展有望从服务贸易开放中获得新动力。此外，中国作为地区消费市场的地位进一步提高。伴随着开放，中国的消费者可以获得更多高质量进口商品和服务的选择机会。消费领域需求和供给之间的不匹配状态也有望改善。中国作为全球不可或缺消费市场的地位有望进一步巩固。同时，这也为RCEP成员国的产品提供了广阔市场，这是中国为本地区提供的一项重要国际公共产品。“在RCEP签署和生效过程之中，我国也探索了不少贸易新规则，进一步开放了市场，包括营商环境、市场准入机会都更加优越。毫无疑问，未来外资有望进一步向中国流入。”沈铭辉说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/171449.htm>

6. Small family farmers produce a third of the world's food

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The world's smallholder farmers produce around a third of the world's food, according to detailed new research by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Five of every six farms in the world consist of less than two hectares, operate only around 12 percent of all agricultural land, and produce roughly 35 percent of the world's food, according to a study published in World Development. Smallholders' contributions to food supply varies enormously between countries, with the share as high as 80 percent in China and in the low single-digits for Brazil and Nigeria. The analysis highlights the importance of improved and harmonized data to obtain a more granular and accurate picture of agricultural activities for policy makers. "It is imperative that we avoid the use of the terms family farms and small farms interchangeably; the majority of family farms are small, but some are larger and even very large," said Marco Sßnchez, Deputy Director of FAO's Agrifood Economics Division and co-author of the article with Sarah Lowder and Raffaele Bertini, who were with FAO during the research. In 2014, a flagship report from FAO calculated that nine out of 10 of the world's 570 million farms were family farms and produced around 80 percent of the world's food. The new

research - "Which farms feed the world and has farmland become more concentrated?" -aims to clarify the prevalence of farm sizes.The updated estimates are that there are more than 608 million family farms around the world, occupying between 70 and 80 percent of the world's farmland and producing around 80 percent of the world's food in value terms. The new research teases out estimates of farm size: around 70 percent of all farms, operating on just 7 percent of all agricultural land, are less than one hectare, while another 14 percent of farms, controlling 4 percent of the land, are between one and two hectares, and another 10 percent of all farms, with 6 percent of the land, are between two and five hectares.Meanwhile, the largest one percent of farms in the world - greater than 50 hectares - operate more than 70 percent of the world's farmland, with nearly 40 percent of agricultural land found on farms larger than 1000 hectares.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1395127/icode/>

7. Growing food insecurity because of rising food prices

【rural 21】 The world has been facing rising food prices for months. In West and Central Africa extreme upsurges in food prices, partly caused by measures to contain the spread of coronavirus, are leading to food insecurity and hunger, WFP warns.In March 2021, global food commodity prices rose for the tenth consecutive month, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported in April. The FAO Food Price Index, which tracks monthly changes in the international prices of commonly traded food commodities, has reached its highest level since June 2014.People in West and Central Africa are particularly hard hit by the rising food prices, according to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). Food prices have increased dramatically across the region. Local staples are up by nearly 40 per cent over the 5-year average, and in some areas, prices are up by more than 200 per cent. In part, this is caused by the economic impact of measures put in place to contain the spread of the coronavirus over the past year, WFP points out. At the same time, people's incomes have declined due to reductions in trade, tourism, informal activities and remittances.More than 31 million people in the region are expected to be food-insecure and unable to feed themselves during the coming June-August lean season the period when food is scarce before the next harvest, according to WFP. That number is more than 30 per cent higher than last year and is the highest level in the best part of a decade, according to the Cadre Harmonisé, a joint food security analysis released under the

auspices of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In some parts of West Africa, escalating violence is forcing people to flee their homes, abandon their fields and their sources of income, exposing them to acute food insecurity in Northern Nigeria, the Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger), the Central African Republic and the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon. This year, almost 10 million children under 5 are acutely malnourished across the region, with the Sahel alone accounting for half of that number. This figure could rise significantly in line with the projected 30 per cent increase in hunger, and the high prices of nutritious foods, WFP warns.

