

## 《“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. USDA Launches Pilot Program to Deploy Renewable Energy Infrastructure to People in Rural Towns

【美国农业部USDA】 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced that the Department is making up to \$10 million available to help people living in rural towns develop community renewable energy projects that will help them cut their energy costs and contribute to the nationwide effort to reduce pollution that contributes to climate change. These funds will be targeted to help people who live in communities that have been historically underinvested and disinvested. USDA is making the funds available through the new Rural Energy Pilot Program to help the people of rural America build back better, stronger and more equitably than ever before. Through this program, USDA is supporting the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment to making environmental justice a part of every agency’s mission to address the disproportionate health, environmental, economic and climate impacts on disadvantaged communities. “Under the leadership of President Biden and Vice President Harris, USDA is providing grant assistance for people who live in particularly underserved rural towns to help them cut their household energy costs and address climate change at the local level,” Vilsack said. “As we continue to rebuild the nation’s infrastructure, USDA is targeting resources and investments to help meet our nation’s energy needs and combat climate change. The new program we’re announcing today will pilot the viability of community-scale renewable energy investments to mitigate the energy-burdened circumstances of particularly disadvantaged rural communities. This assistance will help to keep people in their hometowns by supporting good-paying jobs, business opportunities, and a more affordable cost of living.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/01/19/usda-launches-pilot-program-deploy-renewable-energy-infrastructure>

## 2. 习近平在2022年世界经济论坛视频会议的演讲（全文）

【新华社】女士们，先生们，朋友们：大家好！很高兴出席世界经济论坛视频会议。再过两周，中国农历虎年新春就要到来。在中国文化中，虎是勇敢和力量的象征，中国人常说生龙活虎、龙腾虎跃。面对当前人类面临的严峻挑战，我们要如虎添翼、虎虎生威，勇敢战胜前进道路上各种险阻，全力扫除新冠肺炎疫情阴霾，全力促进经济社会恢复发展，让希望的阳光照亮人类！当今世界正在经历百年未有之大变局。这场变局不限于一时一事、一国一域，而是深刻而宏阔的时代之变。时代之变和世纪疫情相互叠加，世界进入新的动荡变革期。如何战胜疫情？如何建设疫后世界？这是世界各国人民共同关心的重大问题，也是我们必须回答的紧迫的重大课题。“天下之势不盛则衰，天下之治不进则退。”世界总是在矛盾运动中发展的，没有矛盾就没有世界。纵观历史，人类正是在战胜一次次考验中成长、在克服一场场危机中发展。我们要在历史前进的逻辑中前进、在时代发展的潮流中发展。不论风吹雨打，人类总是要向前走的。我们要善于从历史长周期比较分析中进行思考，又要善于从细微处洞察事物的变化，在危机中育新机、于变局中开新局，凝聚起战胜困难和挑战的强大力量。第一，携手合作，聚力战胜疫情。面对这场事关人类前途命运的世纪疫情，国际社会打响了一场顽强的阻击战。事实再次表明，在全球性危机的惊涛骇浪里，各国不是乘坐在190多条小船上，而是乘坐在一条命运与共的大船上。小船经不起风浪，巨舰才能顶住惊涛骇浪。在国际社会共同努力下，全球抗疫已经取得重要进展，但疫情反复延宕，病毒变异增多，传播速度加快，给人民生命安全和身体健康带来严重威胁，给世界经济发展带来深刻影响。坚定信心、同舟共济，是战胜疫情的唯一正确道路。任何相互掣肘，任何无端“甩锅”，都会贻误战机、干扰大局。世界各国要加强国际抗疫合作，积极开展药物研发合作，共筑多重抗疫防线，加快建设人类卫生健康共同体。特别是要用好疫苗这个有力武器，确保疫苗公平分配，加快推进接种速度，弥合国际“免疫鸿沟”，把生命健康守护好、把人民生活保障好。中国言必信、行必果，已向120多个国家和国际组织提供超过20亿剂疫苗。中国将再向非洲国家提供10亿剂疫苗，其中6亿剂为无偿援助，还将无偿向东盟国家提供1.5亿剂疫苗。第二，化解各类风险，促进世界经济稳定复苏。世界经济正在走出低谷，但也面临诸多制约因素。全球产业链供应链紊乱、大宗商品价格持续上涨、能源供应紧张等风险相互交织，加剧了经济复苏进程的不确定性。全球低通胀环境发生明显变化，复合型通胀风险正在显现。如果主要经济体货币政策“急刹车”或“急转弯”，将产生严重负面外溢效应，

