

《“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. 上半年中国跨境电商市场规模超6万亿 出口占比超七成

【新华丝路网】《2021年（上）中国跨境电商市场数据报告》显示，2021年上半年中国跨境电商市场规模6.05万亿元，预计2021年全年市场规模将达14.6万亿元。上半年中国跨境电商出口占比达到77.5%，进口比例22.5%。疫情驱动全球消费需求加速转往线上，数字化正在重构国际贸易运营模式，我国跨境电商将拥有更多发展机遇。2021年上半年中国跨境电商交易额占我国货物贸易进出口总值的33.48%，预计2021年全年渗透率将达40%。作为新兴贸易业态，跨境电商在疫情期间飞速发展，也成为稳外贸的重要力量，对我国外贸转型升级影响深远。今年上半年在跨境电商进出口结构上，出口依然占据超七成比例，随着大量卖家的涌入、特别是海外消费复苏等影响，将为我国跨境电商出口行业带来新一轮发展红利。今年上半年，在中国跨境电商交易模式中，跨境电商B2B交易占比达77.2%，跨境电商B2C交易占比22.8%。受疫情及政策促进，跨境B2B电商业务快速发展，线上化渗透加速。随着7月1日跨境B2B出口监管试点政策落地，将进一步促进行业发展。2021年上半年中国出口跨境电商市场规模4.68万亿元，预计2021年全年市场规模将达11.5万亿元。上半年，疫情为线上消费带来了全球性机遇，促进了跨境电商出口品类的增加，线上贸易的火热也为跨境电商行业的模式变革以及跨境电商企业发展带来难得机遇。2021年上半年中国进口跨境电商市场规模1.37万亿元，预计全年市场规模将达3.1万亿元。上半年，商务部等六部门扩大跨境电商零售进口试点，大幅增加跨境电商零售进口试点区域范围。今年上半年中国进口跨境电商用户规模达到1.48亿人，预计到年底用户规模将达1.6亿人。上半年随着政策不断落地，刺激了进口跨境电商用户规模攀升，进口消费正成为消费升级的重要表现。今年上半年中国跨境电商共发生29起融资，同比上涨222%。融资总额超78.1亿元，同比增长324.45%。网经社电子商务研究中心B2B与跨境电商部主任、高级分析师张周平表示，国家政策支持促进了跨境电商

快速发展，大部分跨境电商上市公司业绩都实现了不同程度增长。从融资来看，2021年跨境电商还将继续保持相对较快的发展增速，资本市场也将逐渐回暖。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/182343.htm>

2. 我国数字经济规模近5.4万亿美元 多部门释放加快发展信号

【经济参考报】从2021全球数字经济大会上获悉，2020年我国数字经济规模近5.4万亿美元，居世界第二位；同比增长9.6%，增速位于全球第一。当天多部门负责人齐发声，释放下一步加快数字经济发展的政策信号，包括加强核心技术攻关，加快高端芯片、关键基础软件等领域研发突破和迭代应用，布局绿色智能的数据与计算设施，大力推进制造业数字化转型等。从全球范围来看，数字经济有效对冲了疫情的影响。当天中国信通院发布的《全球数字经济白皮书》统计显示，2020年，47个国家数字经济增加值规模达到32.6万亿美元，同比名义增长3.0%，占GDP比重为43.7%，产业数字化仍然是数字经济发展的主引擎，占数字经济比重为84.4%。2020年我国数字经济规模近5.4万亿美元，居世界第二位。中宣部副部长、中央网信办主任、国家网信办主任庄荣文表示，在全球经济仍处于脆弱复苏的背景下，数字经济已经成为实现经济复苏、推动可持续发展的关键之举，成为有效推动经济高质量发展的新动能和新引擎。下一步应加快打造创新引领、惠民为民、绿色低碳、安全有序、合作共赢的数字经济。“百年变局与疫情交织叠加，世界经济发展亟须注入新动能、拓展新空间，做大做强数字经济意义重大、影响深远。”工业和信息化部党组书记、部长肖亚庆表示，下一步要加强核心技术攻关，统筹锻长板、补短板，构建自主可控、安全可靠的信息技术体系，加快高端芯片、关键基础软件等领域研发突破和迭代应用，建设高水平产业共性技术平台，繁荣开源生态。加快建设新型数字基础设施，统筹推进“双千兆”网络协同发展行动计划和5G应用创新行动计划，布局绿色智能的数据与计算设施，培育产业生态，发展高效协同的融合基础设施。肖亚庆还指出，要大力推进制造业数字化转型，深入实施“5G+工业互联网”创新发展工程和智能制造工程，让数字技术更好赋能大中小企业、全方位支撑产业升级。着力营造良好数字生态，保障网络安全、数据安全，深化国际交流合作，携手打造开放、公平、公正、非歧视的数字经济发展环境。值得一提的是，地方正在积极谋划新一轮发展举措，加快打造数字经济发展高地。当天《北京市关于建设全球数字经济标杆城市的实施方案》正式发布，提出通过10年左右的持续努力，把北京打造成为引领全球数字经济发展的城市数字智能转型示范、国际数据要素配置枢纽、新兴数字产业孵化引领、全球数字技术创新策源、数字治理中国方案服务、数字经济对外合作开放等“六个高地”。围绕我国数字经济的战略取向与发展路径，中国信通院院长余晓晖表示，我国应立足产业基础并发挥市

