

《“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. 韩正出席第二届“一带一路”能源部长会议并发表致辞

【新华社】中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理韩正10月18日在北京以视频方式出席第二届“一带一路”能源部长会议并发表致辞。韩正表示，共建“一带一路”倡议提出八年来，得到国际社会广泛认同和热情参与，各领域合作全面展开，取得了丰硕成果。习近平主席强调指出，能源合作是共建“一带一路”的重点领域，中国愿同各国在共建“一带一路”框架内加强能源领域合作，共同促进全球能源可持续发展，维护全球能源安全。近年来，我们积极构建“一带一路”能源合作伙伴关系，推动“一带一路”能源合作取得了一系列重要进展。韩正指出，在应对气候变化危机的大背景下，要抓住机遇，凝聚共识，携手推动“一带一路”国家能源供给向高效、清洁、多元化方向发展，迈向更加绿色、包容的能源未来。他提出四点建议。一是共同推动能源绿色低碳转型，深化核电、新能源发电、智慧能源等领域合作，共建绿色丝绸之路。二是共同推动能源技术创新，联合开展节能降碳、可再生能源、先进核能等清洁能源技术研发应用，通过技术进步解决能源资源约束问题。三是共同推动能源可持续发展，加强能源可及性合作，帮助发展中国家提高能源保障能力和水平。四是共同推动能源包容发展，尊重各国自主选择能源发展战略的权利。第二届“一带一路”能源部长会议由国家能源局和山东省人民政府联合主办，主题是“携手迈向更加绿色、包容的能源未来”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/191816.htm>

2. 优化营商环境的“中国方案”

【人民日报海外版】改革开放以来，随着经济的快速发展，中国也越来越重视营商环境

的改善。近年来，中国以参与世界银行全球营商环境评估为抓手，通过加快融入新发展格局、深入推进“放管服”改革，营商环境全球排名持续提升。在世界银行发布的《2020年营商环境报告》中，中国营商环境全球排名升至第31位，连续两年跻身全球优化营商环境改善幅度最大的十大经济体。良好的营商环境，是持久的生产力、竞争力。当前，中国的营商环境具有以下三大优势：一是政府的大力支持。近年来，中央和地方政府普遍把优化营商环境放在重中之重的位置，不断推进营商体制和机制的创新。二是巨大的消费潜力。中国国内庞大的消费市场、高质量消费需求吸引众多跨国公司来华发展。三是经济的稳健发展。尽管受新冠肺炎疫情的影响，中国经济面临严峻考验，但中国今年上半年的经济仍实现了12.7%的增长，彰显出强大韧性。目前，中国仍在发挥优势，不断推进优化营商环境工作。多年来，在不断的探索中，中国总结出了一些独到的经验。一是政府、市场、社会各司其职。有为政府、有效市场和有爱社会之间和谐发力，形成合力，共同推进营商环境优化。二是对标世界银行营商环境指标体系。中国各级政府以制度创新为核心，积极借鉴世界银行的衡量标准来优化营商环境的指标体系、统计体系、政策体系和政绩考核体系。三是数字赋能、改革赋能和服务赋能。中国不断推进简政放权、放管结合和优化服务工作，全力营造“审批事项最少、办事效率最快、服务水平最优”的营商环境，助力经济高质量发展。构建良好的营商环境，仍需再接再厉。近年来，虽然中国的营商环境明显改善，但仍存在一些薄弱环节，特别是受新冠肺炎疫情等影响，企业困难凸显，亟须进一步聚焦市场主体关切。为进一步增强外资吸引力、持续优化营商环境，未来，中国应在一些方面持续发力。一是补足信贷、纳税、跨境贸易、退出机制这四个短板。中国政府应持续提升企业获得信贷便利化水平，持续刀刃向内不断优化税收政策、税收征管和纳税服务工作，持续优化海关程序、升级完善“单一窗口”系统，持续以供给侧结构性改革为主线、坚持“巩固、增强、提升、畅通”八字方针。二是坚持市场化、法治化、国际化原则。中国应坚持以市场主体需求为导向，以深刻转变政府职能为核心，最大限度减少政府对市场活动的直接干预，加强和规范事中事后监管，不断完善法治保障，对标国际先进水平，营造稳定、公平、透明、可预期的良好营商环境。三是放宽市场准入、促进公平竞争。一方面，中国政府应降低市场主体准入门槛，放宽登记条件，为创业营造宽松环境、提供便捷服务；另一方面，中国应加快建立统一开放、竞争有序的现代市场体系，平等对待内资企业、外商投资企业等各类市场主体，保障各类市场主体公平参与市场竞争。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/191672.htm>

