

《“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. High-carbon projects in inspectors' sights

【China Daily】Five regions criticized for failing to rein in energy consumption and emissionsChina's top environmental watchdog has made high-carbon projects a major target of its central environmental inspection, according to reports on inspection tours to five provincial-level regions.The word lianggao, which means high energy consumption and high emissions, shows up in all five regional reports, which were unveiled over the weekend by the Office of Inspection at the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.The report for Jiangxi province, for example, asked it to "make accelerated efforts to optimize industrial structures and energy mix to curb haphazard development of lianggao projects"."With low awareness of high-quality development in some departments, some areas fail to effectively contain lianggao projects," it said.Launched in 2016, the central environmental inspection teams are usually led by retired ministry-level officials. The inspectors report to a central leading group headed by Vice-Premier Han Zheng.The Office of Inspection urged Jiujiang and Shangrao in Jiangxi to pursue a low-carbon approach to developing new projects.The construction of a production line for raw materials used in cement with a daily capacity of 6,600 metric tons in Jiujiang, for example, was begun without passing energy conservation tests, it said.The local development and reform commission failed in its supervisory responsibility by not stopping the project. Now partly completed, the production line has gone into operation.Inspectors also found a "strong impulse" to launch lianggao projects in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region."Due to the hazy understanding of some officials about high-quality development, the cities of Beihai and Fangchenggang in Guangxi raced to introduce a steel project, ignoring current industrial structures and planning," the office

said.It said some areas in the Guangxi cities of Baise, Liuzhou and Laibin had subsidized and supported lianggao projects for an extended period of time.Baise, for example, still planned to add new aluminum oxide projects, despite energy consumption and carbon emissions per unit of GDP in the city soaring, instead of being brought down as required during the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-20) period.Henan province was urged to speed up the phasing out of coking capacity as the province optimizes an industrial structure that in some areas is still dominated by smokestack industries.With 4.8 million tons of new annual coking capacity planned last year, total coking capacity either in operation or under construction in Anyang, Henan, reached 10.2 million tons a year, far beyond the needs of the local steel sector, inspectors said.The ministry said inspectors issued 17,700 environmental violation notices to local authorities for further processing after they completed their one-month inspection in the five regions early this month.More than 2,400 companies have been punished for violations and total fines stand at almost 187.7 million yuan (\$29 million), it said, adding that over 1,000 officials have been held accountable.

链接:

<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202107/20/WS60f6242ea310efa1bd662f7a.html>

2. CABI contributes to new research investigating impact of COVID-19 and locusts on farm households in Pakistan

【国际农业和生物科学中心】CABI scientists have played a key role in new research from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) which highlights the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and locust invasions on farm households in the Punjab and Sindh provinces of Pakistan.Researchers from CABI's centre in Pakistan provided expertise and support for 839 farm household surveys conducted by mobile phone in Punjab and Sindh to determine how COVID-19 related measures and disruptions affected the harvesting and marketing of rabi (crops that are sown and harvested from about November to April) crops and milk, the availability and price of inputs and farmers' financial needs.Specifically, Dr Shakeel Ahmad, Coordinator, Development Communication and Extension, provided his expertise in how to conduct the surveys across both provinces and 429 computer-assisted mobile phone interviews were conducted for the Punjab survey by field technical support staff Zeeshan Haydar, Muhammad Umair Ashraf, Gohar Gulshan Mahmood, Muhammad Hassan, Muhammad Ameen ul Zaman, and Hamza Muneer Asam.The study, which was carried out in June 2020, found that in both provinces one-third of farm households experienced losses

in wages and nonfarm earnings and almost a quarter reported that at least one family member had returned from urban, or other areas, and needed support. Around 10% of farm households in Punjab and more than half the farm households in Sindh reported reduced food and non-food expenditures. Punjab alone contributes about 57% of the value of agricultural production in Pakistan and produces more than 70% of the country's wheat and cotton, almost two-thirds of its sugarcane and around half of its maize. Meanwhile, Sindh has the country's second largest cropped area at 3.6 million hectares and contributes significantly to the country's overall agricultural production of major crops: 41% of rice, 31% of sugarcane, 21% of wheat and 15% of cotton. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and locust swarms had a detrimental impact upon Punjab and Sindh's agricultural output. For example, A report by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that 1.5 million people were affected by the locust infestation in Pakistan. The Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported that losses because of the desert locust were expected to range from \$3.4 billion to \$10.2 billion during the agricultural seasons in 2020 and 2021. As a result, more than 3 million people in Pakistan are facing severe acute food insecurity. An estimated 34,000 households will need emergency livelihood and food security assistance because of crop losses. In respect of COVID-19, the ADB report highlights how farmers in both provinces cited market closures and traders' unavailability due to movement restrictions as well as the closure of many markets and restaurants. The demand for high-value agricultural products such as milk and tomatoes collapsed, resulting in low market prices. In addition, farmers faced acute problems for kharif crops (crops that are sown and harvested during the monsoon season, which lasts from about June to November) because of the limited availability and increased prices of farm inputs, particularly seeds. Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted Sindh farm households' marketing of agriculture products more heavily than was the case in Punjab. Some farm households in Sindh also suffered from locust invasion and crop damage during the kharif season. Although the transport and marketing of agricultural and food products was exempted from the movement restrictions and lockdowns, this working paper found the COVID-19 pandemic had negative impacts on rural households, including reduced cash non-agricultural income and difficulties with marketing agricultural products in Punjab and Sindh. In addition, they faced increased prices of agricultural inputs. The researcher state that the findings suggest the need for better monitoring and support for agricultural marketing, supplies, and services during movement restrictions under the pandemic. As Pakistan and other countries struggle under the pandemic and prepare for recovery, they