场活力，通过有效市场和有为政府实现相互促进。面向全球数字经济发展，需加快构建优质可信的数字经济新基础，促进信息基础设施建设普及；拓展融合创新的数字经济新空间，促进传统产业数字化转型，培育数字经济新模式新业态，支持中小企业数字化转型，加快推进政府治理数字化等。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/182160.htm>

3. 我国开放持续加力 为全球复苏形成支撑

【央视网】2021年上半年，我国持续加大改革开放的力度，进出口贸易、吸引外资和对外投资保持逆势上扬，中国经济成为推动世界经济复苏强有力的支撑。2021年上半年，我国外贸进出口总值同比增长27.1%，连续13个月同比正增长，规模创下历史同期最好水平。中国与世界紧密的互动，不仅仅体现在越来越多的货物进出之间。在刚刚结束的第二届跨国公司领导人青岛峰会上，多家知名跨国公司的项目纷纷签约落地，投资总额达到118.5亿美元。上半年，全国实际使用外资超6000亿元，同比增长28.7%；我国新设外资企业超过2.3万家，同比增长47.9%。就在几天前，我国发布了首张跨境服务贸易负面清单，开放度超我国入世承诺。与此同时，全面实施外商投资法及其实施条例，加大知识产权保护力度，提升通关便利化水平等多项举措落地，目前已出台的34条银行业保险业对外开放措施的法规修订工作已基本完成，中国的营商环境持续改善。中国美国商会发布的报告显示，75%的受访企业对其未来两年在中国市场实现增长和中国经济复苏持乐观态度，61%的受访企业将中国视为首选投资目的地。中国欧盟商会发布的年度调查显示，接受调查的欧洲企业中有近60%计划在2021年扩大中国业务，约一半受访者表示在华利润率高于全球平均水平。不断加快的开放步伐、持续优化的营商环境让中国成为外资青睐的热土。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/182009.htm>

4. Poultry farmers unhappy budget review did not address scarcity of feed

【花旗商业新闻Citi Business News】The failure of the Finance Minister to address the recent shortage of poultry feed in the mid-year budget review has come as a shock to the Poultry Farmers' Association. Poultry farmers in the country are still struggling to find feed for their birds, and they were expecting the Finance Minister to announce government's plans to salvage the situation using the budget review. Unfortunately, this did not happen, and these farmers are now uncertain about the future of their industry. In the just-ended

mid-year budget review presentation, the Finance Minister, Ken Ofori-Atta, announced the government's plans to modernize the agric sector by investing in initiatives that would improve production and productivity in the rice, poultry, soybean, and tomato sub-sectors this year. The President of the Greater Accra Poultry Farmers' Association, Michael Nyarko-Ampem, in reacting to this announcement lamented the lack of detail and timelines for this projection, and the failure of the government to address the looming shortage of poultry feed for their birds. "They stated that they've consulted the value chain, and so they are putting in place measures to ensure that maize and poultry production goes up, but the details of it were not stated. Which percentage are these projections supposed to go up and when? They could have said maybe we are moving from 1.6 million tonnes that we had last year to maybe 1.9 million tonnes." "They should have given some details so that there'll be some reassurance. But in the interim where things have run out, how do we ensure that we have food security? I was a bit disappointed," he lamented. Mr. Nyarko-Ampem then reiterated earlier calls to the government to help provide some solutions to the challenge to save the poultry industry. "There's a shortage of maize, wheat bran and soya. The prices are high and farms are shutting down. I was thinking that a situation like this would be mentioned and highlighted. It was not done, but we are still asking that the government looks at it because it's dire. Between October and December is the peak period, so if we don't do something about it, we are going to suffer a great loss in those months." Poultry farmers across the country currently are faced with scarcity and high cost of maize and other ingredients needed for feed production. In June 2020, a 50kg bag of maize was selling for GHS65. Fast Forward to November 2020, the price for the same commodity shot up to GHS100 and in June 2021, the same commodity at the same weight is being sold for GHS130. According to a study on the poultry feed sector in Ghana by the International Food Policy Research Institute, maize accounted for 60 percent of poultry feed. Thus, its availability and price have implications for the profitability and growth potential of the industry. Since the latter part of 2020, these distressed poultry farmers have bemoaned the development and are warning of the collapse of their industry should the problem continue to linger. The situation, sadly, has gotten worse over time, forcing many of them to sell off their dying birds to foreign countries at relatively cheaper prices in order not to run at a complete loss.