3. 中老铁路承载老挝民众期盼

【新华社】中老铁路建设项目万象火车站刚刚建成，采用老挝国旗“红、蓝、白”三色涂装的“澜沧号”动车组即运抵火车站，引发老挝民众热烈关注。“以前无法想象，现在美梦成真。”“打破大山禁锢成为陆联国是老挝民众的心声。”“我已经按捺不住要登上火车的心情了。”“衷心欢迎各位朋友来万象！”“感谢铁路建设者”……老挝网上社区评论热烈。“中老铁路即将由建设期进入运营期，宣告老挝迈入铁路运输新时期，老挝人民迎来交通运输变革的新时代。”10月16日参加“澜沧号”动车组交付仪式的老挝公共工程与运输部部长荣沙瓦说。参与中老铁路建设的老方员工更是翘首以盼，希望早日坐上火车，奔驰在凝结了自己心血的铁路上。25岁的艾丽雅在中老铁路有限公司新闻部工作，她在“澜沧号”前频频留影成为媒体镜头的焦点。“老中铁路是我和我的同事努力工作的地方，我期待坐上我们公司的火车。我曾在上海留学，通车之后，我要去上海，去拜访老师同学，去观赏黄浦江夜景，当然还要购物吃美食。”艾丽雅的同事皮雅努的自拍照也上了新闻。“我在老中铁路有限公司工作6年了。我想说我很幸运能同老挝和中国的优秀同事一起工作，我们有一个很棒的团队。”皮雅努说。“我在铁路上工作4年了，亲眼看着大山中间通隧道、架桥梁，是老中铁路给了我一个更好的生活环境。生活不仅仅是茶米油盐，还有新事物、新文化要去探索。”翻译坎苏对记者说：“如果没有老中铁路，我不会有走出老挝的想法。现在的我就想马上坐上火车，走出老挝到外面去看看。”27岁的司机兼翻译赛宋本跟随中铁八局在琅勃拉邦湄公河半岛热带无人区工作了两年。“想带着女朋友坐上火车去万象，然后去昆明看母校，去中国更多美丽的地方度蜜月。”他还想好了以后的生意：“铁路通了，我也要抓住这个难得的机遇做家具生意，让老挝实木家具搭上火车走出国门，走向世界。我要发挥自己的专长，带动亲戚朋友，让大家都能过上幸福美满的日子。”“太激动了！这是个历史性的时刻。铁路能吸引投资，促进旅游和货运，会帮助老挝摆脱内陆国的交通桎梏。‘一带一路’倡议对于老挝来说是一个黄金机遇。”万象29岁的英语教师桑通对记者说。中老铁路班纳汉湄公河特大桥下班纳汉村村长宋通的小女儿2019年嫁到了重庆。他说：“两年多没见到孩子了。现在我最大的期待就是坐上火车到中国去看看女儿和外孙。”“澜沧号”的命名源于老挝的古称澜沧王国和流经中老两国的澜沧江，寓意两国好邻居、好朋友、好同志、好伙伴关系。“老中双方将携手努力，在建设好老中铁路的基础上，运营好、开发好老中铁路，把老中铁路建设成为老中友谊标志性工程，造福两国人民。”荣沙瓦说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/191732.htm>

4. USDA Works to Strengthen School Meals, Listens to Feedback from Food Industry

Leaders

【美国农业部USDA】 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack, Deputy Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, Stacy Dean and USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Administrator Cindy Long yesterday hosted a virtual listening session with 19 school food industry executives to discuss their critical role in strengthening access to nutritious foods for school meals programs, now and into the future. “USDA’s school meal programs have a wide-reaching impact on the health and well-being of our nation’s children,” said Vilsack. “Now, more than ever, America’s children need access to the healthy and nutritious foods, and our industry partners play a huge role in making that happen.” USDA’s meeting with these key partners came as the department, schools and other partners across the country celebrate National School Lunch Week (NSLW) between October 11-15. This week and every week is an opportunity to celebrate the high-quality, delicious, and nutritious lunches children receive through schools. The COVID-19 public health and economic crisis has highlighted the essential role that school meals play in addressing childhood hunger, as well as the tireless dedication and creativity of school food professionals in making sure children are well fed no matter the situation. USDA touches the lives of all Americans each day in so many positive ways. In the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is transforming America’s food system with a greater focus on more resilient local and regional food production, ensuring access to healthy and nutritious food in all communities, building new markets and streams of income for farmers and producers using climate smart food and forestry practices, making historic investments in infrastructure and clean energy capabilities in rural America, and committing to equity across the Department by removing systemic barriers and building a workforce more representative of America.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/10/15/usda-works-strengthen-school-meals-listens-feedback-food-industry>

5. 世行行长称疫情已导致近亿人陷入极端贫困

【新华社】世界银行行长马尔帕斯10月13日表示，新冠疫情导致全球在减贫方面倒退数年，有些国家甚至倒退十年，目前疫情已经使近1亿人陷入极端贫困。马尔帕斯当天在国际货币基金组织（IMF）和世界银行秋季年会的一场远程媒体发布会上说，我们正在