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/news/detail/article/growing-food-insecurity-because-of-rising-food-prices.html>

8. 在历届博鳌亚洲论坛上，习近平这样谈“一带一路”

【中国一带一路网】在4月20日上午举行的年会开幕式上，习近平发表了题为《同舟共济克时艰，命运与共创未来》的主旨演讲。演讲中，习近平就高质量共建“一带一路”提出建设卫生合作、互联互通、绿色发展以及开放包容四大伙伴关系。这是继2020年“一带一路”国际合作高级别视频会议书面致辞之后，习近平就“一带一路”建设提出的最新指示。这将为下一阶段，特别是后疫情时代高质量共建“一带一路”提供新的指引。提出建设四大伙伴关系2020年突如其来的新冠疫情给“一带一路”建设带来不小挑战，同时也暴露出许多发展中国家，特别是共建“一带一路”伙伴国医疗卫生领域治理短板。对此，习近平提出建设更紧密的卫生合作伙伴关系，将从开展疫苗联合生产，以及拓展传染病防控、公共卫生、传统医药等领域合作两个方面，共同护佑各国人民生命安全和身体健康。在疫情影响下，全球产业链供应链受到极大挑战，而“一带一路”在加强全球互联互通上的作用更加显著。2020年，中国与“一带一路”沿线国家货物贸易额为1.35万亿美元，较2019年增长0.7%，占中国对外贸易总额比重达到29.1%，成为保障沿线国家乃至全世界携手抗疫的坚实后盾。习近平在主旨演讲中提出建设更紧密的互联互通伙伴关系。“中方将同各方携手，加强基础设施‘硬联通’以及规则标准‘软联通’，畅通贸易和投资合作渠道，积极发展丝路电商，共同开辟融合发展的光明前景。”在第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛开幕式上，习近平提出绿色是“一带一路”建设的底色。在20日的主旨演讲中，习近平进一步明确，建设更紧密的绿色发展伙伴关系，让绿色切实成为共建“一带一路”的底色。除了加强绿色基建、绿色能源、绿色金融等领域合作之外，习近平还强调，要完善“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟、“一带一路”绿色投资原则等多边合作平台。4月初

发布的《人类减贫的中国实践》白皮书指出，中国发起共建“一带一路”倡议，推动更大范围、更高水平、更深层次的区域经济社会发展合作，支持帮助相关国家更好实现减贫目标。近10年来，中国作为负责任大国，在致力于消除自身贫困的同时，与非洲、拉美、东盟及其他“一带一路”沿线国家广泛开展扶贫合作，签署扶贫合作协议，积极支持和帮助广大发展中国家特别是最不发达国家消除贫困。习近平在主旨演讲中提出建设更紧密的开放包容伙伴关系，将本着开放包容精神，同愿意参与的各相关方共同努力，把“一带一路”建成“减贫之路”、“增长之路”，为人类走向共同繁荣作出积极贡献。开放包容理念一以贯之

今年是习近平第五次出席博鳌亚洲论坛年会。此前，他分别于2010年、2013年、2015年、2018年四次出席博鳌年会并发表主旨演讲。回顾之前几次演讲，不难发现开放包容的合作理念一以贯之。特别是“一带一路”倡议提出之后，习近平数次强调“一带一路”不是独奏而是合唱，不搞封闭排他小圈子，开放包容也成为“一带一路”最鲜明的特色。2013年，习近平指出，坚持开放包容，为促进共同发展提供广阔空间。要秉持开放精神，积极借鉴其他地区的发展经验，共享发展资源，推进区域合作。2015年，习近平指出，“一带一路”建设秉持的是共商、共建、共享原则，不是封闭的，而是开放包容的；不是中国一家的独奏，而是沿线国家的合唱。彼时，“一带一路”倡议提出不久，外界还有不少质疑，质疑中国是不是有所企图，是不是想要取代现有规则。对此，习近平明确表示，“‘一带一路’建设不是要替代现有地区合作机制和倡议，而是要在已有基础上，推动沿线国家实现发展战略相互对接、优势互补。”2018年，习近平指出，共建“一带一路”倡议源于中国，但机会和成果属于世界，中国不打地缘博弈小算盘，不搞封闭排他小圈子，不做凌驾于人的强买强卖。今年的主旨演讲中，习近平进一步指出，“一带一路”是大家携手前进的阳光大道，不是某一方的私家小路。所有感兴趣的国家都可以加入进来，共同参与、共同合作、共同受益。讲话中感受“一带一路”建设进展