链接:

<https://citibusinessnews.com/2021/07/poultry-farmers-unhappy-budget-review-did-not-address-scarcity-of-feed/>

5. U.S. Government Advances Anti-Hunger, Climate Initiatives at Food Systems

Pre-Summit

【美国农业部 USDA】 In the leadup to the United Nations Food Systems Summit in September, U.S. government officials took part in the Pre-Summit Ministerial meeting in Rome July 26-28, advancing proposals, building coalitions, and seeking solutions to end hunger and poverty and build more sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Dr. Jewel Bronaugh, the head of the U.S. delegation, said, “The United States is invested in the success of the Food Systems Summit and has prioritized ending hunger and malnutrition, addressing climate change, and building more sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems.” Bronaugh emphasized that the United States is the largest provider of international agricultural, economic development, and humanitarian food assistance including assistance for school meals. In video remarks, U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Samantha Power underscored the United States’ commitment to Zero Hunger and highlighted the U.S. government’s Feed the Future initiative, which aims to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty through long-term, sustainable solutions. Power also noted the strong set of commitments the United States is preparing to make at the Summit to empower millions more to feed themselves and their communities. The United States announced support for new initiatives at the Pre-Summit. Recognizing that school feeding programs are key to reducing hunger, increasing educational opportunities, and promoting gender equity worldwide, the United States promoted participation in the Global School Meals Coalition, which will expand school feeding programs and make nutritious meals available for all children by 2030. As part of the U.S. focus on climate, the United States continued building support for the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate, which was announced at President Biden’s Leaders’ Summit on Climate in April, with the addition of 10 new partners: Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Philippines, Ukraine and Vietnam. Recognizing that food loss and waste are a major contributor to the climate crisis, the United States also supported the creation of a global Coalition on Food Loss and Waste to reduce food loss and waste domestically and internationally. The United States supports a Food Systems Summit that reflects and serves the needs of diverse stakeholders around the world, from producers to consumers and particularly those in marginalized communities, including women, youth, and indigenous people. In the leadup to the Pre-Summit, the United States hosted three National Food Systems Dialogues, allowing diverse stakeholders

to discuss challenges, opportunities, and pathways forward. Bronaugh shared some of the results of these dialogues at the Pre-Summit and emphasized that realizing the goals of the Summit will require strengthening the capacity of all participants in food and agriculture systems.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/07/30/us-government-advances-anti-hunger-climate-initiatives-food-systems>

6. 多部门推出5方面27项措施，进一步深化跨境贸易便利化改革

【人民日报】国务院近日召开常务会议，对进一步深化跨境贸易便利化改革、优化口岸营商环境作出部署。在国新办7月29日举行的国务院政策例行吹风会上，海关总署有关负责人介绍，围绕贯彻落实国务院常务会议精神，海关总署会同国家发展改革委、财政部、交通运输部、商务部等部门推出5方面27项具体措施，推动我国口岸营商环境持续优化。深化改革创新，进一步优化通关全链条全流程。打造更加科学高效的货物通关模式，推进海关全业务领域一体化改革。整合简化报关单申报项目，提供多元化的申报模式和税收担保模式，供企业进行自主选择。支持海外仓建设，完善跨境电商出口退货政策。逐步扩大“主动披露”制度和容错机制的适用范围，鼓励企业自觉守法、主动纠错。进一步提升出口退税便利度。推进检验检疫模式改革，优化食品化妆品等检验检疫监管模式，推进商品检验第三方采信试点。深化区域物流一体化监管。清理规范收费，进一步降低进出口环节费用。巩固清理规范口岸收费成果，不断提高口岸收费的规范化、透明化水平。修订《港口收费计费办法》。督促口岸经营单位进一步清理精简收费项目，明确收费名称和服务内容。引入招标制度，鼓励各市场主体公平竞争。优化口岸收费公示制度和服务模式，公示口岸收费目录清单并强化动态更新，支持具备条件的口岸提供“一站式”缴费服务。强化科技赋能，进一步提升口岸综合服务能力。深化国际贸易“单一窗口”功能，推动口岸和跨境贸易业务统一通过“单一窗口”办理，加强“单一窗口”与境外互联互通，支持地方“单一窗口”拓展特色服务功能。推进口岸建设智慧转型，推动集装箱设备交接单、装箱单、提货单等口岸物流单证无纸化，推动船公司统一海运电子提单标准，加强自动化码头建设，推广智能卡口、无人集卡等新技术，扩大智能审图应用，提升口岸基础设施和监管智能化水平。高效利企便民，进一步改善跨境贸易整体服务环境。推动政务服务事项一体化办理，推进口岸环节政务服务网上办理。建设稳定透明的口岸服务环境，公开物流作业时限标准，推广“一站式”海运业务查询办理平台，实现提箱预约、电子化放箱和精准提箱。推动实现海关、海事等各部门通关全流程全方位可视化查询。推进智享联通，进一步加强口岸跨境通关合作交流。提升国际物流集装箱

供给能力和周转效率，促进枢纽集装箱港集装箱的中转集拼，鼓励支持国际道路运输业务发展。加大跨境通关合作力度，推进我国与共建“一带一路”国家（地区）通关监管合作和信息互换，鼓励更多企业、更多的航线加入“安智贸”合作项目，持续推动提升跨境通关便利化水平，做好与《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》中贸易便利化措施的衔接。海关总署党委委员、国家口岸管理办公室主任黄冠胜介绍，我国跨境贸易指标全球排名由2017年第九十七位大幅提高到2019年的第五十六位，其中在进出口均为海运方式的经济体系中排名全球第七位。目前，进出口环节需要验核的监管证件已从2018年的86种精简至41种，减少了52.3%。2021年6月，全国进口、出口整体通关时间分别为36.68小时和1.83小时，较2017年分别压缩了62.34%和85.15%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/181840.htm>

