

《“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. What's in Biden's 2022 Budget Proposal for Agriculture?

【modern farmer】 An increase in discretionary spending, research on climate change and social justice lead the charge. Last week, the Biden administration released its first annual budget proposal. The proposal for 2022, totaling some \$6 trillion, is a sweeping effort to improve the country's infrastructure, social services and response to climate change. Seeing as how those improvements are all tied up in food and agriculture, let's take a look at how the food industry could be affected by this proposal. First things first: this is a massive proposal and even with effective majorities for the Democratic Party in Congress, the Biden administration would still have to pass two huge infrastructure bills (the American Jobs Plan and American Families Plan). Chris Clayton at DTN Progressive Farmer notes that these bills would involve raising the capital gains tax and capping what's called the "stepped-up basis" for heirs. Basically, as things stand now, if you inherit something that gained in value during the time the person you inherit it from owned it, that thing is taxed at its current value, not the value it was purchased at. This allows heirs to sell, just for example, farmland that was purchased at a low price and which is now worth much more, and escape having to pay much, or anything, in the way of taxes from the sale. Biden's proposal would only affect those heirs who inherited stuff worth more than \$1 million, but farmland is worth an awful lot of money and some farm groups are very worried about having to pay taxes to sell these valuable properties. On the other hand, according to an analysis from the University of Pennsylvania, that cap could net the government revenue of around \$113 billion, which can be used for all kinds of programs. As far as the USDA is concerned, the proposal would reduce mandatory spending compared to last year, which is understandable given how

much money was given to the USDA to try to mitigate the damage from the COVID-19 pandemic. It's a reduction, but it's more like a return to previous levels. But discretionary funding, which is set each year by Congress, would increase by about 16 percent over 2021. Funding for the WIC program, which provides special nutrition money for women and infant children, would rise significantly. The funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, is technically a bit lower than 2021, at \$105.8 billion compared to last year's \$114 billion, but that's far higher than in pre-COVID-19 years; in 2020, that number was set at only \$67.8 billion. SNAP has been a major success story for the USDA and Biden's proposal would keep funding it at much higher levels than it usually is. Spending for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which stabilizes prices for crops and crop insurance, would increase. Rural development would also see significant increases in various programs, including loans for housing, electric infrastructure and rural broadband. The proposal includes significant increases in funding for the Agricultural Research Service and for the Forest Service, in response to fires (and their increased likelihood owing to droughts). Speaking of climate change, the proposal includes increased funding for conservation stewardship, climate science, figuring out how climate change specifically affects disadvantaged communities and research into climate-change-fighting technologies. The USDA press release states that funding for this kind of climate change work would be increased by \$1.5 billion. The FDA would also be getting a bump in spending, with an overall 8 percent increase over the 2021 budget. That spending would include new work on animal drug safety, food inspections and data modernization.

链接:

<https://modernfarmer.com/2021/06/whats-in-bidens-2022-budget-proposal-for-agriculture/>

2. CABI adopts 'One Health' approach to integrated crop-livestock advisory services in

Uganda

【国际农业和生物科学中心CABI】CABI is working in partnership to deliver a 'One Health' approach to advisory services which will help 1,200 smallholder farmers in Uganda deal with major health and production problems affecting their crops, livestock and food safety. The project will develop integrated crop-livestock health advisory services for both male and female smallholder farmers building upon CABI's 15-years' experience of providing plant health information through Plantwise plant clinics. The joint clinics and consultations will

broaden the scope of existing plant clinics to help better meet the farmers' needs for agricultural advice and will contribute to the overall goal of improving the health and livelihoods of smallholder farming families in East Africa. The project builds upon a previous study to assess demand for livestock services during plant clinic sessions in selected countries including Kenya and Uganda. The current work is being funded by the Biovision Foundation and carried out in collaboration with VSF International in Kenya, Makerere University, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) as well as the District Local Governments of Mukono, Luwero, Buikwe and Kayunga in Uganda. The 'One Health' is envisaged to be cost efficient in joint service delivery and will lead to enhanced knowledge and awareness of farmers on the inter-dependence of crops and livestock for productivity, health and food safety. It is anticipated that the project will strengthen the crop-livestock health advisory system among plant and livestock outreach services and explore the possibilities of expanding the model to farmers in Kenya following on from lessons learnt as part of the pilot study in Uganda. The project's key activities involve collecting farmer baseline information and practices on the One Health principle, establishing and operationalizing 80 joint crop-livestock clinics and consultation sessions in the four districts of Uganda, training crop and animal health officers in identified One Health topics and providing relevant information materials for farmers and veterinary staff on One Health topics. Other activities will include assessing farmers' demand for livestock advice at plant clinics in Kenya and sharing experiences from the Uganda pilot with relevant crop-livestock stakeholders in Kenya to pilot crop-livestock clinics and consultations in Kenya.

