

《“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. 外媒评述：东亚“将成为全球贸易新重心”

【参考消息网】据新加坡《联合早报》网站1月2日报道，《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》（RCEP）2022年1月1日生效，东盟期望这个全球规模最大的自贸协定能促进贸易与投资，在疫情中加速经济复苏。RCEP是东盟10国加上中日韩澳新共15个国家签署的区域协定，占全球国内生产总值（GDP）约三成，覆盖全球约三成人口的市场。协定正式生效后将逐步取消对约90%商品的关税，并针对投资、知识产权和电子商务等贸易活动制定统一规范。东盟秘书长林玉辉近期接受新华社访问时指出，RCEP生效将为区域贸易和投资增长创造机会，推动受疫情冲击的区域经济可持续复苏。报道称，东南亚最大经济体印度尼西亚的经济统筹部长艾尔朗加说，印尼预计2022年第一季度核准RCEP。马来西亚全国总商会总会长卢成全说，RCEP将成为马来西亚疫后经济复苏的重要催化剂，也将让该国企业从中受益良多。报道称，越南商家希望通过RCEP发掘中国商机。越南工商会服装主席黄光峰说，RCEP预计将成为越南经济的新动力，助其在疫后复苏增长，关税优惠将有助越南企业增加销往海外市场的商品与服务，使越南更好地融入区域及国际的供应链和价值链，同时吸引更多外资。柬埔寨除了迎来RCEP，与中国的双边自贸协定也在1月1日生效。柬埔寨成衣制造商协会副主席何恩佐指出，零关税或关税削减可降低生产成本，进而提升柬埔寨制造商的竞争力，助其争取到更多订单。报道称，老挝国家工商会副会长奔勒·奎巴色表示，RCEP对促进区域自由贸易意义重大，也将让2021年12月初开通的中老铁路发挥更大作用，“在RCEP框架下，中老铁路更在促进贸易和对老挝投资方面发挥重要作用”。另据共同社东京1月1日报道，RCEP于1月1日生效，全球最大规模的经济圈起航。RCEP背后蕴藏着市场对扩大自由贸易和促进经济增长的不小期待。据联合国贸易和发展会议估算，预计RCEP可使区域内贸易额增加约4.8万亿日元（约合人民币2650亿元），指出东亚地区“将成为全球贸易新重心”。报道称，日本政府

十分期待RCEP。经济产业省等部门的分析认为，RCEP未来可能将日本的实际国内生产总值推升约2.7%。此外据德国之声电台网站1月1日报道，随着RCEP正式生效，缔约国之间的关税壁垒大幅调低。根据中国商务部发布的消息，中国与东盟、澳大利亚、新西兰之间的立即零关税产品比例均超过65%，中国与日本之间相互实施立即零关税的产品比例也分别达到25%和57%。RCEP成员国将通过约10年时间基本实现90%的商品享受零关税。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/211998.htm>

2. RCEP生效为多边主义和自由贸易注入全新活力

【新华社】2022年1月1日，区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（RCEP）正式生效。凌晨零时，在邕州海关报关大厅，南宁侨虹新材料股份有限公司报关员梁文松成功申领到广西首份RCEP原产地证书。原产地证书是RCEP成员国享受关税减免等优惠待遇的重要凭证。凭此证书，侨虹公司生产的无尘纸进入日本首年享受0.4%的关税优惠，并将逐渐减让至零关税。RCEP是全面、高质量、互惠的自贸协定，由15个成员国携手构建起“全球最大自贸区”。协定生效后区域内90%以上的货物贸易将最终实现零关税。借助RCEP，中国和日本——世界第二大和第三大经济体之间，也将首次形成零关税自贸安排：中国将对86%的日本产品关税最终降为零，日本将对88%的中国产品关税最终降为零。距离RCEP签署仅1年有余，中国及多个国家完成核准程序，将协定“落地”推向新节点。“这已充分说明东亚地区经济一体化的急迫性，以及区域内各国在‘后疫情时代’维护供应链稳定安全的决心。”西南财经大学国际贸易研究所副所长周茂说。一段时间以来，单边主义、贸易保护主义势力在东亚东南亚地区挑动对立、制造冲突，冲击区域化、全球化，挑战国际关系准则。在新冠肺炎疫情席卷全球后，各国选择守望相助、共克时艰，顺应经济全球化和区域一体化大势推动RCEP实施。搭乘RCEP的巨轮，成员国之间的“双边合作”升级为“多边合作”。RCEP15个成员国包括东盟10国与中国、日本、韩国、澳大利亚、新西兰，总人口、经济体量、贸易总额均分别为全球总量约30%，巨大的贸易体量践行多边主义将产生庞大的“贸易创造”效应。2020年在疫情冲击下，东盟历史性地成为中国第一大贸易伙伴，双边贸易总额超过6800亿美元。2021年前11个月，中国对RCEP其他14个成员国进出口额近11万亿元。1月1日凌晨0时05分，满载800多吨货物的X9101次集装箱班列从广西南宁国际铁路港开出，28小时后运抵越南河内。这是RCEP生效实施后，中国首趟开往RCEP成员国的国际货运班列。中越跨境铁路运输是中国面向东盟的主要陆路通道之一。此次班列主要运载电子元件、日用百货、化工产品等一般贸易和跨境电商货物，货值达1000多万美元。广西壮族自治区商务厅厅长杨春庭说，近年来，西部陆海新通道

