

《“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

2022年第28期（总第114期）

中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

2022年2月20日

【动态资讯】

1. 东盟外长会议承诺确保全面有效实施RCEP

【新华社】东盟国家外长17日在柬埔寨首都金边举行非正式会议，承诺确保全面有效实施区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（RCEP）。会议由柬埔寨副首相兼外交大臣布拉索昆主持，采取现场和在线相结合的方式。布拉索昆在会后的新闻发布会上说，外长们承诺确保全面有效实施RCEP，重申了加强东盟经济一体化以及东盟内部贸易、投资和供应链联通的重要性，以提升该地区的竞争力和联通性等。布拉索昆说，外长们还讨论了后疫情时代重振该地区经济的措施，强调完整有效实施《东盟全面复苏框架》的重要性。外长们还就地区和国际问题交换了意见，并重申了对多边主义的共同承诺。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/223136.htm>

2. 国家发展改革委：2021年中欧班列开行再创佳绩 成为畅通亚欧供应链的一条大通道

【国家发展改革委微信公众号】2021年，面对新冠肺炎疫情的严重冲击，中欧班列延续良好发展态势，全年开行1.5万列，运送货物146万标箱，货值749亿美元，实现逆势大幅增长，以稳定、可靠、高效的物流服务有力畅通亚欧供应链。一、2021年中欧班列开行再创佳绩（一）全年开行量再创新高，“月行千列”成为常态。从年度看，2021年，面对新冠肺炎疫情的严重冲击，中欧班列“逆势而上”，开行量再次刷新历史纪录，达15183列，同比增长22%，首次站上1.5万列大关，连续两年突破“万列”。从月度看，2021年1—12月均实现“月行千列”，自2020年5月以来连续20个月单月开行千列以上。全年峰值出现在6月份，当月开行量达到1386列。（二）市场份额持续扩大，呈现“火爆”发展

局面。受疫情频频反弹、海运价格高企、空运运力不足、公路口岸不畅等因素影响，海运、空运和公路运输货物持续向铁路转移，大量货物“涌向”中欧班列。2021年，中欧班列运送货物和货值同比分别增长29%、36%。长三角、粤港澳大湾区、京津冀等区域的中欧班列市场快速发展。在此大背景下，目前中欧班列运输市场订单大幅增长，呈现“火爆”发展局面。（三）服务质量稳步提升，班列运输优势明显。从重箱率看，2021年中欧班列去回程综合重箱率高位企稳，全年达到98.1%，其中，去程重箱率100%，回程重箱率95.7%，空箱问题“一去不返”。从平衡性看，2021年中欧班列回程去程比达到81.5%，同比提高3.8个百分点，去回程不平衡的问题得到进一步改善。从运输时效看，疫情条件下中欧班列平均运行时间20—25天，较海运具有更强的竞争力。（四）国际市场网络加快拓展，重点国别需求增长明显。2021年，中欧班列铺画78条运行线，通达欧洲23个国家的180个城市，较去年增加2个国家和88个城市，通达城市数量增长了96%。与俄罗斯、波兰、德国、白俄罗斯、荷兰之间的中欧班列开行量分列前5位。其中，中俄之间开行6929列，中波、中德之间开行量均超过2000列。（五）国内枢纽设施不断完善，物流集聚效益充分彰显。2021年，国内开行中欧班列的城市共68个。其中，西安、重庆、成都、郑州、乌鲁木齐5大中欧班列集结中心的开行量稳步增长，2021年达到8469列，运送货物80.3万标箱，分别占全国的55.8%、54.8%，物流集聚效果充分彰显。除5大中欧班列集结中心外，长沙、义乌、济南、沈阳、苏州、武汉6市2021年实现日均开行超1列。（六）防疫物资运输顺畅稳定，架起中欧“生命桥梁”。在新冠肺炎疫情频频反弹的情况下，中欧班列保持安全稳定运行，将中国生产的防疫物资源源不断地运抵欧洲国家。2021年中欧班列运送防疫物资423万件、2.9万吨，历年累计运送防疫物资1362万件、10.5万吨，在中欧之间架起了一座“生命桥梁”。

