

《“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. FAO publishes 2021 edition of its World Food and Agriculture Statistical Yearbook

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has published its annual Statistical Yearbook, which provides a comprehensive overview of the global food and agricultural landscape and a summary of data on food, nutrition and agriculture. The 2021 edition, which is also available online, contains data on four thematic areas: the economic aspects of agriculture, forestry and fishing; production, trade and price trends; food security and nutrition; and environmental sustainability. Each chapter draws on the latest available data to describe, through text and charts, trends related to food, nutrition and agricultural, since the early 2000s. It is an indispensable reference for policy makers, researchers and analysts, as well as laypersons interested in the past, present and future paths of food and agriculture. “Timely, accurate and high-quality data and statistics are the cornerstone of solid policy design,” said José Rosero Moncayo, Director of FAO’s Statistics Division in the publication’s foreword. “This has become all the more critical as governments around the world commit to major sectoral and national development plans, as well as regional and global development agendas. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic, while hampering national capacities to collect data, has emphasized the pressing need for data and statistics to inform timely responses and monitor trends.”The Statistical Yearbook was revamped in 2020 on the occasion of FAO’s 75th anniversary, underscoring the importance that FAO assigns to data and statistics as a global public good at the core of our efforts to advance sustainable development. For the second year running, the yearbook is available in a digital format with interactive charts and downloadable data sets. The Yearbook is accompanied by FAO’s Statistical Pocketbook, which provides a quick and easy

reference on the main facts and trends of food and agriculture. So, what is the current situation? Agriculture is an important sector for the global economy. In fact, the global value added generated by agriculture, forestry and fishing grew by 73 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2019, reaching \$3.5 trillion in 2019. Not only that, but agriculture provided employment for 874 million people in 2020, totalling 27 percent of the global workforce. When it comes to production, total production of primary crops increased by 53 percent between 2000 and 2019, hitting a record high of 9.4 billion tonnes in 2019. Half of global primary crop production is made up of just four crops: sugar cane, maize, wheat and rice. Production of vegetable oils has risen sharply due to an increase in demand for palm oil, with production more than doubling between 2000 and 2018. Meat production also saw a hefty increase, growing by 44 percent between 2000 and 2019 to reach 337 million tonnes. Despite the growing amount of food produced, the global level of the prevalence of undernourishment has increased sharply between 2019 and 2020, under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly 10 percent of the world population suffered from hunger in 2020, compared to 8.4 percent in 2019. On the topic of environmental sustainability, forest area declined by 94 million hectares about the size of the United Republic of Tanzania between 2000 and 2019. Nearly all countries in the Near East and North Africa have water stress levels close to or above 100 percent. Greenhouse gas emissions on agricultural land declined by 2 percent between 2000 and 2019, but farm-gate greenhouse gas emissions actually went up 11 percent. Around 55 percent of them are related to livestock. Statistical work has been at the core of FAO's activities and mandate since the Organization was founded in 1945, and the Statistical Yearbook is just one of a series of tools and statistical publications that FAO provides to users. The freely accessible FAOSTAT data platform contains the largest statistical database on food and agriculture in the world, with approximately 20 000 indicators covering more than 245 countries and territories, and around 2 000 000 users each year. Another important tool made available by FAO is the RuLIS platform, allowing users to find harmonized indicators and data across countries and over time on rural incomes, livelihoods and rural development.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/an-indispensable-resource-for-food-agriculture-031121/en>