加快建设，形成“海陆空”全方位连接RCEP成员国跨境物流体系和联通欧盟—东盟的国际陆海贸易新通道。广西是中国唯一与RCEP成员国既有陆地接壤又有海上通道的省区，RCEP生效实施为广西高水平开放带来重大发展新机遇。RCEP国家是广西北部湾港的最大货源流向区域。为迎接RCEP，北部湾港不断提升港口承载能力。2021年，钦州港东航道扩建项目、钦州港30万吨级油码头、防城港401号泊位、防城港513-516号泊位、防城港散货中心堆场等工程顺利建成，新增通过能力超2000万吨。2021年1至11月，北部湾港外贸进出口重箱量完成38万标箱，其中与RCEP国家往来集装箱重箱量完成20.1万标箱，同比增长40%，占外贸进出口重箱量达53.7%。广西北部湾国际港务集团董事长李延强认为，RCEP协定生效，将进一步提升北部湾港在国内国际双循环新格局中的战略地位，尤其是通过RCEP中国首次与日本建立自贸关系，将有助于中日韩三国进一步促进经贸合作，增加西部地区与日韩港口之间的贸易往来，可能会带来北部湾港的港口吞吐量增长。泰国驻南宁总领事馆总领事彬嘉玛·塔维她雅浓说，RCEP的大市场对泰国经济稳步发展非常重要，届时成员国对泰国进出口的数万种商品将实现零关税，泰国的热带生鲜水果、汽车零配件、橡胶制品等将从中获益匪浅，“RCEP生效将成为东盟和中国双边关系发展的新起点”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/212052.htm>

3. Agriculture Department and Justice Department Issue Shared Principles and Commitments to Protect Against Unfair and Anticompetitive Practices

【美国农业部 USDA】 Speaking at a White House event focused on competition in agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack and Attorney General Merrick B. Garland expressed their shared commitment to effectively enforcing federal competition laws that protect farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers and growers from unfair and anticompetitive practices, including the antitrust laws and the Packers and Stockyards Act. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Department of Justice are already working together to support their respective enforcement efforts under these laws. As one step in that continuing process, today they released the following statement of principles and commitments: Farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers deserve the benefits of free and fair competition. The Justice Department and USDA therefore are prioritizing matters impacting competition in agriculture. The agencies will jointly develop within 30 days a centralized, accessible process for farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers to submit complaints about potential violations of the antitrust laws and the

Packers and Stockyards Act. The agencies will protect the confidentiality of the complainants if they so request to the fullest extent possible under the law and also commit to supporting relevant whistleblower protections, including newly-applicable protections for criminal antitrust complainants against unlawful retaliation. The agencies will work together to promote effective information sharing and case cooperation, including processes the agencies will follow to efficiently address a complaint. Both agencies commit to vigorously enforce the laws that protect farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers from unfair, deceptive, discriminatory, and anticompetitive practices. As appropriate, USDA will make reports or refer potential violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Justice Department to better enable its Antitrust Division to pursue meritorious competition-related cases and to allow the agencies to collaborate on issues of mutual interest. Additionally, The Justice Department and USDA will work together to identify and highlight areas where Congress can help modernize these toolkits. “Producers all across the country for too long have faced a marketplace that benefits a few large companies over those who are growing our food,” said Secretary of Agriculture Vilsack. “This means that consumers are paying more and farmers, ranchers and producers see less of the profits. The pandemic only further disrupted these challenges across the supply chain, exposing a food system that was rigid, consolidated, and fragile. Antitrust and market regulatory enforcement is essential to enabling the competition necessary to transform our concentrated supply chains in favor of diversified, resilient food systems. These are complex, difficult areas of law, and our authorities are 100 years old or more, but I’m heartened by reaffirming our shared commitment to tackle these challenges together.” “The Justice Department takes very seriously the responsibility we share with our partners across the federal government to protect consumers, safeguard competition, and ensure economic opportunity and fairness for all,” said Attorney General Garland. “Over the past ten months, we have stepped up our efforts to ensure competition and counter anticompetitive practices across sectors from airlines to insurance brokers to book publishers. And we will continue to vigorously enforce our antitrust laws, no matter the industry, no matter the company, and no matter the individual.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/01/03/agriculture-department-and-justice-department-issue-shared>

4. Government takes action to mitigate workforce disruption

【英国环境、食品与农村事务部】The Prime Minister has tasked ministers to work closely with their respective sectors to test preparations and contingency planning so that disruption caused by increased COVID-19 infection is minimised in public services and supply chains. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Steve Barclay, is chairing regular meetings with ministers to closely monitor the impacts of Omicron on workforces and supply chains and monitor schools ahead of the return of pupils in the new year. The government is also working with the public and private sector to develop plans to manage absences in order to ensure sectors are prepared and disruption is minimised. The Committee has already agreed a number of interventions and will meet regularly to monitor developments and agree where further action needs to be taken. So far, disruption caused by Omicron has been controlled in most parts of the public sector, but public sector leaders have been asked to test plans against worst case scenarios of workforce absence scenarios of 10%, 20% and 25%. They have identified a range of mitigations, including identifying additional staff - such as volunteers in the public sector or former teachers in schools - prioritising service delivery and reducing bureaucracy. While the booster programme continues to go from strength to strength, with more than 33 million people - almost two-thirds of adults in the UK - now receiving their third dose, the high levels of positive COVID-19 cases and increased transmissibility of Omicron could mean that UK businesses and public services face disruption over the coming weeks. With a third vaccine dose boosting protection by up to 75%, all government departments, led by the Department for Health and Social Care, are also renewing efforts to make sure that critical public sector and key workers get their booster jabs. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Steve Barclay said: As people return to work following the Christmas break, the high transmissibility levels of Omicron mean business and public services will face disruption in the coming weeks, particularly from higher than normal staff absence. We have been working through the Christmas period to prepare where possible for this, with all departments liaising closely with public and private sector leaders who are best placed to operationally manage their workforces. The best way to combat Omicron is to get boosted and I encourage anyone who is eligible to get boosted now. A number of steps have already been taken to minimise any potential workforce or supply chain disruption, including: reducing the isolation period from 10 to 7 days with 2 negative tests introducing daily contact testing to prevent widespread need for self-isolation where someone hasn't tested positive for COVID-19, investing over &#pound;462 million to support workforce recruitment and retention in the