argue that it is critical to maintain normal flows of agricultural and food products in the markets to secure food availability during the pandemic. Dr Ahmad said, "Our expertise in Development Communication and Extension in this study was invaluable in allowing the researchers to gain useful insight and analysis into the negative impact of two key drivers namely COVID-19 and locust swarms." "Not only are more farmers and low-income consumers, as the pandemic continues, highly vulnerable due to agricultural income losses and declining cash incomes but their situation has been compounded by locust swarms." "Almost all respondents from upper Sindh reported locust swarms with over a third stating that they had been affected. In Punjab, locust swarms were reported in two southern districts in the surveyed areas, resulting in production losses for farmers who have already been suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic." Among the recommendations the report highlights that the ADB and other development partners are providing urgent responses to support government agencies including through ADB's knowledge and support technical assistance: Strengthening Food Security Post-COVID-19 and Locust Attacks (TA 6663-PAK, which aims to help Pakistan improve its resilience and sustainability in the food security system and agriculture sector.

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/cabi-contributes-to-new-research-investigating-impact-of-covid-19-and-locusts-on-farm-households-in-pakistan/>

3. IITA DG encourages teachers to create agribusiness enterprises

【国际热带农业研究所】 The impact of the IITA youth program Start Them Early Program (STEP) is far reaching; it goes beyond focusing on students alone and influences teachers to make the right entrepreneurial decisions to generate more income for themselves. The communities, by extension, enjoy the intervention because of the numerous benefits from the program, including the provision of pipe-borne water, solar power, bright students, and new agribusiness techniques. On 14 July, IITA Director General Dr Nteranya Sanginga and the STEP team visited two of the six secondary schools chosen for STEP expansion under the first phase of the STEP-Oyo State Government Project to inspect the progress of the ongoing rehabilitation of facilities. At United Missionary Church of Africa (UMCA) Secondary Grammar School, Igbeti and Iresaadu High School, Iresaadu along Ogbomoso Road, the DG and his team toured the newly built infrastructure as well as the rehabilitated facilities, including the Laboratory, Value Addition Center, and Information and Communication

Technology (ICT) facility.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/iita-dg-encourages-teachers-to-create-agribusiness-enterprises/>

4. 世贸组织成员承诺2021年底前完成渔业补贴谈判

【新华网】世界贸易组织15日发表新闻公报说，其成员承诺在今年年底举行的世贸组织第12届部长级会议之前完成渔业补贴谈判。世贸组织当天以视频方式举行有关渔业补贴的部长级会议，104个成员部长或代表团团长参会。会议旨在推动达成有关渔业补贴的协议，该协议将为全球渔业制定新规则，并限制导致渔业捕捞不可持续和全球渔业资源枯竭的政府补贴。世贸组织总干事恩戈齐·奥孔乔-伊维拉表示，与会代表承诺将竭力推动完成渔业补贴谈判，世贸组织成员同意将现有的协议草案作为进一步谈判的基础，并普遍认同发展中国家和最不发达国家手工渔民的粮食和生计安全的重要性。奥孔乔-伊维拉认为，在20年的谈判中，这次谈判最接近达成“高质量”的成果，这一成果将有助于建立“可持续的蓝色经济”。目前，各国政府每年发放的渔业补贴约达350亿美元，其中三分之二用于商业捕捞。据联合国粮农组织估计，全球三分之一的鱼类种群被过度捕捞，渔业资源面临枯竭的危险，也威胁着低收入地区渔民的生计。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/180445.htm>

5. Improving food donation policies is key to fighting food waste

【国际食品政策研究所】As much as one third of all food produced is lost or wasted. Rather than reaching the estimated 820 million people who face hunger around the world, that food is thrown away and decomposes, contributing 8%-10% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Loss and waste occur across food supply chains: On farms, because of surplus or imperfect products, and downstream due to inadequate storage infrastructure and consumer confusion or inefficient behavior. There is another important—if less obvious—culprit: Policies and laws that prevent safe, nutritious surplus food from being redistributed to those in need and away from landfills. These barriers take various forms. Producers may have liability concerns about donating surplus food because of potential safety and health issues. Tax policies can make such donations more expensive than simply throwing food away. Consumers can be confused about whether date labels reflect food safety or simply ideal freshness. While more robust and efficient supply chains have

improved food access for millions, differing national laws regarding food donations complicate and sometimes thwart efforts to recover and redistribute food. This lack of legal clarity across countries hinders progress globally on food loss and waste reduction and hunger relief. A joint research study by the Harvard Law School Food Law and Policy Clinic and The Global FoodBanking Network analyzes and compares such laws across more than a dozen countries. Its findings demonstrate that laws and policies can be crafted with the end goal of increasing food donations and food access while decreasing food waste, and thus support countries—and critical partners including food banks, food recovery organizations, and businesses—on the path toward sustainable food systems. Successful food donation policies in practice