2. 中国-东盟银联体及中日韩-东盟银联体召开理事会视频会议

【国家开发银行】11月1日，中国-东盟银联体（10+1银联体）理事会第11次会议暨中日韩-东盟银联体（10+3银联体）理事会第2次会议以视频方式召开。会议由中国国家开发银行和文莱伊斯兰银行共同主办，13家成员行及4家观察员行参会。中国国家开发银行副行长周学东、文莱伊斯兰银行董事索非安·贾尼出席会议并致辞，文莱中央银行董事总经理罗基亚·巴达尔、中国驻东盟特命全权大使邓锡军应邀参会并致辞。周学东表示，今年是中国-东盟建立对话关系30周年，也开启了中国-东盟银联体合作第二个10年的新阶段。过去10年来，中国-东盟银联体已成为中国与东盟国家之间重要的多边金融合作机制。同时，中日韩-东盟银联体成立2年来，也为深化东亚地区财金合作发挥了重要作用。当前，新冠肺炎疫情仍在全球起伏反复。为更好发挥两个银联体的平台和纽带作用，进一步释放多边合作潜力，共同推动全球发展迈向平衡协调包容新阶段，建议银联体一是要以普惠包容为重点，聚焦务实合作；二是要以绿色转型为驱动，加强金融创新；三是要以数字经济为导向，增强发展动能；四是要以开放融通为基础，完善合作机制。索非安·贾尼指出，新冠肺炎疫情仍在东盟地区持续扩散，银行业要因势而变，积极拥抱数字化转型的新机遇。中国-东盟银联体和中日韩-东盟银联体在加强重点领域合作和深挖区域发展潜能等方面取得了显著成效。各银联体成员行要继续聚焦联合国可持续发展目标，深化金融合作，共同团结抗疫，助推区域金融治理体系高质量发展。邓锡军表示，中国-东盟银联体自2010年成立以来，在机制建设、业务合作、交流培训等领域开展了卓有成效的合作，已成为中国-东盟金融合作的重要平台和抓手。中日韩-东盟银联体进一步扩展了区域金融合作平台，为中日韩在第三方市场合作等提供了融资支持。希望地区各国以财金领域务实合作带动释放电子商务、人工智能、智慧城市、绿色金融、可再生能源等新领域合作潜能，希望两个银联体为相关项目提供精准有效资金支持，为提升区域金融治理水平、助力地区可持续和韧性复苏发挥更大作用。罗基亚·巴达尔表示，东盟聚焦于韧性和包容性发展，致力于打造一个数字化和可持续化发展的区域。希望金融机构深化与政府间的合作，通过加强能力建设落实ESG实践与倡议，进一步推进区域监管合作，织牢地区金融安全网。在新冠疫情背景下，银联体各成员行要做好数字化转型建设，创新风险管理和产品服务，以更加开放的合作迎接新机遇和新挑战。此次会议主题为“以可持续发展和数字化建设赋能未来”。会议就推动全球疫情下的数字化转型建设、融合银行业务实践与ESG理念、激励“下一代银行家”实现可持续发展、创新金融方案促进包容性发展等议题进行了深入研讨。会议确定柬埔寨加华银行担任2022年银联体轮值主席行。据介绍，中国-东盟银联体（10+1银联体）于2010年10月在第13次中国—东盟领导人会议期间正式成立，首批成员行为中国和东盟各国的重要金融机构，在中国及东盟地区具有较高影响力，包括文莱伊斯兰银行、柬埔寨加华银行、印尼曼迪利银行、老挝开发银行、马来西亚联昌国际银行、缅甸外贸银行、菲律宾BDO银行、泰国开泰银

行、新加坡星展银行、越南投资与发展银行和中国国家开发银行。中日韩-东盟银联体（10+3银联体）于2019年10月在第22次东盟与中日韩领导人会议期间正式成立，其中东盟方10家成员行与10+1银联体成员行相同，日本成员行为日本国际协力银行，韩国成员行为韩国产业银行。自成立以来，银联体在机制建设、业务合作、交流培训等领域开展了多项卓有成效的合作，为区域内重大重点项目、第三方市场合作等提供融资支持，为促进区域经济发展注入活力。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/195532.htm>

3. 多边央行数字货币桥项目发布用例手册

【中国一带一路网】11月3日，由国际清算银行香港创新中心支持，香港金融管理局、泰国中央银行、阿拉伯联合酋长国中央银行及中国人民银行数字货币研究所共同发起的多边央行数字货币桥研究项目发布用例手册，介绍项目的应用场景及测试进展。据介绍，手册共展示了国际贸易结算、跨境电商、供应链金融等15个货币桥潜在应用场景。根据手册介绍，本期测试验证了货币桥测试平台在国际贸易结算场景下提升跨境支付效率的可行性。本期测试还实现了货币桥与人民银行贸易金融区块链平台、香港贸易联动平台的业务联动，完成了订单融资业务和货币桥跨境支付能力的共同验证。中国人民银行数字货币研究所担任货币桥项目技术委员会主席，搭建了货币桥测试平台。中国工商银行、中国农业银行、中国银行、中国建设银行、交通银行、中国邮政储蓄银行、中国外汇交易中心以及汇丰银行、渣打银行、香港交易所、泰国银行业协会等共22家境内外金融机构及组织参与项目本期测试，交易涵盖四个司法管辖域及11个行业场景，交易总额超过20亿元人民币。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/195503.htm>

4. 德意志银行研究报告：中国国债正式“入指”富时罗素 加速海外资金排队入场

【中国一带一路网】近日，德意志银行集团大中华区宏观策略主管刘立男发布系列报告探讨国债纳入富时罗素的影响，她表示，境外投资者正加速配置人民币债券资产，“入指”将进一步吸引海外资金的持续流入，预计至2024年三季度末，将为国债市场带来总额约1050亿美元的资金流入，月流入规模有望达29亿美元。刘立男指出，此次“入指”是对中国资本市场持续对外开放成果的认可，未来人民币境内市场与国际金融市场间的连接将更加紧密。她表示，自2015年末以来，境外投资者不断加码人民币债券资产，每年债券流入资金规模已从2015年的470亿元人民币上升至2020年的1.073万亿元人民币，