adult social care sector using digital staff passports for NHS staff which allow them to move between hospitals easily; extending the Infection Control Fund until March 2022 to support staff self-isolation payments, testing and covering the costs of staff vaccination in care homes, supported by £388 million; boosting the numbers of HGV drivers through quicker testing and skills bootcamps; asking qualified teachers who are no longer in the profession to sign-up to temporarily fill absences and support schools to remain open in the new term; adding care worker roles to the Shortage Occupation List to bolster our social care workforce working to speed up the registration of overseas nurses to practice in the UK - as a result 800 nurses have been able to register with the Nurse and Midwifery Council this week alone Regular data is being fed into the Cabinet Office to identify early any potential disruption and take any steps to mitigate them. The contingency planning utilises the New Government Situation Centre and a central taskforce of civil servants based in the Cabinet Office and working across government and with the devolved administrations. Should disruption occur the government stands ready to make sure that any necessary burdens to businesses are cut. There is work ongoing to identify potential regulatory, policy or operational changes which could minimise or alleviate potential disruption.

链接:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-takes-action-to-mitigate-workforce-disruption>

5. 2021年11月“一带一路”大事记

【国家发展改革委一带一路建设促进中心】 1. 中方正式提出申请加入《数字经济伙伴关系协定》。1日，商务部部长王文涛致信新西兰贸易与出口增长部长奥康纳，代表中方方向《数字经济伙伴关系协定》（DEPA）保存方新西兰正式提出申请加入DEPA。申请加入DEPA，符合中国进一步深化国内改革和扩大高水平对外开放的方向，有助于中国在新发展格局下与各成员加强数字经济领域合作、促进创新和可持续发展。2. 区域全面经济伙伴关系协定将于2022年1月1日生效。2日，区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（RCEP）保管机构东盟秘书处发布通知，宣布文莱、柬埔寨、老挝、新加坡、泰国、越南等6个东盟成员国和中国、日本、新西兰、澳大利亚等4个非东盟成员国已向东盟秘书长正式提交核准书，达到协定生效门槛。根据协定规定，RCEP将于2022年1月1日对上述十国开始生效。3. 《陕西省“十四五”深度融入共建“一带一路”大格局、建设内陆开放高地规划》印发实施。3日，陕西省政府办公厅印发《陕西省“十四五”深度融入共建“一带一路”

大格局、建设内陆开放高地规划》。规划指出，围绕共建“一带一路”总体要求，充分发挥陕西比较优势，着力打造“一带一路”交通商贸物流、国际产能合作、科技教育、国际文化旅游、丝绸之路金融五大中心，加快形成面向中亚南亚西亚国家的通道、商贸物流枢纽、重要产业和人文交流基地，到2025年，内陆改革开放高地建设取得新突破，建成内陆地区效率高成本低服务优的国际贸易通道。

4. 第四届中国国际进口博览会在上海举行。5日-10日，第四届中国国际进口博览会在上海举办。4日晚，国家主席习近平以视频方式出席开幕式并发表题为《让开放的春风温暖世界》的主旨演讲。习近平强调，“见出以知入，观往以知来。”一个国家、一个民族要振兴，就必须在历史前进的逻辑中前进、在时代发展的潮流中发展。中国扩大高水平开放的决心不会变，同世界分享发展机遇的决心不会变，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢方向发展的决心不会变。10日，第四届中国国际进口博览会闭幕。按一年计，第四届进博会累计意向成交707.2亿美元据悉。第四届进博会“朋友圈”进一步扩大，企业商业展共有来自127个国家和地区的2900多家企业参展。

5. 菜鸟比利时列日数字物流中枢正式启用。8日，菜鸟比利时列日数字物流中枢（EHUB）正式投入使用，这是菜鸟网络在欧洲最大的智慧物流枢纽，该项目的启用将进一步服务中欧进出口跨境贸易。为助力商品高效进出口，目前菜鸟每周通过列日数字物流中枢组织货运航班约18架次，每天运营卡车约60辆。

6. 中国首条直通中越边境口岸高铁全线隧道贯通。9日，在中越边境的广西防城港市，防城港至东兴铁路全线最长的隧道——铜鼓岭隧道顺利贯通，这也标志着我国首条直通中越边境口岸的高铁全线隧道贯通，为下一步铺轨及通信、信号等“四电”工程施工创造条件。防东铁路建成运营后，防城港至东兴将结束无铁路交通的历史，两地运输时间将从90分钟缩短至20分钟，大大改善边境口岸城市交通条件。

7. 吉尔吉斯斯坦新北南公路项目二期举行竣工仪式。10日，吉尔吉斯斯坦新北南公路项目二期竣工仪式在吉贾拉拉巴德州卡扎尔曼举行。中国驻吉大使杜德文、吉总理阿克尔别克·扎帕罗夫、吉交通部长奥索耶夫出席仪式。新北南公路项目全长433公里，全部完工后将作为连接吉南北地区的交通大动脉和中亚地区国际运输重要通道。

8. 习近平主席应邀以视频方式向亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会发表主旨演讲。11日，国家主席习近平应邀在北京以视频方式向亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会发表题为《坚持可持续发展 共建亚太命运共同体》的主旨演讲。习近平指出，中国将致力于促进合作共赢，为亚太经济发展添砖加瓦。坚持真正的多边主义，积极参与全球经济治理，推动建设开放型世界经济。坚定推进高质量共建“一带一路”，加强全球减贫、粮食安全、发展筹资等领域合作，为亚太经济复苏和可持续发展注入动力，构建全球发展命运共同体。