7. African leaders prioritise policies to support youth and women

【尼日利亚金融**Financial Nigeria**】Financial Nigeria reported on a meeting of leaders from across Africa who called for countries at the United Nations Food Systems Pre-Summit in Rome to transform food systems by prioritizing women and youth. They said initiatives could unlock the vast potential of the continent, especially those that empower youth and women. Senior Research Fellow and Head, Africa Region, Jemimah Njuki said, “It’s one of the key issues that we have to grapple with: how to support women smallholder farmers, how to make sure they actually have the productive resources that they need to transform food systems, how to ensure they actually have right to the land that they cultivate.” Njuki leads work on the Summit’s lever of change on gender.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/african-leaders-prioritise-policies-support-youth-and-women-financial-nigeria>

8. \$127 million from World Bank to shore up food security and rural livelihoods in Yemen

【联合国粮农组织**FAO**】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have welcomed \$127 million in support, provided by the World Bank, for an interagency project to fight the spread of extreme hunger in Yemen. The project will provide rural families with opportunities to build sustainable household food security. Humanitarian needs in Yemen continue to rise. The country is reeling from the

impacts of over six years of incessant conflict and economic disruptions compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, floods and desert locusts. Currently, 16.2 million Yemenis face crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) according to the latest Integrated Food Security Classification analysis. This includes approximately 47,000 people experiencing catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) levels of food insecurity -famine like conditions. The World Bank grant will focus on delivering immediate support to vulnerable households through cash-for-work opportunities and nutrition support for mothers and children. The project will also provide targeted livelihoods support aimed at boosting agricultural production in the short term, while enhancing agriculture's contributions to food security and economic activity over the longer term and building capacity for food security management. "Food insecurity is one of the most pressing human development challenges facing Yemen. Within the broader context of the ongoing conflict and economic crisis, the combination of a high household dependence on food imports, high food prices, and significantly reduced income are having a devastating impact on people's lives," said Tania Meyer, World Bank Country Manager for Yemen. "The World Bank is adopting a multi-sectoral approach to food insecurity. The new Food Security Response and Resilience project is a key piece of this operational package, integrating immediate support to households with medium term interventions aimed at building resilience to future shocks". The grants were made possible by generous contributions from the Bank's International Development Association (IDA) (\$100 million) and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) (\$27 million). Linked-up action on multiple fronts Approximately \$61 million will support FAO-led activities aimed at increasing production of crop, livestock and fish products, including backyard/garden production; promote climate-smart agriculture; strengthen local-level agrifood systems; and establish national-level agricultural value chains. "For millions of Yemeni families, backyard food production represents a firewall between them and the most severe manifestations of hunger. So we must boost local food production right now to prevent high acute food insecurity from spreading. But we must also work on building up agriculture as a source of food and jobs that can endure over the longer term - this is why this multi-year funding from the Bank is so important," said FAO country representative Hussein Gadain. UNDP will receive \$23.8 million to lead a range of climate change adaptation measures in rural Yemen that will provide immediate access to food by creating temporary employment opportunities through a cash-for-work (CFW) programme. Specifically, the funding will allow for restoring damaged public and collective productive assets, including those affected by

the 2020 floods."This project is vital in helping Yemenis overcome compounding crises - including the fact that food crisis exists because Yemenis simply cannot afford their food, not because the food is unavailable," says UNDP's Resident Representative, Auke Lootsma. "While the project addresses the critical and acute food crisis by putting needed money in people's pockets to purchase food, it also works to begin to rebuild lost community assets that have either been destroyed or badly damaged in the conflict or in the recent devastating floods." He adds, "Rebuilding vital infrastructure is a critical starting point for longer-term recovery in Yemen."WFP will use \$42.2 million in bank support to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable rural households, focusing on the core role women play in improving food security. The project will address immediate nutrition needs of women and children focused in areas with the highest rates of food insecurity, delivering specialized nutrition products to both treat and prevent malnutrition among this vulnerable group. Meanwhile, WFP will promote women's entrepreneurship activities by providing both skills development opportunities and start up grants focused on agriculture and food production. "Evidence shows that when women and girls have better access to information, resources and services, the result is improved decision-making and economic opportunities that leads to increased food security and nutrition for herself, her family, and her community" said WFP Country Director for Yemen, Laurent Bukera. "Promoting the equal and meaningful participation of women will contribute to ensuring a food secure future for Yemen."Agriculture's potentialAgriculture remains Yemen's most important economic sector but has been severely damaged by the effects of the conflict and disease, which have limited livelihood opportunities.The country is largely dependent upon commercial imports to satisfy its domestic consumption requirements for wheat, the main staple, while food assistance is a main food source for over one-third of families.Currently the country's agricultural sector only supplies around 15 to 20 percent of its food needs due to limited agricultural land and water resources and poor agricultural practices compounded years of war, high fuel prices, and water scarcity.The World Bank has supported Yemen's development for more than four decades, cooperating with national and local actors and establishing operational partnerships with key United Nations agencies. These include FAO, the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP and the World Health Organization .