给世界经济和金融稳定带来挑战，广大发展中国家将首当其冲。我们要探索常态化疫情防控条件下的经济增长新动能、社会生活新模式、人员往来新路径，推进跨境贸易便利化，保障产业链供应链安全畅通，推动世界经济复苏进程走稳走实。经济全球化是时代潮流。大江奔腾向海，总会遇到逆流，但任何逆流都阻挡不了大江东去。动力助其前行，阻力促其强大。尽管出现了很多逆流、险滩，但经济全球化方向从未改变、也不会改变。世界各国要坚持真正的多边主义，坚持拆墙而不筑墙、开放而不隔绝、融合而不脱钩，推动构建开放型世界经济。要以公平正义为理念引领全球治理体系变革，维护以世界贸易组织为核心的多边贸易体制，在充分协商基础上，为人工智能、数字经济等打造各方普遍接受、行之有效的规则，为科技创新营造开放、公正、非歧视的有利环境，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢的方向发展，让世界经济活力充分迸发出来。现在，大家有一种共识，就是推动世界经济走出危机、实现复苏，必须加强宏观政策协调。主要经济体要树立共同体意识，强化系统观念，加强政策信息透明和共享，协调好财政、货币政策目标、力度、节奏，防止世界经济再次探底。主要发达国家要采取负责任的经济政策，把控好政策外溢效应，避免给发展中国家造成严重冲击。国际经济金融机构要发挥建设性作用，凝聚国际共识，增强政策协同，防范系统性风险。第三，跨越发展鸿沟，重振全球发展事业。全球发展进程正在遭受严重冲击，南北差距、复苏分化、发展断层、技术鸿沟等问题更加突出。人类发展指数30年来首次下降，世界新增1亿多贫困人口，近8亿人生活在饥饿之中，粮食安全、教育、就业、医药卫生等民生领域面临更多困难。一些发展中国家因疫返贫、因疫生乱，发达国家也有很多人陷入生活困境。不论遇到什么困难，我们都要坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，把促进发展、保障民生置于全球宏观政策的突出位置，落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程，促进现有发展合作机制协同增效，促进全球均衡发展。我们要坚持共同但有区别的责任原则，在发展框架内推进应对气候变化国际合作，落实《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十六次缔约方大会成果。发达经济体要率先履行减排责任，落实资金、技术支持承诺，为发展中国家应对气候变化、实现可持续发展创造必要条件。去年，我在联合国大会上提出全球发展倡议，呼吁国际社会关注发展中国家面临的紧迫问题。这个倡议是向全世界开放的公共产品，旨在对接联合国2030年可持续发展议程，推动全球共同发展。中国愿同各方携手合作，共同推进倡议落地，努力不让任何一个国家掉队。第四，摒弃冷战思维，实现和平共处、互利共赢。当今世界并不太平，煽动仇恨、偏见的言论不绝于耳，由此产生的种种围堵、打压甚至对抗对世界和平安全有百害而无一利。历史反复证明，对抗不仅于事无补，而且会带来灾难性后果。搞保护主义、单边主义，谁也保护不了，最终只会损人害己。搞霸权霸凌，更是逆历史潮流而动。国家之间难免存在矛盾和分歧，但搞你输我赢的零和博弈是无济于事的。任何执意打造“小院高墙”、“平行体系”的行径，任何热衷于搞排他性“小圈子”、“小集团”、分裂世界的行径，任何泛化国家安全概念、对其

他国家经济科技发展进行遏制的行径,任何煽动意识形态对立、把经济科技问题政治化、武器化的行径,都严重削弱国际社会应对共同挑战的努力。和平发展、合作共赢才是人间正道。不同国家、不同文明要在彼此尊重中共同发展、在求同存异中合作共赢。我们要顺应历史大势,致力于稳定国际秩序,弘扬全人类共同价值,推动构建人类命运共同体。要坚持对话而不对抗、包容而不排他,反对一切形式的单边主义、保护主义,反对一切形式的霸权主义和强权政治。女士们、先生们、朋友们!去年是中国共产党成立一百周年。中国共产党团结带领中国人民长期艰苦奋斗,在国家建设发展和人民生活改善上取得举世瞩目的成就,如期实现了全面建成小康社会目标,如期打赢了脱贫攻坚战,历史性地解决了绝对贫困问题,现在踏上了全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。——中国将坚定不移推动高质量发展。中国经济总体发展势头良好,去年中国国内生产总值增长8%左右,实现了较高增长和较低通胀的双重目标。虽然受到国内外经济环境变化带来的巨大压力,但中国经济韧性强、潜力足、长期向好的基本面没有改变,我们对中国经济发展前途充满信心。“国之称富者,在乎丰民。”中国经济得到长足发展,人民生活水平大幅提高,但我们深知,满足人民对美好生活的向往还要进行长期艰苦的努力。中国明确提出要推动人的全面发展、全体人民共同富裕取得更为明显的实质性进展,将为此在各方面进行努力。中国要实现共同富裕,但不是搞平均主义,而是要先把“蛋糕”做大,然后通过合理的制度安排把“蛋糕”分好,水涨船高、各得其所,让发展成果更多更公平惠及全体人民。——中国将坚定不移推进改革开放。中国改革开放永远在路上。不论国际形势发生什么变化,中国都将高举改革开放的旗帜。中国将继续使市场在资源配置中起决定性作用,更好发挥政府作用,毫不动摇巩固和发展公有制经济,毫不动摇鼓励、支持、引导非公有制经济发展。中国将建设统一开放、竞争有序的市场体系,确保所有企业在法律面前地位平等、在市场面前机会平等。中国欢迎各种资本在中国合法依规经营,为中国发展发挥积极作用。中国将继续扩大高水平对外开放,稳步拓展规则、管理、标准等制度型开放,落实外资企业国民待遇,推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展。区域全面经济伙伴关系协定已于今年1月1日正式生效,中国将忠实履行义务,深化同协定各方经贸联系。中国还将继续推进加入全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定和数字经济伙伴关系协定进程,进一步融入区域和世界经济,努力实现互利共赢。——中国将坚定不移推进生态文明建设。我经常说,发展经济不能对资源和生态环境竭泽而渔,生态环境保护也不是舍弃经济发展而缘木求鱼。中国坚持绿水青山就是金山银山的理念,推动山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理,全力以赴推进生态文明建设,全力以赴加强污染防治,全力以赴改善人民生产生活环境。中国正在建设全世界最大的国家公园体系。中国去年成功承办联合国《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会,为推动建设清洁美丽的世界作出了贡献。实现碳达峰碳中和是中国高质量发展的内在要求,也是中国对国际社会的庄严承诺。中国将践信守诺、坚定推进,已发布《2030年前碳达峰行动方案》,

还将陆续发布能源、工业、建筑等领域具体实施方案。中国已建成全球规模最大的碳市场和清洁发电体系，可再生能源装机容量超10亿千瓦，1亿千瓦大型风电光伏基地已有序开工建设。实现碳达峰碳中和，不可能毕其功于一役。中国将破立并举、稳扎稳打，在推进新能源可靠替代过程中逐步有序减少传统能源，确保经济社会平稳发展。中国将积极开展应对气候变化国际合作，共同推进经济社会发展全面绿色转型。女士们、先生们、朋友们！达沃斯是世界冰雪运动胜地。北京冬奥会、冬残奥会就要开幕了。中国有信心为世界奉献一场简约、安全、精彩的奥运盛会。北京冬奥会、冬残奥会的主题口号是“一起向未来”。让我们携起手来，满怀信心，一起向未来！谢谢大家。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/xgcdn/215482.htm>

