

## 《“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31期（总第117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4月5日

### 【政策法规】

#### 1. 国家发展改革委等部门关于推进共建“一带一路”绿色发展的意见

发布源：国家发展改革委网站

发布时间：2022-03-29

摘要：各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市、新疆生产建设兵团推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组，推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组成员单位，银保监会、证监会、铁路局、民航局：推进共建“一带一路”绿色发展，是践行绿色发展理念、推进生态文明建设的内在要求，是积极应对气候变化、维护全球生态安全的重大举措，是推进共建“一带一路”高质量发展、构建人与自然生命共同体的重要载体。共建“一带一路”倡议提出以来，特别是习近平总书记提出建设绿色丝绸之路5年来，共建“一带一路”绿色发展取得积极进展，理念引领不断增强，交流机制不断完善，务实合作不断深化，我国成为全球生态文明建设的重要参与者、贡献者、引领者。同时，共建“一带一路”绿色发展面临的风险挑战依然突出，生态环保国际合作水平有待提升，应对气候变化约束条件更为严格。为进一步推进共建“一带一路”绿色发展，让绿色切实成为共建“一带一路”的底色，经推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组同意，现提出如下意见。一、总体要求（一）指导思想。以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的十九大和十九届历次全会精神，深入贯彻习近平生态文明思想和习近平总书记关于共建“一带一路”的系列重要讲话精神，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，立足新发展阶段，完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局，坚持稳字当头、稳中求进，按照第三次“一带一路”建设座谈会会议要求，践行共商共建共享原则，以高标准、可持续、惠民生为目标，坚持绿水青山就是金山银山，坚持人与自然和谐共生，建设更紧密的绿色发展伙伴关系，推动构建人与自然生命共同体。（二）基本原则。绿色引领，互利共赢。以绿色发展理念为引领，注重经济社会发展与生态环境保护相协调，不断充实完善绿色丝绸之路思想内涵和理念体系。

坚持多边主义，坚持共同但有区别的责任原则和各自能力原则，充分尊重共建“一带一路”国家实际，互学互鉴，携手合作，促进经济社会发展与生态环境保护相协调，共享绿色发展成果。政府引导，企业主体。积极发挥政府引导作用，完善绿色发展政策支撑，搭建绿色交流合作平台，建立环境风险防控体系。更好发挥企业主体作用，压实企业生态环境保护主体责任，健全市场机制，调动企业参与共建“一带一路”绿色发展的积极性，鼓励全社会共同参与。统筹推进，示范带动。坚持系统观念，加强部门、地方、企业联动，完善共建“一带一路”绿色发展顶层设计和标准体系，统筹推进绿色基建、绿色能源、绿色交通、绿色金融等领域合作。完善绿色发展合作平台，扎实开展绿色领域重点项目，形成示范带动效应。依法依规，防范风险。严格遵守东道国生态环保法律法规和规则标准，高度重视当地民众绿色发展和生态环保诉求。坚持危地不往、乱地不去，严防严控企业海外无序竞争。强化境外项目环境风险防控，加强企业能力建设，切实保障生态安全。

（三）主要目标。到2025年，共建“一带一路”生态环保与气候变化国际交流合作不断深化，绿色丝绸之路理念得到各方认可，绿色基建、绿色能源、绿色交通、绿色金融等领域务实合作扎实推进，绿色示范项目引领作用更加明显，境外项目环境风险防范能力显著提升，共建“一带一路”绿色发展取得明显成效。到2030年，共建“一带一路”绿色发展理念更加深入人心，绿色发展伙伴关系更加紧密，“走出去”企业绿色发展能力显著增强，境外项目环境风险防控体系更加完善，共建“一带一路”绿色发展格局基本形成。

二、统筹推进绿色发展重点领域合作

（四）加强绿色基础设施互联互通。引导企业推广基础设施绿色环保标准和最佳实践，在设计阶段合理选址选线，降低对各类保护区和生态敏感脆弱区的影响，做好环境影响评价工作，在建设期和运行期实施切实可行的生态环境保护措施，不断提升基础设施运营、管理和维护过程中的绿色低碳发展水平。引导企业在建设境外基础设施过程中采用节能节水标准，减少材料、能源和水资源浪费，提高资源利用率，降低废弃物排放，加强废弃物处理。

（五）加强绿色能源合作。深化绿色清洁能源合作，推动能源国际合作绿色低碳转型发展。鼓励太阳能发电、风电等企业“走出去”，推动建成一批绿色能源最佳实践项目。深化能源技术装备领域合作，重点围绕高效低成本可再生能源发电、先进核电、智能电网、氢能、储能、二氧化碳捕集利用与封存等开展联合研究及交流培训。

（六）加强绿色交通合作。加强绿色交通领域国际合作，助力共建“一带一路”国家发展绿色交通。积极推动国际海运和国际航空低碳发展。推广新能源和清洁能源车船等节能低碳型交通工具，推广智能交通中国方案。鼓励企业参与境外铁路电气化升级改造项目，巩固稳定提升中欧班列良好发展态势，发展多式联运和绿色物流。