2021年年初至今已有6040亿元人民币流入债券市场。截至2021年9月底，境外投资者持有约3.94万亿元人民币债券，占国内固定收益市场总额的3.15%。据悉，目前受流动性、定期招标、良好的收益率曲线和多元化的期限结构吸引，离岸资金集中流向国债、政策性银行债和银行间定期存单。境外投资者持有量占国债及政策性银行债的市场份额不断提升，2021年初至今，境外投资者所购入国债和政策性银行债分别占净供给的30%及12%，其国债和政策性银行债市场占比分别为10.4%和5.4%。刘立男认为，主动型资产管理基金和全球储备基金对结构性配置的需求加速了离岸资金流入中国债市，且该结构性流入趋势仍将持续，原因有五点：一是相对估值。过去十年间，中美十年期国债利差在0到250个基点间波动，目前为140基点，处于中间位置。预计未来利差将进一步收窄至100基点，但仍能有效缓解收益率波动风险。二是低波动性。以人民币货币和收益率波动来衡量，人民币债券在新兴市场资产中被公认为是相对“安全”的资产。除港币和新币等挂钩货币外，人民币是亚洲波动最小的货币，其波动率远低于G10货币。三是风险分散。由于人民币债券收益率与全球主要债券收益率的相关性远低于其他新兴市场债券，因此人民币债券作为分散风险的资产配置优势明显。这是由于中国债券市场本土化水平较高，境内投资者占国债和政策性银行债的市场比例分别为89%和94%。此外，考虑到中国在新冠肺炎疫情期间货币和财政政策相对可控、健康的国际收支状况，以及对国内各项风险的有效管控，预计中国货币政策与全球货币政策间的相关性还将进一步缩小。四是境外持有人民币资产市场份额较低。目前，境外投资者持有人民币债券份额占中国境内固定收益市场的3.15%，远低于其他新兴市场债券10%到30%的境外持有率。截至2021年6月，人民币债券总规模为3119亿美元，占全球储备的2.6%，这一份额远低于人民币在特别提款权(SDR)中10.92%的权重。五是人民币资本市场将进一步开放。刘立男认为，中国将进一步扩大资本市场开放，不断加强与全球市场的连接。她预计，中国将逐步放宽利率衍生品、外汇衍生品和信用衍生品的市场准入，为境外债券投资者提供更为丰富的风险管理工具。综合以上因素，刘立男维持各项预测不变，预计2021年将有8000亿元海外资金流入人民币债券市场，2021至2025年间，海外资金流入人民币债券市场的资金总规模将达4万亿元人民币(合5900亿美元)。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/195467.htm>

5. COP26: Climate Threats to Smallholder Farmers Drive New Investments in CGIAR Research, Pushing 2021 Pledges Close to \$1 Billion

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】Facing mounting evidence that climate change will fall hardest on agriculture-dependent regions like sub-Saharan Africa, a coalition of funders at

the United Nations climate summit pledged \$575 million today to deliver climate-smart solutions to farmers in low-income countries via the CGIAR global network of agricultural research partnerships. Combined with the \$256 million recently pledged at the Global Citizen Live event, and other commitments from Sweden and Belgium, CGIAR now has secured \$863 million this year to confront a host of rapidly intensifying climate challenges that could upend the global fight against hunger and poverty. There is also the potential for significant additional investments in CGIAR to emerge later this week at COP26. "This critical investment surge is a welcome down-payment for accelerating CGIAR's climate adaptation efforts that already are providing millions of farmers with innovations like stress-tolerant crop varieties and new strategies to restore degraded lands," said Kundhavi Kadiresan, Managing Director, Global Engagement and Innovation at CGIAR. "We have a deep understanding of the many ways climate change is affecting food production in fast growing regions like sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and a commitment to building resilience through integrated, environmentally sustainable solutions that rebalance agriculture's relationship with nature." CGIAR is the world's largest public sector research partnership serving the needs of more than 500 million smallholder farmers who are responsible for feeding billions of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The effect of climate change on crops, fish and livestock is a key factor behind a steady rise in hunger that is eroding years of progress. The trajectory of the climate threat is particularly daunting in sub-Saharan Africa, where most people work in agriculture and impacts on food production are a key reason climate change could cost African countries up to 15 percent of their GDP by 2030. There are also fears that absent aggressive efforts to help farmers adapt, climate impacts on agriculture in regions already suffering high rates of poverty and malnutrition will make it impossible to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pledging zero hunger and an end to extreme poverty by 2030. In today's funding announcement, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation pledged \$315 million over the next three years to support CGIAR's climate-related work. Half of the US \$315 million investment from the Gates Foundation will support climate adaptation initiatives undertaken through the new CGIAR portfolio, which is streamlining CGIAR partnerships, knowledge and assets to accelerate the pace of innovation flowing to smallholder farmers. In addition, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) pledged \$215 million, and Canada \$45 million. They were joined by other funders who also have committed to support CGIAR's Research and Innovation Strategy for 2022 onwards. Sweden has pledged \$18 million and Belgium, noting that it wants to continue its strong partnership with CGIAR, put forth plans to release an