目睹全球发展“悲剧性的逆转”。由于面临通货膨胀率高，就业机会少，食品、水、电力短缺，工厂和港口关闭，物流及供应链瓶颈等问题，大多数发展中国家经济前景依然严峻。他指出，疫情加剧了国家之间的不平等，2021年发达经济体人均收入预计增长近5%，而低收入经济体人均收入仅增长0.5%。在回答新华社记者提问时，马尔帕斯说，疫情及其对全球经济的破坏造成妇女、儿童等弱势群体生存状况倒退，一些国家年轻人失业率激增。他呼吁优化全球金融体系，帮助最贫穷国家促进就业，减少贫困。关于债务问题，马尔帕斯说，很多国家都处于外债困境或面临高债务风险，他呼吁采取全面的应对方案，包括减少债务、加快债务重组、提高债务透明度等。世界银行11日发布的统计报告显示，2020年低收入国家债务增长12%，达到创纪录的8600亿美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/190885.htm>

6. 中拉智库：中国与拉美要互学互鉴 推动全面合作伙伴关系迈向更高水平

【人民网】10月12日-13日，由中国人民外交学会、中国社会科学院拉丁美洲研究所、中国社会科学院国际合作局、中国国际问题研究院、中国国际问题研究基金会联合主办的第二届中国—拉共体高级别学术论坛暨第六届中国—拉美和加勒比智库论坛在京召开。中国社会科学院副院长王灵桂、中国政府拉美事务特别代表，中国公共外交协会副会长邱小琪、智利前总统爱德华多·弗雷、牙买加前总理布鲁斯·戈尔丁、联合国拉美经委会秘书长阿莉西亚·巴尔塞纳等出席论坛开幕式并作开幕致辞。与会各方围绕中拉发展互鉴、全球挑战下的中拉“一带一路”和“健康丝绸之路”、中拉新兴合作领域：数字经济与能源转型、面向未来的中拉合作：国际新格局下的新方向四个议题进行深入的交流与对话，聚焦中拉双方发展理念与发展需求对接，探索促进中拉整体合作升级的新动能和新机遇，就中拉双方如何协力推动高质量合作发展交换意见和建议。与会者一致认为，中拉进一步的发展需要继续在中拉命运共同体思想的引领下，在互学互鉴中稳步实现。中拉在各自的发展历程中都积累了丰富的的发展理论和发展实践，通过发展互鉴，有利于总结和提炼发展知识，增进中拉双方的相互理解和信任，进而扩大发展共识，对接发展战略，推动和实现共同发展。这也是中拉发展互鉴要努力实现的目标。与会者指出，中国与拉美地区的互学互鉴应该是双向的。拉美地区经济受新冠疫情重创严重萎缩，而中国率先控制疫情，有序推动复工复产，并实现经济的正增长。中国经济形势的改善和进口需求的增长为拉美地区改善外部环境、实现出口复苏提供重要动力。拉美各国应从多方面学习中国疫情防控的成功经验，有效推进中拉疫苗研发合作，在遏制地区疫情方面发挥更重要作用。面对疫情带来的全球性危机和百年未有之大变局，与会者指出要从战略高度和长远角度推进中拉关系，坚持危中寻机，推进共建“一带一路”，对接共同发展

需求。除了建设更紧密的互联互通伙伴关系，加强基础设施“硬联通”以及规则标准“软联通”，还应在公共卫生、数字经济等“新基建”领域开拓合作新局，打造“中拉健康丝绸之路”“中拉数字丝绸之路”。加大政策引导和对接，共同推动中拉务实合作转型升级。目前，中拉合作已经步入提质增效的新阶段。与会者认为，数字经济和能源转型有可能成为促进合作升级的新动能。中拉双方要在继续深化基础设施、能源、农业等传统领域合作的基础上，立足新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，顺应数字化、网络化、智能化发展趋势，推动能源产业转型升级与清洁发展，实现中拉产能合作高质量跨越发展，推动中拉全面合作伙伴关系迈向更高水平。与会者指出，中拉同属发展中国家，在推动世界多极化、维护多边主义方面拥有共同利益。全球新格局下，中拉双方在未来的发展中要加强在多边舞台及全球治理中的沟通协作，积极维护广大发展中国家的正当权益，形成共同推进南南合作、完善全球治理体系的新时代战略协作伙伴关系。本次论坛的主题是“中拉合作：共迎挑战，共创未来”，采取线上线下相结合的方式举行，来自中国、巴西、智利、阿根廷、秘鲁、墨西哥等国的官员、学者、外交使节、企业家代表以及新闻媒体记者等各界人士共近百余人参加了此次论坛。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/190893.htm>

