

《“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. Global rescue plan needed for fruit and vegetable diversity

【国际农业和生物科学中心】UN Food Systems Summit 2021 brief charts a path forward to conserve precious genetic resources for future food crop options. The many fruit and vegetable species in food production systems contributing essential nutrients to human diets are under threat from land use, climate change, and other factors, reports a United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) 2021 brief prepared by scientists working for member organisations of Association of International Research and Development Centers for Agriculture (AIRCA). The brief, entitled ‘Safeguarding and Using Fruit and Vegetable Biodiversity’, warns that declining biodiversity limits options for a sustainable, healthy food supply. As Research Partners of the Scientific Group for the Food Systems Summit 2021, authors Dr Maarten van Zonneveld of the World Vegetable Center; Dr Gayle M. Volk, US Department of Agriculture; Dr E. Ehsan Dulloo, Bioversity International; Dr Roeland Kindt, World Agroforestry Centre; Dr Sean Mayes, Crops for the Future; Dr Marcela Quintero, International Center for Tropical Agriculture; Dr Dhruvad Choudhury, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; Dr Enoch G. Achigan-Dako University of Abomey-Calavi; and Dr Luigi Guarino of the Crop Trust prepared the brief to propose a 10-year rescue plan for protecting genetic resources of the food plant species that contribute an astonishing array of colours, textures, flavours, and most importantly, vital nutrients to diets. The plan aims to ensure fruit and vegetables can fulfil their increasingly prominent role in a new global research and development agenda emphasizing nutrition and healthy diets alongside climate action, safeguarding biodiversity, ending poverty, and improving livelihoods.

链接:

<https://blog.cabi.org/2021/05/17/global-rescue-plan-needed-for-fruit-and-vegetable-diversity/>

2. New Research Collaboration Takes Action to Restore Biodiversity and Increase Resilience in Agriculture Systems

【国际食品政策研究所】Today, Bayer, IFPRI, and ETH announce a research collaboration to address how agriculture can develop and implement new solutions to reduce its impact on biodiversity. The partnership marks the first with a global scale and a special focus on broadacre crops like wheat, corn, and soybeans, grown in simplified agricultural landscapes such as in the US Midwest. Biodiversity loss has increased alarmingly in the past several decades. In agriculture, this is primarily attributed to land-use change, deforestation, climate change, some crop management practices, and pollution. The challenge is how to safely feed a growing population while preserving natural resources and reducing agriculture's impact on the environment. One way to address biodiversity loss is to shift toward approaches to food production that allow to maintain and support biodiversity such as the conservation of habitats in the agricultural landscape. This involves rethinking the way farmers grow certain crops to restore biodiversity on farms, and also at landscape scales. This could involve embracing and adopting new technologies and innovations within agriculture, and developing new business models that help farmers gain value from biodiversity-positive farming. "Agriculture accounts for forty percent of the world's land surface, and is therefore in a prime position to play a role in restoring much of the biodiversity we have lost," said Jaboury Ghazoul, Professor of Ecosystem Management at ETH Zurich. "To do so, we scientists need to work closely with farmers, policymakers, and the agriculture industry to develop new farming approaches that deliver environmental benefits while maintaining quality food production and viable incomes to farming communities." Sustainable innovations and new business models will empower farmers to achieve this balance, which is why Bayer, IFPRI, and ETH are committed to developing the right solutions that will help farm operations thrive together with biodiverse ecosystems.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/new-research-collaboration-takes-action-restore-biodiversity-and-increase-resilience>