The liability issue is one example. In 2018, to address donor concerns over potential legal exposure, Argentina expanded its Food Donation Law to provide the necessary liability protections. Between 2019 and 2020, food donations to Red Bancos de Alimentos Argentina, the country’s food bank network, rose 119%, aided in part by the Food Donation Law revision and other policy changes—providing food banks with a crucial resource to meet increased demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Another example is date labeling policies whose “sell by,” “expires on,” or “best by” terminology can confuse food donors, food recovery organizations, and individuals. In the United Kingdom, standardized food labels distinguish between dates used for safety and dates used for quality. To further address this issue, U.K. government agencies partnered with organizations including WRAP to further clarify food safety and date labeling requirements in the context of sale and donation. These campaigns have helped reduce U.K. food waste by 1.6 million tons per year since 2007. Transportation and storage costs are often cited as reasons manufacturers, retailers, and restaurants don’t donate food. In Colombia, a national income tax incentive rewards individual and corporate taxpayers who donate safe surplus food to food banks or registered nonprofit organizations, offsetting costs and making donation a more affordable option. The presence of strong laws and policies have helped the Network of Colombian Food Banks (Asociación de Bancos de Alimentos de Colombia, or ABACO) recover and distribute an estimated 25,089 tons of food to more than 650,000 people throughout the country. In each of these cases, the adopted policies allowed for better use of excess food, strengthened the food system through efficient, socially responsible allocation of surpluses, and prevented more food from ending up in landfills. In short, policies like these are a win-win for people and the planet.

Looking ahead

Of course, the problem of food loss and waste is multifaceted and such policy changes are only part of the solution. Across the food supply chain—from production to transportation and storage

to distribution—there is significant room for additional support, improved infrastructure and practices, and capacity building. But as global policymakers gather to present food systems game-changing solutions at the United Nations Food Systems Pre-Summit in the coming months, they have an important opportunity. Now is the moment for government leaders to consider how national policy environments enable or hinder progress toward zero hunger and responsible consumption, and a critical item on the agenda must be food donation legislation that advances food security and reduces food waste. We have a blueprint that draws on the success of countries around the globe, highlighting the very best policies and practices. Let's use it to build a sustainable food system.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/improving-food-donation-policies-is-key-to-fighting-food-waste>

6. 中国和东盟如何走向“钻石十年”？

【中新社】中国商务部研究院区域经济合作研究中心主任张建平7月15日在中新社“国是论坛：2021年中经济形势分析会”上说，东盟已成为中国最大贸易伙伴，期待未来中国和东盟走向“钻石十年”。张建平说，中国有句老话“烈火当中才能考验真金”，就是“真金不怕火炼”，在目前疫情和全球衰退叠加背景之下，中国出口能够保持13个月连续正增长，是特别难能可贵和超预期的。进出口13个月连续正增长超出预期。张建平表示，从基本面上来讲，2020年中国外贸经历了一个“过山车”般行情，但是因为中国有效防疫抗疫以及迅速复工复产，去年在拉动中国经济增长的“三驾马车”中，外贸较快实现了由负转正。中国作为全球最大制造业中心的地位得到进一步巩固和提升，中国产业链组织能力和效率也让全世界刮目相看，推动了中国作为货物贸易最大国在全世界地位的进一步提升，市场份额进一步扩大。“今年，从现在的基本面看，中国依然是全球经济社会秩序恢复最好、经济动力比较充沛的主要经济体。”张建平说，全球经济现在进入复苏轨道当中，像欧美日PMI都已经恢复到疫情前水平，无论是世界银行还是国际货币基金组织对今年全球经济增长预测都相对乐观，世界银行预测今年全球经济增长5.6%，IMF预测今年全球经济增长6%，在这样一种大的基本面背景之下，意味着全球市场对商品和服务的需求也在复苏，对中国外贸的拉动也会比较好。中国外贸延续了去年下半年的增长势头，目前亦态势较好。张建平指出，在目前疫情和全球衰退叠加背景之下，从2020年中国外贸由负转正，到现在中国出口能够保持13个月连续正增长，是特别难能可贵和超预期的。期待中国与东盟贸易伙伴关系走向“钻石十年”。在国际贸易大幅萎缩背景下，中国与东盟经贸合作逆势上扬，双方互为第一大贸易伙伴。2020年，中国-东盟进出口