7. Women farmers & world food status

【 Daily Asian Age 】 Daily Asian Age published an article stating that women are key contributors to agriculture production, yet are missing at the decision table, with alarming consequences. For food systems to be just, there is an urgency to close the gender resource gap, says Jemimah Njuki, Director for Africa at IFPRI and Custodian for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Lever of the UN Food Systems Summit.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/women-farmers-world-food-status-daily-asian-age%C2%A0>

8. Falling kyat, rising food prices add to Myanmar's troubles

【 The Straits Times 】 The Straits Times (Myanmar) published an article stating that Myanmar's fast-depreciating currency is straining the people in a country gripped by political turmoil following a Feb 1 military coup. The kyat, which was trading at slightly above 2,000 to the United States dollar yesterday, has lost more than a third of its value since the coup. In the months ahead, the kyat's depreciation may even affect Myanmar's

food supply. An IFPRI report, Monitoring the agri-food system in Myanmar: Food vendors noted that retailers saw an average 48 percent decline in sales of inorganic fertilizers in June, compared with the same period last year. This could reduce the country's agricultural output this year by 9 percent to 15 percent, it said.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/falling-kyat-rising-food-prices-add-myanmars-troubles-straits-times>

9. A Path to Sustainable, Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa:

Enhancing Science to Support the Agribusiness Ecosystem

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】 For more than 300 million people in Africa, maize is the most important dietary staple. Produced widely, the crop is especially dominant in sub-Saharan Africa, where it provides roughly 30 percent of caloric intake and basic food security. While popular, accessible, and an important part of many Africans' diets, maize is also associated with lower nutritional content, soil degradation, and vulnerability to climate change. Often under-resourced, maize-reliant smallholder farmers across eastern and southern Africa — where almost two-thirds of the population depends on farming—are dangerously exposed to climate extremes. The region struggles with intensifying cycles of flood and drought that threaten US\$45 billion worth of agricultural produce. Maize is beset by other challenges including extreme heat, reduced soil fertility, and pests and diseases like Fall Armyworm. While East and Southern Africa are home to some of the world's fastest-growing economies, growth has not led to a reduction in poverty. Instead, the number of people living below the poverty line has increased. This is partly because Africa has the world's largest proportion of young people, many of whom are unemployed. Fundamental weaknesses in the agricultural sector have prevented reduction in rural poverty and inequality, leaving many small farmers trapped in poverty. These weaknesses include a lack of secure access to land, credit, and profitable markets. This is a particular problem for women and youth. Value chains are fragmented, with unstable relationships between firms and farmers. Increasingly, agriculture start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are rising to these challenges to strengthen value chains. They help smallholder farmers improve productivity, boost incomes, and increase climate resilience. There is a vibrant agribusiness ecosystem, with a mature formal market, such as retail stores and supermarkets. With targeted, evidence-backed investment in food systems, many of

the system's weaknesses can be remedied. Can small- and medium-scale agribusinesses in eastern and southern Africa find a sustainable path forward? One capable of delivering improved nutrition, better public health outcomes, and enhanced food security amid intensifying climate shocks? We think the answer is yes. CGIAR has been a major force behind a global coalition of development organizations dedicated to introducing sustainable agricultural practices to countries in eastern and southern Africa. This coalition has engaged hundreds of stakeholders from the food, land, water, and development sectors to identify innovative, science-based policy pathways for empowering agribusiness SMEs to diversify agricultural production and become sustainable, profitable, and climate-resilient. Informed by this collaborative research, CGIAR is proposing a bold, visionary regional initiative —Ukama Ustawi (U2): Diversification for Resilient Agribusiness Ecosystems in East and Southern Africa —that could transform the region's agriculture sector through research and the promotion of policies, technologies, services, and best practices. This includes finding inclusive, science-based ways for agribusiness SMEs to support sustainable, resilient, and intensified maize production, while complementing with environmentally appropriate and nutritious, diversified farming with legumes, alternative grains, vegetables, trees, livestock, or fish. To speed the transition, the initiative engages farmers in research that pursues water-secure, low-emission crop production and improves access to innovative digital and financial tools. These tools can empower producers to efficiently cultivate and sell a range of crops better suited to withstanding an increasingly erratic water supply. Further, the initiative seeks to strengthen agribusiness sustainability by helping unlock private investment and deploying evidence-based advocacy for government policies that can help improve market access for these farmers. Agribusinesses and farmers across eastern and southern Africa's "maize belt"— including Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — could benefit immensely through diversification. One aspect of the initiative will be modeled around the AGRF's "Agribusiness Dealroom," a matchmaking platform to drive new business deals and commitments. This model will provide agriculture SMEs with the opportunity to access finance, mentorship, and market entry opportunities. It will also create opportunities for governments to present investment opportunities, promote investment incentives, and engage with interested investors. The right business climate Given that these countries have signed the Africa Free Trade Agreement as a step toward joining the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), there is arguably great potential now to connect small- and medium-scale farmers to new markets. Avenues are opening for the region's agribusinesses to transport and sell more