3. 世界银行：中国的改革举措有力地推动了全球营商环境水平整体提升

【人民日报】随着中国不断推出新的对外开放举措，以及中国经济率先复苏，众多美国企业在中国市场实现新增长。美中贸易全国委员会近日发布的报告显示，2020年美国对中国的商品出口同比增长近18%。中国美国商会近期的一份报告显示，2/3的美国企业表示计划2021年增加在华投资。众多美国商界人士表示，他们对中国发展前景充满信心。中国美国商会主席葛国瑞指出，尽管受到疫情等影响，美中经贸关系依然紧密。据美国商务部统计，2020年双边货物贸易总额达到5600亿美元。“值得肯定的是，中国国内有效控制住疫情，这为确保我们的会员企业能够在去年二季度恢复在华正常运营发挥了重要作用。”近日，投资管理公司美国贝莱德集团获得中国监管部门批准在华开展金融业务。该集团董事长兼首席执行官劳伦斯·芬克近日在一份声明中说：“中国市场代表着重要机遇，有助于实现投资者的长期目标。”可口可乐公司董事长兼首席执行官詹鲲杰表示，在亚太市场，中国持续引领复苏，该公司第一季度销量已恢复至疫情前水平。他表示，公司将在中国加大投入以提高产能，并提升供应链效率，力求更全面、高效地覆盖消费者需求。随着一系列加大知识产权保护和优化营商环境的政策法规出台，中国对外资吸引力进一步提升。中国商务部日前发布数据显示，今年第一季度，中国新设外商投资企业10263家，同比增长47.8%，比2019年同期增长6.7%；实际使用外资金额3024.7亿元，同比增长39.9%，比2019年同期增长24.8%。亮眼成绩，再次展现出中国市场强大的吸引力。“中国政府一直强调外国投资的重要性，我们的会员企业仍广泛致力于深耕中国市场，特别是在《外商投资法》生效后。”中国美国商会政策委员会主席罗斯表示，中国在知识产权保护方面的改革成效已经显现。在优化外商投资环境方面，中国商务部全面取消商务领域外资企业审批备案，新修订的全国和自贸试验区外资准入负面清单分别缩减到33条和30条。在知识产权保护方面，中国相关部门正不断改革完善知识产权保护体系，综合运用法律、行政、经济、技术、社会治理手段强化保护，促进保护能力和水平整体提升。中国美国商会日前发布的《2021中国商务环境调查报告》显示，61%的受访企业视中国为首选投资目的地，反映了外资企业对中国市场日益增长的信心。“在今天的调查中，大多数美国企业对中国市场环境持乐观态度，我们对在华未来发展充满信心。”中国美国商会总裁毕艾伦说。世界银行发布的《中国优化营商环境的成功经验——改革驱动力与未来改革机遇》专题报告指出，中国优化营商环境的改革举措，为全球其他经济体提供了借鉴，有力地推动了全球营商环境水平整体提升。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/173720.htm>

4. 中国标准在“一带一路”沿线项目得到广泛应用

【中国新闻网】吉林省市场监督管理厅14日发布消息介绍，该省企事业单位在海外项目中积极推广应用中国标准，极大地方便了技术人员与甲方和国外专家的交流 and 讨论，进而推动了项目的高效实施。吉林省市场监督管理厅鼓励该省企事业单位积极参与中国标准外文版制修订工作，建设海外示范区，在海外工程项目中使用中国标准，推动中国标准在“一带一路”共建国家推广应用，取得实效。中国“十三五”期间，中车长春轨道客车股份有限公司、中水东北勘测设计研究院有限责任公司、长春黄金研究院有限公司等单位共研制中国国家标准外文版6项，行业标准外文版27项。吉林省市场监督管理厅介绍，中国水利水电第一工程局有限公司在刚果(金)的布桑加水电站项目、中水东北勘测设计研究院有限责任公司在泰国的Lamtakong水电站项目都应用了中国标准。此外，中车长春轨道客车股份有限公司在埃塞俄比亚的轻轨项目，提供了123辆轻轨车辆。该项目的车辆标准以中国标准结合ISO、UIC、IEC、EN等国际和区域标准为主，其中中国标准占标准数量的47%。而吉林农业大学在赞比亚开展的玉米产业示范项目，则应用推广了吉林省有关地方标准。吉林省市场监督管理厅表示，上述标准在海外项目的推广应用，为相关企业在海外承揽相关项目提供了支撑，也提升了中国标准的权威性和国外认可度。此外，还大大提高了对外援助项目的管理效率，使国外的业主充分了解中国技术，减少沟通成本，有力地推进了工程进展。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/173606.htm>