9. 亚太经合组织第二十八次领导人非正式会议在新西兰线上举行。12日，亚太经合组织第二十八次领导人非正式会议在新西兰以视频方式召开，国家主席习近平在北京以视频方式出席会议并发表重要讲话。习近平指出，中方支持发展中国家发展绿色低碳能源，愿同有关各国一道，推进高

质量共建“一带一路”，全面落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程，让发展成果更多更公平惠及各国人民。

10. 以“共建‘一带一路’与新疆发展”为主题的2021·中国新疆发展论坛在北京举行。15日，由国务院新闻办公室、新疆维吾尔自治区人民政府主办的“2021·中国新疆发展论坛”在北京举行，本次论坛主题为“共建‘一带一路’与新疆发展”。新疆维吾尔自治区党委副书记、自治区人民政府代主席艾尔肯·吐尼亚孜介绍，在“一带一路”发展机遇推动下，新疆加快丝绸之路经济带核心区建设，外向型经济的大门越开越大，目前相关合作已覆盖50多个国家和地区。

11. 中国轨道列车首次驶入智利。16日，由中国中车四方股份公司制造的12列电动车组正式投入运营，这是中国轨道列车首次开进智利。该组列车设计时速120公里，主要用于比奥大区的比奥城铁1号线、2号线和科尔托拉哈线路。该项目是智利升级轨道交通设施计划的一部分，也是这3条线路40年来首次更新轨道车辆。

12. “义新欧”中欧班列7年累计开行超3200列。18日，“义新欧”中欧班列开行七周年。经过七年探索发展，“义新欧”中欧班列义乌平台已开通运营线路16条，辐射欧亚大陆50个国家和地区，到达境外站点101个，开行总列数超3200列。截至17日，今年义乌平台共开行1148列，共发运94498标箱，同比增长41.6%。目前班列已集聚浙江、上海、安徽、江苏等15省市货源，运输上万种货物品类。

13. 贵州首列直发中欧班列出发。18日，一列满载50个大柜货物的中欧班列从贵阳市都拉营火车站驶出，预计15天后即可直达莫斯科沃尔西诺。这是由贵州首次整列发出的中欧班列，标志着贵州开行中欧班列实现“零突破”。

14. 中匈签署关于绿色、数字合作两个谅解备忘录。18日，商务部部长王文涛和匈牙利创新与技术部部长鲍尔科维奇签署《中华人民共和国商务部和匈牙利创新与技术部关于推动绿色发展领域投资合作的谅解备忘录》《中华人民共和国商务部和匈牙利创新与技术部关于加强数字经济领域投资合作的谅解备忘录》。谅解备忘录的签署，将进一步加强中匈在绿色发展、数字经济领域的投资合作，促进两国投资合作高质量发展，深化双边经贸关系。

15. 第三次“一带一路”建设座谈会在北京召开。19日，第三次“一带一路”建设座谈会在北京人民大会堂召开，习近平总书记出席座谈会并发表重要讲话强调，完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，以高标准、可持续、惠民生为目标，巩固互联互通合作基础，拓展国际合作新空间，筑牢风险防控网络，努力实现更高合作水平、更高投入效益、更高供给质量、更高发展韧性，推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展不断取得新成效。中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理、推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组组长韩正主持座谈会。国家发展改革委主任何立峰、外交部部长王毅、新疆维吾尔自治区党委书记陈全国、江苏省委书记吴政隆、中国远洋海运集团有限公司董事长万敏、正泰集团股份有限公司董事长南存辉、中国国际经济交流中心总经济师陈文玲先后发言，结合实际介绍工作情况，提出意见和建议。

16. 中巴经济走廊首个水电投资项目下闸蓄水。20日，中巴经济走廊首个水电投资项目卡洛特水电站顺利完成导流洞下闸，正式启动水库蓄水。卡洛特水电站项目位于巴基斯坦旁遮普省卡洛特地区，是杰赫勒姆河

梯级水电规划的第四级。项目总投资约17.4亿美元，总装机72万千瓦，投产发电后年均发电量约32亿千瓦时，预计每年可减少二氧化碳排放350万吨。17. 英国知名学者马丁·雅克谈“一带一路”是一条创新之“路”。21日，英国知名学者马丁·雅克在接受央视新闻专访时表示，就全球影响而言，“一带一路”是果敢的新尝试，它的性质和概念前所未有。“一带一路”虽然不可避免地受到了疫情影响，但是发展的脚步并没有停止。同时，“一带一路”也是一个年轻的、拥有无限潜力的项目。如今，越来越重要的是数字“一带一路”。过去十年里，中国在科学技术上取得的进步，对“一带一路”建设尤为重要。18. 新加坡学者顾清扬称“一带一路”为全球化健康发展注入重要动力。23日，新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院副教授顾清扬在接受新华社记者专访时说，共建“一带一路”赋予了经济全球化新内涵，使全球化更具包容性，为发展中国家带来了新机遇。共建“一带一路”通过基础设施建设、产业园建设，增加就业，发展产业，发展成果扩展到所在城市、区域乃至整个国家，惠及普通民众。当前全球化发展乏力之际，共建“一带一路”为其注入重要动力。新冠疫情造成供应链断裂、跨境贸易及人员往来中断，这一困境让人们认识到，共建“一带一路”所倡导的互联互通不可或缺。19. 《山西省“十四五”“一带一路”开放型经济发展及对外开放新高地建设规划》发布。24日，山西省政府新闻办举行发布会，就《山西省“十四五”“一带一路”开放型经济发展及对外开放新高地建设规划》进行重点解读。该规划提出8项重点任务、10项重点工程、4方面保障措施，到2025年基本形成内陆地区对外开放新高地，是山西省深度融入“一带一路”、打造内陆地区对外开放新高地的重要指引。20. 2021世界制造业大会促成合作项目703个，投资总额超5800亿元。24日，2021世界制造业大会成果发布会宣布，本届大会促成合作项目703个，投资总额5821.8亿元。据安徽省人民政府副秘书长孙东海介绍，本届大会促成的合作项目呈现出制造业项目占比高、沪苏浙投资比重大、补链强链效应强三个特点。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/211389.htm>