nutritious, higher-value crops to consumers across borders. The time is right to accelerate research on economic incentives, best agricultural practices, and climate change in an enabling economic environment comprised of some of the world's fastest-growing — but poorest — economies. CGIAR envisions that by 2024, 50,000 farmers — including 20,000 women — across the region will benefit from policy and technology innovations to practice mixed-maize agricultural production, with 1 million farmers utilizing climate advisory and agricultural risk management services accessible via mobile phone to better time planting and harvesting. CGIAR's vision for the region aims to fuel substantial progress toward the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals for reducing poverty and hunger while promoting gender equality and advancing responsible consumption and production. By easing maize-intensive agriculture's ecological footprint, the initiative will also drive progress toward creating a sustainable foundation for resilient food systems that decreases malnutrition. It will empower a new generation of climate-resilient farmers with knowledge and tools to anticipate and navigate future climate shocks and stresses.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/a-path-to-sustainable-climate-resilient-agriculture-in-eastern-and-southern-africa-enhancing-science-to-support-the-agribusiness-ecosystem/>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”倡议对沿线国家经济增长的影响及中国作用

作者: 曹翔;李慎婷

文献源: 世界经济研究,2021-10-09

摘要: 虽然“一带一路”倡议已经开展了8年,但关于“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家经济增长的真实影响及其中国作用这一问题尚未得到科学的量化答案。文章基于2000~2018年133个国家的面板数据,首先采用倾向得分匹配双重差分法评估了“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家经济增长的影响,其次就政策效应进行了异质性和时间动态分析,最后从供给侧和需求侧双重视角分析了“一带一路”倡议对沿线国家经济增长的作用机制以及中国作用。结果表明:第一,“一带一路”倡议显著推动了沿线国家的经济增长,并且该结论在一系列稳健性检验中得到了印证;第二,该倡议对与中国临近的沿线国家、沿线发展中国家和陆上丝绸之路国家经济增长的推动作用较大,对与中国非临近的沿线国家、沿线发达国家和海上丝绸之路国家经济增长的推动作用较小;第三,该倡议对沿线国家经济增长的推动作用随时间逐渐增强;第四,该倡议通过促进沿线国家消费、基础设施建设和就业推动了沿线国家的经济增长,但未通过促进净出口投资而推动沿线国家的经济增长;第五,中国在“一

带一路"倡议中通过对沿线国家投资、净进口显著推动了其经济增长,但中国劳务支援对沿线国家经济增长的作用不明显。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CE/Csgk0GFtYMqAalo3AB799JpcvDg757.caj>

2. Sustainability Challenge of Eastern Europe—Historical Legacy, Belt and Road Initiative, Population Aging and Migration

文献源: Sustainability,2021-10-05

摘要: The historical legacy of Eastern European and the Balkans' health systems was mutually interdependent and shaped by local socioeconomic circumstances. Three distinctive systems of risk sharing and health financing developed since the late XIX century were the Bismarck, Beveridge, and Semashko systems. Modern day healthcare systems in these countries are challenged by population aging, accelerated innovation in medical technology, growing purchasing power and rising demand for healthcare services. Supply-side changes contribute to demand-side efficiency bottlenecks in financing, driving up the costs of the already expensive medical care. All of the nations have a large share of citizens experiencing difficulty with affordability and access to medical care, particularly in rural and remote areas. Network of health technology assessment agencies have mushroomed over the past three decades. Principles of health economics theory and cost-effective resource allocation are slowly gaining ground in governing authorities' mindset and decision-making processes. For many years to come, pharmaceuticals and medical services will remain dependent on out-of-pocket spending. Currently, accelerating and spreading 4.0 Industrial Revolution, together with the Belt and Road Initiative, are likely to substantially impact the further economic development of this vast region. Post-pandemic "green" recovery strategies adopted by many of the Eastern European governments shall also make this transition toward sustainable development more difficult and challenging, given the large dependency of all these economies on traditional carbon fuels.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtaRaAdyLXAAVUZxW-AWM422.pdf>

3. 中国对外直接投资对“一带一路”沿线国家碳排放的影响——基于金融发展的门槛效应

作者：赵军；王晓辰

文献源：工业技术经济,2021-10-01

摘要：本文为探究中国OFDI对“一带一路”沿线国家碳排放的影响效应,纳入金融发展的不同维度,通过门槛模型探究其在中国OFDI影响“一带一路”沿线国家碳排放过程中的门槛效应。本文在理论机制分析的基础上,利用2003~2019年“一带一路”沿线34个国家的面板数据进行实证分析。结果表明:(1)整体上,我国对外直接投资促进了“一带一路”沿线国家碳排放。从影响效应来看,结构效应促进了碳排放规模的增加,而规模效应和技术效应均不显著;(2)异质性分析表明发达国家和OECD国家FDI对碳排放的促进作用更小;2013年“一带一路”倡议提出以后FDI对碳排放的促进作用更大;(3)门槛效应表明:金融发展规模和金融发展结构对FDI的碳排放效应分别存在单一门槛和双重门槛。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtZfOAO57MABrFleToTyY584.pdf>