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/cabi-adopts-one-health-approach-to-integrated-crop-livestock-advisory-services-in-uganda/>

3. 中俄首条跨境索道进入双方同步基础施工阶段

【龙视新闻联播】6月1日，中俄首条跨境索道“黑河—布拉戈维申斯克黑龙江(阿穆尔河)跨境索道”的中俄双方建设同步进入基础施工阶段。中方建设现场塔吊林立，150名工人正在加紧建设中方联检大厅。为了合理有效施工，工程监理方将作业段分为了A、B、C三个流水段，预计中方联检大厅1层在6月中下旬建设完毕。中俄跨境索道项目开通运行后，中俄游客单次过境时间将缩短到10分钟之内，进一步加快中俄两国交通基础设施互联互通，促进资金、商品、人才等多种要素流通，为中俄两国深化经贸投资务实合作提

供设施保障。该项目在国家“一带一路”倡议、俄罗斯“欧亚经济联盟”战略及“中蒙俄经济走廊”计划背景下落地，是落实“打造一个窗口、建设四个区”的发展定位，健全对俄互联互通，加快形成以对俄合作为重点的全方位对外开放新格局的重要跨境基础设施，被俄罗斯列为158个国家投资项目之一，也是世界上首个跨境索道工程。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/175526.htm>

4. One-third of food production threatened by climate change

【rural 21】 A new study takes a look at the climatic conditions where food is grown today and how climate change will affect these areas in coming decades. If greenhouse gases continue growing at current rates, large regions are at risk of being pushed into climate conditions in which no food is grown today. Climate change risks pushing one-third of food production outside safe climatic space, according to a study published in the journal *One Earth* in mid-May 2021. The study, led by Aalto University, Finland, assesses how global food production will be affected if greenhouse gas emissions are left uncut. Rapid, out-of-control growth of greenhouse gas emissions may, by the end of the century, lead to more than a third of current global food production falling out of safe climatic space into conditions in which no food is produced today, the researchers say. According to the study, this scenario is likely to occur if carbon dioxide emissions continue growing at current rates. In the study, the researchers define the concept of safe climatic space as those areas where 95 per cent of crop production currently takes place, thanks to a combination of three climate factors, rainfall, temperature and aridity. Already vulnerable countries will be hit hard: The results show that threats affect countries and continents in different ways; in 52 of the 177 countries studied, the entire food production would remain in the safe climatic space in future. Changes in rainfall and aridity as well as the warming climate are especially threatening to food production in South and Southeast Asia as well as the Sahel region of Africa. These are also areas that lack the capacity to adapt to changing conditions. Already vulnerable countries such as Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana and Suriname will be hit hard if no changes are made, the researchers warn - up to 95 per cent of current food production would fall outside of safe climatic space. These nations also have significantly less capacity to adapt to changes brought on by climate change when compared to rich Western countries. In all, 20 per cent of the world's crop production and 18 per cent of livestock production under threat are located in countries with low resilience

to adapt to changes. Desert zones expected to grow dramatically: If carbon dioxide emissions are brought under control, the researchers estimate that the world's largest climatic zone of today - the boreal forest, which stretches across northern North America, Russia and Europe - would shrink from its current 18.0 to 14.8 million square kilometres by 2100. Should we not be able to cut emissions, only roughly 8 million square kilometres of the vast forest would remain, they say. The change would be even more dramatic in North America: in 2000, the zone covered approximately 6.7 million square kilometres - by 2090 it may shrink to one-third. Arctic tundra would be even worse off: it is estimated to disappear completely if climate change is not reined in. At the same time, tropical dry forest and tropical desert zones are estimated to grow.

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/news/detail/article/one-third-of-food-production-threatened-by-climate-change.html>

5. USDA Launches 2021 Feds Feed Families Nationwide Food Drive

【美国农业部USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today kicked off the 12th annual government-wide Feds Feed Families (FFF) campaign, which encourages employees from all federal departments and agencies to give in-kind contributions -- food, services, and time -- to food banks and pantries. This year's campaign highlights a summer of giving in June through August, along with seasonal reminders to donate throughout the year. "Feeding the hungry is perhaps the most critical job we have," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "As the lead agency for this federal-wide food drive, I encourage all federal employees across the country to participate in this worthwhile effort." The 2021 campaign focuses on online donations and virtual food drives, while also providing guidance for in-person donations and events as appropriate. Federal employees can go to the website, the FFF Hub, to find out how and where to donate online or in-person at food banks and food pantries, how to organize virtual food drives, how to find field or warehouse gleaning opportunities, and how to share donation success stories. Since FFF in-kind donations are measured in pounds rather than dollars, the website makes it easier than ever to record contributions.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/06/01/usda-launches-2021-feds-feed-families-nationwide-food-drive>