二、2022年中欧班列面临重大发展机遇

（一）国际经贸发展环境总体有利。中欧班列受到沿线国家的普遍欢迎和高度期待。中欧班列历经多年发展和此次“疫情大考”，市场价值、经济意义和重要作用得到沿线国家的普遍认可，成为沿线国家共同建设、共同维护的国际贸易大通道，众多新参与国家表达了深化合作、共享发展的强烈意愿，中欧班列的“朋友圈”持续扩大。中国与中欧班列沿线国家间的货物贸易额总体呈稳定增长态势，经贸合作稳健发展并持续深化。疫情暴发以来，得益于中国经济发展和疫情防控保持全球领先地位，中欧贸易逆势增长、屡创新高，中国成为欧盟最大的贸易伙伴，中俄贸易实现强劲增长，中国与中东欧国家间贸易额也突破千亿美元。（二）国际运输市场空间大有可为。当前，国际供应链正在更加兼顾韧性、效率和成本的基础上，实现优化调整和重塑。作为稳定国际供应链的重要支撑，中欧班列已成为国际贸易和运输体系不可或缺的重要组成部分，必将持续发挥重要作用。在全球环境与气候治理以及各国绿色发展的带动下，中欧班列依托节能环保优势在绿色供应链中体现的生态价值和社会效益，也将使其得到更多市场主体的青睐。应疫情防控常态化需要，中欧班列仍将承接相当数量的防疫物资。此外，疫情影响下的“宅经济”、跨境

电商等领域仍将保持快速发展态势，进一步扩大生活快消品、汽车零配件等中欧班列传统优势货类的规模。（三）国内区域发展格局正向加持。在新一轮西部大开发战略和有关政策的引领下，部分产业呈现较好的由东向西梯度转移趋势，中西部地区全方位开放态势良好，对外贸易量持续增长，中欧班列本地货源需求基础日趋牢固。区域经济发展的协同性和辐射带动性逐渐增强，有助于优化中欧班列开行布局，提升规模经济效应。在国家重大区域发展战略引领下，区域经济联系更加畅通紧密，这对深入推动中欧班列集结中心建设、优化“枢纽对枢纽”的网络格局、打造高效集疏运体系、凝聚区域发展合力等，起到积极正向的加持作用。

三、推进中欧班列高质量发展再上新台阶

中欧班列是共建“一带一路”的旗舰项目和明星品牌，做好中欧班列工作意义重大、使命光荣。我们将继续贯彻落实好党中央、国务院决策部署，聚焦高质量发展主题，围绕“巩固稳定提升”主线，全力推进中欧班列安全稳定运行。

（一）着力强化中欧班列设施保障能力。

深入落实中欧班列“1+N+X”政策体系。以瓶颈路段和拥堵口岸为重点，积极推动中欧班列西、中、东通道“卡脖子”路段升级改造，大力拓展与中东欧、中亚、西亚、东南亚等国家间的运行新通道，加快推进阿拉山口、二连浩特、满洲里等重点口岸站扩能改造。大力推进中欧班列集结中心示范工程建设，加快提升枢纽节点综合服务能力，促进基础设施集约高效发展，增强辐射带动作用，推动中欧班列开行由“点对点”向“枢纽对枢纽”转变。

（二）着力提升中欧班列开行质量效益。

持续优化运输组织，大力拓展回程货源，促进运输资源集约高效利用。切实加强品牌管理，从运行效率、服务质量、创新能力、品牌文化等多方面打造品牌形象、丰富品牌内涵，进一步提升中欧班列知名度和影响力。不断优化通关流程，缩短通关时间。坚持质量第一、效率优先，加快完善以质量为导向的考核评价体系，发挥好“指挥棒”作用，将更多运输资源向开行质量好的企业和线路倾斜。

（三）着力增强中欧班列持续发展动力。

加快中欧班列信息平台、智慧口岸建设，努力打造“数字班列”“智慧班列”。创新服务模式，完善多式联运服务，推进中欧班列与丝路海运、西部陆海新通道等联动发展，打造“精品班列”“定制班列”。充分挖掘沿线国家和地区丰富的人文历史资源，在条件成熟时，探索开行“人文班列”“旅游班列”。积极探索“运贸一体化”，与“一带一路”沿线国家制造商、贸易商直接合作，进一步提升附加值和盈利能力。

（四）着力构建中欧班列国际合作网络。

稳步推进沿线国家政府间合作，抓紧对接与我共建意愿强烈的国家，拓展中欧班列国际合作网络。继续用好中欧班列运输联合工作组这个国际合作平台，在运输组织、运价协调、线路拓展等方面加强沟通协调，维护好、建设好、运营好中欧班列统一品牌。结合重要时间节点，统筹加强中欧班列宣传，讲好中欧班列故事。

（五）着力防控中欧班列运行风险。

统筹疫情防控和中欧班列开行，进一步提高应急处置能力。完善安全风险评估和监测预警机制，密切与沿线国家相关部门的沟通交流，及时发布中欧班列运行安全预警信息。用好中欧班列沿线国家执法安全合作会商机制，加强安全运输技术体系建设，引导企业完善人防、物防、技

防“三位一体”安保措施，为中欧班列安全稳定运行提供坚强保障。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/223147.htm>