4. 新形势下中国加强利用“一带一路”沿线国家粮食市场与资源研究

作者：孙致陆；张德凤

文献源：农业现代化研究,2021-09-29

摘要：“一带一路”沿线国家是世界重要粮食产区且粮食增产潜力巨大,基于全球农业生态区(GAEZ)模型的估算结果表明,“一带一路”沿线国家以2018年为参照期的粮食增产潜力约为5.38亿~5.61亿t;“一带一路”沿线国家也是世界小麦和稻米等粮食主要出口市场,近年来粮食产需呈现明显盈余状态,出口潜力很大。中国加强利用“一带一路”沿线国家粮食市场与资源,有利于推动粮食进口来源多元化,降低国际粮食市场利用风险;有利于提升沿线国家粮食安全保障能力,增加国际粮食市场总供给,降低中国粮食进口成本;有利于构建中国自己的全球粮食供应链渠道和国际粮食循环;有助于推动世界粮食安全治理向更有利于发展中国家的方向转变。中国今后应进一步加强与“一带一路”沿线国家在粮食贸易领域的互利共赢合作,推动区域内粮食物流基础设施建设,强化区域粮食贸易便利化机制建设,共同维护多边国际粮食贸易规则与秩序。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtYcCAKctTABws6rNFpJU272.pdf>

5. “一带一路”倡议实施中的物流瓶颈及解决方案研究

作者: 王蕊; 王怡

文献源: 价格月刊,2021-09-29

摘要: 随着“一带一路”倡议的深入推进,物流基础设施建设初具规模,与沿线国家地区贸易和通关便利化合作进展快速,巨大的人员流动促进了沿线国家和地区物流发展。但客观来看,“一带一路”沿线国家和地区的物流网络尚未真正形成、物流配送系统信息化程度较低、物流安全问题十分突出。必须采取加强政治互信,推进“一带一路”倡议实施与物流协同发展,加快高水平物流集成场地和物流网络信息化建设等措施,有效破解“一带一路”倡议实施中的物流瓶颈问题。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtZpCAYzMhAB4DognTBjc755.pdf>

6. Factors Affecting the Trade Dependence Relationship of Asian Countries with China: Implications for China's Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Sustainability,2021-09-29

摘要: China's Belt and Road Initiative (B&R) has received much doubts about its impact on Asian countries. This paper studies the B&R effect from a new perspective of the trade dependence relationship, and explores this B&R impact on the influencing factors of the degree of trade dependence. By implementing a series of grouping analyses on influencing factors, this paper analyses the impact of four national characteristics, including Asian countries' income levels, geographical location characteristics, social development levels and intimacy with China, and finally gives a robust test by combining alternative indicators of trade dependence degree based on information entropy. The empirical results show that trade dependence degree has increased after implementing the B&R, but its downward growth rate shows that the B&R has not taken over the trade dependence. The inhibiting effects of energy exports on the degree of trade dependence deny the trade binding hypothesis due to the increasing energy of export trade. Trade openness and infrastructure development had a negative effect on the degree of trade dependence, while their cross-product term weakened their respective inhibitory effects, and even more after B&R. Meanwhile, the asymmetry of trade and FDI have a significantly positive impact on the degree of trade dependence. Moreover, grouping national characteristics will bring the promoting or inhibiting effects of these influencing factors on the degree of trade dependence. The robust test presents conclusions. This paper enriches the research content

on the B&R, and the findings can provide some implications on the selection of trade partners and the sustainable development of the B&R.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FD/Csgk0WFurgeAL93SACAJqMQ05Ak838.pdf>

7. 新时代中国能源安全及保障策略研究——基于推进“一带一路”能源高质量合作视角

作者: 张强; 苗龙; 汪春雨; 胡海晨

文献源: 财经理论与实践,2021-09-25

摘要: 能源是国民经济发展的重要支撑,能源安全直接影响国家安全。能源供给需求缺口持续扩大、能源消费结构优化进展缓慢、能源进口来源集中程度提高等因素使得中国能源安全形势不容乐观。“一带一路”沿线国家油气资源禀赋优异,为能源高质量国际合作提供了重大契机,也为解决中国能源供给安全提供了坚实保障。新时代推进中国与“一带一路”沿线国家能源合作迈向高质量发展,迫切需要政府、企业、金融机构和社会组织精准聚焦、协同发力,政府应持续发挥顶层设计作用,企业应积极发挥合作主体作用,金融机构应主动发挥助推支撑作用,社会组织应善于发挥纽带桥梁作用。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtZ0CAa44uACLk_h4LozA459.pdf