6. “朋友圈”再壮大，中欧班列为“一带一路”注入新动力

【中国山东网】在时代的大背景下，中欧班列谱写着华丽的篇章。凡益之道，与时偕行。一种理念之所以响应者云集，因为它符合时代发展的需要。经过多年发展，在“一带一路”框架下走出来的中欧班列日渐壮大，目前已拓展到欧洲二十多个国家，成为“一带一路”建设的标志性成果。据了解，“武汉—阿拉木图”中欧班列是武汉首开至哈萨克斯坦的班列，填补了武汉至中亚地区班列运营的空白，将进一步拓展我国与中亚各国的贸易通道，有利于推动中欧班列合作伙伴国和其他“一带一路”沿线国家和地区的融合发展，聚合高质量发展强劲动能，让更多“一带一路”沿线国家及人民共享开放合作带来的发展红利。开放带来进步，合作促进共赢。疫情下，中欧班列具有时效快、全天候、分段运输的独特优势显现，受到国际市场的热捧。为畅通中欧班列运输通道，中国携手各部门作为，发挥合力作用。以“武汉—阿拉木图”中欧班列为例，为促进中欧班列运行提质增效，霍尔果斯海关在监管与服务两端同时发力，组建铁路口岸工作梯队，充分发挥进驻优势，实施24小时预约式通关。同时，依托“关铁新系统”上线，大力推行舱单归并业务，实施铁路换装作业与企业申报、海关查验同步进行、无缝衔接的作业模式，确保班列即到即查、即验即放。多方合力共为，多举措努力畅通班列运输渠道，这背后亦是敞开大门的中国笑迎各方来宾，进一步提升中欧班列的运力和效益，拓展中欧及沿线国家物流合作，为各国深化合作、高质量共建“一带一路”作出的贡献。好风凭借力。据霍尔果斯海关统计数据 displays，自2016年3月开出首趟中欧班列至今，霍尔果斯铁路口岸通行班列数量5年间增长超过10倍，已累计通行中欧(中亚)班列突破14000列。于此，我们有理由坚信，未来中欧班列更将以其推动“一带一路”沿线国家共同发展的实际效果，赢得越来越多国家的支持。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/175209.htm>

7. 报告：“一带一路”倡议有助于后疫情时代绿色复苏

【新华网】5月30日，国际金融论坛2021年春季会议发布《国际金融论坛2021中国报告》。其中，第四次“一带一路”国家央行年度调查结果显示，87%的受访央行认为“一带一路”项目有助于后疫情时代经济复苏，其中75%表示这些项目有助于绿色复苏和可持续发展。报告聚焦全面可持续发展：新冠肺炎疫情后全球经济增长的动力与阻力、“一带一路”倡议、绿色金融、全球资本市场和金融科技五个主题。报告调查结果显示，封城和社交隔离措施对部分重大项目进展造成暂时性影响，但中方并没有因疫情减少对“一带一路”项目支持力度。大部分受访央行期望“一带一路”倡议能在未来五年促进本国GDP增长。报告还显示，环境标准和绿色能源及运输合作空间广泛。在“一带一路”倡议推动

绿色复苏方面，受访央行认为，投资绿色能源和交通（90%）、合作制定“一带一路”项目标准（80%）是最为重要的途径。报告指出，在抗击新冠肺炎疫情的同时，世界各国必须加快行动，履行对地球环境的承诺。投资低碳社会和健康自然系统是保证金融行业长期盈利的唯一途径。报告认为，以上所有领域都存在巨大合作空间，只有全球合作才能够使世界经济迅速且可持续地从疫情中恢复。发布会上，国际金融论坛和中亚区域经济合作学院签署战略合作协议。旨在加快中亚地区在节能、低碳、环保等领域基础设施建设，共同寻找绿色合作切入点，提高区域经济和互联互通合作水平。国际金融论坛2003年10月由中国、美国、欧盟等20多个国家、地区及相关国际组织代表共同发起成立，是全球金融领域高级别常设对话、交流和研究机构。本次春季会议于5月29日至30日在北京举行，由中国贸促会、国际金融论坛主办。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/175207.htm>

8. 亚金协2021年“一带一路”金融合作论坛探讨推进务实合作

【新华丝路网】2021年5月27至28日，2021亚金协“一带一路”金融合作论坛在位于北京通州区的北京城市副中心召开。本届论坛由亚洲金融合作协会（以下简称“亚金协”）主办，北京市地方金融监督管理局、北京市通州区人民政府、阿斯塔纳国际金融中心、普华永道、一带一路服务机制及中国银河证券协办，旨在为“一带一路”金融合作搭建高效对话平台，探讨推进“一带一路”金融务实合作。亚金协理事长刘连舸在致辞中表示，近年来，在共建“一带一路”国家和地区共同努力下，“一带一路”金融合作不断深化，信贷支持、股权融资、债券发行、保险、支付结算等金融服务不断完善，多元、包容、可持续的金融合作机制初步形成。面对疫情等风险挑战，“一带一路”金融合作更应该主动发挥作用，推动“一带一路”共同发展、普惠发展、创新发展及绿色发展。北京城市副中心党工委副书记、管委会副主任、北京市通州区委副书记、区长赵磊表示，2021年是“十四五”的开局之年，也是推动城市副中心高质量发展的关键一年，通州区正按照中央和市委市政府给予副中心的金融功能定位，加快打造全球财富管理中心、绿色金融国际中心和金融科技创新中心。北京市地方金融监督管理局局长霍学文表示，“一带一路”金融合作论坛已成功举办两届，国际影响力不断提升，在推动“一带一路”金融合作和金融治理方面发挥了积极作用。在“一带一路”国际金融合作中，霍学文认为，北京已成为最关键的资金供给地和资产管理枢纽。北京在开展本外币一体化资金池和本外币一体化账户、设立人民币国际投资贷基金、开展股权投资和创业投资份额转让试点、实施金融领域国际职业资格认证及境外高端人才个人所得税优惠等方面处于全国领先水平。北京是金融法律的最佳实践地，要加强与“一带一路”相关国家和地区金融机构和项目的法律服务