3. 报告显示：中国在中东非洲影响力显著提升

【参考消息】美国《新闻周刊》网站2月14日发表题为《在美国影响力下降之际，中国与中东和非洲加强关系》的报道，全文摘编如下：根据欧亚集团基金会的一份报告，2019年至2021年，全球各地认为美国影响力“非常积极”的受访者比例下降了20%。在中东和非洲，这一比例的下降最为显著。过去10年，这些地区对美国的好感大幅下降，来自中国的投资则有所增加。2010年，非洲最大经济体尼日利亚81%的受访者对美国有好感，而2019年这一比例仅为62%。在中东开展的研究也显示出相似的趋势。该地区对美国持负面看法的受访者比例急剧上升，主要是因为美国在阿富汗等地实施干涉主义政策以及受访者认为美国外交政策日益“虚伪”。美国外交政策协会研究员萨瓦尔·卡什梅里援引皮尤研究中心和“阿拉伯晴雨表”网站的研究报告说：“在阿尔及利亚，只有13%的受访者认为中国投资是‘威胁’，而31%的受访者认为美国投资是内部威胁。”他说：“在美国的另一个盟友约旦，只有15%的受访者认为中国是‘威胁’，相比之下，26%的受访者认为美国是威胁。在黎巴嫩，26%的受访者认为中国的投资会带来危险，而对美国投资持有该看法的受访者比例为47%。”卡什梅里说：“过去30年，美国对全球事务的参与具有军国主义性质。”他说，美国的这种行为疏远了许多国家，而且阻碍了国际合作。美国在这两个地区不断下降的声誉为竞争创造了机会。中国迅速采取行动利用这些机会，许多地区利益攸关方都表示希望进入国际外交的新时代。西方国家常常污名化和限制与非洲和中东国家的合作，中国政府则愿意与该地区积极开展经济和文化交流。利比里亚前官员、美国全球发展中心高级政策研究员W·久德·穆尔说：“我们的处境对欧洲来说可能有些陌生，但中国对此更熟悉。”穆尔说，这两个地区的基础设施和技术领域都存在亟待填补的重大空缺，而中国提供了更好的合作协议。穆尔说：“在所有可能的协议中，中国的协议通常是最合理的，因此只要在融资方面没有竞争对手，我们会接受中国的方案。”穆尔说：“当中国人来到这里开始修建道路和滤水设施时，你会第一次看到，资源离开你的国家后，你得到了实实在在的利益。而大多数西方国家不理解这一点。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/222925.htm>

4. 中国—新西兰自贸协定升级议定书将于4月7日正式生效

【商务部网站】近日，中国商务部部长王文涛与新西兰贸易和出口增长部长奥康纳举行

视频会谈。双方宣布，均已完成《中国—新西兰自由贸易协定升级议定书》的国内核准程序，《升级议定书》将于4月7日正式生效实施。双方同意，将以2022年中新建交50周年为契机，高质量实施《升级议定书》，进一步促进两国贸易和投资往来，共同推动两国经贸关系向更高水平发展，不断充实全面战略伙伴关系内涵。《中国—新西兰自由贸易协定》于2008年4月7日签署，并于同年10月1日实施。双方于2016年11月启动自贸协定升级谈判，并于2021年1月26日正式签署《升级议定书》。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/222926.htm>

5. 中东欧地区首笔中资机构绿色债券发行成功

【新华社】近日，中国银行匈牙利分行成功完成3亿美元绿色债券国际发行，期限2年。此次发行为中东欧地区首笔中资机构绿色债券。此次绿色债券发行，是在助力匈牙利成功发行绿色主权熊猫债基础上，中国银行匈牙利分行继续推进中匈两国关于推动绿色发展领域投资合作的谅解备忘录的合作，也是进一步支持绿色发展的重要举措。绿色债券是国际市场中快速发展的新兴债券品种，募集资金专门用于支持具有环境效益的绿色项目。此次绿色债券发行的募集资金将用于光伏发电、污水处理等多个绿色可持续项目。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/222835.htm>