5. 中国2020年在“一带一路”沿线国家专利申请授权实现双增长

【中国新闻网】最新统计数据显示，2020年中国在“一带一路”沿线国家专利申请公开量6198件、专利授权量4245件，同比分别增长17.1%和19.3%，实现双增长。据国家知识产权局介绍，2020年，中国专利申请共进入“一带一路”沿线22个国家，专利授权量涉及“一带一路”沿线26个国家。其中，中国在韩国专利申请公开量为3395件，位居所有申请目的国之首，新加坡、越南、菲律宾、南非分别位列第二名至第五名。2020年，中国在“一带一路”沿线国家的专利申请与专利授权均实现技术领域全覆盖。其中，数字通信位居中国在“一带一路”沿线国家专利申请技术领域之首，申请公开量为1435件，占比23.2%；该领域同时以455件专利授权量居中国在“一带一路”沿线国家专利授权技术领域之首，同比增长38.7%。计算机技术和电气机械设备及电能居中国在“一带一路”沿线国家专利申请、专利授权技术领域的第二位和第三位。中国国家知识产权局的统计数据还显示，“一带一路”沿线国家也加大在华专利布局力度：2020年“一带一路”沿线共有74个国家在华提交专利申请，其中提交发明专利申请2.3万件，同比增长3.9%，高于国外来华发明

专利申请同比增速。2020年“一带一路”沿线共有71个国家在华获得1.3万件发明专利授权。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/173601.htm>

6. USDA to Purchase \$159.4 Million in Nutritious Consumer-Ready Seafood and More for Food Assistance Programs

【美国农业部】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced it will purchase up to \$159.4 million in domestically produced seafood, fruits, legumes, and nuts for distribution to a variety of domestic food assistance programs, including charitable institutions. These purchases are being made utilizing funds under the authority of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (Pub. L. 74-320), as amended (Section 32). This is one of many actions USDA is taking to address the disruptions in the food system supply chain and worsened food insecurity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. “The impacts of COVID-19 reverberated from our farms to our oceans,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “U.S. fisheries and the American seafood industry were dealt a heavy blow. Today, USDA is pleased to make the largest single seafood purchase in the Department’s history. These healthy, nutritious food purchases will benefit food banks and non-profits helping those struggling with food hardship as the Biden Administration works to get the economy back on track for American families.” Selected commodities include: Alaska pollock, apricots (canned, dried, and frozen), chickpeas, dry peas, Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic wild-caught shrimp, lentils, navy beans, Pacific pink shrimp, Pacific rockfish fillets, Pacific whiting fillets, pistachios, prepared peaches, and sockeye (red) salmon. The inventories of these commodities are in high oversupply due to a decrease in demand because of the COVID-19 pandemic and disruption in the supply chain, as restaurants and other outlets closed during the pandemic. This is the largest purchase of U.S. raised seafood by the USDA to date. Within a few days of approval, USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service will offer these commodities to their networks. Orders should be received during the first week of June with solicitations being issued mid-June and awards occurring near the end of the month. Deliveries should start to occur by mid-August. USDA also announced today a policy change that makes food fish and other aquatic species eligible for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) under the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA). Previously, only farm-raised game and bait fish were eligible for death loss

ELAP benefits. Beginning June 1, eligible aquaculture producers can request ELAP assistance for 2021 losses. This policy change is for the 2021 and subsequent program years. To learn more, please visit the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish page. USDA touches the lives of all Americans each day in so many positive ways. In the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is transforming America's food system with a greater focus on more resilient local and regional food production, fairer markets for all producers, ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritious food in all communities, building new markets and streams of income for farmers and producers using climate smart food and forestry practices, making historic investments in infrastructure and clean energy capabilities in rural America, and committing to equity across the Department by removing systemic barriers and building a workforce more representative of America.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/05/13/usda-purchase-1594-million-nutritious-consumer-ready-seafood-and>