### **3. Horn of Africa: Swift aid for drought-affected farmers and herders needed to avoid a hunger crisis**

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 Over \$138 million in urgent funding is needed to assist 1.5 million vulnerable people in rural communities in the Horn of Africa whose fields and pastures have been hard hit by an extended drought, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said today, as it released a comprehensive response plan calling for a range of support for agriculture in the region. In a region already prone to food insecurity associated with weather extremes, natural resource limitations and conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and 2020-21 locust invasion have stretched the coping capacities of rural communities to the limit, undermining agricultural productivity. Now a third season of drought driven by La Niña is raising concerns that a large-scale hunger crisis could break out if the region's food producing rural communities do not receive adequate assistance timed to the necessities of upcoming agricultural seasons. In Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, the worst affected countries, projections indicate that some 25.3 million people will be facing high acute food insecurity by mid-2022 if that scenario should materialize, it would place the Horn of Africa among the world's largest-scale food crises. The criticality of supporting rural livelihoods. FAO's Horn of Africa Drought Response Plan calls for over \$138 million to help rural communities withstand this latest threat with \$130 million of that total urgently needed by the end of February to provide time-critical assistance to highly-vulnerable, agriculture-reliant communities in the three most impacted countries. "We know from experience that supporting agriculture at moments like this is hugely impactful that when we act fast and at the right moment to get water, seeds, animal feed, veterinary care, and

much needed cash to at-risk rural families, then hunger catastrophes can be averted," said FAO's Director of Emergencies and Resilience, Rein Paulsen. "Well, the right moment is now. We urgently need to support pastoralists and farms in the Horn, immediately, because the cycle of the seasons waits for no one," he added. In 2011, a severe drought contributed to a famine outbreak in Somalia that saw 260 000 people perish from starvation most of them before an official famine declaration was made. In 2017, however, potential drought-associated famines in four countries in the greater Horn of Africa region were averted thanks to a concerted international push to act early and that prioritized helping rural communities cope with stresses before they spiralled into food crises. The clock is already ticking, Paulsen warned. The lean season that has just started is marked by limited grazing opportunities for pastoralist families, and their livestock will need nutritional and veterinary support. Crop-reliant families, for their part, must have seeds and other supplies in hand to hit the ground running when the main Gu planting season begins, in March. FAO's plan of action

FAO's drought response plan seeks to target support to 1.5 million of the most at-risk rural populations in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. For pastoralist families, this would include providing animal feed and nutritional supplements and mobile veterinary health clinics to keep their livestock healthy and producing milk, transporting water to 10 000 litre collapsible water reservoirs set up in remote areas, and upgrading existing wells to run on solar power. In the case of crop-reliant families, FAO aims to distribute seeds of drought-tolerant early-maturing varieties of sorghum, maize, cowpea and protein-rich mung bean and nutrient-dense vegetables, and arrange for pre-planting land-ploughing services and access to irrigation as well as training on good agricultural practices. Cash for work programmes would allow able-bodied households to earn extra income by helping rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure, like irrigation canals or boreholes. Families not able to work for health or other reasons would receive unconditional infusions of cash. Providing rural families with extra disposable income gives them the means to buy food at market while they wait for their harvests to come in. In Somalia, FAO's plan calls for the provision of boats, equipment and training to help coastal communities who do not typically engage in fishing secure a new and much-needed source of calories and protein, building on ongoing FAO work to promote the diversification of livelihoods in the country. If fully funded the agency's plan would allow for the production of up to 90 million litres of milk and up to 40 000 tonnes of staple food crops in the first part of 2022, putting over 1 million highly food insecure people on a safe footing for at least six months.

Durable solutions By allowing people to stay home and productive and preserve their livelihoods, while increasing their

resilience, FAO's intervention would lay the groundwork for longer-term stability and food security. "For years we have seen the same cycles of vulnerability and stresses undermining agricultural productivity in the rural communities of the Horn of Africa. It is time to invest more in addressing the drivers of hunger, and build people's capacity to keep producing even when hit by shocks like drought, so that inevitable shocks do not inevitably descend into humanitarian crises," said Chimimba David Phiri, FAO's Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa (SFE) and Representative to the African Union and to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/horn-of-africa-swift-aid-for-drought-affected-farmers-and-herders-needed-to-avoid-a-hunger-crisis/en>

#### 4. 超1400亿美元！中俄贸易晒出最佳年度“成绩单”

【新华社】最新统计数据显示，2021年中俄双边贸易额突破1400亿美元大关，创历史新高。专家认为，在新冠肺炎疫情全球起伏反复，世界经济曲折复苏的背景下，中俄经贸取得如此佳绩实属难得。中国海关总署14日公布的统计数据显示，2021年中俄双边贸易额为1468.87亿美元，同比增长35.8%。其中，中国对俄出口675.65亿美元，同比增长33.8%；中国自俄进口793.22亿美元，同比增长37.5%。中国商务部国际贸易经济合作研究院欧亚研究所所长刘华芹表示，中俄新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系高水平发展，为两国经贸合作提供了重要政治前提，夯实了基础。过去一年，两国贸易佳绩频传：前4个月双边贸易额即突破400亿美元；前三个季度双边贸易额首次突破千亿美元大关；前10个月双边货物贸易额即超过2020年全年规模。农产品和食品成为俄对华出口的重要增长点之一。2021年1至11月，中国自俄进口菜籽油及芥籽油30.4万吨，增加59.5%；进口大麦7.5万吨，激增37.9倍；进口牛肉1.7万吨，增加235.7%。能源合作成为双边经贸合作的“压舱石”。俄罗斯是中国第一大能源进口来源国、第一大电力进口来源国、第二大原油进口来源国和第二大煤炭进口来源国。2021年12月2日，中俄东线天然气管道迎来投产通气两周年，累计输气量约136亿立方米。去年前11个月，累计输气量91.68亿立方米，同比增长196%，更多中国民众用上了俄罗斯天然气，两国能源合作再添强劲动力。中国对俄汽车和零配件出口大幅增长，中国汽车品牌在俄销量不断提升，华为、小米等中国品牌智能手机成为俄罗斯众多消费者的选择。“两国贸易产品种类日益丰富，互补性不断增强。”刘华芹说。新兴领域成为两国贸易新增长点。中俄跨境电商合作发展迅速，在俄海外仓和电商平台建设稳步推进，营销和配送网络不断完善，助力双边贸易持续增长。刘华芹认为，数字经济对双边经贸发展有明显带动作用。为继续推动双边贸易高质