6. Drought in the Horn of Africa: New analyses flag mounting risks, need to support rural families

【联合国粮农组织FAO】An extended, multi-season drought is driving acute food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, with 12 to 14 million people now at risk as crops continue to wither and animals weaken, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and partners warned today. Resource-based conflicts are escalating as competition for water and pasturelands increases, and malnutrition rates are rising in affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, highlighting the need to sustain the rural livelihoods that underpin peace and food security across the Horn. At a briefing to international donors in Nairobi, FAO and its partners reported that the food security outlook in the region will be highly dependent on the performance of the upcoming rainy season, with forecasts currently uncertain. In a worst-case scenario in which the rains completely fail and agricultural-dependent communities do not receive adequate support, the number of highly food insecure people could climb to 15-20 million with some worst-affected households

facing “catastrophic” hunger conditions. Additional new analysis published on Thursday from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) for Somalia, hosted by FAO, shows that in Somalia alone, the number of acutely food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 and 4) is expected to increase from 3.5 to 4.1 million between January and March 2022, if humanitarian assistance is not received on time. FAO’s Deputy Director-General, Beth Bechdol; Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, David Phiri; and Director of Emergencies and Resilience, Rein Paulsen have just completed a visit to Kenya to raise awareness on the drought and see FAO’s vital response in action, including in Isiolo and Marsabit counties in the north. “Drought cycles are intensifying and occurring with greater frequency. Immediate humanitarian action to support farmers and herders is needed now,” said Bechdol, after visiting Kenyan communities where goats and cows are dying from lack of water and pasture. “The international community has a narrow window to prevent a major humanitarian catastrophe here,” she said. “Alarm bells have already been rung scaled-up action is needed now,” said Phiri. “FAO carried out anticipatory actions during the latter half of 2021 in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia to mitigate the impacts of drought on over one million rural people and so far a crisis has been mitigated. But much more is needed as the situation deteriorates and as crisis looms,” he said. A plan to help rural families cope Under FAO’s new Horn of Africa Drought Response Plan, \$130 million is urgently needed to provide time-critical assistance to highly vulnerable communities in drought-hit regions of the three countries. The plan supports 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 one million highly-food insecure people on a safe footing. For pastoralist families, FAO aims to deliver animal feed and nutritional supplements, provide mobile veterinary health clinics, transport 10 000 litre collapsible water reservoirs to remote areas, and upgrade existing wells to run on solar power. For farming families, FAO aims to distribute drought-tolerant early-maturing varieties of sorghum, maize, cowpea and other beans and vegetables. FAO is also carrying out cash transfers and cash-for-work programmes to ensure the most vulnerable can access food.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/drought-in-the-horn-of-africa-new-analyses-flag-mounting-risks-need-to-support-rural-families/en>

7. Near East and North Africa endorse FAO's strategic priorities on transforming agrifood systems

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 Agriculture ministers and delegates from the Near East and North Africa region signalled their commitment today to work towards the transformation of agrifood systems, foster inclusive rural development and support a shift to sustainable, climate-sensitive agriculture. The commitments form the core of the ministerial declaration agreed at the closing of the 36th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Conference for the Near East (NERC36). Government officials, academics and representatives of the private sector and civil society participated in the meeting, hosted by Iraq in hybrid modality, which included a number of presentations by senior FAO officials. The ministers expressed their support for the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 and formally endorsed the four Regional Priorities under FAO's programme of work for the region, which focus on creating inclusive value chains and employment opportunities for rural youth, promoting food security and healthy diets for all through trade, food safety and efforts to reduce food loss and waste, greening agricultural practices to ensure environmental sustainability, and building resilience to multiple shocks and stresses. The Near East and North Africa (NENA) is home to 419 million people, 40 percent of whom live in rural areas and one in five of whom works in agriculture. While enormously varied, the region shares the challenges of severe land and water scarcity. NENA is also home to rising levels of food insecurity and an increasing incidence of extreme poverty and alarming problems of overweight and obesity, especially among children and women. Conflicts, social unrest, huge dependency on imported food, financial and economic crises and multiple colliding and overlapping shocks reflect the region's vulnerability, the ministers said. The Regional Conference, an increasingly powerful governance mechanism for FAO that is held every two years offered opportunities for Members to review the Organization's work in the region and, in the words of Muhammad Karim Al-Khafaji, Iraq's Minister of Agriculture and Chairperson of NERC36, to take full ownership of outcomes that their joint actions deliver. "Agrifood systems should and must lead the successful rejuvenation of your region," FAO Director-General QU Dongyu said in closing remarks to the participants. He congratulated delegates for reaching consensus on the ministerial declaration and emphasized that Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Affairs must play a central role in terms of political commitments and action plans to allow other key partners to help them move forward. "We have to help the farmers, with enabling policies, investment, innovation and information technology," he added. High-level sessions