7. 中国—中东欧电商合作机制将启动 促进中国—中东欧贸易平衡

【国际在线】近年来,中国与中东欧国家双边贸易持续增长。中国商务部部长助理任鸿斌12日在国新办新闻发布会上表示,今年6月,中国—中东欧国家电子商务合作对话机制将正式启动,为中东欧企业以更便捷、高效的方式实现对华出口提供新助力。为了促进中国与中东欧国家贸易平衡,今年2月,中方在中国—中东欧国家领导人峰会上提出,计划在未来五年从中东欧国家进口累计价值1700亿美元以上的商品。商务部部长助理任鸿斌12日在国新办新闻发布会上表示,为落实双方领导人在峰会上提出的目标,中方将充分发挥中国与中东欧国家博览会以及中国国际进口博览会等多个展会平台,创新工作举措,通过更多方式扩大进口,促进贸易平衡。任鸿斌说:“中国和中东欧国家电子商务合作有一定基础,不少中东欧商品已登录天猫、京东、拼多多等知名电商的平台,一些特色产品还通过直播带货吸引中国消费者的关注。本届博览会期间,中国-中东欧国家电子商务合作对话机制将正式启动,这将为中东欧企业以更便捷、高效的方式实现对华出口提供新助力。”近年来,中国同中东欧国家双边贸易持续增长。商务部数据显示,2012年至2020年,中国与中东欧17国贸易年均增速8%,是中国与欧盟贸易增速的2倍以上。2020年,中国与17国贸易额首次突破千亿美元,实现了逆势增长。今年一季度,中国与17国贸易额为301.3亿美元,同比增长50.2%,超出同期中国外贸增速的11个百分点。其中,中国自中东欧国家进口强劲增长,增幅高达44.7%。任鸿斌表示,双边贸易的快速发展体现了双方产业互补性高。任鸿斌说:“我们大量向中东欧国家出口零部件、中

间品，而中东欧国家利用劳动力素质以及加工能力优势，向中东、北非、北欧和西北欧出口工业制成品，双方的产业结构、产业链是互补的。所以，从这个角度看，双边经贸合作具有广阔前景。”任鸿斌表示，中国和中东欧国家都是共建“一带一路”的重要伙伴，将继续深化中欧互联互通，确保贸易往来畅通有序。任鸿斌说：“新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来，中欧班列在畅通物流方面发挥了很大的作用，已经成为中国与中东欧国家贸易合作、加强国际物流方面的重要保障。我们将发挥班列的综合优势，重点拓展自中东欧国家的回程货源。我们还要积极推进中欧陆海快线等大项目的建设，支持宁波港与中东欧国家港口开展合作，鼓励地方枢纽机场开通连接中东欧城市的定期货运航班，保障中欧供应链稳定运行。”中国-中东欧国家博览会是中国唯一面向中东欧国家的国家级展会。今年6月8日到12日，主题为“构建新格局、共享新机遇”的第二届中国—中东欧国家博览会暨国际消费品博览会将在浙江省宁波市举办。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/173389.htm>

8. Southern Madagascar: Government and UN sound the alarm on famine risk, urge action

【联合国粮农组织】 Pressing need to upscale both food aid and agricultural livelihoods assistance to head off a worst-case scenario. With each day that passes, more lives are at stake as hunger tightens its grip in southern Madagascar. This is the stark warning from two United Nations agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), as they seek to draw international attention to a humanitarian crisis that risks being invisible. Around 1.14 million people in the south of Madagascar are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, of which nearly 14 000 people are in 'Catastrophe' (Phase 5 - the highest in the five-step scale of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). This is the first time that people have been recorded in Phase 5 in Madagascar since the IPC methodology was introduced in 2016. Unless urgent action is taken now, the number of people in the 'Catastrophe' category is expected to double over the next lean season starting in October 2021. Drought, sandstorms, plant and animal pests and diseases, and the impact of COVID-19 have caused up to three-quarters of the population in the worst affected Amboasary Atsimo district to face dire consequences, and global acute malnutrition rates have crossed an alarming 27 percent causing irreversible damage to children. "The issue is no longer about how bad it is - it is extremely bad. Children are starving, children are dying. I met a mother with an 8-month-old child who looked like he was only 2 months old. She had already lost her older child," said WFP Senior Director of