总额达4.74万亿元人民币，同比增长7%。按美元统计，双方贸易达6846.0亿美元，增长6.7%。中国商务部最新数据显示，上半年，中国对前三大贸易伙伴东盟、欧盟、美国分别进出口2.66万亿元、2.52万亿元、2.21万亿元人民币，分别增长27.8%、26.7%、34.6%。同期，中国对“一带一路”沿线国家、RCEP（区域全面经济伙伴关系协定）贸易伙伴进出口分别增长27.5%、22.7%。张建平说，东盟成为中国最大贸易伙伴，得益于中国—东盟自贸协定“升级版”，东盟现在是“一带一路”伙伴中的支点区域，中国和东盟之间有政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通的系统性合作，中国与东盟进出口规模现在上升到了很高水平，期待未来中国和东盟双边贸易走向“钻石十年”，双边贸易额会朝着7000亿至8000亿美元前进。外贸新业态将给中国外贸注入新动力。张建平说，当前外贸企业面临着出口压力加大、劳动力成本上升、人民币汇率波动加大的挑战。面对压力和挑战，希望外贸商协会组织能够更加精准和有针对性地扶持外贸企业，给外贸企业提供更多信息、风险识别和防范的相应服务举措，帮助外贸企业更好发展。同时，加快发展外贸新业态新模式，努力塑造外贸新动能。商务部最近数据显示，中国跨境电商规模最近5年增长了近10倍，将来我们通过外贸新业态、新模式会给中国外贸注入新动力，能够带来新的市场份额。张建平说，要强化外贸市场多元化发展。在高质量推进“一带一路”建设进程中，把“一带一路”国家市场潜力挖掘出来，对中国未来外贸的成长也是非常大的支撑。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/180410.htm>

7. USDA Announces Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy, Initiates Action to Work with Tribes, Partners and Communities

【美国农业部】The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced today a new Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy to help support a diverse economy, enhance community resilience, and conserve natural resources. Through this strategy, USDA will consult with Tribes and Alaska Native corporations, and engage partners and communities in a collaborative process to invest approximately \$25 million in financial and technical resources in sustainable opportunities for economic growth and community well-being and identify priorities for future investments. As a key part of Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy, USDA will end large-scale old growth timber sales on the Tongass National Forest and will instead focus management resources to support forest restoration, recreation and resilience, including for climate, wildlife habit and watershed improvement. Small and micro old growth sales will still be offered for community consumption and cultural uses such as

totem poles, canoes and tribal artisan use. USDA will also initiate a rulemaking this summer that will propose to restore 2001 Roadless Rule protections on the Tongass National Forest, returning stability and certainty to the conservation of 9.3 million acres of the world's largest temperate old growth rainforest. Secretary Tom Vilsack has directed leaders of multiple USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Rural Development, to consult with Tribes and work together with partners and communities in Southeast Alaska to identify priorities for investment that reflect the diverse needs and opportunities in the region, including for recreation, fisheries and the fishing industry, mariculture, renewable energy, sustainable timber management including for young growth, traditional and customary cultural uses, and carbon sequestration. "We look forward to meaningful consultation with Tribal governments and Alaska Native corporations, and engaging with local communities, partners, and the State to prioritize management and investments in the region that reflect a holistic approach to the diverse values present in the region," said Secretary Vilsack. "This approach will help us chart the path to long-term economic opportunities that are sustainable and reflect Southeast Alaska's rich cultural heritage and magnificent natural resources." Over the next 30 days, USDA will stand up a locally-based team to consult with Tribal governments and Alaska Native corporations, and to meet with stakeholders, communities, and partners to identify practical opportunities in the near term to deploy up to \$25 million in additional funding and technical assistance for projects and workforce development in the region. The team will also recommend opportunities for longer-term investments that are responsive to Tribal and local priorities for sustainable economic development in Southeast Alaska, and supportive of ongoing partnerships. For example, the team will seek ways to complement the work of the Indigenous Guardians Network, the Sustainable Southeast Partnership, the Hoonah Native Forest Partnership, the Keex' Kwaan Community Forest Partnership, Tribal Conservation Districts, the Southeast Conference, and the Forest Service and NRCS's Joint Chiefs' Restoration Initiative project. The team will also build on collaborative work between the State and the Forest Service, Rural Development's work with municipalities, tribal governments, Alaska Native corporations and other partners on community and economic development, and other partnerships that reflect principles of collaboration and respect for Indigenous knowledge that are building trust and opportunity in Southeast Alaska. USDA's actions are intended to support local economies and preserve Alaska's expansive old growth temperate rainforest, a resource that is increasingly rare globally. The Southeast Alaska Sustainability Strategy will help advance economic, ecologic, and cultural sustainability in

Southeast Alaska in a manner that is directed by local voices and which builds on the region's private-sector economic drivers of tourism, fishing, and recreation. These actions directly support the Biden-Harris Administration's efforts to address climate change at scale and provide both local and global benefits. In implementing this strategy, USDA will prioritize respecting Tribal sovereignty and self-governance, renewing our commitment to Federal Trust responsibilities, and engaging in regular, meaningful, and robust consultation.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/07/15/usda-announces-southeast-ala-ska-sustainability-strategy-initiates>