regional conference included a series of ministerial roundtables on food security and healthy diets, on building resilient rural communities for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all leaving no one behind, and green recovery and climate action. FAO also organized a side event on water, energy and food to galvanize preparations for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's COP27 and 28 summits, both of which will be held in the region. Participants also assessed the efficacy of FAO's recent and ongoing work in the region. That includes engaging three NENA countries Sudan, Syria and Yemen in the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, which aims to match investments and skills with poorer populations. Another Member, the United Arab Emirates, has taken action to mobilize support for participating countries outside the region. FAO's 1000 Digital Villages Initiatives, which seeks to tap e-commerce and other Internet opportunities to benefit rural smallholders, has been rolled out in seven NENA countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. FAO's global initiative One Country One Priority Product, launched in September 2021, holds enormous potential for a region with some of the oldest agricultural traditions in the world, as FAO's Director-General emphasized in his opening remarks on Monday to NERC36. Soon FAO will also release a regional edition of the State of Land and Water, a flagship product designed to offer decision-makers up-to-date information on the status and trends of natural resources management in the region as well as response options. FAO is also helping Members in the NENA region combat a host of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases such as Desert Locust, Fall Armyworm, Xylella fastidiosa, Red Palm Weevil, Peste des Petits Ruminants and Rift Valley Fever, among others, which have required resource-intensive actions around the region.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/near-east-regional-conference-36-ends/en>

8. American Agricultural Exports Shattered Records in 2021

【美国农业部USDA】The American agricultural industry posted its highest annual export levels ever recorded in 2021, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced today. The final 2021 trade data published by the Department of Commerce this morning shows that exports of U.S. farm and food products to the world totaled \$177 billion, topping the 2020 total by 18 percent and eclipsing the previous record, set in 2014, by 14.6 percent. "These record-breaking trade numbers demonstrate that U.S. agriculture is incredibly resilient as it

continues to provide high-quality, cost-competitive farm and food products to customers around the globe and that the Biden-Harris Administration's agenda is working for American farmers and producers," Vilsack said. "This is a major boost for the economy as a whole, and particularly for our rural communities, with agricultural exports stimulating local economic activity, helping maintain our competitive edge globally, supporting producers' bottom lines, and supporting more than 1.3 million jobs on the farm and in related industries such as food processing and transportation."The United States' top 10 export markets all saw gains in 2021, with six of the 10 China, Mexico, Canada, South Korea, the Philippines and Colombia setting new records. Worldwide exports of many U.S. products, including soybeans, corn, beef, pork, dairy, distillers grains and pet food, also reached all-time highs. China remained the top export destination, with a record \$33 billion in purchases, up 25 percent from 2020, while Mexico inched ahead of Canada to capture the number two position with a record \$25.5 billion, up 39 percent from last year."It's clear that our international trading partners are responding favorably to a return to certainty from the United States," Vilsack said. "We owe our thanks to America's agricultural producers who always work hard to be reliable global suppliers and the Biden-Harris Administration and USDA are fighting hard on their behalf to keep our home-grown products moving around the world. We're strengthening relationships with our trading partners and holding those partners accountable for their commitments. We're addressing transportation and infrastructure challenges through the work of the Administration's Supply Chain Task Force and calling out ocean carriers that are putting profits above their responsibility to serve both importers and exporters. And we're expanding opportunities for agricultural exports by knocking down trade barriers and partnering with industry on marketing and promotion efforts worldwide."

链接:

<https://www.fas.usda.gov/newsroom/american-agricultural-exports-shattered-records-2021>

9. Repurposing Current Policies Could Deliver Multiple Benefits For Farmers, Food Security And Climate

【India Diary】 A new World Bank and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) report finds that repurposing current agricultural public policies could deliver multiple benefits for people, the planet, and the economy. 'Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support: Options to Transform Agriculture and Food Systems for Better Health of People,

Economies and Planet' reveals that investing in climate-smart innovations that both increase agricultural productivity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions could reduce overall emissions from agriculture by more than 40%, restore 105 million hectares of agricultural land to natural habitats, and reduce the cost of healthy foods, thereby also contributing to better nutritional outcomes. To achieve this, concerted action is needed, including support to low- and middle-income countries, facing fiscal constraints, to review current policies and prioritize green investments. As experts and Ministers of Agriculture meet this week for the annual Global Forum for Food and Agriculture hosted by the German government, the report also notes that current policies only return 35 cents to farmers for every US dollar of public support. According to modeling conducted by the authors, redirecting about \$70 billion a year, equivalent to 1% of global agricultural output, would improve economic efficiency and result in net gains to the global economy of about \$2.4 trillion in 2040. "Agricultural policies and public support programs are ripe for change. Policymakers are well-placed to scrutinize and rethink current policies and programs to better benefit farmers, increase food security, build resilience in the face of climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions," said Martien van Nieuwkoop, Director of the Agriculture and Food Global Practice at the World Bank. Under a "business-as-usual" scenario, the report estimates that greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production will double by 2040, with 56 million hectares of new land being used for agriculture between 2020 and 2040. However, there are important trade-offs for policymakers to consider as they seek to reform agricultural support policies to achieve better outcomes. For example, the report finds that simply eliminating support would lower farm output and increase poverty while generating only modest climate gains. Making support conditional on more environmentally friendly but lower-yielding production methods can generate climate benefits, but would increase food prices and poverty, while expanding agricultural land use. The most effective repurposing, therefore, requires policy incentives and public investment in technologies that both reduce emissions and enhance productivity to meet growing demand for food and ensure food security. These technologies include feed supplements that reduce livestock emissions while increasing productivity, and rice production systems that use less water and produce less methane, without compromising farmers' incomes and yields. International collaboration will be vital. "Everyone must come together to reset current policies if we are to address the threats of climate change and unsustainable food systems. Together we can build better food systems and progress towards shared development goals, if we start reforming our public policies now," said Johan Swinnen, Director General of IFPRI and