2013年秋，习近平访问哈萨克斯坦和印度尼西亚时，先后提出建设“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”重大倡议。自此，“一带一路”就迎风生长，成为推动构建人类命运共同体的重要实践平台。通过回顾之前的主旨演讲，我们能够真切地感受到，“一带一路”倡议提出8年来不断取得的进展。习近平在2015年的讲话中提到，已经有60多个沿线国家和国际组织对参与“一带一路”建设表达了积极态度。2018年，就已经有80多个国家和国际组织同中国签署了合作协议。“一带一路”已成为当前全球最大的务实合作平台和最受欢迎的新兴国际公共产品。截至2021年1月，中国已经同140个国家和31个国际组织签署了205份共建“一带一路”合作文件。2015年亚洲博鳌论坛期间，国家发展改革委、外交部、商务部联合发布了《推动共建丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路的愿景与行动》，从时代背景、共建原则、框架思路、合作重点、合作机制等方面阐述了“一带一路”的主张与内涵，提出了共建“一带一路”的方向和任务。此后，共建“一带一路”在完成“四梁八柱”总体布局的基础上，又聚焦重点、精雕细琢，一步一个脚印推进实施，

一点一滴抓出成果，推动构建人类命运共同体进入走深走实的新阶段。习近平还在2015年的讲话中邀请各方参与亚洲基础设施投资银行，眼下亚投行已经应者云集。截至2021年1月，亚投行从57个创始成员发展到分布六大洲的103个成员，数量仅次于世界银行。累计批准贷款项目108个，累计批准融资额220.2亿美元。与此同时，“一带一路”建设也给共建伙伴国的人民带来了真真切切的“获得感”。因为“一带一路”，世界最大的内陆国哈萨克斯坦拥有了“出海口”；因为“一带一路”，昔日偏远沉寂的巴基斯坦小渔港瓜达尔变身大城市；因为“一带一路”，白俄罗斯第一次有了自己的轿车制造业；因为“一带一路”，群岛国家马尔代夫实现拥有桥梁的梦想……实实在在的好处，让越来越多的国家加入其中，投出“信任票”和“支持票”。正如习近平所言，共建“一带一路”追求的是发展，崇尚的是共赢，传递的是希望。在四大伙伴关系指引下，中国将同共建伙伴一道以“一带一路”为抓手，为后疫情时代世界经济复苏贡献重要力量。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/xgcdn/171145.htm>

9. Innovation for Agriculture – launch of the SEWOH fund “i4Ag”

【rural 21】 Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the new Fund for the Promotion of Innovation in Agriculture (i4Ag) supports projects which have the potential to contribute to food security, employment and income promotion as well as climate resilience and the conservation of natural resources. In many developing countries, agricultural production and processing is falling behind what it could achieve. Innovations are required in order to better exploit the potential of agriculture and the food sector for the sustainable development of rural areas. They ought to promote income and employment, strengthen food security and counter the impacts of climate change and inappropriate land use. In the context of the special initiative “A World Without Hunger” (SEWOH), Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has set up the Fund for the Promotion of Innovation in Agriculture (i4Ag). Via this fund, innovations in the agricultural and food sector which bear the potential to contribute to food security, employment and income promotion and/or the conservation of natural resources are to be supported financially. The aim is to advance these innovations in partnerships and bring them to market maturity so that they can be used and disseminated by smallholdings, their associations as well as processing and manufacturing companies in the agricultural and food sector. To identify innovations, the Fund has opted for scouting, tendering and competitive bidding formats. Innovations can be supported

world-wide in selected partner countries and value chains and be proposed by both public and private actors. Innovations are eligible for funding which are applicable in more than one country, reach out to an optimally broad target group and fit in with the thematic fields of digitisation, renewable energy, mechanisation, agricultural research and extension as well as cooperation with the private sector. Gender-sensitive implementation is also ensured via a mandatory gender strategy. The mode and amount of funding are worked out individually in consultation with the applicants.