量发展，中俄双方编制完成了《中俄货物贸易和服务贸易高质量发展的路线图》，为实现中俄双边贸易额2000亿美元目标做出规划。双方还商定促进跨境电商和服务贸易增长，提升便利化水平，扩大农产品准入，用好展会平台。刘华芹建议，未来，中俄两国应继续深化能源合作，拓展数字经济、生物医药、科技创新、绿色低碳等新增长点，通过数字经济提升双边经贸合作水平，比如智慧海关、智能运输、智慧农业、通讯信息服务等。“在两国共同努力下，中俄经贸合作定会行稳致远，不断提质升级。”刘华芹说。

链接:<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/215142.htm>

## 5. 世界经济论坛最新报告关注“一带一路”绿色潜力

【中国新闻网】“一带一路”倡议为全球新兴和发展中经济体建设低碳基础设施提供了重要机遇。世界经济论坛14日发布了《促进“一带一路”倡议绿色发展：发挥金融和技术的作用，推动低碳基础设施建设》，此洞察报告阐明了这一新的发展模式的绿色潜力。报告突出强调“一带一路”绿色投资原则的“2023年愿景”(Vision2023)行动计划，该原则是在世界经济论坛气候行动平台框架下共同制定的。报告指出，新兴和发展中经济体在发展、工业化及城市化的进程中对能源与交通的需求不断增长。当今的基础设施投资决策将决定未来数十年的排放轨迹，也可能会影响全球能否将全球气温升幅限制在远低于2°C的水平，以实现《巴黎协定》的目标。“‘一带一路’倡议通过对绿色基础设施的投资提供了一种新的发展模式，避免了碳锁定将对全球气候变化产生的不可逆转的影响。”世界经济论坛全球气候负责人，执行委员会成员Antonia Gawel表示，公私利益相关方需合作推动可融资的绿色基础设施项目建设，并辅以国际标准与前瞻性气候政策的支持。“私营部门对于基础设施建设、缩小投资差距以及推广有前景的绿色技术尤为重要。”“通过加快低碳型基础设施建设，‘一带一路’倡议可以在新兴及发展中经济体实现经济增长与碳排放脱钩方面发挥引领作用，”普华永道亚太及中国主席赵柏基(Raymund Chao)表示，“为把握绿色资产的全球投资热潮，金融行业在将投资引向绿色能源和交通项目上的作用也十分关键。”据悉，“一带一路”绿色投资原则于2018年开始实施，旨在加快绿色“一带一路”投资。其成员包含来自全球15个国家及地区的41个签署者以及12个支持者，总计持有或管理超过49万亿美元的综合资产，并为“一带一路”项目提供大量资金。世界经济论坛大中华区首席代表艾瑞碧(Rebecca Ivey)表示，“这份洞察报告为‘一带一路’沿线国家的低碳发展做出了重要贡献。这表明金融机构与企业现正在采取行动，将环境及气候风险纳入其投资组合，以避免转型风险并促进可持续经济与社会发展”。据介绍，该报告通过案例研究强调了金融业参与者、金融工具、低碳技术以及有利的地方政策可以并且需要共同努力来推动“一带一路”倡议的绿色发展。

链接:<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/214921.htm>



## 6. 海关总署：我国与“一带一路”沿线国家贸易往来呈现出这些特点

**【央视新闻客户端】**1月14日，国务院举行新闻发布会，海关总署新闻发言人、统计分析司司长李魁文表示，“一带一路”倡议提出以来，我国与“一带一路”沿线国家贸易往来日益紧密。据海关统计，2021年我国对“一带一路”沿线国家进出口11.6万亿元，增长23.6%，较同期我国外贸整体增速高出2.2个百分点。其中，出口6.59万亿元，增长21.5%；进口5.01万亿元，增长26.4%。具体主要呈现以下几个特点：一、贸易规模稳步提升。2013—2021年，我国与“一带一路”沿线国家进出口总值从6.46万亿元增长至11.6万亿元，年均增长7.5%，占同期我国外贸总值的比重从25%提升至29.7%。二、产业链供应链合作更加密切。2013—2021年，中间产品占我国对“一带一路”沿线国家的出口比重由2013年的49.8%提升至2021年的56.2%，2021年出口汽车零配件、纺织品、锂离子蓄电池分别增长26.7%、14.1%和50.4%。三、能源、农业、矿产等领域合作向好。2021年我国自“一带一路”沿线国家进口原油1.18万亿元，增长44%；农产品3265.5亿元，增长26.1%；金属矿砂2127.7亿元，增长24.9%；天然气1854.5亿元，增长38.9%。四、民营企业表现活跃。2021年民营企业对“一带一路”沿线国家进出口6.21万亿元，增长了25.6%，占同期我国与“一带一路”沿线国家进出口的53.5%，提升了0.8个百分点。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/214911.htm>

## 7. 《推进中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”发展规划（2021-2025年）》印发

**【中国中医药报】**日前，国家中医药管理局、推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室联合印发《推进中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”发展规划(2021-2025年)》(以下简称《规划》)，旨在全面提升中医药参与共建“一带一路”质量与水平。展望2035年，中医药融入更多共建“一带一路”国家主流医学体系，在国际传统医学领域的话语权和影响力显著提升。《规划》提出，“十四五”时期，与共建“一带一路”国家合作建设30个高质量中医药海外中心，颁布30项中医药国际标准，打造10个中医药文化海外传播品牌项目，建设50个中医药国际合作基地和一批国家中医药服务出口基地，加强中药类产品海外注册服务平台建设，组派中医援外医疗队，鼓励社会力量采用市场化方式探索建设中外友好中医医院。《规划》提出，深化全球卫生治理合作，着力构建传统医学合作伙伴关系。推动中医药纳入更多国家主流卫生体系和政府间合作机制，加大中医药对外援助力度。深化国际组织框架下合作，完善中医药国际标准化体系建设，协调制定国际传统医药标准和监管规则。深化医疗卫生合作，着力增加优质中医药服务供给。加强国际抗疫合作，完善中医药应对国际关注的公共卫生紧急事件机制，加大“三药三方”等有效方剂宣传和推介力度。打造高水平医疗服务平台，向共建“一带一路”国家民众、海外华侨华人、留