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1418251/icode/>

9. 中欧、中越班列“梦幻联动” 开辟国际贸易新通道

【央视新闻】7月28日，首批搭载“中吉哈”公铁联运的出口货物从吐尔尕特口岸出境，运往吉尔吉斯斯坦比什凯克、哈萨克斯坦阿拉木图等城市。这也是在新疆阿拉山口、霍尔果斯口岸之外，一条通往欧亚地区的国际贸易新通道。克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州陆港公铁联运有限公司总经理 马健：时效性跟北线相比的话，我们出境的货物到达目的地时间缩短4到5天。运输成本经我们核算，应该是比公路运输节省接近三分之一。自去年开始，新疆铁路部门不断探索完善中欧班列公铁联运的作业模式。目前，经过铁路中转从喀什、克州陆路口岸出口的货物已经通达5个国家，产品种类也增加了近10余种。中越班列和中欧班列首次实现联程运输27日下午，42090次班列搭载250吨物资从广西凭祥火车站启程前往比利时，这是中越班列和中欧班列首次实现联程运输，也是我国首次与越南合作开行越南至欧洲班列。此次联程运输分为两个行程，越南铁路总公司负责从越南到中国的运输，中国国家铁路集团负责从中国到比利时的运输。这趟班列预计运行25天，在郑州中转重新编组后，途经哈萨克斯坦、俄罗斯等国家，最终到达比利时。相比于原来的海运，采用中越班列与中欧班列联程运输的方式，能节省约一周的运输时间。预计今年8月份，中国将持续与越南合作开行两趟中越、中欧联程运输班列，运载电子产品以及生产生活物资等货物。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/181740.htm>

10. New CGIAR Initiatives announced to help radically realign food, land, and water systems

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】 Today at the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) 2021 Pre-Summit, CGIAR announces an exciting new research and innovation prospectus to transform food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. The prospectus of Initiatives sets out the future focus of a unified and more impactful One CGIAR. Through these new Initiatives, CGIAR builds on its 50-year track record of research and innovations that have changed the world, improving food and nutrition security for the world's most vulnerable people and lifting millions out of poverty. The announcement comes at a pivotal moment. As the Pre-Summit kicks off, COVID-19 variants and climate change are ravaging the globe, severely impacting countries in the Global South, where food systems and the people who depend on them are already struggling. But with growing recognition of the role of, and impacts on, food systems in both the coronavirus pandemic and the climate crisis, we have an important window of opportunity to take action. The UNFSS builds on this

opportunity, bringing together diverse actors from around the world to leverage the power of food systems. In line with CGIAR's 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy, launched earlier this year, the Initiatives outlined in the new prospectus seeks to provide the science, knowledge, and tools needed to carry out a radical realignment of food systems, contributing not only to the UNFSS Action Tracks and solutions clusters, which feed into the Sustainable Development Goals, but also to other collective global targets for food, land, and water systems. Claudia Sadoff, CGIAR Executive Management Team Convener and Managing Director, Research Delivery and Impact, said: "Agricultural research is essential for addressing so many of our global, interlinked challenges, and more of it is needed if the world is to reach its full potential without costing the Earth. CGIAR, the world's largest public agricultural research network, is vital to the transformation required across food, land, and water systems for the future of both people and planet."

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/cgiar-announces-new-portfolio-to-transform-food-land-and-water-systems-in-a-climate-crisis/>

【文献速递】

1. 资源环境视角下“一带一路”沿线国家投资吸引力评估

作者: 黄妍莺

文献源: 统计与决策, 2021-07-28

摘要: 东道国的资源禀赋、环境容量等因素会影响到中国的海外投资区位选择。文章从资源环境视角出发, 建立了海外投资评估框架, 借助主成分分析方法, 系统评价了“一带一路”沿线64个国家的投资吸引力及投资适宜度。结果显示: 在“一带一路”沿线区域中, 中东欧和东南亚地区的投资吸引力较高, 具有较高的环境机遇与较小的环境风险; 西亚北非和中亚地区的环境机遇较小, 投资吸引力处于中等水平; 南亚地区的环境机遇和环境风险都较大。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EB/Csgk0WEHUKAXSZoABhcROxQrzw482.pdf>

2. “一带一路”倡议对中国-东盟贸易高质量发展的影响

作者: 杨鲜丽; 支宇鹏; 周箫; 周璇

文献源: 统计与决策, 2021-07-28

摘要: 文章基于国际贸易数据库的相关数据, 将“一带一路”倡议的提出作为一项准自然

实验，采用双重差分法（DID）考察“一带一路”倡议对中国-东盟贸易的影响。结果表明：“一带一路”倡议对中国-东盟出口贸易有明显促进作用，对进口贸易影响不大，对进出口贸易总额有一定促进作用，对进出口贸易差额有负向影响。总体来看，“一带一路”倡议对中国-东盟贸易质量的改善目前还没有显现。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EB/Csgk0WEHU_CABMppABj_A0NdSrK560.pdf

3. 构建“一带一路”利益共同体——企业利益相关者视角

作者：吴崇伯；张媛

文献源：广西师范大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2021-07-28

摘要：构建利益共同体是人类命运共同体的基础和核心。近几年的“一带一路”国际合作，中国企业为东道国企业、民众、政府等利益相关者创造了价值，奠定了合作基础，但同时也存在企业对外投资结构不合理、海外经营经验不足、与本地劳工矛盾冲突以及东道国债务累累等自身问题和营商环境挑战。因此，需要从企业层面构建与“一带一路”国家的利益共同体，即建设企业与多方利益相关者深度融合的发展共同体：首先，企业要做好前期调研和产业发展规划，为形成共同利益找准发力点；其次，企业要积极融入当地社会，通过履行社会责任形成利益联系；再次，企业要加强能力建设，增强扩大共同利益的能力；最后，在国家层面还需要建立政府和行业协会多层次规范和保障体系。通过“一带一路”利益共同体建设，企业在沿线国家的贸易投资将会打开新的局面，为人类命运共同体的实现奠定成功的基石。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EB/Csgk0WEHWmOAQyfLAAemKID_IWM383.pdf