6. 第二期“一带一路”绿色金融与环境管理专题研讨会在线召开

【“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟】12月21日-22日，“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟（简称绿色联盟）、北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院和克莱恩斯欧洲环保协会联合举办的第二期“一带一路”绿色金融与环境管理专题研讨会在线上举办。绿色联盟咨询委员会主任委员、世界资源研究所高级顾问索尔海姆，“一带一路”绿色发展国际研究院院长郭敬，英国驻华大使馆金融与专业服务参赞高瑞，绿色联盟咨询委员会委员、中国金融学会绿色金融专业委员会主任、北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院院长马骏，生态环境部对外合作与交流中心副主任李永红，中国对外承包工程商会秘书长张湘，克莱恩斯欧洲环保

协会北京代表处首席代表龙迪等出席会议并发言。来自中国国际贸易促进委员会、财政部政府和社会资本合作中心、水电水利规划设计总院等国内有关部门，国家开发银行、中国进出口银行、中国出口信用保险公司、中国国际金融公司、丝路基金、中国银行、中国建设银行、江苏银行等金融机构，联合国开发计划署、联合国环境规划署等联合国机构，复旦大学、清华大学、对外经济贸易大学等研究机构，哈萨克斯坦纳扎尔巴耶夫大学、蒙古国可持续金融协会等共建“一带一路”国家有关机构以及参与“一带一路”对外投资的企业代表共60余人参加会议。会议分享了碳中和、能源转型及生物多样性保护等领域的新政策与新形势，探讨了绿色金融面临的机遇与挑战，就金融机构推动绿色投融资的政策需求、“一带一路”能源低碳转型、绿色金融工具、“一带一路”项目绿色发展指南与“一带一路”绿色投资原则协同增效等议题展开交流。索尔海姆在致辞中表示，当前全球应对气候变化迎来关键机遇，要充分发挥共建国家相关部门、金融机构和企业的合力，继续推动绿色丝绸之路建设和绿色金融为发展中国家绿色低碳转型提供动能。郭敬建议，推动绿色联盟、“一带一路”绿色投资原则、全球发展倡议等平台机制协同增效，完善“一带一路”绿色发展政策体系，共同支持对外投资绿色低碳发展。高瑞表示，研讨会将有助于金融机构提升对外投资项目气候管理能力，期待中英两国在绿色金融标准、气候投融资等领域深入合作，共同迈向零碳发展道路。马骏指出，构建一致化的可持续金融标准、管控生态环境与气候风险已成为各国政府及投资者的共识，建议关注金融工具如何应对高碳产业的转型风险等挑战，助力“一带一路”绿色发展。此外，参会代表围绕绿色金融与境外项目环境管理开展交流讨论。近十家金融机构代表从行业角度探讨了“一带一路”绿色投融资的关注点和政策需求。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/210800.htm>

7. 中国—东盟高质量共建“一带一路”合作论坛成功召开

【国家发展改革委】为落实好中国—东盟建立对话关系30周年纪念峰会会议精神，深入推进中国—东盟共建“一带一路”，2021年12月28日，中国国家发展改革委与中国—东盟中心共同举办中国—东盟高质量共建“一带一路”合作论坛。论坛围绕抗疫、基础设施、贸易投资、绿色发展、金融人文等领域合作进行了广泛深入交流，签署了《中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会与老挝人民民主共和国计划与投资部关于建立共建“一带一路”合作工作协调机制的谅解备忘录》。中国国家发展改革委宁吉喆副主任、新华社傅华总编辑以及外交部、工业和信息化部、生态环境部、卫生健康委等有关部门司局负责同志及国铁集团、开发银行负责同志和驻东盟使团大使参加会议并发言。老挝人民革命党中央政治局委员、老挝副总理兼计划投资部长宋赛·西潘敦，印度尼西亚对华合作牵

头人、海洋与投资统筹部长卢胡特，文莱首相府部长兼财政与经济事务主管部长刘光明，东盟秘书长林玉辉，老挝驻华大使坎葆·恩塔万，菲律宾驻华大使罗马纳，中国—东盟中心秘书长陈德海以录制视频或视频连线形式参加会议并发言。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/210562.htm>

8. 'Seed funding': How more billionaires can help end world hunger

【国际农业研究磋商组织CGIAR】 A recent Twitter conversation between the UN's David Beasley and Tesla's Elon Musk has shown that hunger is deceptively complex. There is a crucial difference between acute hunger, caused by shocks like war or natural disasters, and chronic hunger, which occurs when agricultural production (and distribution) fails to keep pace with threats such as soil degradation, erratic rainfall, or heatwaves, or when poverty renders food unaffordable. This means that ending hunger requires both rapid response efforts during crises and sustained investment to protect our future food supply over the long term. Philanthropists like Mr. Musk who seek to "solve world hunger" should also be encouraged to tackle chronic hunger, as this offers long-term, systemic solutions much like equity in a business that keeps paying dividends year after year. A visionary philanthropic opportunity would be the creation of an endowment to support the 11 genebanks held as international public goods by CGIAR, securing in perpetuity the agrobiodiversity we need to feed the world.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/seed-funding-how-more-billionaires-can-help-end-world-hunger/>