additional \$14 million pending approval of the 2022 budget by its federal parliament. The investments announced today are on top of \$256 million pledged to CGIAR by the European Commission, the Netherlands and Belgium at the September Global Citizen Live event. That pledge included \$162.4 million from European Commission; \$87 million from the Netherlands; and \$7 million from Belgium. “Climate impacts on food production are an existential threat for several hundred million people who depend on agriculture to support their families,” said Bill Gates, co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. “CGIAR has been delivering high-impact solutions to smallholder farmers for half a century and I’m confident they can lead a global effort to develop the innovations needed to adapt to a changing climate.” “As one of CGIAR’s founding donors, USAID is proud to continue our longstanding partnership by committing at least \$215 million over five years to CGIAR’s critical agriculture research and innovation,” said Dr. Jim Barnhart, Assistant to the Administrator at USAID’s Bureau for Resilience and Food Security. “Climate change is threatening the lives and livelihoods of families and communities, particularly in the least developed countries. This funding will contribute to raising agricultural productivity for 200 million people in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa by 25 percent by 2030. CGIAR is an important partner in our work to build a food secure, climate-resilient future.” “For 50 years, CGIAR has delivered critical research and innovation to address hunger,” said Honourable Harjit S. Sajjan, Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada. “Canada has been a partner since the very beginning because we believe scientific research and innovation is necessary in making food, land and water systems more sustainable, equitable and efficient. Today, we are pleased to further support the work of CGIAR by contributing CAD \$55 million over three years to help end hunger and build climate smart and sustainable food systems, and put gender equality at the forefront of global agricultural research for development.” The new investments are building on an already strong foundation of CGIAR-supported climate work. For example, in recent years, CGIAR partnerships have provided about eight million farming households with 200 varieties of climate-smart maize and some 18 million farmers with new varieties of flood and salt-tolerant rice. CGIAR is also leading efforts to integrate a host of climate-smart food production practices across a network of climate-smart villages and valleys in Africa, Asia and Latin America that are home to millions of farming families. In addition, CGIAR’s pioneering work on low-emission, high-nutrition food production like aquaculture is opening up new sustainable pathways for improving diets and incomes in rural communities. The quest at COP26 to secure more support for smallholder farmers is

getting a significant lift from the launch of the new Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate or AIM4C. The coalition, which now includes more than 30 countries, was formed by the United States and the United Arab Emirates to generate new funding for basic breakthrough agriculture research, international partnerships and national agricultural research systems in low-income countries. A key focus of AIM4C is to significantly increase investments in “innovation sprints” projects primed to translate new investments into immediate impact for smallholder farmers. A \$40 million innovation sprint led by CGIAR, in partnership with the Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research (FFAR) and the Gates Foundation, will unlock key climate-resilient traits from CGIAR’s vast global collections of crop diversity. This sprint will supply crop breeders with the raw materials they need to provide farmers with a wide array of climate-smart crop varieties. “The urgency is clear: if the global community is truly committed to ending hunger and poverty, then it must act now to support smallholder farming communities that are already being hit hard by climate change,” said Claudia Sadoff, Executive Management Team Convener, and Managing Director, Research Delivery and Impact at CGIAR. “There are many exciting innovations available. But even with today’s announcements there is still a large gap between the magnitude of the climate threat to smallholder farmers and investments required to help them adapt.” Sadoff noted that investing in adaptation is also a “historic opportunity to implement nature-positive approaches to food production across some of the world’s most valuable and vulnerable ecosystems.” “Adaptation in agriculture is about pursuing a greener pathway,” she said. “That includes providing technologies that help farmers grow more food with less water and revitalizing degraded landscapes through holistic strategies that support both food production and ecosystem services.”

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/cop26-climate-threats-to-smallholder-farmers-drive-new-investments-in-cgiar-research/>

6. 气候、疫情、经济——二十国集团罗马峰会看点扫描

【新华社】二十国集团（G20）领导人第十六次峰会将于10月30日至31日以线上线下结合方式举行。作为本次峰会的东道主，意大利方面宣布会议将重点讨论应对气候变化、新冠疫情以及全球经济复苏等议题。分析人士认为，今年以来全球人道主义形势日趋严峻，新冠疫情仍在全球蔓延，应对气候变化迫在眉睫，二十国集团机制已召开2次领导人特别峰会和约20场部长级会议讨论全球性问题。此次峰会作为“收官”会议看点颇多，