学生、中资机构人员和赴境外旅行人员等提供优质中医药服务。《规划》明确，深化科技创新合作，着力塑造中医药发展新优势。加强科技交流合作，推动中医药参与国家战略性科技创新合作与政府间国际科技创新合作，探索中医药国际大科学计划和大科学工程。强化科研平台建设，支持中医药科研院所、高校、企业与共建“一带一路”国家相关机构以合资、合作的方式联合建设“一带一路”中医药联合实验室。开展中医药领域重大装备研发，加速科技成果向现实生产力转化。《规划》要求，深化国际贸易合作，着力培育中医药发展新优势。扩大中药类产品贸易，加快培育我国中医药国际化企业和国际知名品牌。做大做强中医药服务贸易，加强国家中医药服务出口基地建设，完善中医药服务贸易统计体系。扩大中医药国际市场准入，加强中药类产品海外注册服务平台建设，完善中药类产品当地销售和生产体系。深化健康产业合作，着力扩大中医药发展规模。提升企业“走出去”水平，加快培育产业链条完备的跨国公司和知名国际品牌。推动中外合作产业园建设，推动建立中外合作产业园中国注册中成药认可制度。加强中药材产业合作，提升产业数字化水平。深化区域国际合作，着力推进中医药开放发展。加强与区域战略协同对接。更好发挥各类开放平台作用，在中医药治未病纳入收费项目、中医药知识产权保护、进出口通关及检验便利化方面开展先行先试。《规划》提到，深化教育合作，着力加强中医药国际人才队伍建设。开展院校合作，提升中医药高等院校国际教育水平，积极推动中医药纳入共建“一带一路”国家高等教育体系。拓展培训合作，提升共建“一带一路”国家民众对中国文化和中医药基础知识理解和认同。加大国际复合型中医药人才培养力度，实施中医药英才海外培养合作项目。深化文化交流合作，着力增强中医药影响力，讲好中医药故事，不断提升对中华文化的理解，加强已纳入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录中医药项目的保护和传承。将中医药纳入国家重大对外文化推广活动，打造融中医药健康咨询、展览展示、品鉴体验、现场习练为一体的具有全球影响力的中医药文化亮点品牌。发展中医药对外文化产业，形成一批具有国际知名度的中医药新媒体品牌。

链接:<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/214975.htm>

## 8. Fisheries Commission lauds government's Aquaculture for Food and Jobs initiative

【News Ghana加纳新闻】Mr Hanson Kodzo Dzamefe Jnr, the Bono Regional Director of the Fisheries Commission has lauded the government's flagship Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) programme which has improved the region's annual fish production.He said the Tilapia Seed (Tiseed) module of the programme had also had a significant impact on fish production as well, thereby creating numerous job opportunities for the youth in the region.“The programme has created an avenue to train the youth on aquaculture, and provided them

with requisite skills in fish production”, Mr Dzamefe told the Ghana News Agency (GNA) in an interview in Sunyani on Tuesday. He said since the implementation of the AFJ 2020, the programme had constructed 14 fish ponds and supplied beneficiaries including; the Wenchi Eagle Youth Association and Dormaa Senior High School with 18,800 tilapia and catfish fingerlings. The beneficiaries were also provided with feed to enhance their fishing activities, he said and appealed to the government to extend the AFJ to benefit tertiary institutions and graduates as an alternative source of livelihood. Mr Dzamefe explained the Tiseed module targeted hatcheries to develop quality tilapia fingerlings, saying “this particular module is being implemented in collaboration with the CSIR-Water Research Institute, International Food Policy Research Institute and the Royal Technical Institute”. Under the module, he explained more than 853 brood stock of tilapia fingerlings had been supplied to the Dormaa Fish Hatchery and Training Center and the BritAddo Farms at Abesim in the Sunyani Municipality. “The Tiseed programme has come to help and would produce quality fingerlings and make them readily available to farmers to create additional jobs in the fishing value chain and improve the living standards of the people and guarantee food security as well”, Mr Dzamefe added.

链接:

<https://newsghana.com.gh/fisheries-commission-lauds-governments-aquaculture-for-food-and-jobs-initiative/>

## 9. South-South Cooperation: FAO signs key agreement with Chinese Government

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has signed an agreement with the Chinese Government officially launching Phase III of the FAO-China South-South Cooperation (SSC) Programme. The General Agreement was signed by the Director-General of FAO, QU Dongyu and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, TANG Renjian. It followed the announcement by Chinese President Xi Jinping in September 2020 of an additional \$50 million in funding for the Programme. President Xi made the pledge during a video address to the general debate of the United Nations General Assembly. The agreement underlines “China’s effort to prioritize the development of agriculture and rural areas through the ongoing rural revitalization strategy” and FAO’s mandate in food security and nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, “including providing technical assistance to its Members in the field of sustainable development and resilient livelihoods.” “This is an important agreement, both in terms of

synergy between China's experience and FAO's priorities and also for China's continuous contribution to promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation, to transform agrifood systems and to achieve Better Production, Better Nutrition, a Better Environment and a Better Life for all, leaving no-one behind," FAO Director-General QU Dongyu said. The overarching goal of Phase III of the FAO-China SSC Programme is to support developing countries in achieving sustainable agrifood systems transformation and to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG1 and SDG2. Phase III of the FAO-China SSC Programme covers six key thematic areas: agricultural production and productivity; value chains and trade; tropical agriculture and dryland farming; resilience building; emergency response, and global governance and traditional agricultural areas. Special focus will also be given to food loss and waste, innovation and digital agriculture, among others. Substantial results