9. New project aims to review and help strengthen national Soil Information Systems

【国际农业和生物科学中心CABI】 CABI has been awarded a \$1.07 million contract from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to lead a comprehensive study of national Soil Information Systems (SIS) in several countries including India, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania also capturing learning from the USA, UK, countries within the European Union, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, and Bangladesh. The review, which will involve appraising global initiatives such as the World Soil Information Service (WoSIS) soil profile database and the Global Soil Information System (GLOSIS), will support improved evidence-based intervention design for SIS systems co-created with the global soil data community. The investment from

the foundation supports its 3 to 5-year goal on soil health and agronomy that will see integrated SISs established in a number of countries in Africa and Indian States. It is also in line with the foundation's goal of assessing opportunities for mainstreaming spectral soil analysis in support of national soil information service initiatives in AGRA countries via the FAO's Global Soil Laboratory Network (GLOSOLAN) initiative. CABI will perform a review of SISs, identifying what intervention approaches have worked, which have not, which new solutions work best and where there is opportunity to take innovation to scale. This information can then help direct improved SIS intervention design and strengthen impact. The work will build upon CABI's expertise and previous work in the field whereby, since 2018, it has worked with the foundation on several SIS investments in Africa and South Asia supporting grantees to overcome specific data sharing challenges. Throughout this work, CABI determined several core constraints to data utility that are common across SIS interventions: data quality; data standards; data security and privacy; data sharing and access; governance; data literacy; trust and benefits; policy; resourcing; and technical infrastructure. Improved understanding of these core constraints will help stakeholders better consider systems perspectives, highlighting the role of the enabling environment and political economy, and the role of people and processes as well as technology in the development of a successful SIS. Martin Parr, CABI's Director of Data Policy and Practice, said, "The results of the research will help us to appreciate how national contexts, and decisions that were made during their development, affected the success of the various SIS interventions. Ruthie Musker, CABI programme manager said, "We aim to learn how different practices have led to the current state of SIS. We want to understand especially where SIS have or are starting to move beyond being data repositories to becoming truly actionable systems. We'll be looking to understand how soils information does or does not inform national policies, strategic planning, agronomic management, input supply, etc." The project intends to conduct extensive research into the history of global SISs, the technologies (from simple to state-of-the-art) and to document case studies to learn about approaches that have worked and those that have not. In selected countries, the project will further investigate existing capacities, data, legal and political contexts to determine pathways to solutions for possible soil system interventions. Back in 2019, CABI was awarded a \$1.49 million grant to help the foundation increase food security in India and Ethiopia through better access to data on soil health, agronomy and fertilizers. The earlier grant was driven by a joint donor statement made by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and the United States Agency for

International Development (USAID) on the role that donor organizations should play in good data management in agricultural programmes.

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/new-project-aims-to-review-and-help-strengthen-national-soil-information-systems/>

10. Ukraine and Egypt work closely towards cooperation within the Ukrainian agrarian sector

【乌克兰农业政策与粮食部】 The Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine Roman Leshchenko signed an Agreement on Cooperation with the Company's "Special group for trading and investment" Head of the Board of Directors Dr Mohammed Assad. The Minister said "Egypt is a strategic partner in the development of food safety and agro-industrial spheres. Any kind of cooperation deems valuable for us and the Minagropolicy devoted to assist our new partners and deepen cooperation." During the meeting the parties discussed increasing of bilateral trade with the Arab Republic of Egypt, particularly grains, forage and fertilizers as well as investments in the agrarian infrastructure. Representatives of the company are convinced that Ukraine to become an agrarian hub for Europe which would make possible to combine the resource potential of Ukraine with logistical capacity of the partners. Dr Mohammed Assad underlined that the new grain port currently being built in Egypt in cooperation with the Ukrainian companies based on the Ukrainian technologies. Dr Assad convinced that this project is just a beginning. He emphasized that Egypt is a center for supply of agrarian products in the East because we strive to invest in grain and agriculture in Ukraine.

链接:

<https://minagro.gov.ua/en/news/ukraine-and-egypt-work-closely-towards-cooperation-within-ukrainian-agrarian-sector>

【文献速递】

1. The geopolitics of knowledge communities: Situating Chinese and foreign studies of the Green Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Geoforum, 2021-12-30

摘要: Geographers are paying increasing attention to the geopolitics of knowledge production. China has attracted particular interest given the state's professed goal of

becoming a scientific power. Little research, however, has attended to the politics of scientific research relating to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Instead, a focus on the discourses and environmental impacts of infrastructure projects is paramount. Understanding the situated nature of research on the BRI, particularly within the environmental sciences, is crucial considering the Chinese state's ambitions to become a global scientific power and a leader in green energy and climate change. We carry out a systematic review of 537 publications in Chinese and English on the Green BRI, an ostensibly more environmentally-friendly version of the initiative. We find four main research themes across the entire corpus: 1) environmental impact assessments; 2) empirical analysis of non-state actors involved in Green BRI governance; 3) identification of overseas commercial opportunities for China's green industries; and 4) detection of policy alignment of the Chinese initiative with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. For each theme, we articulate the main cleavages separating the Chinese and foreign corpuses and critique the geopolitics and subjectivities embedded in environmental studies of the BRI. The two corpuses agree on: 1) the need for a greener BRI; 2) the need for more diversified governance that engages actors beyond the state; and 3) the ability for host country context and capacity to influence the BRI's implementation. The corpuses disagree regarding: 1) the severity of the initiative's potential impacts; 2) investors' and non-profit organizations' intentions and appropriate roles; and 3) whether China should export its norms and standards or instead adopt international ones. We attribute these cleavages to divergent implicit geopolitics embedded within the Chinese and foreign knowledge communities, which reflects broader interstate power competition. This research underscores how knowledge production is geopolitically situated even within environmental studies, which are often viewed as objective. At a time of heightening international tension, this article urges consideration of how emerging geopolitical ideas and narratives affect the practices and policies of science in rising powers.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1C/Csgk0WHU_3mAXAnuACWiu_QtrBE289.pdf