外界期待各方就重要全球性问题取得重要成果。G20成员包含主要发达经济体和新兴市场经济体，人口占世界三分之二，温室气体排放量占全球80%。《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十六次缔约方大会开幕在即，G20成员关于气候变化的立场与行动方案，对联合国气候谈判取得成果和加快实现气候目标十分重要。目前，世界多个主要经济体已就应对气候变化提出明确行动方案，但各国之间经济、能源结构迥异，能源转型方案也不尽相同。中国宣布二氧化碳排放力争于2030年前达到峰值，努力争取2060年前实现碳中和。巴西将在2030年前杜绝非法砍伐森林，2050年前实现碳中和。俄罗斯正在考虑设定2060年净零排放目标的可能性。印度是世界第三大二氧化碳排放国，但尚未宣布计划何时实现碳中和。欧盟的目标是到2030年碳排放相比1990年水平减少55%，到2050年实现碳中和。意大利国际社会科学自由大学教授拉斐尔·马尔凯蒂认为，气候变化是国际社会当下面临的最重要挑战之一，但考虑到各国处在不同发展阶段，各国应当采取自主的应对策略。G20峰会为各方提供对话平台，为后续会议和未来决议做好铺垫。新冠肺炎疫情继续构成“国际关注的突发公共卫生事件”。目前全球累计报告接种超过68亿剂次新冠疫苗，完全接种人口约占世界人口的三分之一，但低收入国家获得的疫苗总量不到全球疫苗总量的0.5%，急需获得疫苗。世界卫生组织此前表示，要实现到2021年年底为所有国家约40%人口接种新冠疫苗、到2022年中期将接种人口比例提升至70%的全球新冠疫苗接种战略目标，将至少需要110亿剂疫苗。目前全球疫苗产量接近每月15亿剂，相关国家应避免限制出口或超量囤积，只要公平分配，就有足够疫苗产能来实现这一目标。G20成员在疫苗研发、生产与接种数量方面均处于领先地位。9月举行的G20卫生部长会议同意共同致力于建立应对新冠等疫情的国际合作机制，确保国际社会对类似卫生事件做出迅速反应，促进各国享有诊断、治疗和接种疫苗的公平。具体举措与最终决议，将在本次峰会上讨论通过。意大利媒体撰文分析认为，各国已经充分认识到，新冠肺炎等传染性疾病会对各国和全球安全造成威胁，因此需要在国际卫生安全机制层面做出变革，而G20峰会正是完成这一任务的恰当时机。罗马大学教授朱塞佩·德阿尔坎杰利表示，G20在帮助疫苗公平分配上大有可为，它能比七国集团等组织做得更多。当前，世界经济恢复呈现两极分化趋势。国际货币基金组织10月发布的《世界经济展望》报告预计，发达经济体产出将在2022年恢复到疫情暴发前预测的水平，到2024年还将稍稍超过疫情前的预测水平，而大多数发展中国家到2024年仍将比疫情前的预测值低5.5%。澳大利亚国立大学克劳福德公共政策学院访问学者亚当·特里格斯撰文指出，世界经济正面临双速复苏问题，富裕世界经济过热，贫穷世界停滞不前。如果任由这种情况发展，贫富两个世界很快就会开始向对方输出问题，形成危险的反馈循环。分析人士预计，作为经济领域的重要国际多边平台，G20峰会将重点讨论解决疫情后全球经济发展的潜在危机，而应对经济双速问题应是其首要任务。另外，本次峰会还将讨论跨国企业税率、数字转型、基础设施建设等议题。马尔凯蒂表示，G20联结东西方主要经济体，既有发达国家

也有发展中国家参与。为发展中国家提供广泛支持，帮助其提高疫苗接种率、增加财政空间和重建卫生系统，将是后疫情时代全球经济复苏的重点。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/194678.htm>

7. 中国国债正式“入富” 金融开放再进一步

【新华社】北京10月30日电 《中国证券报》30日刊发文章《中国国债正式“入富” 金融开放再进一步》。文章称，10月29日，富时全球国债指数（WGBI）正式纳入中国国债，成为我国债券市场推进高水平开放过程中的又一重要事件。业内专家认为，国际主要债券指数纷纷纳入中国债券，反映了国际社会对我国债券市场改革开放成果的认同，也反映了国际投资者对中国经济长期健康发展、金融持续扩大开放的信心。可以预期的是，随着更多的境外配置资金流入，国际投资者参与我国债券市场的程度将进一步提升。中国国债正式纳入富时全球国债指数，表明继2019年纳入彭博巴克莱全球综合指数、2020年纳入摩根大通-全球新兴市场政府债券指数后，我国国债被全球三大主流债券指数悉数纳入。“中国国债纳入富时全球国债指数是我国债券市场对外开放的重要一步。”中信证券固收首席分析师明明称，中国债券纳入国际指数一方面会带来大量的被动资金流入，主要是全球范围内跟踪该指数投资的资金；另一方面也会带来一定的主动资金流入。他测算，中国国债纳入富时全球国债指数或可为境内债券市场带来约1300亿美元至1575亿美元的资金流入。川财证券首席经济学家陈雳说，富时全球国债指数是富时罗素追踪资金量最大的旗舰指数产品，也是全球政府债券指数的标杆。中国国债正式纳入该指数，表明国际投资者对我国债券市场开放发展水平的认可，将吸引国际债券配置资金进一步参与，带来持续可观的资金流入。据财政部介绍，我国记账式国债全部电子化招标发行，市场化发行达到世界先进水平。国债市场运行效率不断提高，流动性逐年提升，2020年记账式国债换手率达2.38，跻身亚洲前列。在国债收益率曲线建设方面，目前中国国债收益率曲线已完整涵盖3个月至30年等主要期限。全球通、债券通等外资投资渠道不断拓展，国债开户结算流程不断优化，外资入市便利度大幅提升。央行披露的数据显示，截至2021年9月末，国际投资者持有中国债券规模达3.9万亿元人民币，呈现稳步上升态势。展望未来，业内人士普遍表示，当前人民币资产对国际投资者具有较强吸引力，外资将继续趋势性流入我国股债市场，参与程度有望进一步提高。“境内债券收益率相对较高，人民币币值稳定，我国债券市场有比较好的投资价值。”国家外汇管理局副局长王春英此前表示，未来随着境内债券市场稳步发展，各类债券产品不断丰富，以及相关法律制度与国际市场不断接轨，有望吸引更多被动型和主动型的配置资金流入。光大银行分析师周茂华分析，我国是超大规模经济体，拥有巨大的市场潜力，经济发展长期向好，近年来金融市场开放水平不断深化，这些均构成人民币资产持续吸引国际资本流