In 2009, the FAO-China SSC Programme was established with an initial contribution of \$30 million for Phase I, allowing exchanges of knowledge and experience between China and other countries of the global South. In 2015, China contributed an additional USD 50 million for Phase II of the Programme. The FAO-China SSC Programme has achieved substantial results to date. Under this flagship South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programme, a total of 25 national, regional, inter-regional and global projects have been implemented to support agricultural development and food security in line with countries' priorities and needs. The Programme has reached more than 100,000 direct beneficiaries and several hundred thousand indirect beneficiaries at grassroots level in rural areas. Chinese experts fielded in host countries have transferred practical and adaptable technologies by providing demand-driven demonstrations and trainings in collaboration with local counterparts. In addition to the field projects, more than 50 global capacity development events and activities have been organized with the participation of thousands of government officials, technical experts, small-scale farmers and other stakeholders from over 100 FAO's member states. FAO's role in South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The successful introduction of new technologies through SSTC in many countries has contributed to increased food security, especially through the improvement of agricultural productivity, diversification of food crops, small animal and fish production, and rural incomes. Over the past two decades, a total of \$435 million has been invested in SSTC projects and activities.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/south-south-cooperation-fao-signs-key-agreement-with-china-120122/en>

## **10. CABI to share expertise as part of new £10m centre with mission to create green revolution in agriculture**

**【国际农业和生物科学中心 CABI】** CABI is to share its expertise as part of a new £10m centre with a mission to create a green revolution in agriculture as well as rescuing threatened species and restoring natural habitats. Dr Matthew Ryan, Curator, Genetic Resource Collection at CABI, has today welcomed news that the £10m Leverhulme Centre for the Holobiont will draw upon CABI's expertise in the microbiome, biocontrol and collections to help facilitate research which will map the associations between microbes and higher organisms, creating a holobiont 'tree of life.' This will track which microbes live with which hosts and highlight patterns across nature. 'Holobiont' is a term given to a larger organism, such as a human, animal or plant, and its associated community of microbes. Many of these microbial communities, often called 'microbiomes', are relied upon by the host organism, for example the 'good bacteria' that live in our guts and keep us healthy. CABI will work, as part of the 10-year project, with a network of scientists from Imperial College London, Wellcome Sanger Institute, the EMBL's European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI), the Natural History Museum, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, the Rosalind Franklin Institute, the Mary Lyon Centre, ZSL London Zoo, and the Tara Oceans Consortium. The project will be led by Professor Tom Bell of Imperial College London. CABI will draw upon its expertise gleaned from decades of research into invasive species and their associated microbiota and CABI's CABI Culture Collection of 30,000 living strains from 142 countries, of which 90% are unique. CABI is already part of the UK Crop Microbiome Cryobank (UK-CMCB) to safeguard future research and facilitate the sustainable yield improvement of the UK's six major food crops including barley, oats, oil seed rape, potato, sugar beet and wheat. It is hoped that this BBSRC project, which joins researchers from Rothamsted Research, Scotland's Rural College (SRUC) and the John Innes Centre, in developing a 'Noah's Ark' of UK microbes from crop systems will also feed into the research conducted at the Leverhulme Centre for the Holobiont. Dr Ryan said, "The work that we will conduct in partnership as part of the new Leverhulme Centre for the Holobiont is vital in understanding the many microbial communities within the human, animal and plant world." This is particularly poignant in respect of agriculture and the need for greater food security where creating new sustainable ways of growing crops without an overreliance on fertilizers and pesticides is increasing the imperative amid the challenges of climate change. "Plants combine with microbes to form unique holobionts, largely through cooperative microbes (fungal mycorrhiza and symbiotic bacteria) in their roots that

take in nutrients from the surrounding soil and pass them to the plant. The scientists believe that mapping these holobionts could help to manipulate them, enabling crops to increase nutrient uptake to reduce fertilizer use, or to better arm them against pathogens and pests reducing the need for pesticides. Dr Marion Seier, Senior Plant Pathologist; Team Leader Invasive Species, UK, at CABI, said, "CABI is delighted to be part of a team of researchers across world-renowned research institutions where expertise can be shared to help better understand holobionts that can not only help us feed the world through sustainable agriculture but also help avoid potentially catastrophic declines in biodiversity driven by invasive species." The new Holobiont centre is one of three new Centres funded by the Leverhulme Trust. These also include the Leverhulme Centre for Nature Recovery and the Leverhulme Centre for Life in the Universe. The competition was designed to encourage original research which would establish or reshape a significant field of study and transform our understanding of an important topic in contemporary societies. The Trust encourages research which is fundamental or curiosity-driven, multi-disciplinary, and often higher risk. Professor Anna Vignoles, Director of the Leverhulme Trust, said, "Leverhulme Trust Research Centres will, as they say, shift the needle on a particular topic. These centres are bold, interdisciplinary and embrace novel approaches that will reshape or establish a field." "The round was extremely competitive and the Trust Board is delighted to announce it will be funding three new centres that are tackling vitally important issues relating to environmental sustainability and seeking answers to questions that humans have long asked but not had the means to answer, such as is there life elsewhere in the universe."