2. Monitoring water for conservation: A proof of concept from Mozambique

文献源: American Journal of Agricultural Economics,2021-12-30

摘要: Management of common-pool resources in the absence of individual pricing can lead to suboptimal allocations. High-frequency data from three irrigation schemes in

Mozambique reveal patterns consistent with water inefficiency. Farmers use the amount of water required at the most sensitive stage of production as a benchmark for all allocations in the crop cycle. We demonstrate that these rule-of-thumb approaches create scarcity at the plot level despite schemes having sufficient water to meet farmers' individual demands. We therefore explore the possibility of a feedback tool that visually communicates to farmers the potential to conserve by varying water applications at each stage of the crop cycle. To test the importance of tailoring the information to farmers' own settings, we randomize a set of farmers to also receive visualizations comparing water requirements with each farmer's water use in the same season of the previous year. The experiment fails to detect an additional effect of individualized comparative feedback relative to a general information treatment. Water measurement shows that the gains from correcting observed misallocations of water in terms of water savings and avoided scarcity is potentially large as a share of water used in the agricultural sector. These findings support additional testing of feedback tools to encourage water conservation but not the expensive investments that would be required to generate feedback based on individual metering for all targeted farmers.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHVCAGAHmF5AAkwCxNbAql631.pdf>

3. 文化距离对中国农村劳动力跨国流动的影响

作者: 周芬芬; 罗光强

文献源: 湖南农业大学学报(社会科学版),2021-12-27

摘要: 基于2008—2019年中国跨国流动至19个国家的农村劳动力数据,运用扩展后的引力模型,实证分析文化距离对中国农村劳动力跨国流动的影响。结果表明:文化距离对中国农村劳动力跨国流动具有显著负向影响,与流入国的文化距离每减少1个单位,流入该国的中国农村劳动力人员数就增加68.8个百分点;文化距离对中国农村劳动力跨国流动的影响存在区域异质性,流入发达国家的阻碍效应明显强于发展中国家。当前应进一步推进"一带一路"行动方案和人类命运共同体的建设,加快文化国际传播进程,提高文化融合度与包容度,制定针对性文化交流策略,加强流入国文化培训。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1C/Csgk0WHU-FeAO1q3AAuilbYJ1gk336.pdf>

4. 境外园区对中国对外直接投资有带动作用吗——基于69个共建“一带一路”国家的经

验数据

作者: 尹亚红

文献源: 南昌大学学报(人文社会科学版),2021-12-20

摘要: 以境外园区为研究对象,基于2007—2017年69个共建"一带一路"国家数据,运用倾向得分匹配法(PSM)就境外园区对中国ODI的影响进行实证检验。研究发现,与共建"一带一路"国家的园区合作显著带动了中国对园区所在国的直接投资,并弱化了政治风险对中国ODI的影响。就不同产业类型与区位而言,境外园区的带动作用存在显著的异质性,其中资源利用、加工制造、综合利用与物流商贸型园区带动ODI的作用非常显著,而农业产业园区不显著;东南亚、南亚、独联体以及非洲所建园区显著带动了中国ODI的发展,而西亚与欧洲所建园区不显著。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHU-HSAFAkaAB9YVqRjjoA162.pdf>

5. “一带一路”倡议对中国茶叶出口的影响——基于渐进双重差分模型的实证分析

作者: 王春晓; 高峰; 陈富桥; 曾亮

文献源: 茶叶科学,2021-12-13

摘要: "一带一路"倡议是促进中国茶叶出口的重大机遇,但是现有研究缺乏对其实际效果的系统评估。基于2009—2018年中国与40个主要茶叶进口国家和地区的面板数据,运用渐进双重差分模型评估了"一带一路"倡议对中国茶叶出口增长的政策影响。结果表明,在控制其他影响变量的条件下,"一带一路"倡议对于中国茶叶整体出口额增长具有一定的正向影响;进一步的产品异质性分析表明,"一带一路"倡议显著促进了中国绿茶出口的增长,但对红茶出口的作用尚不显著。此外,在控制变量中,国家和地区的人均GDP以及经济开放水平的提高也能够显著促进中国茶叶出口增长。最后对我国茶叶出口贸易如何把握"一带一路"政策机遇提出了对策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1C/Csgk0WHU-YyAKum7AA2mneonrXs080.pdf>

6. 农副产品跨境电商的问题与对策研究

作者: 金莹; 张英; 刘慧灵; 金毓

文献源: 农业经济,2021-12-13

摘要: 本文就农副产品跨境电商面临的主要问题、模式选择及发展建议做深入分析,以为农副产品的跨境电商良性健康发展提供相应的建议,从研究结论可以看出,通过S2B2C的模式设计,可以在保障农副产品的生物安全性的同时,利用大数据及互联网技术

的手段,加快发展物联网的技术配合适当的监管和政策支持,促进农副产品跨境电商的良性发展。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHU-f6AImYjAB7ouAda2Sk027.pdf>