8. 欧盟正式批准12个成员国经济复苏计划

【新华网】欧盟理事会13日发表新闻公告说，首批12个欧盟成员国的经济复苏计划正式获得批准。新闻公告说，此次获批的国家包括奥地利、比利时、丹麦、法国、德国、希腊、意大利、拉脱维亚、卢森堡、葡萄牙、斯洛伐克和西班牙，它们将于近期获得首批资金。欧盟委员会执行副主席东布罗夫斯基当天在新闻发布会上表示，获得欧盟理事会批准后，12个成员国将与欧盟委员会签署拨款和贷款协议，最快可在7月底前获得预融资。2020年7月欧盟推出总规模逾1.8万亿欧元的经济复苏计划，包括1.074万亿欧元2021年至2027年长期预算，以及7500亿欧元恢复基金，这是迄今为止欧盟规模最大的经济刺激方案。同年12月，欧盟领导人就落实复苏计划达成协议。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/180198.htm>

9. 欧洲央行宣布启动数字欧元项目

【新华网】欧洲中央银行14日宣布启动数字欧元项目并展开相关调查研究。根据欧洲央行当天发布的新闻公告，调查研究为期2年，是数字欧元项目的初始阶段，旨在解决数字欧元设计和发行等关键问题。在该阶段，欧洲央行与成员国央行组成的欧元系统将对数字欧元进行设计开发，评估优先应用场景和潜在市场影响，与欧洲议会等机构研究相关法律框架，保护使用者隐私并避免对欧元区居民、机构乃至整体经济带来风险。欧洲央行强调，数字欧元必须能够满足欧洲民众需求，同时有助于防止违法活动，避免对金融稳定和货币政策产生不良影响。“无论如何，数字欧元将是对现金的补充，而非替代。”欧洲央行行长拉加德表示，自去年10月发布有关数字货币的综合报告以来，欧洲央行对数字欧元展开进一步分析，向民众和专业人士征求意见，结果令人鼓舞。基于此，欧洲央行决定正式启动数字欧元项目，目标是让欧洲居民和企业数字时代继续拥有最安全

的货币，即中央银行货币。过去9个月，欧元系统组织了多项有关数字欧元的实验，涉及隐私、反洗钱和流通限制等。欧洲央行表示，实验过程中未发现重大技术障碍。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/180196.htm>

10. 中欧班列累计开行突破4万列 加速释放“一带一路”红利

【中国日报网】从中国国家铁路集团有限公司获悉，截至目前，中欧班列累计开行突破4万列，达到41008列，开行超过百列的国内城市达31个，通达欧洲23个国家的168个城市。西部陆海新通道班列增长迅猛，与其他交通方式高效衔接，运行品质进一步提高，上半年开行2705列、发送货物26.9万标箱，同比分别增长112%、319%。近年来，基于共商共建共享理念的“一带一路”倡议与各国发展战略无缝对接，交通运输领域的对接与合作综合溢出效应正日益显现。这主要得益于两个方面：一是倡议顺应了世界多元化、经济全球化、文化多元化、社会信息化的潮流，促进了经济要素有序流动、资源高效配置和市场深度融合，符合国际社会的根本利益；二是铁路建设助推了“一带一路”高质量发展，中欧班列加速了“一带一路”全产业链布局，实现了经济腾飞。如今，中欧班列开行持续增长，切切实实地给沿线的各个国家和广大人民带来了新的更大实惠。自我革新，让中欧班列延续强劲发展势头。今年以来，铁路部门积极挖潜增效，不断优化物流服务。从重箱率和回程去程比两项重要指标看，上半年，铁路部门在优化货源、箱源、车源、劳动力组织工作等方面下足了功夫，不断完善作业流程，重箱率和回程去程比分别达到98%、85%，回程去程比创历史最好水平。从运输货物的种类上看，中欧班列运输货物已由初期的笔记本电脑等电子产品类拓展到汽配及整车、化工品、机械设备等5万多种产品类型，班列年度运送货值由2016年的80亿美元增长到2020年的近560亿美元，增长近7倍。在铁路扩大对外开放和走出去的新征程中，“中国铁路”“中欧班列”等在国际社会的影响力和知名度全面提升。共同筑梦，让各国人民共享铁路发展“红利”。倡议提出以来，我国本着开放包容精神，同愿意参与的各相关方共建“一带一路”，目标就是要将其建成“减贫之路”“增长之路”。得益于此项“顶层设计”，一大批铁路合作项目稳步推进。从之前来看，经西部的阿拉山口、霍尔果斯口岸，中部的二连口岸，东部的满洲里、绥芬河口岸出境等三大通道，西安、成都、重庆、郑州、乌鲁木齐五大中欧班列集结中心辐射力和影响力持续攀升，在上半年交出了亮眼成绩单。从现在来看，霍尔果斯、阿拉山口、二连、满洲里等口岸站扩能改造工程正在加快推进建设，不断满足近远期中欧班列运输需求。从未来来看，铁路部门将积极协调境外铁路加大口岸交接力度，加快中欧班列信息平台建设，充分发挥“数字口岸”系统作用，不断推动中欧班列高质量发展，为继续高质量共建“一带一路”作出积极贡献。互利共赢，为中欧命运共同体注入充足动力。