合作，加强北京金融法院为“一带一路”相关国家和地区提供优质法律服务，构建“一带一路”金融纠纷调节、仲裁、司法相衔接的金融纠纷调节机制和司法确认机制，为“一带一路”金融合作提供最优的法律保障。阿斯塔纳国际金融中心总裁海拉特·克里姆别托夫在主旨演讲中提到，哈萨克斯坦是“一带一路”倡议的重要战略合作伙伴。为充分开拓“一带一路”倡议给哈萨克斯坦和中亚地区带来的机遇，阿斯塔纳国际金融中心旨在发挥新兴金融中心综合优势，发展成为中哈两国间的投融资枢纽，以进一步支持“一带一路”倡议推进。目前，双方在金融、工业、运输和物流等领域共有56个正在实施的“一带一路”联合项目。亚金协秘书长陈克文在发言中表示，“一带一路”倡议秉承共商、共建、共享的理念，为世界经济的复苏与繁荣带来了新的历史机遇，而金融合作是落实“一带一路”倡议，促进相关国家和地区经济发展的力量之一。近年来，“一带一路”金融合作领域日趋广泛，参与主体日趋多元，合作模式日趋创新，但是也面临金融合作深度有待提高，一些国家投资风险仍然很高，基建项目盈利模式有待改善，国际金融机构参与程度还需提高等问题。亚金协作为金融领域区域性的非营利国际组织，将充分发挥成员机构的多元化和跨行业优势，组织推动会员加强合作，助力“一带一路”建设向更加包容、绿色及可持续的方向发展。对此，陈克文提出了七方面的建议，分别从促进标准互通、拓展融资渠道、优化跨境支付结算、做实普惠金融、用好金融科技、强化风险管理及践行绿色发展理念等方面促进“一带一路”政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通及民心相通，助力绿色“一带一路”建设。论坛期间，亚金协“一带一路”金融合作委员会发布《银行营业网点服务指南》。该指南是基于“一带一路”相关区域的银行营业网点优秀实践，从改善服务环境、丰富服务功能、优化服务流程、规范服务行为、提升服务质量、有效利用自助设备/智能设备和保障消费者合法权益等方面总结成熟经验，为经济发展程度不同的“一带一路”相关国家和地区的银行网点服务提供原则参考和技术指南，为“一带一路”金融合作与协同发展提供亚洲智慧和方案。论坛还正式发布了《亚洲金融合作协会“一带一路”金融合作实践报告》。报告紧扣“一带一路”高质量发展的主题，聚焦“一带一路”金融合作尤其是投融资体系建设，以信贷支持、股权融资、债券发行、保险服务、支付结算、投融资平台建设、普惠金融、投资风险评估、投资保护与纠纷解决等业务板块为切入点，系统梳理近年来合作情况，深入分析较为突出的问题和挑战，并结合各参与主体的实际需要提出了切实可行的建议。此外，报告还通过丰富、详实的案例和数据，集中展示了亚金协会员及相关机构在“一带一路”金融合作方面的成功做法和实践，提炼出可推广、可借鉴、可复制的解决方案。论坛同期举办了亚金协“一带一路”金融合作委员会专题座谈会，就“一带一路”投融资等主题开展讨论。中国光大集团股份公司国际化工作办公室副主任杨振华，中银香港首席经济学家鄂志寰，普华永道企业融资与并购部北方区主管合伙人陈志坚，银联国际产品部副总经理陈振江，中国商业联合会商业金融工作委员会副秘书长盖屹菲，中国经济信息社新华丝路事业部副总经理甘

峰，阿斯塔纳国际金融中心中国办公室张仲为，中国银河证券股份有限公司国际业务部白雪妍等分别从“一带一路”国际金融中心建设、银行、证券、跨境支付、融资并购及平台建设等角度介绍了相关业务开展情况。论坛期间还组织开展了“走进北京城市副中心”参观交流活动，并举办北京城市副中心金融领域交流宣介会，促进亚金协会员机构了解副中心经济发展环境和金融支持政策，探讨交流合作机会。本次论坛吸引了来自中国、哈萨克斯坦、匈牙利、日本、比利时、泰国、巴基斯坦、马来西亚、柬埔寨、黎巴嫩、英国等十余个国家和地区的亚金协成员代表，以及国际组织、政府机构、金融机构、媒体等机构代表约120人通过线下及线上方式参与论坛。亚金协“一带一路”金融合作委员会于2019年5月在北京成立，共有来自20个国家和地区的70家成员，包括国际金融中心、银行、证券、保险、支付结算等类型机构。委员会旨在推动“一带一路”区域各金融行业、领域的经验共享和信息共享，为会员搭建“一带一路”金融业务交流合作平台和共同治理平台。亚金协成立于2017年5月，是主要由亚洲国家和地区的金融机构、金融行业组织以及相关专业服务机构自愿结成的区域性、非政府、非营利性国际组织。亚金协会员来自亚洲、欧洲、非洲、美洲、大洋洲等五大洲的30个国家和地区，涵盖银行、证券、保险、期货、基金及资产管理、金融科技及金融服务等领域。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/175315.htm>