7. “一带一路”是疫情下全球化发展的重要推动力

作者: 王晨光

文献源: 当代世界,2021-12-10

摘要: 新冠肺炎疫情全球蔓延已累计造成逾2.6亿人感染,500多万人死亡。各国为防控疫情采取了不同程度的封锁隔离措施,导致商品、人员、资本等跨国流动放缓,全球化进程遭遇严重挫折。但在各方共同努力下,“一带一路”合作却逆势前行,不断取得新进展新突破,展现出强大韧性和广阔前景,成为持续推进全球化发展的重要推动力。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1C/Csgk0WHU-vKABJI8ADWrP78G_F0472.pdf

8. Educational and economic returns to cognitive ability in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review

文献源: World Development,2021-10-15

摘要: There is growing interest to use early cognitive ability to predict schooling and employment outcomes in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Rather than using educational attainment and school enrollment as predictors of future economic growth or of improving an individual's earning potential, mounting evidence suggests that cognitive ability may be a better predictor. The relationship between cognitive ability, education, and employment are essential to predict future development in LMICs. We performed a systematic literature review and meta-analysis of the evidence regarding the relationship between cognitive ability and educational outcomes, and between cognitive ability and economic outcomes across LMICs. We searched peer-reviewed studies since 2000 that quantitatively measured these relationships. Based on an initial search of 3,766 records, we identified 14 studies, including 8 studies that examined the cognition-education link and 8 studies that assessed cognition-employment returns in LMICs. Identified studies showed that higher cognitive ability increased the probability of school enrollment, academic achievement, and educational attainment across LMICs. A meta-analysis of returns to wages from cognitive ability suggested that a standard deviation increase in cognitive test scores

was associated with a 4.5% (95% CI 2.6%9.6%) increase in wages. Investments into early cognitive development could play a critical role in improving educational and economic outcomes in LMICs. Further research should focus particularly in low-income countries with the least evidence, and examine the impact on education and economic outcomes by cognitive domains to provide more robust evidence for policy makers to take action.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1C/Csgk0WHVEbyATL70AAz-0SuEEeA602.pdf>

9. Effect of nutrition counselling with a digital job aid on child dietary diversity: Analysis of secondary outcomes from a cluster randomised controlled trial in rural Bangladesh

文献源: Maternal & Child Nutrition,2021-08-31

摘要: Adequate dietary diversity among infants is often suboptimal in developing countries. We assessed the impact of nutrition counselling using a digital job aid on dietary diversity of children aged 6-23 months using data from a cluster randomised controlled trial in Bangladesh. The trial had five arms, each with 25 clusters. The four intervention arms provided counselling using a digital job aid and different prenatal and post-natal combinations of lipid-based supplements and the comparison arm with usual practice. We enrolled 1500 pregnant women and followed them until the children reached their second birthday. We developed a tablet-based system for intervention delivery, data collection and project supervision. We combined the four intervention arms (n = 855), in which community health workers (CHWs) provided age-appropriate complementary feeding counselling, to compare against the comparison arm (n = 403). We calculated the outcome indicators from the children's 24-h dietary recalls. Overall, the intervention increased the mean dietary diversity score by 0.09 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.02-0.16) and odds of minimum dietary diversity by 18% (95% CI: 0.99-1.40). However, there was a significant interaction on the effect of the intervention on dietary diversity by age. The mean dietary diversity score was 0.24 (95% CI: 0.11-0.37) higher in the intervention than in the comparison arm at 9 months and 0.14 (95% CI: 0.01-0.27) at 12 months of age. The intervention effect was non-significant at an older age. Overall, consumption of flesh food was 1.32 times higher in the intervention arm (odds ratio [OR] 1.32, 95% CI: 1.11-1.57) in 6-23 months of age. The intervention significantly improved child dietary diversity score in households with mild and moderate food insecurity by 0.27 (95% CI: 0.06-0.49) and 0.16 (0.05-0.27), respectively, but not with food-secure and severely food-insecure households. Although the study did not evaluate

the impact of digital job aid alone, the findings indicate the utility of nutrition counselling by CHWs using a digital job aid to improve child feeding practices in broader programmes.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHVAFqAVptoABsCfeoLGYs782.pdf>

10. Can Trade Liberalization Promote Green Production? Evidence from China's Manufacturing Enterprises

文献源: Journal of Asian Economics,2021-08-21

摘要: Whether international trade causes environmental damage to developing countries has caused widespread concern. We estimate trade liberalization's impact on environmental performance using unique firm-level pollution data in China. By using maximum tariff rates from China's accession agreement as instrumental variables for actual tariff rates, we find that cuts in import tariffs enhance the average SO₂ emission. Changes in the composition of products in the polluting and non-polluting industries can explain the substantial increase in the average SO₂ emission. However, using multiple firm-level indicators, we demonstrate the existence of the trade-induced technique effect that trade liberalization can promote cleaner production.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHVBhCAELrYAF1ct3CnKfQ378.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Sustainable intensification practices for smallholder farmers in Zambia: a farmer's manual

发布源: 国际玉米和小麦改良中心CIMMYT

发布时间: 2021-11-24

摘要: This manual is written as a guide for use by farmers intending to sustainably intensify their smallholder cropping systems involving food and cash crops such as cassava, maize, sorghum and millet as well as common beans, cowpea, groundnut, pigeon pea, soybean and agro-forestry species, amongst others. The manual intends to enable farmers to increase their productivity while achieving food security and nutrition. It provides general guidelines for farmers based on the experiences of various sustainable intensification projects in Southern Africa and more specifically, to the Sustainable intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems (SIFAZ) Project in Zambia. This manual is particularly applicable to

smallholder farms that share the same agro-ecological conditions as the mid-altitude mixed-maize production areas found in Southern Africa.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EE/Csgk0GHVE-mADVBOADraocwj_Ks036.pdf

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