当前,百年变局和世纪疫情交织叠加,世界进入动荡变革期,不稳定性、不确定性显著上升。各国命运紧密相连,人类是同舟共济的命运共同体,促进互通互联、坚持开放包容,是应对全球性危机和实现长远发展的必由之路,共建“一带一路”国际合作可以发挥重要作用。铁路作为互通互联的重要基础设施,对于增进区域合作、构建中欧命运共同体具有深远意义。可以看到的是,近年来,中欧班列无论是在抗疫情、稳经济,还是在促发展中,都发挥着积极关键作用,不仅为中欧命运共同体注入了新动力,也为铁路铺就了互利共赢之路。回望过去,“一带一路”的朋友圈不断扩大和合作伙伴不断增多;展望未来,服务好“一带一路”建设,中国铁路任重道远,期待铁路部门进一步扩大铁路对外开放和走出去,让“一带一路”发展红利源源不断释放,惠及更多国家和人民。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/180205.htm>

【文献速递】

1. 进口国贸易便利化与中国农产品出口多样化——基于产业及收入异质性的分析

作者:董立;聂飞;高奇正

文献源:农业技术经济,2021-07-15

摘要:本文基于异质性企业模型,分析了进口国贸易便利化对中国农产品出口多样化的影响,并利用BACI数据库2008—2017年中国出口到34国HS-6位农产品数据进行了实证,结果表明:进口国贸易便利化显著促进了中国农产品出口多样化水平,其中,电子商务发挥了积极的正向作用。从产业层面看,进口国贸易便利化显著促进了中国谷物产业、油料产业及农畜产业农产品出口种类的增加,而对园艺产业和水产业并无显著影响;从国家层面看,中低收入国家贸易便利化的改善更显著地提升了中国农产品出口多样化水平;“一带一路”进口国贸易便利化对中国农产品出口多样化的促进作用略强于非“一带一路”国家,非OECD东道国贸易便利化的提升显著促进了中国农产品出口种类数。本研究对推动中国更多农产品“走出去”具有重要参考价值。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2NiGAfua-ABB7BgdQvY8265.pdf>

2. 基于“一带一路”沿线中心节点的自由贸易区网络构建

作者:王江杭;马淑琴;李敏

文献源:中国流通经济,2021-07-14

摘要:中心节点是“一带一路”沿线自由贸易区网络有效运行的系统承载。遵循区际经济地理禀赋与价值链网络理论规律,中心节点在自由贸易区网络中既有正向辐射与反向集

聚的互嵌作用,又有区际迭代和多层并发的共轭作用,因此中心节点的选择是构建自由贸易区网络的关键环节。据此,从契约质量与经济地理禀赋视角,以全球价值链嵌入的自由贸易区形成为理论依据,设计经济引力、全球价值链嵌入、自由贸易区间关联及政府治理水平四个维度为中心节点评价指标体系,采用变异系数法测算了2019年"一带一路"沿线65个国家作为自由贸易区网络中心节点的加权综合指数,并按照"一带一路"区域与次区域进行排序。兼顾次区域布局,优先选择综合排名靠前的新加坡和马来西亚、印度、俄罗斯、捷克和波兰、土耳其、哈萨克斯坦8个国家为"一带一路"沿线自由贸易区网络的中心节点。中国应优先与这些中心节点国家签订双多边自由贸易协定,藉以推动中国与"一带一路"沿线国家构建高水平自由贸易区网络。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E9/Csgk0WD2kdKAZz87ABkZFgoSarA007.pdf>

3. 新冠肺炎疫情下全球主权债务治理困境及其应对分析

作者: 王金强; 黄梅波; 崔文星

文献源: 国际经济评论,2021-07-13

摘要: 主权债务问题是国际发展长期积累的全球性问题。在当下全球权力结构发生深刻变化的过程中,传统的债务治理框架已经发生了重大转变,债务国、传统债权国和新兴债权国的博弈框架已经逐渐展现。受全球新冠肺炎疫情的影响,那些遭受疫情冲击的发展中国家的主权债务状况持续恶化。而部分西方国家却将主权债务问题不断政治化,大肆宣扬“债务威胁论”与“债务责任论”,不仅肆意夸大债务国的主权债务风险,将债务国的主权债务问题与中国的发展融资进行联系,还支持发展中国家构筑“抗债”统一战线,对以中国为代表的新兴债权国的债务减免施加政治压力。这种大国间的政治博弈直接冲击了传统的主权债务治理范式,形成了全球主权债务的治理困境。中国需要充分利用此次疫情冲击产生的危机效应,以发展的可持续性为导向,将国际发展合作实践与主权债务治理体系的改革相结合,将当前对中国等新兴融资者的污名化指责转向对全球主权债务治理体系的反思和重构;在充分了解债务国合理减债诉求的基础上,尽快与相关债务国开展债务减免和债务重组谈判,确立债务减免的样板国家。中国还需要积极利用现有的发展合作平台,加强与其他新兴债权国和新型发展融资机构的协商,以避免形成债务隔阂。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2boGAAZU6AAIhx45EuiI586.pdf>

4. 中国OFDI与“一带一路”沿线国家产业升级——基于新结构经济学视角

作者：宋平凡；陈曼丽

文献源：管理现代化,2021-07-13

摘要：在钱纳里标准产业结构模型基础上,从新结构经济学角度出发,运用面板固定效应、GMM动态面板及调节效应模型探讨了中国OFDI对“一带一路”沿线国家产业结构升级的影响,以及“硬性”或“软性”基础设置对两者关系的调节作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2cGKAGbV8ABEwArspUGE910.pdf>