（七）加强绿色产业合作。鼓励企业开展新能源产业、新能源汽车制造等领域投资合作，推动“走出去”企业绿色低碳发展。鼓励企业赴境外设立聚焦绿色低碳领域的股权投资基金，通过多种方式灵活开展绿色产业投资合作。

（八）加强绿色贸易合作。持续优化贸易结构，大力发展高质量、高技术、高附加值的绿色产品贸易。加强

节能环保产品和服务进出口。（九）加强绿色金融合作。在联合国、二十国集团等多边合作框架下，推广与绿色投融资相关的自愿准则和最佳经验，促进绿色金融领域的能力建设。用好国际金融机构贷款，撬动民间绿色投资。鼓励金融机构落实《“一带一路”绿色投资原则》。（十）加强绿色科技合作。加强绿色技术科技攻关和推广应用，强化基础研究和前沿技术布局，加快先进适用技术研发和推广，鼓励企业优先采用低碳、节能、节水、环保的材料与技术工艺。发挥“一带一路”科技创新行动计划等机制作用，支持在绿色技术领域开展人文交流、联合研究、平台建设等合作，实施面向可持续发展的技术转移专项行动，建设“一带一路”绿色技术储备库，推动绿色科技合作网络与基地建设。（十一）加强绿色标准合作。积极参与国际绿色标准制定，加强与共建“一带一路”国家绿色标准对接。鼓励行业协会等机构制定发布与国际接轨的行业绿色标准、规范及指南。（十二）加强应对气候变化合作。推动各方全面履行《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《巴黎协定》，积极寻求与共建“一带一路”国家应对气候变化“最大公约数”，加强与有关国家对话交流合作，推动建立公平合理、合作共赢的全球气候治理体系。继续实施“一带一路”应对气候变化南南合作计划，推进低碳示范区建设和减缓、适应气候变化项目实施，提供绿色低碳和节能环保等应对气候变化相关物资援助，帮助共建“一带一路”国家提升应对气候变化能力。

三、统筹推进境外项目绿色发展（十三）规范企业境外环境行为。压实企业境外环境行为主体责任，指导企业严格遵守东道国生态环保相关法律法规和标准规范，鼓励企业参照国际通行标准或中国更高标准开展环境保护工作。加强企业依法合规经营能力建设，鼓励企业定期发布环境报告。指导有关行业协会、商会建立企业境外投资环境行为准则，通过行业自律引导企业规范环境行为。（十四）促进煤电等项目绿色低碳发展。全面停止新建境外煤电项目，稳慎推进在建境外煤电项目。推动建成境外煤电项目绿色低碳发展，鼓励相关企业加强煤炭清洁高效利用，采用高效脱硫、脱硝、除尘以及二氧化碳捕集利用与封存等先进技术，升级节能环保设施。研究推动钢铁等行业国际合作绿色低碳发展。

四、统筹完善绿色发展支撑保障体系（十五）完善资金支撑保障。有序推进绿色金融市场双向开放，鼓励金融机构和相关企业在国际市场开展绿色融资，支持国际金融组织和跨国公司在境内发行绿色债券、开展绿色投资。（十六）完善绿色发展合作平台支撑保障。进一步完善“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟，积极搭建“一带一路”绿色发展政策对话和沟通平台，不断提升国际影响力。加强“一带一路”生态环保大数据服务平台建设，加强生态环境及应对气候变化相关信息共享、技术交流合作，强化生态环保法律法规和国际通行规则研究。发挥“一带一路”能源合作伙伴关系、“一带一路”可持续城市联盟等合作平台作用，建立多元交流与合作平台。（十七）完善绿色发展能力建设支撑保障。支持环境技术交流与转移基地、绿色技术示范推广基地和绿色科技园区等平台建设，强化科技创新能力保障，加强“一带一路”环境技术交流与转移中心（深圳）示范作用。实施绿色丝路使者计划，加强环境管理人员和专业

技术人才互动交流，提升共建“一带一路”国家环保能力和水平。开展共建“一带一路”绿色发展专题培训，提高对共建“一带一路”绿色发展的人才支持力度。建设绿色丝绸之路新型智库，构建共建“一带一路”绿色发展智力支撑体系。（十八）完善境外项目环境风险防控支撑保障。指导企业提高环境风险意识，加强境外项目环境管理，做好境外项目投资建设前的环境影响评价，及时识别和防范环境风险，采取有效的生态环保措施。组织编制重点行业绿色可持续发展指南，引导企业切实做好境外项目环境影响管理工作。通过正面引导、跟踪服务等多种措施，加强项目建设运营期环境指导和服务。五、统筹加强组织实施（十九）加强组织领导。加强党对共建“一带一路”绿色发展工作的集中统一领导。推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室要加强对共建“一带一路”绿色发展工作的统筹协调和系统推进。各地方和有关部门要把共建“一带一路”绿色发展工作摆上重要位置，加强领导、统一部署，确保相关重点任务及时落地见效。（二十）加强宣传引导。加强和改进“一带一路”国际传播工作，及时澄清、批驳负面声音和不实炒作；强化正面舆论引导，讲好共建“一带一路”绿色发展“中国故事”。（二十一）加强跟踪评估。推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室要加强对共建“一带一路”绿色发展各项任务的指导规范，及时掌握进展情况，适时组织开展评估。各地方和有关部门贯彻落实情况要及时报送推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/231287.htm>