链接:

<https://www.cabi.org/news-article/cabi-to-share-expertise-as-part-of-new-10m-centre-with-mission-to-create-green-revolution-in-agriculture/>

### 【文献速递】

#### 1. 2021年世界经济和外贸外资形势分析与2022年展望

作者: 中国宏观经济研究院对外经济研究所形势课题组

文献源: 中国物价, 2022-01-15

摘要: 2021年以来,世界经济在新冠疫情冲击下艰难复苏,"黑天鹅""灰犀牛"事件叠加地缘政治冲突所产生的重大挑战前所未有。展望2022年,疫情背景下的世界经济仍将面临较大不确定性,对我国而言,在需求收缩、供给冲击、预期转弱三重压力下,必须要下大力气牢牢稳住外贸外资基本盘,推动实施更大范围、更宽领域、更深层次对外开放,全面营造于我国经济社会发展有利的外部环境。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EF/Csgk0GHmsiCAJ8MoAA284rbSddc386.pdf>

## 2. 人民币汇率变化对出口贸易结构转型的影响研究

作者: 朱孟楠; 金朝辉

文献源: 世界经济研究,2022-01-14

摘要: 文章首先建立理论模型分析人民币实际汇率水平变化对出口贸易结构转型升级的影响,其次将512种HS四分位商品转化为技术密集型、资本密集型和劳动密集型产品并构建出口贸易结构转型指标,最后实证分析人民币实际汇率水平变化和"一带一路"倡议对出口贸易结构转型升级的影响。研究发现:人民币实际汇率升值能够优化出口贸易结构,这一促进现象是通过贸易优势与需求视角和成本视角两个渠道起作用的;"一带一路"倡议并没有改善出口贸易结构,可能是因为当前"一带一路"倡议以国内低端劳动密集型产品输出为主。文章揭示了人民币汇率和"一带一路"倡议对出口贸易结构转型的影响,在人民币汇率升值和"一带一路"倡议稳步推进的背景下,为实现贸易强国的发展目标提供了新的参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1D/Csgk0WHmrqeAfv-BABbpwS1Yef0388.pdf>

## 3. 后疫情时代“一带一路”对外传播的治理框架建构

作者: 沈悦

文献源: 云南社会科学,2022-01-12

摘要: 后疫情时代的国际传播与对外传播呈现出更具信息敏感性、危机传播及风险传播的比例升高、污名与谣言传播数量增多、信任与共情传播为基础的互通机制匮乏等特点。媒介治理作为全球治理的重要分支,旨在以跨文化协商、协调、共治的多元机制化解全球化危机以及构筑新媒介图景。“一带一路”倡议以整体全球化理念,刷新国际社会对于国家间关系及世界格局的认知。媒介治理框架下的媒介政治治理、媒介规制治理、媒介文化治理、媒介健康治理是“一带一路”传播治理框架建构的可能路径。在当前掀起的“中式全球化”浪潮的背后,也应理性反思其话语根源,方能避开话语陷阱,在世界百年未有大变局中赢得先机。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1D/Csgk0WHmtHSAVVhBAJA\\_gAUqmds072.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1D/Csgk0WHmtHSAVVhBAJA_gAUqmds072.pdf)

#### 4. “一带一路”倡议对沿线国家融资环境的促进作用

作者：林辉；孙煦初

文献源：经济与管理评论,2022-01-11

摘要：基于1998-2018年世界各国的融资数据,运用广义合成控制法（GSC）研究了“一带一路”合作协议的签署对沿线国家产生的政策效应。结果显示,同中国签署“一带一路”合作协议能够切实地提升沿线国家的融资环境。进一步细分融资环境指标后发现,协议的达成给沿线各国带来的最大提升在于融资规模的扩大,对于资金支持及融资安全性的提升相对较小。对沿线不同经济带的国家进行分样本讨论发现,“一带一路”合作协议的签署对于不同经济带的国家存在异质性的影响,对“一路”国家的提升大于“一带”国家。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EF/Csgk0GHmtbaAOgwQAAsag5\\_GqgE900.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EF/Csgk0GHmtbaAOgwQAAsag5_GqgE900.pdf)

#### 5. 中国—东盟建立对话关系30年：发展成就、历史经验及前景展望

作者：雷小华

文献源：亚太安全与海洋研究,2022-01-11

摘要：2021年是中国和东盟建立对话关系30周年，中国—东盟关系已成为亚太区域合作中最为成功和最具活力的典范，成为推动构建人类命运共同体的生动例证。回顾中国—东盟建立对话关系30年发展成就，可以总结相互尊重是准则、合作共赢是遵循、守望相助是传承、包容互鉴是保障等四大历史经验。在世界百年未有之大变局背景下，双方将提升更紧密的战略互信伙伴关系、经贸伙伴关系、互联互通伙伴关系、可持续发展伙伴关系，构建创新和数字伙伴关系、人文交流伙伴关系、多边主义伙伴关系等七大伙伴关系。中国与东盟国家将致力于建设全面战略伙伴关系，朝着建立更为紧密的中国—东盟命运共同体迈出新步伐。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1D/Csgk0WHmtvGAbXmkABKlce4iJGE198.pdf>

#### 6. Urbanization in (post-) New Order Indonesia:connecting unevenness in the city with that in the?

**countryside**

文献源：The Journal of Peasant Studies,2022-01-04

摘要：This article explores the relationship between the uneven outcomes of development in Indonesian cities with exclusionary outcomes of capitalist development in rural areas. Combining concepts of planetary urbanization with critical agrarian studies, we show how



sociospatial and socionatural differentiations in (post-) New Order Java result in the emergence of the Kaum Miskin Kota, a 'stagnant relative surplus population' residing in precarious flood-prone urban spaces. These forms of differentiation are dialectically related to rural enclosures caused by the creation of political forest and political water. Tracing such relations forms a good basis to connect rural- and urban-based social movements.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F0/Csgk0GHpFPOARr5LACT7C958n14357.pdf>

## **7. Understanding the intergroup relations of migrants in China**

文献源: Population, Space and Place,2021-12-14

摘要: The existing integration literature in the Chinese context has mostly focused on migrants' relations with receiving contexts, such as place attachment and settlement intention. Few attempts have been made to investigate migrants' relations with local residents, a better indicator of migrants' integration. Based on the 2014 China Migrants Dynamic Survey, this study scrutinises how environmental factors and individual factors affect migrants' intergroup relations in China. The analysis shows that migrants who live in more migrant-concentrated neighbourhoods and who stay in more developed cities with a higher presence of migrants tend to suffer from worse intergroup relations. This implies that no matter at which level the migrant concentration exists, it can hinder migrants' intergroup relations. Moreover, both higher socioeconomic status and acculturation can significantly improve migrants' intergroup relations, indicating that acculturation also plays an important role in the relatively homogeneous society.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1E/Csgk0WHpEW6AeFpYAAhqnMwTXcc664.pdf>