9. Climate change and indigenous peoples, afro-descendants and migrants examined at global seminar

【联合国粮农组织FAO】Indigenous peoples and afro-descendants' knowledge, innovations and resilience capacities are essential for the transformation to a more sustainable and climate-friendly world and should be included in the policy-making processes, agreed the High-Level Seminar convened today by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the governments of Costa Rica, Spain and the Vatican. Indigenous peoples are major contributors to positive change, yet these valuable contributions are seldom reflected in mitigation strategies and adaptation policies to address climate change, said FAO Director-General QU Dongyu in his opening remarks. "We should not leave those who know so much about biodiversity, food diversity and cultural diversity behind," he added. This High-Level Expert Seminar provided a dialogue space where representatives of Governments, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Migrants organizations, UN agencies and international organizations came together to identify solutions to address the effects of climate change on specific population groups. "The way we treat the environment reflects

the way we treat ourselves," said Cardinal Peter Turkson, Prefect of the Vatican's Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, who grew up in rural Ghana. He called for a new "culture of care" permeating all of society and implying changes in patterns of growth, production and consumption. "It is time to embrace new opportunities." Today's initiative raises awareness of what's needed to ensure the well-being of the Indigenous peoples and afro-descendants' groups and to promote the protection of their rights while recognizing their contributions to preserve biodiversity - a key response to the challenges of climate change. A striking example of that, reported in a new and important FAO study, is that community forests in Latin America where Indigenous Peoples have secure collective land tenure are subject to deforestation rates four times slower than those of neighboring state-protected areas. The seminar explored how the impacts of climate change are expanding situations of vulnerability for these groups. It was held to echo and intensify reflections in *Laudato Si'*, the encyclical Pope Francis issued six years ago, which urged all of humanity to heed the way that indigenous peoples and other local peoples are for "our common home." Opening remarks at the seminar were also given by Epsy Campbell Barr, First Vice-President of Costa Rica and the first woman of African descent to hold that title, and Teresa Ribera Rodríguez, Deputy Prime Minister of Spain. Anne Nuorgam, Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), gave a keynote speech. "Indigenous peoples are not vulnerable - we are being placed into situations of vulnerability," she said. "We are agents of change."

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1402427/icode/>

10. 清华大学一带一路战略研究院举办“百年变局下的全球治理与‘一带一路’关系研究”国家社科基金重大项目开题报告会暨学术研讨会

【中国一带一路网】2021年5月23日，由清华大学一带一路战略研究院承担的国家社科基金重大项目“百年变局下的全球治理与‘一带一路’关系研究”开题报告会暨学术研讨会在北京顺利召开。来自北京及外地高校和科研单位的近30位专家与会。第一阶段是社科重大项目开题报告会，清华大学国际关系学系陈琪教授主持。课题负责人、清华大学一带一路战略研究院执行院长史志钦教授从选题概况与价值、总体框架与课题设计、研究思路与方法、重难点与创新点以及研究计划与预期成果五个方面，向与会专家和嘉宾介绍了项目的基本情况。史志钦教授重点梳理了百年变局、全球治理以及“一带一路”三个核心议题各自的研究概况，在此基础上围绕全球治理与“一带一路”的关系这一核心