入的有利因素。他预计，我国将继续稳步推进金融业高水平对外开放和人民币国际化，丰富金融产品，完善跨境投资基础设施，不断提升投资便利化水平。央行表示，下一步将继续与各方共同努力，积极完善各项政策与制度，巩固和扩大双向跨境投融资渠道，为境内外投资者提供更加友好、便利的投资环境。财政部有关负责人表示，财政部将继续落实外资投资境内债券市场税收优惠政策，完善风险防范机制，进一步有序推动外资参与我国债券市场，促进国债市场更高质量对外开放，打造与我国经济体量相匹配的安全高效的大国国债市场。

链接:<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/194690.htm>

8. USDA Announces Initial Supporters of Sustainable Productivity Growth Coalition

【美国农业部USDA】U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced that more than 50 organizations and countries have officially declared their support for the Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG) Coalition, which the United States launched at the United Nations Food Systems Summit in September. The United States launched the SPG Coalition in recognition of the importance of sustainable productivity growth for meeting food security and nutrition needs of current and future populations, while at the same time conserving resources and combating climate change. The goal of the coalition is to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems through productivity growth that optimizes agricultural sustainability across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. “We initiated this coalition because it is clear that increasing agricultural productivity is essential to meet the needs of a growing global population and ensure that food is affordable to hundreds of millions of people around the world,” Vilsack said. “If we are going to end hunger, while minimizing environmental impacts, we must commit to developing and deploying new ways of doing things in agriculture.” Speaking at a White House briefing last week on American Leadership to End Hunger and Malnutrition and Build More Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Food Systems at Home and Abroad, Secretary Vilsack also provided an overview of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s actions in the follow up to the U.N. Food Systems Summit and investments to strengthen food systems and ensure access to healthy diets for all.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/10/26/usda-announces-initial-supporters-sustainable-productivity-growth>

9. The impact of climate change on Africa's economies

【Foreign Policy Research Institute】 Foreign Policy Research Institute published a blog post stating that despite contributing only a minute amount of global greenhouse gas emissions, the African continent suffers the deleterious effects of climate change to a disproportionate degree. The heavy carbon emitters, like China and the United States, have a moral obligation to help the nations of Africa, particularly the rural areas of these countries, mitigate the impact of climate change, not just to help Africa, but to help the rest of the world. According to IFPRI, by 2050, climate change will lead to higher temperatures and mixed rainfall, leading to changes in crop yields and growth of the agricultural sector, higher food prices, less availability of food, and increased child malnutrition. Warming in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to be higher than the global average, and many regions of the continent will get less rainfall. Reduced rainfall will be particularly devastating in those countries that are heavily dependent on rain for agricultural production. With Africa's rate of population growth, the food supply will be hard-pressed to keep up with demand.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/impact-climate-change-africas-economies-foreign-policy-research-institute>

10. Chakwera launches AIP, hints at exit strategy

【The Nation】 The Nation (Malawi) published an article stating that President Lazarus Chakwera launched this year's Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP), while hinting that the government is working on an "exit strategy" for the program. In July this year, the AIP came under scrutiny through a book published by Todd Benson, a senior research fellow at IFPRI, who argued that despite investing billions of kwacha each year in the food security initiative, an average 1.8 million Malawians still need relief food from the government and its partners. In the book, titled Disentangling Food Security from Subsistence Agriculture in Malawi, Benson writes in part: "The success of these maize production programs is dependent on good rains, but the burden they impose on the public budget is immense and there is no evidence that these programs result in any structural transformation of smallholder production systems or in a strengthened commercial orientation for the sector."

链接:

<https://www.mwnation.com/chakwera-launches-aip-hints-at-exit-strategy/>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”倡议与企业研发国际化

作者：刘振；张婷

文献源：财会月刊,2021-11-02

摘要：基于制度理论，以“一带一路”倡议的出台作为准自然实验，利用双重差分法(DID)，理论分析和实证检验“一带一路”倡议与企业研发国际化的关系，以及国内市场竞争和世界经济政策不确定性对二者关系的调节效应。研究表明：“一带一路”倡议给予企业研发国际化的制度支持，促进了企业研发国际化水平的提升；在激烈的国内市场竞争和低世界经济政策不确定性的情境之下，“一带一路”倡议对企业研发国际化的促进作用更大。

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/15/Csgk0WGDDeMmAbGZYAA6cI9-Ad1E669.pdf>

2. 中国对外直接投资如何重构全球价值链：基于二元边际的实证研究

作者：刘源丹；刘洪钟

文献源：国际经贸探索,2021-11-02

摘要：在世界经济新格局背景下，内外部多种力量推动了全球价值链重构进程，中国作为全球价值链的重要参与者，有追求合理收益、促进经济进一步发展的迫切需求，而对外直接投资是推动重构全球价值链最重要的因素之一。文章从价值链双边合作度、价值链相对地位双重维度构建全球价值链重构测度指标，从我国对外直接投资二元边际结构性视角探讨其对全球价值链重构的作用。实证结果表明：对外直接投资的扩展边际和集约边际对全球价值链重构均存在促进作用；进一步的异质性分析表明，上述促进效应主要体现在发达国家样本中；“一带一路”沿线国家子样本下其促进效应更为明显；相比金融危机前，对外直接投资对全球价值链重构的促进作用在2008年后更为显著。