Global Director for Systems Transformation, CGIAR. The World Bank is working with governments to rethink and transform food systems, including redirecting public support to produce better outcomes, foster innovation and enable sustainable growth. Building on policy analysis by IFPRI, the World Bank is helping several countries assess the trade-offs and benefits of different policy options, to identify the best path forward for reform.

链接:

<https://indiaeducationdiary.in/repurposing-current-policies-could-deliver-multiple-benefits-for-farmers-food-security-and-climate/>

10. IFPRI blames inflation, multiple demands, pandemic on food shortage

【 News Agency of Nigeria 】 An international agriculture expert, Kwaw Andam, says high inflation rates arising from multiple demand and supply, is responsible for the high level of poverty in the country. Andam, who is the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Programme Leader in Nigeria, made the assertion in a statement on Wednesday in Abuja. He added that the poverty level of the people had become more compounded by pandemic restrictions in the country. According to Andam, these restrictions have also made food less affordable to the citizenry. He said that the escalating climate impacts and insecurity had continued to put pressure on agriculture and food chains. Andam said that there was need to transform the Nigeria's food systems and agriculture in particular to be crisis-resilient and environmentally sustainable. He added that it was also necessary for the food system to be vibrant generators of jobs and wealth, and providers of healthy diets for all to address these problems. "As we outline in a new policy brief from the International Food Policy Institute, this will require a paradigm shift that puts consumers and their diets at the center of policy making. "It includes agricultural policy that focuses on traditional objectives like farmer support, staple food availability and price stability. "Also, cash-crop export stimulation should be balanced with a new focus on better nutrition and health for all people," Andam said.

链接:

<https://www.nannews.ng/2022/01/28/ifpri-blames-inflation-multiple-demands-pandemic-on-food-shortage/>

【文献速递】

1. Testing the impact of fiscal policies for economic recovery: does monetary policy act as

catalytic tool for economic Survival

文献源: Economic Change and Restructuring,2022-02-15

摘要: This study seeks to evaluate the efficacy of macroeconomic revamping policies operationalized after the pandemic by fiscal and monetary regulators to fight the pandemic in China. This study aims to assess what the Chinese economic recovery implies after the pandemic regarding economic expansion and energy consumption of different economies utilizing an econometric approximation relying on data throughout the COVID-19 phase. Within the extended stage, Chinese economic development spillover impacts attain the same effect on upper-middle-income nations' economic expansion of 0.18 percent, next to the economic development, of lower-middle-income countries of 0.15 percent and high-income nations. We discover proofs of robust direct provincial spillovers, implying that provinces tend to construct a cluster of high-performing and low-performing areas, a procedure that accentuates regional earnings variances. Applying the experience of revamping previous financial crisis, we replicate the impact of the pandemic on the competence of these, and by far, other upper limit income nations to build back better from the pandemic to jobs occasioned by proofs of the pandemic. The spillover impact of China's economic revival past the pandemic phase's carries a critical effect on the expansion in energy consumption in high-income nations, subsequently middle-income nations. As total factor productivity headwinds underpin economic growth, fiscal policy is the only policy that probably sustains the pollution intensities and concurrently advances household well-being regarding consumption and jobs.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPmhqADBELAAxMAUdaSCg656.pdf>

2. The Effects of Fiscal Policy on Households During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Thailand and Vietnam

文献源: World Development,2022-02-11

摘要: The economic crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic induced many governments to provide financial assistance to households. Using representative consumer surveys conducted during the pandemic in 2020, we examine the effects of this fiscal policy instrument on households in two emerging economies, Thailand and Vietnam. Our paper contributes to the literature by studying how consumer sentiment and durable spending relate to receiving government financial support and the underlying transmission channels

for these responses. We find that financial support to households is related to more positive consumer sentiment and increases in actual and planned durable spending, while also being correlated with a more optimistic macroeconomic outlook, higher trust in the government, and higher personal well-being.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPnDaAbusjAAbZhAizhZ4904.pdf>