Operations Amer Daoudi who recently visited one of the worst-affected areas, Sihanamaro. "We are already witnessing whole villages shutting down and moving to urban centres. This puts additional pressure on an already fragile situation." The worst drought in four decades, which has been building over three consecutive years, has wiped out harvests and hampered people's access to food. This comes on top of years of deforestation and resulting erosion -- now compounded by climate change -- which have devastated the environment and unprecedented sandstorms have transformed large swathes of arable land into wasteland. The 2019/20 agricultural season saw a dramatic decrease in food production. This was then aggravated by another year of poor rainfall in 2020/2021 which was the fifth year of below average rains in the island's semi-arid South. The 2021 harvest of crops like rice, maize, cassava and pulses is expected to be less than half the five-year average, laying the ground for a prolonged and severe lean season, starting in October 2021. "A counter-intuitive fact is that 95 percent of people facing acute food insecurity in southern Madagascar live on agriculture, livestock and fishing. Years of poor harvests driven by drought upon drought, and weather-related damages to fishing, have pushed people to the brink. We must take urgent action to keep livestock alive and provide seeds, irrigation, tools and fishing gear to rapidly boost local food production and availability -- but cannot neglect the need to build more climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods for the longer term," said FAO's Director of Emergencies and Resilience, Dominique Burgeon. Given the significant loss of livelihoods and reduced access to food for vulnerable households, providing farming communities with seeds, tools and other essential inputs is vital to kickstart local food production, generate income and build resilience. This support to farming and rural livelihoods complements emergency food and prevents families from selling their productive assets such as farming equipment and even cooking utensils just to survive. Resources urgently needed to save lives Humanitarian food stocks in Madagascar are running low. WFP is bringing supplies in but access to the worst affected areas is being hampered by poor infrastructure and weak road networks. COVID-19 restrictions have halted all flights into the island nation meaning critical humanitarian cargo is limited to access by boat and lead times for turning donations into humanitarian aid has increased sharply. Since October 2020, the Government and WFP have been progressively assisting around 750 000 people through general food distributions combined with distribution of supplementary food for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children under five as well as pregnant and nursing women. But the food insecurity crisis has been growing fast and this current support is not enough to offset the impact and the risk of famine. WFP

urgently needs US\$ 74 million over the next six months to avert disaster in southern Madagascar. The Government and FAO have meanwhile supported the livelihoods of around 20 000 farming families (around 160 000 people) with fast-growing vegetable seed packs as well as training in drought-resilient farming strategies and post-harvest loss reduction. At the same time, FAO has distributed feed and health kits to keep poultry, goats and sheep alive. Even a small increase in household food production can make a major difference for at-risk families, and such support must be significantly scaled up. FAO urgently needs US \$40 million to reach an additional 225 000 farming households with life-saving support through the coming lean season until the end of the year.

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1398455/icode/>

9. 《2020中国进口发展报告》发布

【人民日报】近日，北京师范大学经济与工商管理学院、南京大学长江产业经济研究院联合发布《2020中国进口发展报告》。《报告》指出，2001-2019年，中国货物进口总额增量占全球货物进口增量的比重达到14.3%，仅次于欧盟。2019年，中国货物进口总额占世界进口总额的比重达到10.8%，2020年前10个月，这一比重达到11.5%，创历史最高水平。与此同时，中国已经成为世界许多国家和地区的主要出口目的地，中国进口占主要贸易伙伴出口的比重继续呈现增加态势。中国进口规模的扩大，既显著促进了与中国贸易往来较为密切的国家、“一带一路”参与国家、经济合作与发展组织（OECD）国家、中低收入国家的经济增长，又为相关国家创造了更多就业机会。《报告》显示，从全国来看，2019年，广东进口规模排名第一，河北进口规模扩大最多。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/173188.htm>

10. COVID-19 to hit revenue (The Nation)

【国际食品政策研究所】The Nation (Malawi) published an article on how the Treasury could lose between K128 billion and K179 billion in domestic revenue in the 2020/21 financial year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which is a projection from IFPRI contained in IFPRI's April 2021 Update on the Short-Term Impacts of COVID-19 on the Malawi Economy. According to IFPRI, people in the bottom three income quintiles have experienced per capita incomes losses of 13 to 14 percent during the first two months of social distances, which translate into increases in the poverty rate (using the national

poverty line) of 6.5 and 6.7 percentage points (from 51 to around 57.5 percent) in the second quarter of 2020 or an additional 1.6 million poor people.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/covid-19-hit-revenue-nation>

【文献速递】

1. 财务共享、丝路联结与“一带一路”跨国并购绩效

作者: 周婷婷; 王舒婷

文献源: 南京审计大学学报,2021-05-18

摘要: 立足于财务共享服务中心,从股权投资、高管背景视角度量公司利用联结关系与“一带一路”沿线国家的公司所建立的社会资本网络,综合考量传导机制与政策效应问题,实证探讨中国上市公司的财务共享、丝路联结与“一带一路”跨国并购绩效之间的关系。研究发现:中国上市公司建立财务共享中心后,运营效率得到持续改善,“一带一路”跨国并购绩效也显著提升。中国公司通过股权资本、高管人脉与“一带一路”沿线国家的公司所建立的丝路联结对“一带一路”跨国并购绩效具有积极影响。特质风险是丝路联结影响“一带一路”跨国并购绩效的可能传导路径。“一带一路”倡议具有显著的政策效应。中国上市公司在“一带一路”沿线国家的跨国并购绩效在“一带一路”倡议提出后显著提升。实践表明,“一带一路”倡议在中国政府的大力支持下,仍需中国公司完善内部财务组织,构建“一带一路”社会资本,为公司在“一带一路”沿线国家跨国并购战略的成功实施奠定基础。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjncSATP0FABENomPCX7I518.pdf>