问题，就国内外学界广泛存在的关系平行论、关系嵌入论、关系实践论、关系贡献论以及关系融合论等观点展开了详细述评，总结了现有研究的成就与不足。并在此基础上进一步明确明确了本课题的拓展与深化方向，特别是就全球治理与“一带一路”关系问题，力争做到立足现实实践、把握变局动态、深耕基础理论，为国家政策的有效施行提供学理支撑和学术参考。在场的专家们对课题研究的展开进行了评议指导。裴长洪教授从跨学科的视角对课题组前期研究表示肯定，随后从六个“统一”的角度就高质量建设“一带一路”对课题组给出建议。周晓燕研究员从话语体系建设角度出发，提议将实现联合国发展目标的话语体系建设纳入到现有的研究内容当中。吴志成教授认为应该从“一带一路”作为一个抓手，联系着国家治理与全球治理之间的关系作为重点进行破题论证。蔡拓教授认为课题工作要对百年未有之大变局的内涵和认知再深化，要着重关注科学技术新发展对人们的影响，要厘清全球治理和国际治理的关系，厘清“一带一路”和全球治理的关系，并且提议课题组在判断当前国际形势的时候要关注新冠疫情影响、产业链安全性、民粹主义等八个走向。冯仲平研究员指出，“一带一路”的研究本身就是为中央决策提供服务的，在研究过程中始终要抓住做好智库工作这条主线。许和连教授指出“一带一路”和全球治理研究本身很庞杂，建议课题研究要抓住核心要点，同时要注重研究方法和数据搜集，要从大数据中来挖掘两者的内部的逻辑关系。庞中英教授认为课题研究也要在细微处着手，并紧跟国际形式的发展。吴大辉教授认为“一带一路”的研究要及时为国家政策提供支撑，课题对百年未有之大变局的研究不仅要关注传统的变化还要关注新的变化，课题要关注如何使“一带一路”的措施更具备可操作性，并对结项的预期目标提出了相关建议。宋鲁郑研究员认为人类命运共同体是中国提出的主张，“一带一路”是践行人类命运共同体的很重要的体现，如何把这些理念通过具体实践体现出来就至关重要，因此在课题研究中要关注细节上的可操作性、关注具体政策和相关技术操作的可实施性。第二阶段由史志钦教授主持，与会专家结合各自关注的领域就课题开展提出建议。张胜军教授指出从历史的维度，准确把握中国现在所处的阶段，可以做出一些前瞻性的判断作为课题成果为决策者提供思路。何军明教授认为“一带一路”为全球治理提供了新的有成效的实践，从“五通”角度要继续深化“一带一路”合作协议的执行。唐晓阳副教授从思想理念的角度介绍了“一带一路”与全球治理的相互关系，强调在研究中要搞清楚中国模式与中国道路。牛雄副研究员强调了国际形势的变化与“一带一路”之间的关系，由于现阶段与八年前“一带一路”提出初期情况大有不同，“一带一路”与全球治理之间的衔接关系的变化是重点。王军教授认为现阶段需要重视评估模式以及预测、预警机制，才能更好的推动“一带一路”的发展。马雁教授指出发达国家在国际交往中成熟运用法律工具以及争端解决机制的经验对应对“一带一路”相关问题有很大的借鉴意义。助理教授陈冲博士介绍了通过大数据和机器学习对“一带一路”国家的地缘政治风险进行精细化预警的研究经验。张莉副教授从国际传播的角度介绍了“一带一路”背景下，中国在欧盟形象建构的

相关问题。清华大学一带一路战略研究院是由清华大学与中国侨联联合成立的一个校级研究机构。研究院旨在整合国内外高端学术研究资源及沿线国家或地区华人华侨资源，推动人文社会科学各学科交叉与融合，针对“一带一路”倡议实施过程中的全局性、战略性、前瞻性重大问题展开深入研究，努力将自身打造成为服务国家“一带一路”建设事业的高端智库。史志钦教授带领的课题组，长期致力于“一带一路”研究，本次承担的国家社科基金重大项目“百年变局下的全球治理与‘一带一路’关系研究”，也将重点依托清华大学一带一路战略研究院的学术资源，并广泛吸收社会各界关于“一带一路”建设的真知灼见，争取为政府决策贡献学术智慧和智力支持。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/174464.htm>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”倡议下中俄区域合作对策

作者：蒋随

文献源：社会科学家,2021-06-02

摘要：随着我国“一带一路”倡议的提出，在沿路各个国家和地区得到了巨大的响应。俄罗斯作为“一带一路”经济发展中的重要组成国，也是“一带一路”倡议实施的核心和关键。在“一带一路”倡议背景下，结合俄罗斯经济发展历史及现状，总结当前俄罗斯区域经济发展的潜力和机遇，在“一带一路”倡议与欧亚经济联盟顺利对接之后，俄罗斯自然资源红利及优势进一步提升，“一带一路”倡议的互通和深入交流带来市场的扩展，人力资源僵局被打破，推动俄罗斯产业结构升级，区域经济空间被拓宽，“一带一路”倡议沿线区域的经济梯度将出现转移和升级。中俄双方积极拓展在基础设施、交通运输、互联互通、矿产资源、农业、旅游等领域的合作，扩大贸易和投资明显加快了合作推进的速度，取得了显著成果。中俄积极参与“冰上丝绸之路”建设，构建对外开放新格局；加强政策对接协调机制，完善服务保障；创新合作模式，提高合作效益；推动科技创新，充分利用中国和俄罗斯地缘优势和良好传统，进一步完善人文交流机制，创新合作形式，丰富人文交流内涵。俄罗斯如何借助于“一带一路”倡议的实施激发其国内的经济发展潜力，实现国内经济的转型和产业结构的升级及优化，研究当前俄罗斯区域经济发展的潜力及机遇对促进“一带一路”经济带建设和中俄区域合作对策研究具有一定的参考价值。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D9/Csgk0WC4G8yAIYZQABxEYBLi0SU898.pdf>