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/from-our-partners/detail/article/innovation-for-agriculture-launch-of-the-sewoh-fund-i4ag.html>

【文献速递】

1. 双重价值链、经济不确定性与区域贸易竞争力——“一带一路”建设的视角

作者: 马丹; 何雅兴; 郁霞

文献源: 中国工业经济,2021-04-23

摘要: 立足国内大循环,实现国内国际双循环相互促进是实现经济高质量发展的重要举措,如何通过“一带一路”建设重塑国内外分工体系,将单一东向开放延伸拓展到更多区域参与的优势互补的开放新格局,提升区域贸易竞争力亟待研究。本文从区域间分工出发,研究“一带一路”建设中双重价值链对区域贸易竞争力的外溢效应。通过编制区域嵌入国际的投入产出表,结合微观企业数据和海关数据库,测算中国各地区双重价值链嵌入度,验证区域间价值链溢出的梯度效应和“高低互济”价值链的溢出放大效应。进一步利用高维经济数据构建地区经济不确定性指数,分析“一带一路”建设带动的双重价值链对区域贸易竞争力的作用衰减边界。研究发现:在“一带一路”建设中,双重价值链对区域贸易竞争力具有显著的正向空间溢出作用,各区域间通过构建“高低互济”的国内分工体系,放大了双重价值链的溢出效应,随着区域间贸易竞争力位次差的增加,双重价值链的梯度溢出效应逐渐增强。此外,稳定的经济环境对双重价值链的贸易竞争力溢出具有显著正向调节作用,一定程度上释缓了贸易成本对价值链溢出效应的负向影响。这表明,构建国内价值链和全球价值链协调发展的双重价值链,积极参与“一带一路”建设,营造稳定的经济环境,对于重塑价值链分工新格局、提升中国区域贸易竞争力具有重要意义。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CE/Csgk0WCKDaqAMUydACVPEymrHIM916.pdf>

2. “一带一路”沿线国家贸易便利化水平对进出口贸易的影响

作者：齐玮；彭晓亚；熊含瑜

文献源：统计与决策,2021-04-22

摘要：文章通过对2010—2019年“一带一路”沿线国家的贸易便利化水平进行测算，并构建随机前沿引力模型，分析贸易便利化对我国与沿线各国进出口额的影响。研究表明：（1）多数沿线国家的贸易便利化水平较低，经济发展水平、基础设施建设及贸易规制管理环境等与其贸易便利化水平之间存在密切联系。（2）签署自由贸易协定、加入区域性的贸易合作组织能促进双边贸易发展。海关与边境管理和贸易规制环境阻碍了贸易的发展。（3）我国与沿线各国的进出口贸易总额的平均贸易效率差别较大。东亚、中亚、南亚等地区的贸易效率较高，而东欧和非洲地区的贸易效率较低。

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CE/Csgk0WCKDkOAWUX6ABXf-KFQC1c151.pdf>

3. 面向SDGs的城市扩张多情景模拟——以“一带一路”中亚区为例

作者：熊锦惠；岳文泽；陈阳；廖蓉；方恺

文献源：自然资源学报,2021-04-22

摘要：在全球倡导可持续发展目标（SDGs）的背景下,城市作为人类活动的主要场所,既是SDGs的聚焦区域,更是世界各国落实SDGs的着力点。以“一带一路”沿线中亚五国首都城市区为例,面向SDGs设定发展情景和相应参数,采用Markov-FLUS模型模拟2030年自然发展、生态优先与经济优先情景下的城市发展格局,权衡SDGs与多情景城市格局演化规律,从空间视角协调城市的社会、生态与经济,提供城市发展的决策依据。结果表明:（1）2010—2015年来,研究区均出现建设用地总量增加、生态用地总量减少的现象。（2）未来情景模拟中均表现出由建设用地扩张引致的生态用地破碎化;生态优先情景有效抑制了建设用地扩张;经济优先情景下转化为裸地的土地有所减少,建设用地出现连片扩张。