2. 企业对外投资如何响应“一带一路”倡议: 闻风而动还是谋定而后动?

作者: 孟醒

文献源: 世界经济研究,2021-05-18

摘要: “一带一路”倡议自概念提出到首份顶层设计落地历时超过两年,这一时间差为深入探究微观企业如何响应国家宏观经济政策提供了一次难得的观测窗口。文章以2012~2018年中国A股上市企业作为研究样本,使用双重差分法检验企业对外直接投资受“一带一路”倡议影响的特征与渠道。研究发现:在2015年中央顶层设计落地之后,“一带一路”倡议显著提升了受影响企业向“一带一路”沿线国家的投资水平,而在此之前仅凭“一带一路”概念并没有导致这种投资差异;异质性分析发现,“一带一路”倡议的上述投资促进作用对商务部“一带一路”重点产业以及中央顶层设计圈定的重点省区市更为显著;机制分析

表明,相对于未受倡议影响的企业,受影响企业在获取政府补贴和税收优惠方面具有优势,从而拥有更低的经营成本;"一带一路"倡议的投资促进作用并没有外溢到非"一带一路"沿线国家,这意味着企业的投资行为符合"一带一路"政策的鼓励方向。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjoDaABWh7AATrZsXJPm8182.caj>

3. 多边合作与内外联动大循环——兼析中国崛起的两个“两难”抉择

作者: 侯启缘

文献源: 上海经济研究,2021-05-15

摘要: 根据历史经验,大国崛起过程中,对外策略并非一成不变,可以分为保护性单边主义、对抗性单边主义、中心集聚的多边主义和自发共建的多边主义等四种选择。中国作为典型的崛起型国家,其崛起的历程、国家体制和现实问题均与既有守成国存在较大差异,这既为中国带来一定的优势,同时也增加了崛起的压力和困难。为了避免陷入崛起的两个“两难”困境,突破发展瓶颈和应对崛起的过程性风险,中国应当以“一带一路”多边合作建设为基础,构建发展中国家的多边合作联盟,利用国内广阔市场和国际发展梯度差,形成内外联动的良性经济循环。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjoN-ABIsrABVBYd0inQM337.pdf>

4. 中国与“一带一路”沿线自贸协定、新产品边际与贸易增长

作者: 尚涛; 樊增强

文献源: 中国流通经济,2021-05-13

摘要: 在传统的出口增长二元边际分析框架下,引入最少贸易商品和贸易阈值等概念,基于扩展边际理论定义新产品边际,并通过匹配协整海关HS-6位分类码下5 382个贸易部门的贸易数据,对中国与“一带一路”沿线自贸区中集约边际与新产品边际增长进行结构解析。研究结果显示,我国向“一带一路”沿线自贸协定相关国家出口的新产品的增速远高于总贸易的增速,“最少贸易商品”部门成为重构我国与相关国家贸易结构的重要力量,具有更快的增长速度与更大的发展空间。计量分析结果显示,自贸协定和关税水平分别作用于贸易增长的不同方面,共同推动中国出口的有效增长,“一带一路”沿线地区贸易协定安排与自贸区建设可以显著促进我国对外出口规模的扩大,不仅体现为已有产品在数量和价格两个层面所带来的贸易额增加,还体现为新产品出口范围的不断扩展。在后续的自贸区谈判和可行性研究过程中,可以合适的贸易协定安排深化双边的产业分工与贸易,推动我国新产品边际增长与贸易结构升级。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjrEWAGuT7ABg6hFyQr6U489.pdf>