4. Delineating the spatial-temporal variation of air pollution with urbanization in the Belt and Road Initiative area

文献源：Environmental Impact Assessment Review ,2021-07-21

摘要：The rapid urbanization in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) area has aggravated the cross-regional pollution of PM 2.5 and aroused concern about the conflicts between urban development and air quality. This study aims to examine the spatial-temporal PM 2.5 variations in the BRI region, in which area many countries are undergoing rapid urbanization and the main field of future urbanization, to delineate the driving mechanism of PM 2.5 accumulation or dissipation. Previous studies have analyzed the PM 2.5 distribution at the national level, providing limited information regarding regional heterogeneity in

urbanization and PM 2.5 concentrations within each country. Additionally, the regional differences in the driving mechanisms of urbanization factors on PM 2.5 concentrations have not been thoroughly investigated within the BRI areas. In this study, remote sensing raster data was combined with geographic grid units to examine variations in urbanization and PM 2.5 within the BRI region, identifying “typical regions” where urbanization could enhance PM 2.5 accumulation. The main results are as follows: i) The spatial autocorrelation of urbanization and PM 2.5 concentrations has gradually strengthened, showing consistent high-value distributions in the North China Plain, Ganges Plain and indicating a synergistic growth among emerging developing regions such as China, India, and the Persian Gulf Coast. ii) The correlation between urbanization and PM 2.5 concentrations exhibited a distinct trend of differentiation within the BRI regions. The influence of urbanization on PM 2.5 changed from agglomeration to dispersion, forming a “typical region” category composed of ten countries, including China, India, and Morocco. iii) The three main urbanization-related factors for PM 2.5 accumulation in the “typical regions” for 2005-2016 were energy pollution emission, economic activities, and human activities. By 2023, the effects of energy pollution and economic activities are expected to converge in some “typical region” countries. Targeted urban strategies and governance actions based on the different driving-types of “typical regions” in BRI have been proposed to coordinate relationship between urban construction and atmospheric environmental protection.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EA/Csgk0WD-Ha6AdPtzAFbLKiRxPzQ053.pdf>

5. 跨境电商平台促进全球普惠贸易：理论机制、典型事实和政策建议

作者：张洪胜；张小龙

文献源：国际商务研究,2021-07-15

摘要：传统国际贸易中,高昂的进入成本、复杂的海关流程和较大的风险成本限制中小企业直接参与国际贸易。信息技术催生了各类跨境电商平台,新冠肺炎疫情加速了数字经济和数字贸易的强势崛起。作为新型贸易中介的跨境电商平台吸引大批中小卖家入驻,推动全球贸易包容性增长。本文以跨境电商平台为切入点,着重分析跨境电商平台促进全球普惠贸易发展的理论机制和典型事实;跨境电商平台在贸易成本、交易流程、模式创新和服务贸易等方面具有明显优势;全球普惠贸易呈现出全方位、多层次和宽领域的发展态势;全球普惠贸易面临诸多内外部挑战。在上述分析的基础上进一步提出推动跨境电商平台和全球普惠贸易发展的针对性政策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EB/Csgk0WEHXQmAO36HABi9xtyPZpc136.pdf>

6. China and Western Aid Norms in the Belt and Road: Normative Clash or Convergence? A Case Study on Ethiopia?

文献源: Journal of Contemporary China,2021-06-30

摘要: Despite considerable debate on the normative foundations of Chinese international development cooperation and how they compare with those of traditional donors, positivist studies on the normative consequences of China's socialization into mainstream international norms of development assistance are scarce. This article explores this topic for the case of Ethiopia, an aid 'darling' with an extended presence of Chinese and Western development actors, taking the Aid Effectiveness Agenda as reference. Resorting to official documents, data analysis, and semi-structured interviews, the authors find that Chinese development actors' understanding of ownership and transparency is relatively stable and different from that of Western donors and that they promote their own understanding of those principles among Ethiopian stakeholders. There are, however, significant changes in inclusive partnerships and the focus on results, that have more to do with a pragmatic adaptation process by Chinese actors than with a socialization process through their interaction with traditional donors.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BE/Csgk0GELWC6AXK0uAAyqwgLjmwY607.pdf>

7. The Opportunities and Challenges That the Belt and Road Initiative Brings: Analysis from?Perspective of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor

文献源: American Journal of Industrial and Business Management,2021-06-28

摘要: Driven by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China and Pakistan as all-weather strategic partners announced a big move to build the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in 2015, aiming to link Pakistan's Gwadar Port to China's Xin Jiang autonomous region. CPEC leads two countries into economic cooperation in critical areas including manufacture, energy, logistics and transport. The Belt and Road initiatives (BRI) project could bring economic avenues to Pakistan and foster regional and cross-regional economic growth as well as trade integration between Central Asia, South Asia, West Asia and East Asia. This paper not only makes a theoretical analysis of BRI and CPEC but also explores the

reason why CPEC may succeed from the perspectives of the balanced growth development theory and the neoclassical growth theory. Theoretically, openness and massive capital are key factors for less developed economies to transfer into a sustainable growth state. However, these countries are disadvantageous in both openness and capital funds. Therefore, an external big push of massive investment is needed for them. Only through investing simultaneously in most complementary industries and regions, can they make economies to step into the growing path, and then to grow sustainably. Once the big push ignites the growth engine, economies acquire advantages of catch-up mechanism and converge to steady state. Therefore, CPEC focusing on aid-for-trade as well as substantial infrastructure development is capable of boosting economic prosperities for both China and Pakistan. In addition to theoretical analysis, this article identifies different types of socio-political impediments against BRI and CPEC, ranging from environmental aspects to socio-political structures. Pakistan has long been struggling with socio-political factors: low literacy rate, turbulent political situation, terrorist attacks, crimes, wars and corruption. All these negative factors pose essential challenges for transnational investment and infrastructure projects.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BE/Csgk0GELVPOAOkZ4AAf8A-bbmMw108.pdf>

8. 农产品贸易提升了农业绿色全要素生产率吗? ——基于农村金融发展视角的分析

作者: 李晓龙; 冉光和

文献源: 北京理工大学学报(社会科学版),2021-06-23

摘要: 基于2008—2017年中国省际面板数据,从农村金融发展的视角出发,实证检验了农产品贸易对农业绿色全要素生产率(Total Factor Productivity,TFP)的影响。研究发现:(1)农产品进口贸易和农产品出口贸易均有利于提升农业绿色全要素生产率,其中,农产品出口贸易的提升作用更大;(2)相比农业绿色技术效率渠道,农产品贸易通过促进农业绿色技术进步对农业绿色全要素生产率产生的提升作用更强;(3)农产品贸易可以通过推动农村金融发展对农业绿色全要素生产率提升产生积极作用,即存在农产品贸易→农村金融发展→农业绿色全要素生产率的传导机制;(4)农产品贸易对农业绿色全要素生产率的影响存在基于农村金融发展的双重门槛效应,在农村金融发展水平由低变高的动态过程中,农产品贸易对农业绿色生产率的促进作用逐步增强。因此,要促进农业绿色全要素生产率的有效提升,一方面离不开农产品贸易的持续健康发展,另一方面也需要充分结合各地区农村金融发展水平的实际状况,施行差异化的农产品贸易政策,以充分

发挥农产品贸易的正向绿色全要素生产率溢出效应。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/EB/Csgk0WEHW8aASwxKABbGcX5cLtc965.pdf>

9. What initiates carbon dioxide emissions along the Belt and Road Initiative?

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2021-06-02

摘要: The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), as an economic cooperation, provides interaction between the relevant countries and China. This cooperation between the BRI economies is basically aimed at increasing economic development. However, economic cooperation affects humanity in many ways, such as job creation, economic growth, environmental changes, and changes in the consumption of energy. Among these changes, considerable attention has been drawn to CO₂ emissions arising from economic growth and its related environmental changes. This attention is vital in order to achieve the UN sustainable development goal 13: urgent action to combat climate change and regulations for the emissions of CO₂. Thus, this study explores the determinants of CO₂ emissions along the BRI, taking into consideration if countries are net importers or exporters of incarnated carbon dioxide. The econometrics applied indicated the presence of slope heterogeneity and cross-sectional dependencies across the various panels. Applying the Westerlund bootstrap co-integration unveiled the presence of a long-run equilibrium association among the variables. The results from the dynamic common correlated estimator (DCCE) revealed that the contribution weight (order of importance) to CO₂ emissions varies across panel clusters. The causality results unveiled a bidirectional causation in all panels between economic growth and CO₂ emissions. Trade openness and CO₂ emissions have a bidirectional effect in the belt and road and net exporters of incarnated carbon dioxide panels. Based on the results obtained, the policy implications suggested that (a) energy transition from fossil fuel usage to renewables will play a crucial role in mitigating economic growth's environmental pressures and (b) governments along the BRI could also implement subsidy swaps involving the transfer of government aid from oil and coal gas to renewable sources, including wind and solar.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BE/Csgk0GELadWAlaqRAA3VNuTcddw521.pdf>

10. Incorporating the Istanbul-Ankara high-speed railway into the Belt and Road

Initiative:Negotiation, institutional alignment and regional development

文献源: The Journal of Chinese Geography,2021-03-06

摘要: This article contributes to a small but growing body of multi-sited and multi-scalar research on the Belt and Road Initiative. We focus on relations at the national, regional and international scales, and present original research from China and Turkey, to show how the Istanbul-Ankara high-speed railway has served as a testing ground for China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Its construction was initially funded by the European Investment Bank, but it is now part of the backbone of the Turkish Government's Middle Corridor plan which enhances west-east connectivity and integration with the Caucasus and Central Asia. We show that in contrast to multinational corporations from the OECD that seek to remain footloose, Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) seek to adapt to, apprehend and ultimately shape local institutions. In the case of Turkey this proved difficult given its institutional alignment with the European Union. Thus, while the railway project was completed successfully by a consortium led by a Chinese SOE, Turkey's dynamic and complex regulatory environment discourages Chinese SOEs in the infrastructure sector. We conclude that the Turkish and Chinese governments are currently pursuing complementary territorial visions yet their cooperation is project-based and pragmatic.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BE/Csgk0GELVhyAesJqAAqNmCH5Bwc972.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity

发布源: 粮农组织-世界粮食计划署

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摘要: Efforts to fight a global surge in acute food insecurity are being stymied in several countries by fighting and blockades that cut off life-saving aid to families on the brink of famine, warn the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) in a new report issued today. Bureaucratic obstacles as well as a lack of funding also hamper the two UN agencies' efforts to provide emergency food assistance and enable farmers to plant at scale and at the right time. This is of grave concern as conflict, the economic repercussions of COVID-19 and the climate crisis are expected to drive higher levels of acute food insecurity in 23 hunger hotspots over the next four months, according to the report, as acute food insecurity continues to increase in scale and severity. The 23 hotspots are: Afghanistan; Angola; Central African Republic; Central America (Guatemala,

Honduras, Nicaragua); Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger); Chad; Colombia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ethiopia; Haiti; Kenya; Lebanon; Madagascar; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nigeria; Sierra Leone together with Liberia; Somalia; South Sudan; the Sudan; Syria; and Yemen.FAO and WFP have already warned that 41 million people were at risk of falling into famine unless they received immediate food and livelihood assistance. 2020 saw 155 million people facing acute food insecurity at Crisis or worse levels in 55 countries (IPC/CH Phases 3 or worse) according to the Global Report on Food Crises, an increase of more than 20 million from 2019 - and the trend is only expected to worsen this year."The vast majority of those on the verge are farmers. Alongside food assistance, we must do all we can to help them resume food production themselves, so that families and communities can move back towards self-sufficiency and not just depend on aid to survive," said FAO Director-General QU Dongyu."That's difficult without access, and without adequate funding - and so far, support to agriculture as key means of preventing widespread famine remains largely overlooked by donors, unfortunately. Without such support to agriculture, humanitarian needs will keep skyrocketing, that's inevitable," he added."Families that rely on humanitarian assistance to survive are hanging by a thread. When we cannot reach them that thread is cut, and the consequences are nothing short of catastrophic," warned David Beasley, WFP Executive Director.Communities cut off from aidThe report highlights that conflict, climate extremes and economic shocks - often related to the economic fallout of COVID-19 - will likely remain primary drivers of acute food insecurity for the August-November 2021 period. Transboundary threats are an aggravating factor in some regions. In particular, desert locust infestations in the Horn of Africa and African migratory locust in Southern Africa require continued monitoring and vigilance.Humanitarian access constraints are another severe aggravating factor that hamper efforts to curb food crises and prevent starvation, death, and a total collapse of livelihoods, increasing the risk of famine. Countries currently facing most significant obstacles preventing aid from reaching those who need it most include Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria and Yemen."The road to Zero Hunger isn't paved with conflict, checkpoints and red tape. Humanitarian access isn't some abstract concept - it means authorities approving paperwork in time so that food can be moved swiftly, it means checkpoints allow trucks to pass and reach their destination, it means humanitarian responders are not targeted, so they are able to carry out their life- and livelihood-saving work," noted Beasley.Scale and

severity of acute food insecurity deepens Ethiopia and Madagascar are the world's newest "highest alert" hunger hotspots according to the report. Ethiopia faces a devastating food emergency linked to ongoing conflict in the Tigray region - where reaching those desperately in need remains an enormous challenge - with 401,000 people expected to face catastrophic conditions by September - the highest number in one country since the 2011 famine in Somalia. The Famine Review Committee estimates a medium to high Risk of Famine in three out of four scenarios based on levels of conflict intensity, humanitarian supply lines, access and operations, and private supply lines and services, including a worst-case scenario in which this could happen in the short term (July - September). Meanwhile, in southern Madagascar the worst drought in 40 years - combined with rising food prices, sandstorms, and pests affecting staple crops - is expected to push 28,000 people into famine-like conditions by the end of the year. The new highest alerts issued for Ethiopia and Madagascar add to South Sudan, Yemen, and northern Nigeria, which remain among the acute food insecurity hotspots of greatest global concern. In some areas of these countries populations already experiencing catastrophic levels of food insecurity and significant numbers of people are additionally at risk. The report also flags other countries as amongst the worst hunger hotspots - where life-threatening hunger is on the rise - Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo - the country with the highest number of people in urgent need of food assistance in the world, Haiti, Honduras, the Sudan, and Syria. For example, in Afghanistan, acute food insecurity is becoming increasingly critical due to ongoing drought, rising conflict-driven displacement as well as high food prices and widespread unemployment caused by COVID-19. Meanwhile, in Haiti an already precarious food insecurity situation is expected to get worse as the country faces likely lower staple crop production due to lack of/irregular rains and is reeling from worsening political instability and food price inflation, and the impacts of COVID-19-related restrictions. Humanitarian action is urgently needed to prevent hunger, famine and death in all 23 hotspots, the report warns, providing country-specific recommendations covering both shorter-term emergency responses, as well as anticipatory actions to protect rural livelihoods and increase agricultural production to prevent food insecurity from worsening and help at-risk communities better withstand future shocks.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/BE/Csgk0GELSpGABTMzACAUBxBhs1U814.pdf>

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