8. Ecology and environment of the Belt and Road under global climate change: A systematic review of spatial patterns, cost efficiency, and ecological footprints

文献源: Ecological Indicators,2021-09-24

摘要: The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) will play an essential role in boosting the world's economy. However, the main portion of the Belt and Road (B&R) is in arid, semi-arid, or sub-humid fragile ecological regions, which with global climate change and the intensification of human activities will face many pressing environmental challenges in the future. Despite this, in the existing research on the B&R, papers in the field of natural sciences are less than 1.24.3% of the total number of papers on the main databases, which is far lower than the coverage in humanities and social sciences. And those focused on the ecological and environmental issues along the B&R are even fewer, so necessary understanding of both the risks and adequate mitigation measures remains unclear. This paper systematically reviews the relevant research on the eco-environments along the B&R, and summarizes it in terms including of spatial patterns and cognition, cost efficiency and evaluation, ecological security and evaluation, ecological footprint and carrying capacity. It

further suggests that a better understanding of environmental changes and their effects on the B&R is needed. Additionally, it is essential that the potential positive socio-economic impacts for the future under the BRI are sustainable. Finally, future research directions are proposed to improve for the better eco-environments in B&R regions with consideration of global changes.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FC/Csgk0WFtaDeAYW3cABp0eNYQghk198.pdf>

9. Accelerating pond aquaculture development and resilience beyond COVID: Ensuring food and jobs in Ghana

文献源: Aquaculture,2021-09-11

摘要: Over the past decade, the aquaculture sector in Ghana has experienced tremendous growth—driven mainly by large-scale cage aquaculture. Pond aquaculture, traditionally extensive and with limited external inputs, has been transforming over the same period. Farm profitability was wide-ranging, between – 12.00 and 46.00 Ghanaian cedi (GHC) per square meter (m²), with an average of GHC 8.82/m² for farmers active in 2019. Despite wide variability in production and profits, the majority of farmers experienced positive profits—on average, GHC 3.24 per kilogram of tilapia produced, or a 27% profit margin. Farmers who adopted good aquaculture practices and intensified their production have high productivity and positive profits. Nonetheless, the cost to produce 1 kg of tilapia in Ghana (roughly US\$1.51 on average) was much higher than in other major tilapia-producing countries (averaging roughly US\$0.78 to 1.29). COVID crisis further affected fish farmers: 54% experienced difficulties in accessing inputs, 56% experienced difficulties selling their fish, and farmgate fish prices went down in April/August, although slowly bounced back by end of 2020. Improving the competitiveness and resilience of Ghanaian tilapia sector will require improved seed, increased adoption of good management practices, lower-cost quality feed, and enabling policies and regulations.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FD/Csgk0WFuqoGAE-HjAAve7AbKHw8516.pdf>

10. Urban educated group's perceptions of the COVID-19 pandemic management in Bangladesh: a qualitative exploration

文献源: F1000Research,2021-04-20

摘要： Background: Since the emergence of the COVID-19 outbreak, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken various measures to restrict virus transmission and inform the people of the situation. However, the success of such measures largely depends on a positive public perception of the government's ability to act decisively and the transparency of its communication. We explored public perceptions of pandemic management efforts by the Bangladeshi health sector decision-makers in this study. Methods: As this qualitative research was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, data was gathered through seven online mixed-gender focus group discussions involving 50 purposively selected clinicians and non-clinicians. Results: The study participants concurred that, from the outset, decision-makers failed to engage the right kind of experts, which resulted in poor pandemic management that included imposing lockdown in periphery areas without arranging patient transport to the center, declaring certain hospitals as COVID-19 dedicated without preparing the facilities or the staff, and engaging private hospitals in care without allowing them to test the patients for COVID-19 infection. Several participants also commented on ineffective actions on behalf of the GoB, such as imposing home quarantine instead of institutional, corruption, miscommunication, and inadequate private sector regulation. The perception of the people regarding service providers is that they lacked responsiveness in providing treatment, with some doctors misleading the public by sharing misinformation. Service providers, on the other hand, observed that decision-makers failed to provide them with proper training, personal protective equipment, and workplace security, which has resulted in a high number of deaths among medical staff. Conclusions: The Bangladeshi health sector decision-makers should learn from their mistakes to prevent further unnecessary loss of life and long-term economic downturn. They should adopt a science-based response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the short term while striving to develop a more resilient health system in the long run.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/FD/Csgk0WFuqVKARtJVABKmOKT8yMw240.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. U.S. Bioenergy Statistics