2. “一带一路”沿线地区中国OFDI的空间非均衡及收敛性检验

作者：陈明华；王山；刘文斐；郝云飞

文献源：软科学,2021-06-01

摘要：采用泰尔指数测算2003~2016年“一带一路”沿线地区中国OFDI的空间非均衡程度，利用多种收敛检验方法分析中国OFDI空间非均衡的敛散性特征。研究发现：①中国对“一带一路”沿线地区的直接投资具有显著非均衡特征，中东欧区域内差异较大，区域内差异是总体差异的主要来源。②中国对样本国家总体和西亚地区的直接投资存在 σ 收敛，对样本国家总体和五大地区的直接投资存在绝对 β 收敛和条件 β 收敛，市场规模、劳动力禀赋、资源禀赋在收敛过程中发挥着重要作用。因此，中国政府应积极引导市场导向型、劳动密集型和资源密集型企业对“一带一路”沿线国家进行海外投资，以期促进中国OFDI增长率趋同，降低中国OFDI的空间非均衡程度。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D9/Csgk0WC4HFWAMI-QAAvVbThpuOw989.pdf>

3. 新发展格局下大国经济开放空间构建

作者：欧阳峤

文献源：湖南师范大学社会科学学报,2021-05-31

摘要：从斯密、马克思到韦伯和克鲁格曼,经济开放空间的研究经历了从市场空间、生产空间到要素集聚空间的过程,空间经济学理论通过揭示经济空间选择的影响因素和客观规律为研究经济开放空间奠定了基础.进入21世纪,中国依托二十国集团、金砖国家、“一带一路”沿线国家以及中日韩自贸区,从总体上构成了纵横交错、有点有面、功能齐全的国际经济开放空间圈层结构.遵循构建新发展格局的思路,应该抓住百年未有之大变局的历史机遇,选择和拓展适应国内国际双循环发展格局的经济开放空间.总体的战略是:从新兴大国国情和经济高质量发展目标出发,根据自主选择、动态调整和内外均衡的原则,以国内经济空间为主体、以后发国家经济空间为延伸、以发达国家经济空间为前沿,构建具有综合优势的大国经济开放格局.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/D9/Csgk0WC4H3SABZL_ABG6Cfvh3WQ027.pdf

4. 中国对“一带一路”沿线国家出口贸易成本测算

作者：齐玮；彭晓亚；熊含瑜

文献源：统计与决策,2021-05-27

摘要：文章运用全局多边引力模型对1993—2017年中国与“一带一路”沿线6个子区域的

整体贸易成本和不同种类产品的贸易成本进行了测算，并在此基础上运用向量自回归（VAR）模型分析了第三方贸易成本对不同区域贸易成本的影响特征。研究结果显示：中国与亚洲大洋洲、中亚地区的贸易成本小于中国与西亚、南亚、东欧和非洲及拉美地区的贸易成本；中国对中亚的贸易成本总体下降幅度最大。劳动密集型和资本密集型制成品贸易成本年均下降率大于初级产品的年均下降率。第三方贸易成本对我国与亚洲大洋洲、东欧地区的贸易成本有明显的促进作用，而对中亚、西亚、南亚和非洲及拉美地区的贸易成本有明显抑制作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/DA/Csgk0WC4JNGAI4cjABTyATpPcEs422.pdf>

5. 设施联通、中间品进口与中国制造业出口增加值——基于“一带一路”的经验证据

作者：李丹；武杰

文献源：工业技术经济,2021-05-26

摘要：本文阐述了设施联通基于中间品进口对出口增加值的影响效应和内在传导机理，并结合中国及“一带一路”沿线国家的面板数据进行实证分析。研究发现：设施联通降低了中间品进口贸易成本，促进中国对“一带一路”沿线国家制造业出口增加值提升；设施联通通过中间品进口技术溢出效应和市场竞争效应对中国制造业出口增加值产生影响；从行业异质性分析发现，设施联通对中国向“一带一路”国家出口高技术和低技术制造业产品增加值促进作用更强，航空联通对中国在“一带一路”沿线国家制造业出口增加值的促进作用显著高于公路、铁路以及水运联通。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/DA/Csgk0WC4JcGACN_JAAK1fuAs6K4239.caj

6. Impacts of COVID-19 induced income and rice price shocks on household welfare in

Papua New Guinea: Household model estimates

文献源：Agricultural Economics,2021-05-06

摘要：Concerns over the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have led to trade restrictions by major rice exporters, contributing to an average 25% increase in Thai and Vietnamese rice export prices between December 2019 and MarchSeptember 2020. This article assesses the consequences of these rice price increases in Papua New Guinea (PNG), where 99% of rice is imported. Utilizing data from a PNG 2018 rural household survey along with earlier national household survey data, we examine rice consumption patterns in PNG and estimate demand parameters for urban and rural households. Model simulations

indicate that a 25% rise in the world price of rice would reduce total rice consumption in PNG by 14% and reduce rice consumption of the poor (bottom 40% of total household expenditure distribution) by 15%. Including the effects of a possible 12% decrease in household incomes because of the COVID-19 related economic slowdown, rice consumption of the urban and rural poor fall by 20% and 17%, respectively. Maintaining functioning domestic supply chains of key staple goods is critical to mitigating the effects of global rice price increases, allowing urban households to increase their consumption of locally produced staples.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC55HGARPMDAA0ozif5I789.pdf>