3. 欧盟共同农业政策：绿色生态转型、改革趋向与发展启示

作者：张鹏;梅杰

文献源：世界农业,2022-02-10

摘要：农业是引发温室气体增多、生物多样性下降以及水体污染等生态安全事件的主要产业之一。在种种生态安全事件的挑战下,农业应该朝着绿色生态的方向进行转型已经成为多数国家的共识。欧盟的共同农业政策是世界上较早提倡农业绿色发展的农业政策之一。从1992年开始的麦克萨里改革到已经达成的《2023—2027年共同农业政策》临时协议,欧盟共同农业政策绿色生态转型体现出政策支持更加明确、以农民利益保护为重点、自愿性与强制性措施相结合、以数字技术为支撑以及多政策配套实施等改革趋向。在强调绿色发展与转型的新时代,欧盟共同农业政策的改革历程及发展趋向可以为中国农业政策改革提供一定的经验及启示,通过优化顶层设计、健全补贴机制、坚持弹性原则、提高科技能力、增加政策协同等措施来推进农业的绿色生态转型。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPjXSANeEoAAk9cg7ycB0625.pdf>

4. Fiscal policy and the development of green transportation infrastructure: the case of China's high-speed railways

文献源：Economic Change and Restructuring,2022-02-10

摘要：High-speed rail (HSR) has been highly valued as an accelerator of green economic growth. However, the difficulty in financing caused by the high investment demand and long construction cycle of high-speed rail is an ongoing dilemma facing the high-speed rail industry. Using data from Chinese cities from 2003 to 2018, this paper explores whether fiscal policy is conducive to solving financing problems for high-speed railway construction. At the same time, this paper investigates the economic and environmental benefits of high-speed rail construction investment for urban development. We find that fiscal policy helps reduce the financing cost of high-speed railway construction projects and attracts

social capital, spurring investment in high-speed rail construction. When economic policy uncertainty rises, companies will choose more secure, "safe" investments to avoid potential risks, such as government-led high-speed rail construction projects, which has led to their further expansion. Regarding its economic effect, high-speed rail construction investment directly promotes urban productivity, investment scale, and industrial structure upgrades. Over the long term, investment in HSR construction helps curb urban pollutant emissions, thus contributing to urban eco-efficiency.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmS9aAOhchAAyLWSXIsNI651.pdf>

5. 国际规则协同与农产品贸易逆差:兼论“双循环”新发展格局下的农业安全

作者: 王俊

文献源: 南京师大学报(社会科学版),2022-01-24

摘要: 在我国构建“双循环”新发展格局背景下,基于农业外循环“失衡”、内外循环“失调”的典型事实,探讨了国际规则协同对中国农产品贸易逆差及农业安全的影响。以中国与自由贸易协定伙伴国家之间产品层面数据开展的实证检验发现,国际规则协同能够显著地促进中国农产品贸易逆差改善,农业生产率的调节效应也是存在的。国际规则协同对农产品贸易净值影响存在规则、产品及国别三个维度的异质性。特别是,原产地规则、SPS规则及环境保护规则等三种代表性国际规则并非均能改善农产品贸易逆差。基于此,文章从提高中国在全球经贸规则制定中的话语权、统筹构建“区域统一”“标准适当”的规则体系、提升农业生产率等方面提出政策建议。

链接:

https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&dbname=CJFDAUTO&filename=NJSS202201011&uniplatform=NZKPT&v=LjhflDie_L9onT-xPxU_Wy_o0g7EIFW5LEo0SF56hbwBENpd8fsK5cc31tMVGTSU

6. Migration and household arrangements of rural families in China: Evidence from a survey in Anhui Province

文献源: Habitat International,2022-01-19

摘要: The existing literature on household arrangement in rural-urban migration mostly focuses on floating families in cities. Given that circularity is an important feature of China's rural-urban migration, it is important to understand household arrangements from the perspective of rural families. Based on a household survey conducted in Anhui Province, this

study develops a multidimensional typology of household arrangement and identifies the differences among these forms. Using a separation-circulation framework, six household types were identified as Rural-intact, Low-labour-outflow, High-labour-outflow, Trailing-and-circular, Trailing-and-alienated and Split-for-education. Rural families' household choices were found to be determined by not only economic benefits, but also family interdependence and obligations. Meanwhile, while the urban hukou remains the most important factor in pulling people out from villages, stable and high-paying jobs in hometown could encourage rural families to remain intact. The study highlights the importance of considering household splitting as a strategy of circular migration and its impacts on the development of rural areas.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmTomAPEyeABN8ADusr6M310.pdf>