发布源：美国农业部USDA

发布时间：2021-07-20

摘要： Society has just begun to tap new renewable sources of energy from agriculture and forestlands on a commercial scale that impacts energy markets. Among these sources are

biofuels, a small but important component of current fuel consumption in the U.S. transport sector. In 2012, biofuels accounted for roughly 7.1 percent of total transport fuel consumption, or 13.8 billion gallons, unchanged from the previous year. Ethanol, made mostly from corn starch from kernels, is by far the most significant biofuel in the United States, accounting for 94 percent of all biofuel production in 2012. Most of the remainder is biodiesel, which is made from vegetable oils (chiefly soy oil) as well as animal fats, waste oils, and greases. The U.S. Bioenergy Statistics are a source of information on biofuels intended to present a picture of the renewable energy industry and its relationship to agriculture. Where appropriate, data are presented in both a calendar year and the relevant marketing year timeframe to increase utility to feedstock-oriented users. The statistics highlight the factors that influence the demand for agricultural feedstocks for biofuels production; for instance, numerous tables emphasize the relationship between energy and commodity markets. ERS analysts track U.S. ethanol and biodiesel production, consumption, and trade. They also monitor and analyze U.S. bioenergy policy and events that affect the domestic and international biofuel and feedstock markets. Additional tables will be added as new series become available.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CF/Csgk0GFun82AdsWcAAzCAIq6Iiw497.xls>

【科研项目】

1. Policy seminar: AATM report outlines opportunities and challenges for intra-African agricultural trade

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2021-10-07

摘要: African agricultural trade has yet to reach its potential, despite progress over the last decade. The continent continues to face issues including the lack of regional integration, inadequate infrastructure, and high trading costs—all recently exacerbated by COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns. However, the Jan. 1 implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) offers unprecedented opportunities for the region. A Sept. 24 online policy seminar focused on current and future prospects for intra-African trade and other trends as outlined in the 2021 Africa Agriculture Trade Monitor (AATM) report by AKADEMIYA2063 and IFPRI. The purpose of AfCFTA—thus far signed by 54 countries and ratified by 38—is to “create a single market for goods and services in the region to accelerate intra-African agricultural trade and boost [the continent’s] agricultural trade

participation in the global market,” said Getaw Tadesse, Director of Operational Support at AKADEMIYA2063, noting the trade deal’s potential to open economic opportunities for the African population. Accurate and timely trade statistics are fundamental to good policy recommendations, especially for Africa where informal trade is often not captured in official international trade data. The AATM report addresses this gap, statistically treating and processing the UN Comtrade Database to estimate informal trade, getting a new and more accurate estimate of cross-border trade in Africa, noted IFPRI Senior Research Fellow Antoine Bouët. The costs in formal trade should be reduced by incentivizing traders to use formal cross-border channels, which would also improve the quality of trade statistics. To do this, “international coordination of trade policies is needed more than ever,” said Abdoulaye Seck, Professor of Economics at Université Cheikh Anta Diop in Senegal. One problem many African countries face as their economies evolve is higher tariffs on processed goods. Tariffs rise sharply on goods that are even minimally processed—for example on chocolate compared to cocoa. As it is implemented, AfCFTA should be able to address such tariff as well as non-tariff barriers, said AKADEMIYA2063 Associate Scientist Leysa Sall. An important chapter in Africa’s trade history is the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), established in 1989, a free trade zone including Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. However, the AMU failed to meet its objectives, said Leila Baghdadi, a Professor of Economics at the University of Tunis, due to the absence of a common vision, lack of regional integration, and poor infrastructure. This history offers important lessons for AfCFTA implementation, Baghdadi said. Africa has the least amount of regional integration in the world. “In terms of intra-African trade, 70% of Europe’s trade is with Europe, 60% of Asia’s with Asia, 50% for the Americas, while Africa stands at 22%; all of which is international trade,” said World Trade Organization Senior Counsellor Doaa Abdel Motaal. Food is a relatively small portion of this picture, she noted, and the cost of trade in Africa is highest in the world. Africa requires investment for regional integration, to enable reductions in trade and non-trade barriers, to improve its infrastructure, and in R&D, Abdel Motaal added. “The best way to attract investment is by demonstrating that Africa is a good global player … and a safe place to put money and time into,” she said. “Political will will be necessary … to illustrate that there’s an ability to actually trade with one another and to ensure there is a free flow of goods,” said Johann Kirsten, Director of the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch University, South Africa. Boosting intra-African agricultural trade requires several things, explained Chahir Zaki, Associate Professor of Economics at Cairo University: Timely and accurate data; annual assessments of

AfCFTA's performance in promoting intra-African trade and lowering tariffs; and digitalization, such as the automation of customs to speed up clearance of perishable agricultural goods. Following these recommendations, he said, will help make African trade competitive at both regional and global levels.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/policy-seminar-aatm-report-outlines-opportunities-and-challenges-intra-african-agricultural>

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