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDeWmAHgfWABKtCrQh9Mg468.pdf>

3. “一带一路”沿线城市网络的联结及其集聚性影响因素研究——基于生产性服务业跨国公司联系的视角

作者：丁如曦；赵磊；李东坤

文献源：国际经贸探索,2021-11-02

摘要：文章基于生产性服务业跨国公司联系的视角，定量测度并刻画2013年和2018年“一带一路”沿线64个国家（地区）190个样本城市网络联结状况，并探究其集聚性影响因素。

结果显示：“一带一路”沿线城市网络联结具有复杂性和尺度变异特征，不同层级城市联系网络的空间形态与密度存在较大差异；沿线城市间网络联结具有核心-边缘结构，东、西两端分别已形成多中心网络化联结格局，中间欧亚内陆腹地城市的网络联结及其集聚性相对不足；整体上，“一带一路”沿线城市网络具有多中心、多层级、嵌套型特征；城市的人口规模、经济发展水平、连通性硬件设施、软件环境以及城市所在国家的对外开放水平和营商便利度因素，对城市网络联结的集聚性具有显著的正向影响。

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/15/Csgk0WGDeruAPDtyACJYqIBFxN8216.pdf>

4. “一带一路”境外经贸合作区赋能新发展格局的逻辑与思路

作者：刘洪愧

文献源：改革,2021-11-01

摘要：境外经贸合作区是共建“一带一路”的重要抓手,有助于推动中国企业高质量、规模化和协同化“走出去”,构建以中国为主导的“一带一路”国际产业链供应链,营造良好的共建“一带一路”国际环境。政府推动和引导、政策优惠、园区选址和产业定位是境外经贸合作区建设和发展的重要前提条件。未来共建“一带一路”境外经贸合作区,应完善政府间合作机制,规范园区管理体制,推动中国与沿线国家的标准互认互通,提高园区的金融服务供给水平,更好地发挥跨境电商和数字贸易的作用,积极发挥中欧班列的运输和物流作用,总结园区发展经验并创新园区类型。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDe0uAOwkDAAnJBOPGNpY619.pdf>

5. “双边+多边”理论：对中国—中东欧国家合作的新探索

作者：刘作奎

文献源：中共中央党校(国家行政学院)学报,2021-10-28

摘要：中国—中东欧国家合作是中国特色大国外交的创新之举，更是“一带一路”倡议在欧洲地区实施落地的亮点。中国—中东欧国家合作的相关实践务实、有效、双赢，但相关理论探讨尚处于起步阶段。虽有理论视角包括整体合作外交、务实制度主义、区域公共产品、包容性区域主义等均试图把握和总结中国—中东欧国家合作的特点，但仍无法涵盖合作实践发展的全貌。基于上述理论的优势和不足，可以尝试提出“双边+多边”理论，深入分析其内涵、战略价值及有待完善之处。加强对中国—中东欧国家合作理论化分析，不仅有助于丰富中国特色外交理念、思路和路径，而且有助于深化对中国—中东欧国家合作的正确认知，增信释疑，为进一步推动该机制下的双边和多边合作创造条件。

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDe_eAajzwAA_3q5GYmOc510.pdf

6. Reverse thinking: taking a healthy diet perspective towards food systems

transformations

文献源: Food Security,2021-10-16

摘要: Food systems that deliver healthy diets without exceeding the planet's resources are essential to achieve the world's ambitious development goals. Healthy diets need to be safe, accessible, and affordable for all, including for disadvantaged and nutritionally vulnerable groups such as smallholder producers, traders, and consumers in low- and middle-income countries. Globally, food systems are experiencing rapid and drastic changes and are failing to fulfil these multiple duties simultaneously. The international community therefore calls for rigorous food systems transformations and policy solutions to support the achievement of healthy diets for all. Most strategies, however, are essentially supply- and market-oriented. Incorporation of a healthy diet perspective in food system transformation is essential to enable food systems to deliver not only on supplying nutritious foods but also on ensuring that consumers have access to and desire healthy, sustainable, and culturally acceptable diets. This paper argues that this should be guided by information on diets, dietary trends, consumer motives, and food environment characteristics. Transformational approaches and policies should also take into account the stage of food system development requiring different strategies to ensure healthier diets for consumers. We review current knowledge on drivers of consumer choices at the individual and food environment level with special emphasis on low- and middle income countries, discuss the converging and conflicting objectives that exist among multiple food-system actors, and argue that failure to strengthen synergies and resolve trade-offs may lead to missed opportunities and benefits, or negative unintended consequences in food system outcomes. The paper proposes a menu of promising consumer- and food-environment-oriented policy options to include in the food systems transformation agenda in order to shift LMIC consumer demand towards healthier diets in low- and middle income countries