## **8. Food policies and obesity in low- and middle-income countries**

文献源: World Development,2021-12-13

摘要: Understanding the public health implications of food policies is crucial to combat recently increasing overweight and obesity rates in many low-and-middle income countries (LMICs). This study examines the implication of food policies, mainly tariff rates on "unhealthy" foods (sugar and confectionery products as well as fats and oils) and governments' subsidies, on individuals' body weight outcomes. We compile several macro- and micro-level datasets that provide macro-level information on food policies and

micro-level anthropometric data for several LMICs. We exploit temporal dynamics in tariff rates on “unhealthy” foods and governments’ spending on subsidies to estimate fixed effects models characterizing the evolution of body weight outcomes. We find that temporal dynamics in tariff rates on unhealthy and energy-dense foods are significantly and negatively associated with body weight. Conditional on several observable and time-invariant unobservable factors, a decrease in tariff rates on sugar and confectionary foods or fats and oils is associated with an increase in overweight and obesity rates. On the other hand, an increase in subsidy rate, as a share of government expenditure, is significantly associated with higher overweight and obesity rates. Interestingly, we find that the implications of these food policies are more pronounced among poorer individuals. This may be explained by the fact that poorer households usually spend a larger share of their income on food consumption or unhealthy foods; and that poorer individuals are often beneficiaries of government subsidies in many LMICs. These findings have important implications for informing public health policies in LMICs, which are experiencing an unprecedented rise in overweight and obesity rates.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F0/Csgk0GHpGR2AHGJcAAusqwtPYe0206.pdf>

## **9. Governmental regulation induced pesticide retailers to provide more accurate advice on pesticide use to farmers in China**

文献源: Pest Management Science,2021-08-31

摘要: In China, pesticide retailers have often been accused of providing inaccurate advice on pesticide use to farmers in a chaotic pesticide market. However, it is unclear whether governmental regulation of sales and advice on pesticide use by pesticide retailers induces them to provide accurate advice. Using survey data of 242 pesticide retailers in 2016, this study analyzes how pesticide retailers in China provide advice on pesticide use to farmers and examines whether governmental regulation induces pesticide retailers to provide accurate advice. The surveyed retailers were found to advise farmers to use the correct active ingredients in only 75.6% of observations. Retailers recommended pesticide application rates higher than the scientifically recommended levels among 57.2% of observations. The bivariate probit model estimation results show that highly intensive governmental regulation increases the probability of correct advice on pesticide use of pesticide retailers in the county and township seats by 13% and 19%, respectively.

Moreover, highly intensive regulation can also increase the probability of pesticide non-overuse advice by the retailers from the retailers in the villages by 38%.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1E/Csgk0WHpFvmAXnjWAAIJ4JLZ4s8448.pdf>

## **10. Soil as a site of struggle: differentiated rifts under different modes of farming in intensive commercial agriculture in urbanizing China**

文献源: The Journal of Peasant Studies,2021-07-06

摘要: The metabolic rifts resulted from the rural urban divide and agricultural commodification require remedy with synthetic fertilizers, multiple labour practices and other methods of repair in urbanizing China. The case study in North China shows that the metabolic rift unfolds in an uneven way in different farmer groups with differential labour patterns and livelihood strategies. Simple commodity producers have generally greater potential than capitalized family farmers to ameliorate soil by internalizing external squeeze. This implies contradictory processes and a complex dialectic of destruction and replenishment which makes soil a site of struggle and metabolic rift an increasingly ambivalent notion. This contradiction between intensive 'modern agriculture' and its complex material base will ultimately limit the sustainable development of agriculture, which requires a fundamental change of the productivist paradigm and a return to ecological principles.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1E/Csgk0WHpFAOAbqMWABq\\_IGJKf54669.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1E/Csgk0WHpFAOAbqMWABq_IGJKf54669.pdf)

### **【行业报告】**

#### **1. Climate-smart agriculture and the World Trade Organization**

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2022-01-03

摘要: Climate change threatens our ability to ensure global food security, eradicate poverty, and achieve sustainable development. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activity and livestock are a significant driver of climate change, trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere and triggering global warming. Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on agricultural productivity including changing rainfall patterns, drought, flooding, and the geographical redistribution of pests and diseases. Agricultural subsidies have

exacerbated those effects by distorting crop and livestock production and contributing to indirect land-use change resulting in deforestation and pasture conversion.<sup>1</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that agricultural support among OECD countries and large emerging developing countries was USD 540 billion in 2020. Further, a recent study by three United Nations agencies projects that global support could exceed USD 730 billion by 2030.<sup>2</sup> The study concludes that eliminating agricultural support could reduce GHG emissions by 80 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030, which represents less than 2 percent of the total emissions from agriculture. While eliminating agricultural support would likely have only modest climate change effects, many believe the agricultural sector could contribute to global climate goals by repurposing agricultural support toward adopting climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices.<sup>3</sup> The CSA approach has three main pillars: (1) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, (2) adapting and building resilience to climate change, and (3) reducing or removing GHG emissions, where possible.<sup>4</sup> In September, US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack announced a new initiative to finance climate-smart farming and forestry practices to aid in marketing CSA commodities. Under the initiative, the USDA would support a set of pilot projects that provides incentives to implement climate-smart conservation practices on working lands and quantify and monitor the carbon and GHG benefits associated with those practices. The pilots could rely on the Commodity Credit Corporation's specific power to aid in expanding or developing new and additional markets. In addition, the House of Representative's Build Back Better Act, currently before the Senate, would provide additional funding on climate-related research and development and provide over \$28 billion to fund climate-smart conservation practices.<sup>5</sup> While government implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies may help address climate change, concerns arise if CSA policies run counter to international trade disciplines. In particular, CSA policies could directly conflict with World Trade Organization (WTO) trade rules if those policies distort production and trade.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F0/Csgk0GHpHk2AeA5hAA-ody9Rd1A990.pdf>

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