（3）未来城市发展应协调生态保护与经济发展,将生态保护理念融入城市建设,实现国家政策推动土地资源可持续利用,促进实现2030年全球可持续发展目标。

链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CE/Csgk0WCKDu-AXeR_AFQiHju5z3w379.pdf

4. “一带一路”沿线国家制造业OFDI逆向技术溢出效应测度

作者：潘涛；李惠茹

文献源：统计与决策,2021-04-21

摘要：改变我国在全球价值链上的现有地位，构建“一带一路”区域价值链，开拓获取OFDI

逆向技术溢出效应的途径，是我国持续推进“一带一路”建设的现实意义所在。文章基于ADB-MRIO2018等数据库中2010—2019年的相关数据，运用增加值分解法，分别从国家与行业层面重构“一带一路”沿线国家制造业OFDI逆向技术溢出以及制造业结构优化指数和生产效率提升指数的测度模型。结果显示：我国对“一带一路”沿线国家制造业OFDI的逆向技术溢出与我国制造业升级呈正相关关系，并且依据沿线国家要素禀赋和比较优势的异质性进行差别化投资，有利于我国不同技术层次制造业的结构优化和效率提升。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CE/Csgk0WCKD4CAbtP0ABRK8_DU1HQ118.pdf

5. 环印度洋区域国家地缘经济格局分析

作者：袁丽华；陈小强；宋长青；程昌秀；沈石

文献源：地理学报,2021-04-21

摘要：环印度洋区域不仅关乎中国贸易与能源安全,同时也涵盖"一带一路"倡议合作的部分区域。为便于中国更好地开展与环印度洋区域国家之间的贸易合作,需要定量考察环印度洋区域的地缘经济格局,掌握域内外大国在该区域的地缘经济竞争情况。首先基于有序聚类方法将1992—2017年环印度洋区域国家的商品贸易数据划分为4个阶段,然后探究环印度洋区域在各阶段全球经济中的地位变化、域内地缘经济特征以及域内外大国在该区域的地缘经济竞争格局。结果发现:(1)从全球地位和空间结构来看,1992—2017年环印度洋区域在全球贸易中的地位明显提升。区域贸易的空间结构呈现出由新加坡和马来西亚构成的"双核心"发展为由印度、新加坡、马来西亚、澳大利亚、泰国和阿联酋构成的"多核心"。(2)从区域内部来看,域内贸易联系与依赖程度趋于加强,区域贸易一体化程度有所提升,但仍然有限。(3)从域内外大国竞争来看,美国和日本两国在环印度洋区域的地缘经济影响力均呈下滑趋势;而中国的地缘经济影响力逐步提升且已超美日;印度的地缘影响力虽然同样呈上升趋势,但仍弱于中美日;澳大利亚则长期最低。研究从全球地位变化、域内贸易联系、域内外大国竞争3个方面定量揭示了环印度洋区域地缘经济的时空格局演变。此外,研究采用的分析框架和方法也可应用于考察其他热点区域的地缘经济格局。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKECqASINGAFyCY_tpOA4130.pdf

6. Belt and Road Initiative, globalization and institutional changes: implications for firms in Asia

文献源：Asia Pacific Journal of Management,2021-04-21

摘要: Research on Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is rising but far from complete. This special issue (SI) aims to enhance our understanding of how firms in Asia and beyond strategically respond to the BRI and what new theories and investigations are needed to better elucidate this new environment. In this editorial, we present a brief description of BRI, a review of related studies in the international business (IB) domain, a summary of the articles included in the SI and their contributions to the study of BRI, and an agenda for future research. We suggest that more attention should be given to examination of organizational heterogeneity under the BRI theme. In particular, there exists a variety of players like the governments of the host countries, non-government institutions, firms with different ownership structures, managers with different backgrounds, and their idiosyncratic characteristics should be incorporated in BRI studies. Moreover, future studies should find fine-grained ways to theorize and operationalize the policy effects of BRI. We call for further investigation of the consequences of BRI, including but not limiting to different aspects of IB activities, innovation, entrepreneurship, and corporate social responsibility.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKHgSASxlmAAaiNQAYDG8019.pdf>

7. China's outward foreign direct investment in the belt and road initiative: What are the motives for Chinese firms to invest?