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/15/Csgk0WGDhzuAQgavABufrcKRcwY071.pdf>

7. How trade can drive inclusive and sustainable food system outcomes in food deficit low income countries

文献源: Food Security,2021-10-13

摘要: Recent decades have seen food markets and value chains become increasingly

global—a trend that creates challenges as well as opportunities for food systems. Positive trade effects on food security are not always self-evident in food deficit low-income countries. Moreover, whereas international trade may also be used to balance regional differences in climate change impacts and biodiversity, trade can exacerbate environmental challenges associated with food production, land use and climate change. This article argues that, for trade to drive inclusive and sustainable growth of nutritious food production in food deficit low-income countries, policies and investments in these countries must focus on three key priorities: 1) diversifying production and markets to increase resilience to external shocks; 2) enhancing competitiveness and improving market access for local farmers and SMEs, and 3) incorporating externalities in international trade. The latter requires collective international action

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDiYaAaTgTABQvlaz7-SE506.pdf>

8. Consumer acceptance of gene-edited food products in China

文献源: Food Quality and Preference,2021-09-02

摘要: Biotechnology use in food production has been a polarizing topic that has encountered resistance from some consumers. The discovery of genome editing biotechnology, in which no foreign genetic material is introduced into the host organism while making accurate and efficient changes in genomes, has the potential to revolutionize food biotechnology in a more socially acceptable and less polarizing fashion. The success and adoption of gene-edited foods, however, ultimately depends on consumer acceptance. This study reports the results of a geographically dispersed Chinese consumer acceptance study (n = 835) in which individuals evaluated rice and pork products that were bio-engineered to address two significant hazards that have recently garnered international attention: cadmium contamination in rice and African swine fever. We explore the role that food technology neophobia has on consumer acceptance and assess how information on the differences between transgenic and gene editing technologies affects consumer preferences. While averse to the use of biotechnology in food products, consumers were considerably more accepting of products that have undergone genome editing rather than transgenic modification. We find differential impacts of information provision on preferences between pork and rice products and on preferences for product provenance. Our analysis indicates that a reduction in consumers' fear of novel food technologies can

substantially increase consumer valuation and market acceptance of bioengineered food products and reinforces the need to consider attitudes in measuring acceptance of novel food products.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDkZuANeepABe4QtvpvmY820.pdf>

9. Efficiency and Resource Implications of Food Losses and Waste in sub-Saharan Africa

文献源: Journal of Asian and African Studies,2021-05-31

摘要: Reducing the huge level of food losses and waste is arguably one of the sustainable ways of closing the food requirement gap in developing countries. Examining selected sub-Saharan Africa countries and utilizing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' Food Balance Sheet data, this study suggests that these countries lose over 29% (58.8 million tons) of the primary equivalent component of food. Exploiting the rich data on water and land footprints of food commodities, this study also identified considerable losses in resources 21% of total water use and 15% of cropland use associated with the food supply chain losses, with noticeable implications for agricultural sustainability.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/15/Csgk0WGDk5iAAAy5AArcpUpwZ5Y130.pdf>

10. Forecasting Trade Potential Between China and the Five Central Asian Countries: Under the Background of Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Computational Economics,2019-03-21

摘要: Under the background of the Belt and Road Initiative, this paper constructs a measurement equation for China's exports to the five Central Asian countries based on the gravity model of international trade for the purpose of forecasting China's future export growth potential. This paper selects China's GDP, trading partners' GDP, geographical distance, borders, railway freight volume, population growth rate and WTO as explanatory variables, based on what we construct multiple measurement equations. We use panel data from 2010 to 2017 to perform multiple regression analysis under the random effects model. We find that the model using China's GDP, trading partners' GDP, geographical distance, and borders as explanatory variables has a higher degree of fitness and each key explanatory variable is significant. Basing on the obtained measurement equation and the

World Bank's forecast of the economic growth of various countries, we forecast that China's exports to the five Central Asian countries can maintain stable growth in the short term. By 2022, China's total exports to the five Central Asian countries will reach 2,353,510.82 million USD which will be 1.09 times that of 2017.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDfnCATeALAAUuiKXNBA0148.pdf>

【科技图书】

1. Chinese Business and the Belt and Road Initiative

发布源: Taylor and Francis

发布时间: 2021-09-27

摘要: This book looks at how Chinese companies optimize investment opportunities while implementing the Belt and Road (B&R) Initiative. Specifically, it studies five high-profile infrastructure projects undertaken by Chinese firms. Going in-depth through case-study analysis, this book fills a gap by providing the background stories of these projects. By applying a case study approach to five notable and representative B&R projects including Hambantota Port, Port de Djibouti, and China-Belarus Industrial Park, it is found that Chinese firm strategies to implement the B&R Initiative have been designed to achieve property rights security, reduction of transaction costs, and internalization of overflow benefits from expanded business scope or multiple business lines. With first-hand data from host stakeholders and on-ground project managers, this book is a highly relevant and valuable text for policy makers and researchers hoping to understand the policy impact and implications of B&R investments on targeted countries.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/E7/Csgk0GGDgpCAAAtAA0T7UQ6T_c395.pdf

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