5. “一带一路”倡议下中国对沿线国家进口的影响因素与增长空间分析——以粮食为例

作者: 刘怡

文献源: 东北农业科学,2021-05-11

摘要: “一带一路”新时期背景下,中国与沿线国家粮食贸易合作也面临新的阶段,与此同时,我国粮食供应及需求缺口正逐步增加。在这一大环境下,本文分析了我国与沿线各国粮食贸易互补程度,并在基础引力模型的基础上,引入人口总数、粮食产量、贸易自由度、是否有共同边境线、是否同属于上海合作组织、是否同属于WTO等可能影响进口贸易的变量进行回归分析,并利用模型对增长空间进行了估计。研究发现,中国与沿线各国的粮食贸易互补程度有所差异,但主要为产业间贸易。在现有贸易模式下,中国与大多数沿线国家仍有非常可观的进口提升空间。依照以上分析结果,文章在最后点明了对应的举措以及策略意见。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjrN6AeZcRAAnK-IMdogA536.pdf>

6. Food Security and COVID-19: A Systematic Review of the First-Year Experience

文献源: Sustainability,2021-05-10

摘要: For decades, global food security has not been able to address the structural problem of economic access to food, resulting in a recent increase in the number of undernourished people from 2014. In addition, the FAO estimates that the number of undernourished people drastically increased by 82132 million people in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To alleviate this dramatic growth in food insecurity, it is necessary to understand the nature of the increase in the number of malnourished during the pandemic. In order to address this, we gathered and synthesized food-security-related empirical results from the first year of the pandemic in a systematic review. The vast majority (78%) of the 51 included articles reported household food insecurity has increased (access, utilization) and/or disruption to food production (availability) was a result of households having persistently low income and not having an adequate amount of savings. These households could not afford the same quality and/or quantity of food, and a demand shortfall immediately appeared on the producer side. Producers thus had to deal not only with the direct consequences of government measures (disruption in labor flow, lack of demand of the catering sector, etc.)

but also with a decline in consumption from low-income households. We conclude that the factor that most negatively affects food security during the COVID-19 pandemic is the same as the deepest structural problem of global food security: low income. Therefore, we argue that there is no need for new global food security objectives, but there is a need for an even stronger emphasis on poverty reduction and raising the wages of low-income households. This structural adjustment is the most fundamental step to recover from the COVID-19 food crises, and to avoid possible future food security crises.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D4/Csgk0WCjshqAZ5u8AA2YN5Jct9o478.pdf>

7. The dynamic nexus of energy consumption, international trade and economic growth in BRICS and ASEAN countries: A panel causality test

文献源: Energy,2021-04-28

摘要: This study explores the dynamic relationship of energy consumption, international trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) with economic growth for a panel of BRICS and ASEAN countries over the period of 1990-2017 within a multivariate framework. The panel co-integration test, panel quantile regression method, impulse response function and heterogeneous panel causality test are used for empirical investigation. The results reveal the existence of a long-run equilibrium relationship among the variables. In the long run, the effects of energy consumption, international trade, capital and FDI are found to be positive and significant on the economic growth of these countries. The heterogeneous panel causality test results indicate bidirectional causality between energy consumption and economic growth, labour force and economic growth, international trade and energy consumption, and labour force and international trade. A unidirectional causality from economic growth to international trade and FDI, and from international trade and energy consumption to FDI is also identified. The implications of these results are also discussed.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D4/Csgk0WCjs-AA-nOAdP3CkWBW0783.pdf>

8. Antibiotics threats on vegetables and the perils of low income nations practices

文献源: Sustainable Chemistry and Pharmacy,2021-04-27

摘要: Loose control on antibiotics usage, improper waste disposal, the use of reclaimed water in crop production, and other poor practices can enhance the antibiotic

contamination of soil, water and the environment. These then threaten food safety and human health. Highly susceptible crops such as vegetables easily accumulate antibiotics and can be a viable route for the spread of antibiotics resistant bacteria and the induction of antibiotics resistant genes. This paper discusses common usages and negative impacts of antibiotics, and the extent of their contamination in various environmental components viz-a-viz their impact on vegetables. Peculiar challenges and practices related to low income nations (LINs) as well as their consequential effects are also discussed. Areas of future research that needs attention in LINs are succinctly presented. This review therefore will serve as tool to increase the awareness of consumers, food producers, environmentalists and policy makers on the impact of antibiotics and inadequate practices on vegetable production.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D4/Csgk0WCjsBmAOrfGAF6cKf3Uyto860.pdf>