5. 中国境外经贸合作区的“园中园”发展模式与案例研究

作者：梁育填；周克杨；张家熙；曾佳琪

文献源：地理科学,2021-07-08

摘要：以发展较为成功的中国&middledot;印尼经济贸易合作区（简称“中印合作区”）为例，讨论“一带一路”背景下中国境外经贸合作区的成功发展经验与“园中园”发展模式。中印合作区是中国企业在印度尼西亚设立的第一批国家级境外经贸合作区之一，采用“园中园”发展模式。通过实地调研与访谈的方法，构建“园中园”发展模式分析框架，从构建多主体间的合作网络、根植地方的制度文化环境、提供优质的园区环境这3个维度重点分析了中印合作区的发展过程与特征。归纳总结境外经贸合作区发展的成功经验，为未来境外经贸合作区的建设提供案例借鉴与理论参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2cZ6AGGrhAA-jlGMhrN8349.pdf>

6. Belt and Road (B&R) initiative and its impact on financial research: introduction to the issue

文献源：Financial Innovation,2021-07-07

摘要：The Belt and Road (B&R) Initiative, proposed by China in 2013, aims to boost regional economic cooperation and connecting China to Asia, Africa, and Europe. A total of 126 countries, including developed and developing nations, and 29 international organizations have signed cooperation documents with China on the initiative. In recent years, the world economy has witnessed repeated trials of strength between globalization and de-globalization. Nevertheless, B&R Initiative has grown into one of the most promising platforms for international cooperation, forging a new pathway toward inclusive globalization. In the meantime, financial markets play an important role to economic

development, especially for emerging markets, in which domestic investment, as well as foreign direct investment (FDI), is costly. Well-developed financial markets may help to fund investment in infrastructure, R&D etc., which ensure the successful operation of B&R Initiative.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2dxaAMpsAAofZPmPSDM199.pdf>

7. Implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative in Africa: A Firm-Level Study of Sub-Saharan African SMEs

文献源: Journal of Chinese Political Science,2021-07-02

摘要: Over the past few years, the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has seen a marked increase among state-owned enterprises and large organizations. However, SMEs especially, those in Africa are yet to exploit the full potential opportunities embedded in the BRI. This study takes the initiative to systematically identify and rank the set of factors that enable the implementation of the BRI among Sub-Saharan African (SSA) SMEs using survey data from 178 stakeholders. In total, we identified twenty-two factors and categorized them into five broad headings. These are governmental, technical and innovation, firm-specific, network and cooperation, and BRI policy factors. Subsequently, the picture fuzzy projection-based TOPSIS technique was applied to rank the factors and sub-factors. The utmost ranked factor in the five categories was the governmental factors, while transparency in BRI policy, subsidy for SMEs, flexible trade agreements and clarity in the BRI policy framework emerged as the top four factors respectively within the 22 sub-factors. The study demonstrates that the BRI is embodied with its unique features, hence, the factors explored in this study could provide policymakers and SMEs in Africa and beyond with more useful information to understanding the nature of BRI projects objectively and comprehensively.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2e_yAUycvAAnczelhg4411.pdf

8. Heterogeneous effect of “Belt and Road” on the two-stage eco-efficiency in China's provinces

文献源: Ecological Indicators,2021-06-28

摘要: This paper divides the industrial eco-economic system into manufacturing stage and

environmental protection stage, uses the improved metabolic GM(1,1) model and TOPSIS-DEA cross-efficiency model to evaluate the two-stage eco-efficiency of China's provinces from 2005 to 2020. On this basis, regression discontinuity is utilized to analyze the heterogeneous impact of "Belt and Road" initiative (BRI) on the eco-efficiency of industrial eco-economic system and two stages. The results show that: the eco-efficiency of industrial eco-economic system (EIES) and the eco-efficiency of manufacturing stage (EMS) have been at a relatively high level, while the eco-efficiency of environmental protection stage (EEPS) is still at a low level so far. The EIES and EMS of the provinces in eastern region are higher than those of the central, western and northeastern regions, while the EEPS of the western region is higher than that of the other three regions. The impacts of BRI on EIES and EEPS are significantly positive, while the BRI has a negative effect on EMS. In addition, there is a significant positive relationship between economic development level and EIES, EMS, and EEPS, industrial structure can promote EIES and EMS, and technological innovation has a significant positive correlation with EMS, a significant negative correlation with EEPS.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/E9/Csgk0WD2kjaARj07AEDo1Yu3068114.pdf>

9. Estimating transportation carbon efficiency (TCE) across the Belt and Road Initiative countries: An integrated approach of modified three-stage epsilon-based measurement model

文献源: Environmental Impact Assessment Review ,2021-06-23

摘要: Transportation systems are vital links for intercountry. However, the transportation industry is associated with high energy consumption and carbon emissions. In this paper, the transportation carbon efficiency (TCE) across the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries during 2005-2017 is estimated by modifying a three-stage epsilon-based measurement model, and the carbon emission reduction potential (CERP) is identified. Based on the results, countries are classified into four categories by comparing a country's TCE and CERP with the average of all BRI countries. The results show that the average TCE of BRI countries is only 0.341, while their average CERP is 0.750, which is tremendous. It also shows that the higher the income levels, the more prone countries are to have a higher TCE. By considering the differences among the countries' environmental factors, TCEs, and the current state or trends of the CERPs, customized low-carbon policies are proposed to increase the TCE and reduce emissions.