7. 我国农产品国际贸易的结构特征与产业安全

作者: 黄继炜; 林昌华

文献源: 农业经济,2022-01-15

摘要: 本文从我国农产品贸易的结构特征研究我国的农业安全。得出以下结论:(1)我国的农地面积和旺盛的需求决定了我国将长期成为农产品贸易逆差国,在非农产品上每赚100美元,就必须用其中16美元抵消农产品逆差。(2)我国主要从土地资源丰富的国家进口农产品,畜产品、油脂类和蔬果成为我国主要进口大类。(3)我国的农产品出口逐步放缓,主要品种是水产制品、蔬菜制品、茶叶等劳动密集型产业和传统优势品种。为了维护国际贸易和农业的安全,我国要稳步加快推动农业走出去、积极发展与其他土地丰富国家之间的合作、加强对重要农产品的风险监测、继续支持农产品出口。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPj3WAXixYABqACFyDwXc296.pdf>

8. “一带一路”背景下国际商务的发展机遇与挑战

作者: 周毅

文献源: 现代商业,2021-12-28

摘要: "一带一路"是"丝绸之路经济带"和"21世纪海上丝绸之路"的简称,"一带一路"倡议开辟了新的经贸发展道路,有利于加强中国与有关国家既有的双多边机制,建立行之有效的区域合作平台,"一带一路"倡议旨在借用古代丝绸之路的历史符号,高举和平发展的旗帜,积极发展与沿线国家的经济合作伙伴关系,共同打造政治互信、经济融合、文化包容

的利益共同体、命运共同体和责任共同体。"一带一路"倡议为我国的经贸发展带来巨大的便利,更好的促进我国经贸的发展,也改变了经贸结构。但是机遇与挑战并存,"一带一路"倡议也促进国外商品的流入,对国内的经贸发展产生冲击。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPiu2AWfraAB5yYeggLew436.pdf>

9. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家产能合作效率的影响因素分析

作者: 刘兵

文献源: 统计与决策,2021-12-23

摘要: 文章基于"一带一路"沿线54个国家2005—2017年的样本数据,运用时变随机前沿模型对中国与"一带一路"沿线国家的产能合作效率进行研究,从中国文化海外传播视角挖掘影响中国与"一带一路"沿线国家产能合作效率的因素。结果表明:(1)中国与"一带一路"沿线国家产能合作效率总体偏低,产能合作潜力仍有很大的拓展空间;(2)来华留学生交流、中国文化产品出口、孔子学院和中国文化中心的设立是提升产能合作效率的重要推进因素。(3)境外经贸合作区的设立显著加强了中国文化海外传播对产能合作效率的提升作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmPHWAciXAABbcYq7R4xc168.pdf>

10. Forest, agriculture, and migration: contemplating the future of forestry and agriculture in the middle-hills of Nepal

文献源: The Journal of Peasant Studies ,2021-10-28

摘要: Nepal has experienced rapid transitions in forest and agricultural practices over the last several decades. This study compares surveys of forest cover, land use, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of six sites in Sindhu Kabhre and Palanchok Districts conducted in 1992 and 2017. We correlated these transformations with changes in forest cover as documented with remotely sensed images. We found that forest cover has increased tremendously; farmers are less reliant on forests and forest products, and occupational multiplicity, where households create a nexus of activities, some on farm and others elsewhere, may offer a stable situation for the future of these villages.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F3/Csgk0GIPn_OARc03ADBtvE7aqHg206.pdf

【行业报告】

1. 2022年1月世界农产品供需形势预测简报

发布源：世界农业

发布时间：2022-02-10

摘要：根据美国农业部2022年1月《世界农产品供需预测报告》，2021/2022年度世界主要农产品供需预测结果简述如下。2021/2022年度世界谷物供应量将达35.86亿吨，较2020/2021年度估算值增加5442万吨，比2021年12月预测值下调328万吨。2021/2022年度世界谷物产量将达27.89亿吨，较2020/2021年度估算值增加7151万吨，比2021年12月预测值下调181万吨。2021/2022年度世界谷物消费量将达27.92亿吨，较2020/2021年度估算值增加5762万吨，比2021年12月预测值下调175万吨。2021/2022年度世界谷物贸易量将达5.07亿吨，较2020/2021年度估算值增加2533万吨，比2021年12月预测值下调153万吨。2021/2022年度世界谷物期末库存量将达7.94亿吨，较2020/2021年度估算值减少321万吨，比2021年12月预测值下调153万吨。

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/21/Csgk0YZmQruAY0yTAApmv78mPUc090.pdf>

主编：赵瑞雪

地址：北京市海淀区中关村南大街12号

电话：010-82109658转806

本期编辑：陈芙蓉 董渤

邮编：100081

邮件地址：agri@ckcest.cn