7. Does economic shocks influence household's healthcare expenditure? Evidence from rural Nigeria

文献源: Heliyon,2021-04-21

摘要: Health is profoundly influenced by several factors outside the traditional realm of healthcare. This paper employed a two-step Heckman selectivity model to examine factors influencing the decision to spend on health and the effects of economic shocks on health expenditure. The results from the first stage shows that the likelihood of spending on health increased with age, education, income, and decreases if the household is living in the northern region of Nigeria and uses mosquito bed-net. The findings from the second stage estimation show that a fall in the price of food items, an increase in the price of inputs for household enterprises and loss of job are the significant shocks that affect household health expenditure. Based on these findings, this study concluded that fall in the prices of major food items consumed within the household increased income available for health care among the farmers. Going forward, the study recommends the provision of holistic health-economic-welfare interventions for the marginalized rural populace in Nigeria.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC55qWAPF-kAAQFe54CSh8181.pdf>

8. Resilience of global and local value chains to the Covid-19 pandemic: Survey evidence from vegetable value chains in Senegal

文献源: Agricultural Economics,2021-04-08

摘要: In this paper we descriptively investigate the Covid-19 pandemic's early impact on the

fruit and vegetable supply chain in Senegal, using trade statistics and survey data collected through online questionnaires and telephone interviews with smallholder farmers, agro-industrial companies, agricultural workers, traders, importers, and consumers. Our results point to major differences in how Covid-19 and containment measures disrupt supply chains between the modern export-oriented supply chain that is centered around a few large vertically integrated agro-industrial companies, and the more traditional domestic-oriented supply chain with a large number of smallholder farmers and informal traders—with the former being more resilient to the Covid-19 shock. We show that both the modern and the traditional supply chain innovate to cope with the Covid-19 containment measures. While our study is subject to some limitations, our findings bring nuance in the debate on the resilience of the food system to the pandemic, and have important policy and research implications toward international trade, social safety measures, and food and nutrition security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC544qAijUkACfVTMQb-E0227.pdf>

9. Reducing food loss and waste: Five challenges for policy and research

文献源: Food Policy,2020-09-21

摘要: Despite broad agreement in policy circles on the need to reduce food loss and waste (FLW), considerable gaps in information still exist. This paper identifies policy-relevant information gaps, summarizes recent research that tries to fill these gaps and identifies five challenges for researchers, policymakers and practitioners in reducing FLW. The five challenges identified are: (i) measuring and monitoring FLW, (ii) assessing benefits and costs of FLW reduction and the tradeoffs involved, (iii) designing FLW-related policies and interventions under limited information, (iv) understanding how interactions between stages along food value chain and across countries affect outcomes of FLW reduction efforts, (v) preparing for income transitions and the shifting relative importance of losses and waste as economies develop.

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC52N6AEEMDAAcTqBRsaqo470.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Policy-induced market distortions along agricultural value chains: Evidence from Ethiopia and Nigeria

发布源：IFPRI Policy Brief

发布时间：2021-05-01

摘要：The performance of agrifood value chains of vital importance for smallholder farmers in developing countries. Measuring and understanding how government policies, such taxes, subsidies, minimum support prices, and government procurement, impact particular value chains is essential to minimize unintended consequences for value chain actors. This analysis of distortions in value chains in Ethiopia (sheep and goats) and Nigeria (cacao and palm oil) uses nominal rates of protection (NRPs) to measure the impact of policies on domestic prices for producers and consumers. Using the NRP methodology is effective for highlighting the significant impact of agricultural policies on prices from the local to the country level and along entire agrifood value chains.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC54fWAWleGAAKSCvUnDh4827.pdf>

【科技图书】

1. Disentangling food security from subsistence agriculture in Malawi

发布源：International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

发布时间：2021-03-04

摘要：Malawi's many smallholders rely heavily on rainfed, low-input subsistence farming to meet their food needs. Yet for most rural Malawian households, subsistence agriculture cannot consistently produce enough food to ward off hunger. Nor can they rely on the country's weak markets to buy additional food they may require or to profitably sell their agricultural products throughout the year. Government policies have long prioritized agricultural production among marginal farmers for food security rather than broader policies of economic diversification, market expansion, and growth. The book identifies crucial changes that could improve food security and, in the long term, facilitate agricultural transformation. Decades of research in Malawi are synthesized to propose policy solutions for the country's persistent food insecurity and for agricultural transformation that could drive long-term economic growth. This work should be useful to policymakers, development specialists, and others concerned with how Malawi or other countries facing similar rural economic development challenges can realize sustainable food security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E0/Csgk0WC53xGAVLfwACn4os5hJHo504.pdf>

主编：赵瑞雪
地址：北京市海淀区中关村南大街12号
电话：010-82109658转806

本期编辑：陈芙蓉 董渤
邮编：100081
邮件地址：agri@ckcest.cn