文献源: China Economic Review, 2021-04-19

摘要: Because of the potentially large and important effects of the extremely ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) launched by China in late 2013, considerable attention has been given to the motives for, and repercussions of, the BRI-driven infrastructural projects. Yet, the non-infrastructural outward foreign direct investment (FDI) from China to BRI countries, which varies quite substantially across different sectors and different countries, has not yet received much attention. In contrast to some recent studies showing that the massive initiative has increased China's total FDI outflows to fellow BRI countries, in this paper, based on our sector-level difference-in-differences models, we find that effect to be statistically insignificant. Yet, at the same time, we provide empirical evidence on the sectoral pattern of China's outward FDI before and after 2014 indicating that China's FDI outflows to BRI countries have significantly increased in sectors characterized by overcapacity and contributing to pollution in China, thereby demonstrating that China's BRI-driven outward FDI has been very selective in terms of sectors. We confirm these

findings with a variety of robustness checks and show that it is BRI countries with relatively low institutional quality that have been more likely to receive these types of FDI from China. We thus speculate that Chinese firms have been motivated to place FDI investments in BRI countries for the sake of alleviating China's own overcapacity and pollution problems. Our findings lead us to suggest that, although these sectoral patterns are consistent with the different stages of economic development in which China and its fellow BRI-identified countries find themselves, Chinese investors and host country governments should be more concerned with the potential for unwanted side-effects of the FDI investments so that the mutually beneficial effects of the BRI can be sustained into the indefinite future without those unwanted side effects among all countries involved.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKO76AKZ5vABQT14M_2-E251.pdf

8. Per capita CO₂ emissions divergence influenced by bilateral trade with china under the belt and road initiative

文献源: Sustainable Production and Consumption,2021-04-06

摘要: This paper is an empirical study of per capita CO₂ emissions divergence. Trade intensity reflects the strength of bilateral trade relations between China and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries. Using panel data covering 97 of the BRI countries from 2002 to 2017 and employing the dynamic panel system generalized method of moments (GMM) model with additional instrumental variables of remoteness and the Shapley value decomposition technique, this study has three main findings. First, the import intensity from China tends to restrain per capita CO₂ emissions, but the export intensity to China tends to promote per capita CO₂ emissions of BRI countries. Second, the Gini coefficient of per capita CO₂ emissions continually decreases, representing a gradually weakened divergence. Third, from 2009 the impact of import intensity from China on the divergence changed from increasing CO₂ emissions to restraining them. However, export intensity to China has continually promoted the divergence among the BRI countries, with the impact being largest in 2016. The results suggest that China should adjust the sources of its energy imports and the destinations of its exports, and develop green trade cooperation with the BRI countries to jointly tackle climate change.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKOxGAVzVUABIR-sjHNGc304.pdf>

9. The Impact of “Belt and Road Initiative” on Japanese Shipping Law

文献源: Coastal Management,2021-03-23

摘要: “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI) is a Chinese initiative to promote multinational economic cooperation and enhance worldwide prosperity. This Initiative’s impact on other countries’ maritime law and policy is worth exploring. This paper discusses the BRI and its impact on Japanese shipping laws, emphasizing the importance of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. It is observed that Japanese private enterprises appear to have a more open attitude than that of the Japanese government toward the BRI. By participating in the BRI, Japanese companies can be more involved in international multimodal transport, not only as shippers utilizing the improved rail and sea carriage network to ship their products but also as multimodal transport operators providing logistical services. This may further trigger the development of Japanese shipping law, so that Japan can better benefit from the connectivity brought by the BRI and address new geopolitical challenges created by it.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKHy6AXelzABdE8KGTObA281.pdf>