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2etGALhI0ABk60SVqdhQ532.pdf>

10. Theorizing Belt and Road construction mode from institutional and cultural perspectives

文献源: Journal of Geographical Sciences,2021-03-02

摘要: There is a gap between the great vision and high-quality targets of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Western recognition of them, which challenges Chinese and Western scholars. This gap should be narrowed by conducting in-depth case studies and comparative studies at the project level. In recent years, the international academic community has paid increasing attention to Chinese outward foreign direct investment (FDI), but Belt and Road construction is much broader in scope, comprising not only FDI projects but also China-financed projects and emerging mixed projects. Our investigation, observation, and examination of the BRI projects find that compared to their Western counterparts, Chinese enterprises have less experience in doing business in other countries and often pay less attention to institutional and cultural differences between China and the host countries. Thus, revisiting the institutional and cultural turn in economic geography and employing its ideas to analyze the BRI projects and summarize their construction modes may contribute to the development of both economic geography and the BRI. This paper first briefly reviews the background and research trends of the institutional and cultural turn and then summarizes three major modes of Belt and Road construction, namely, EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction)-based projects, concession-based projects, and FDI; finally, it draws on the institutional and cultural turn to classify the BRI projects according to the two indicators of “Breadth and Depth of Territorial Embeddedness” and “Destructive Effect of a Project and/or Technology” into four types: transformative, supportive, ordinary projects and overseas industrial cooperation parks. Different institutional and cultural sensitivity can be observed for each type of project. The preliminary theorization proposed in this paper may offer a potential framework for further research on the BRI.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2g5WAR68yAAyREX457JM896.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Are data available for tracking progress on nutrition policies, programs, and outcomes in Bangladesh?

发布源：国际食品政策研究所

发布时间：2021-07-15

摘要：The World Health Organization (WHO) and other global nutrition and health agencies recommend nutrition actions throughout the life-course to address malnutrition in all its forms. In this report, we examine how Bangladesh's nutrition policies and programs address recommended nutrition actions, determinants, and outcomes. We review population-based surveys to assess the availability of data on nutrition actions, nutrition outcomes, and determinants of these outcomes; we also assess the data availability in administrative data systems for selected nutrition actions and outcomes. Our policy review identified a total of 53 recommended evidence-based nutrition actions; of these, 51 were applicable to Bangladesh, and 47 of those were addressed in the country's nutrition policies and programs. Nutrition actions that were not included in current policies and programs were: deworming during preconception and advice on consuming calcium during pregnancy. In terms of the two nutrition actions targeting early childhood, food supplementation and iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation were not addressed by either policies or programs. National strategies and plans recognized and aimed to address all key determinants of nutrition; they also expressed an intent to address all Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) nutrition targets for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. The Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework (GNMF) targets related to underweight among non-pregnant women 15 to 49 years and overweight among school children and adolescents five to 19 years were not addressed in the national strategies. Of the 47 actions that Bangladesh's policies and programs address, our data review indicated that population-based surveys contained data on only 19 actions. However, of the 29 selected actions reviewed in the administrative data system, data was available only 24 actions. Data was not available from population-based surveys on a number of indicators, including to the following: IFA supplementation and deworming during adolescence; IFA supplementation during preconception; indicators focused on pregnant women including calcium supplementation, deworming, and counseling during pregnancy; indicators aimed at the postnatal period including breastfeeding support, optimal feeding of low-birth-weight infants, IFA supplementation, and food supplementation; indicators targeting early childhood including counseling on

breastfeeding, counseling on complementary feeding, iron-containing micronutrient powder (MNP), growth monitoring, counseling on nutritional status, identification of severe or moderate underweight, and inpatient management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Administrative data systems did not contain data on counseling on exclusive breastfeeding during pregnancy, assessment of birth weight, breastfeeding support, optimal feeding of low-birth-weight infants and counseling of mothers on Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) during pregnancy. Population-based surveys contained data on most indicators related to immediate and underlying determinants of undernutrition. In terms of outcomes related to children under five, administrative data systems and population-based surveys contained data on low birthweight, stunting, wasting, underweight, and overweight; for adolescents 11 to 19 years and non-pregnant women they contained data only on underweight. Data was available on overweight, hypertension and diabetes among adults in population-based surveys. Population based survey did not collect data on anemia among women and children. In conclusion, Bangladesh's policy landscape for nutrition is robust; however, the gaps in data availability for tracking progress on nutrition are much greater than the gaps in the policies and programs that are designed to address the recommended actions. Future population-based surveys and future modifications of other data systems should aim to fill the identified data gaps for nutrition actions and few indicators under nutrition outcomes.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BA/Csgk0GD2jaOATfXxAAuBUFHm6ZA703.pdf>

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