9. Forestation, renewable energy and environmental quality: Empirical evidence from Belt and Road Initiative economies

文献源: Journal of Environmental Management,2021-04-18

摘要: The project of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was initiated by China to enhance the level of economic cooperation among partner economies. The study empirically evaluates the link between renewable energy consumption, forest area and emissions of CO₂ among 33 partner economies of BRI for the period of 1986-2018. Study utilizes cointegration and heterogeneous Granger causality framework to explore the long-run and causal linkage among variables. Empirical evidence suggests that expansion in renewable energy consumption and increase in forestation will help to reduce the emissions of CO₂ among the economies of BRI. However, the estimated findings of Granger causality reveal feedback causation between renewable energy consumption and forest area and unidirectional causation running from per capita income to environmental quality. The study signifies the importance of investment in renewable energy projects and forest management areas among the partner economies of BRI.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D3/Csgk0WCjrnqAMBbpAAjyfCPZ3xk841.pdf>

10. The effects on European importers' food safety controls in the time of COVID-19

文献源: Food Control,2021-01-31

摘要: COVID-19 has highlighted the fragility of the global economic system. In just a few months, the consequences of the pandemic have left their mark on the affected countries at all levels and without exception. This article analyses the profile of food safety notifications reported by European countries in the first five months of 2020. The aim was to detect possible changes in food safety regulations imposed by control authorities that could aggravate the economic impacts of the pandemic. While COVID-19 does not appear to be a foodborne disease, some outbreaks have been linked to imported food, which might have affected the food control behaviour of importing countries. In this study, contingency tables and clustering were used to assess differences between years and notification characteristics and to detect homogeneous groups to help identify how the reported notifications might have changed. In the period considered in this study, the volume of notifications on most imported foodstuffs decreased considerably. This decrease was a direct consequence of the fall in international trade, which might have increased countries' reliance on domestic sources. The COVID-19 crisis has not caused a substantial change in the profile of European countries' in terms of the characteristics of reported notifications (product category and risk decision). However, the worst affected countries have replaced border rejections with alerts, which may indicate greater reliance on intra-EU markets.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D4/Csgk0WCjtVGAaIIQACJfwGe7Y-k153.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. 《2021中国与全球食物政策报告》正式发布

发布源: 全球食物经济与政策研究院

发布时间: 2021-04-30

摘要: 由中国农业大学全球食物经济与政策研究院 (AGFEP) 联合浙江大学中国农村发展研究院 (CARD)、南京农业大学国际食品与农业经济研究中心 (CIFAE)、中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所 (IAED) 和国际食物政策研究所 (IFPRI) 等单位共同出版的《2021中国与全球食物政策报告》今天正式发布, 今年的报告主题是——后疫情时代农业食物系统的重新思考。新冠肺炎疫情大流行给世界带来前所未有的公共健康危机, 重创了人类生存与繁荣所高度依赖的农业食物系统。过去几十年, 尽管世界各地在与饥饿和营养不良的斗争中取得了不菲成绩, 但仍面临严峻挑战, 人类的食物安全与营养状况依旧不容乐观。不健康的、不可持续的农业食物系统不仅会带来营养不良的三重负担

（饥饿、微量营养素缺乏、超重或肥胖）、食品安全恐慌和人畜共患病，而且还会加剧气候变化。中国农业食物系统也面临着营养健康、资源环境与气候变化的多重压力。新冠肺炎疫情敲响了推动农业食物系统转型的警钟，未来，我们要在提高农业食物系统生产率的同时增强其韧性和包容性，从而确保人类的营养健康和地球环境的可持续。正如中国农业大学全球食物经济与政策研究院（AGFEP）院长樊胜根教授说：“新冠肺炎疫情对农业食物系统的打击是巨大的，我们要重新思考后疫情时代农业食物系统的诸多问题，重点应是‘重建以达更好’而不是简单的恢复”！今年的报告主要探讨了促进农业食物系统转型助力实现碳中和目标的减排路径，分析了调整中国膳食结构对居民健康和温室气体减排的影响，论述了中国农业食物系统绿色转型的重要抓手，总结了电子商务推动农业食物系统转型的中国经验，还研究了双循环新格局下中国农产品贸易的变革、挑战与展望（附目录）。

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