10. The double burden of malnutrition in India:Trends and inequalities (2006–2016)

文献源: PLOS ONE,2021-02-25

摘要: Rapid urban expansion has important health implications. This study examines trends and inequalities in undernutrition and overnutrition by gender, residence (rural, urban slum, urban non-slum), and wealth among children and adults in India. We used National Family Health Survey data from 2006 and 2016 (n = 311,182 children 0-5y and 972,192 adults 15-54y in total). We calculated differences, slope index of inequality (SII) and concentration index to examine changes over time and inequalities in outcomes by gender, residence, and wealth quintile. Between 2006 and 2016, child stunting prevalence dropped from 48% to 38%, with no gender differences in trends, whereas child overweight/obesity remained at ~78%. In both years, stunting prevalence was higher in rural and urban slum households compared to urban non-slum households. Within-residence, wealth inequalities were large for stunting (SII: -33 to -19 percentage points, pp) and declined over time only in urban non-slum households. Among adults, underweight prevalence decreased by ~13 pp but overweight/obesity doubled (10% to 21%) between 2006 and 2016. Rises in overweight/obesity among women were greater in rural and urban slum than urban non-slum households. Within-residence, wealth inequalities were large for both

underweight (SII -35 to -12pp) and overweight/obesity (+16 to +29pp) for adults, with the former being more concentrated among poorer households and the latter among wealthier households. In conclusion, India experienced a rapid decline in child and adult undernutrition between 2006 and 2016 across genders and areas of residence. Of great concern, however, is the doubling of adult overweight/obesity in all areas during this period and the rise in wealth inequalities in both rural and urban slum households. With the second largest urban population globally, India needs to aggressively tackle the multiple burdens of malnutrition, especially among rural and urban slum households and develop actions to maintain trends in undernutrition reduction without exacerbating the rapidly rising problems of overweight/obesity

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKIsiAKFFUABEzMMv5x24301.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Sustainability of Plantwise: an assessment after 10 years of the programme

发布源: 国际农业和生物科学中心 (CABI)

发布时间: 2021-04-28

摘要: The global Plantwise programme has been operating since 2011 and is currently implemented in 30 countries, working with more than 200 partner organisations across Africa, Asia and the Americas. Plantwise has been demonstrated to be a working concept for the effective delivery of plant health information to smallholder farmers. However, it is critically important that CABI interventions contribute to lasting positive change beyond the end of direct Plantwise funding, hence the need to assess the sustainability¹ of activities across the 30 Plantwise countries. At this advanced stage of Plantwise, it was therefore felt that Plantwise sustainability needed to be viewed from a broader and country-specific perspective to gain a deeper understanding of what elements of Plantwise are operating within the country, whether these are likely to continue and why or why not (beyond the 'who is going to pay' question). This synthesis report draws on the country reports of the sustainability assessment carried out in 2020, as well as other recent reports and evaluation studies, to present the key findings as to where indications of sustainability or risk/challenges to Plantwise activities have been highlighted. These findings are presented within the overarching five Plantwise themes: 1) stakeholder linkages, 2) plant clinics and complementary activities, 3) data management and use, 4) information exchange and Knowledge Bank, and 5) monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKFYKAKblgAA0nH8VZ3C4517.pdf>

2. UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2021

发布源: UNEP website

发布时间: 2021-03-04

摘要: The fact that substantial amounts of food are produced but not eaten by humans has substantial negative impacts: environmentally, socially and economically. Estimates suggest that 8-10% of global greenhouse gas emissions are associated with food that is not consumed. Reducing food waste at retail, food service and household level can provide multi-faceted benefits for both people and the planet. However, the true scale of food waste and its impacts have not been well understood until now. As such, the opportunities provided by food waste reduction have remained largely untapped and under-exploited. If we want to get serious about tackling food waste, we need to increase efforts to measure food and inedible parts wasted at retail and consumer level and track food waste generation in kilograms per capita at country level. Only with reliable data, we are going to be able to track progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.3, which aims at halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses. The Food Waste Index Report aims at supporting the goals of SDG 12.3. It does so by presenting the most comprehensive food waste data collection, analysis and modelling to date, generating a new estimate of global food waste; and publishing a methodology for countries to measure food waste, at household, food service and retail level, to track national progress towards 2030 and to report on SDG 12.3. Countries using this methodology will generate strong evidence to guide a national strategy on food waste prevention, that is sufficiently sensitive to pick up changes in food waste over two- or four-year intervals, and that enables meaningful comparisons between countries globally.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/CF/Csgk0WCKG96AEV-wAKs7B4h70ko376.pdf>

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