### 【动态资讯】

#### 1. Ukraine-Russia Conflict: Conflict hits Ukraine's agriculture and global food prices

**【乌克兰农业政策与粮食部】** Ukraine is a major international supplier of agricultural supplies and conflict is having a big effect on the global food chain. To understand the situation better, CGTN's Wu Lei spoke with Ukraine's newly appointed minister of Agrarian Policy and Food. WU LEI CGTN Reporter "As the new Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food, can you share with us how this conflict has affected Ukraine's food reserves?" MYKOLA SOLSKYI Ukraine's Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food "Firstly, we can't export the amount of grain that we usually sell abroad. It's over 20 million tons, corn, sunflower seeds, soy beans, wheat and processed products. It's already influenced world prices. Last month everyone could see it clearly and feel it. It has led to an increase of world food prices. Secondly, the war greatly influenced the sowing season that has already started in our country. Part of the land can't be sowed. And in the part used for sowing we lack materials such as herbicides, fuel, chemical products. Before Ukraine exported four to five million tons of grain through its ports. Now, it's much less." WU LEI CGTN Reporter "Spring

farming has begun in Ukraine, with the current situation, how will this affect agricultural production this year?"MYKOLA SOLSKYI Ukraine's Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food "We are waiting. Firstly, the sowing has already begun, we are sowing barley and wheat. We have not started corn and sunflower and other spring crops. We estimate that around a third of the land can't be sowed. And the land probably won't be prepared as it needs to be and there will be fewer resources to put into it in terms necessary for the sowing season.It's not just sowing that is important, later, there's also processing the crops and harvesting and transporting. Every stage has problems now. The growth of problems starting from the beginning till the end of the harvesting process and with export of crops will lead to global food price increases."WU LEI CGTN Reporter "Considering Europe's reliance on Ukraine's wheat, what does the future look like for one of Ukraine's major exports?"MYKOLA SOLSKYI Ukraine's Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food "Firstly, we can't take out several million tons of wheat from the previous year. It obviously has a negative impact. Secondly, we need to correct the estimated harvest amount for this year. Thirdly, the logistics difficulties cause more problems for clients and for us in selling wheat."WU LEI CGTN Reporter "Ukraine has exported most of the agricultural products by sea over the past few years, but with the Black Sea now blocked, how do you plan to export crops?"MYKOLA SOLSKYI Ukraine's Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food "Before we were exporting from four to five million tons of crops through the Black Sea ports. Now we don't have this possibility. So we are firstly using railways and roads to take crops from Western Ukraine to Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia. Also we are using logistics. Last month we sent out around 800 thousands tons and we will increase our monthly logistics capacity."

链接:

<https://minagro.gov.ua/en/news/ukraine-russia-conflict-conflict-hits-ukraines-agriculture-and-global-food-prices>

## 2. “一带一路”倡议下东盟绿色低碳转型——潜力与机遇研讨会在京举办

【生态环境部国际司】2022年3月24日，“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟（简称绿色联盟）在京举办“一带一路”倡议下东盟绿色低碳转型——潜力与机遇研讨会。“一带一路”绿色发展国际研究院院长郭敬、自然资源保护协会北京代表处首席代表张洁清、气候工作基金会北京代表处首席代表张晓华出席研讨会并致辞。本次研讨会是绿色联盟与自然资源保护协会共同开展的“东盟国家绿色低碳转型关键问题和机遇识别”项目下的专家研讨活动。会议邀请到来自10余家中外机构的20余名专家。与会机构包括联合国环境规划署、

东盟能源中心、菲律宾气候与可持续城市研究所、印尼基础服务改革研究所、菲律宾金融未来中心、澳大利亚国立大学、中国宏观经济研究院能源研究所、中国电力规划设计总院、中国科学院科技战略咨询研究院、北京大学、中国出口信用保险公司、中金研究院、一带一路环境技术交流与转移中心（深圳）、新能源海外发展联盟等。来自中外研究机构、企业与行业协会的近百名代表线上参会。会议介绍了绿色联盟编写的《“一带一路”倡议下东盟绿色低碳转型——潜力与机遇》报告。与会人员围绕“一带一路”倡议下中国与东盟国家在能源绿色低碳转型领域合作的机遇、挑战与未来路径进行了研讨，并就绿色金融助力能源绿色低碳转型开展了交流。与会代表充分肯定了绿色联盟已有研究成果，一致认为应在此次研讨会的良好基础上，继续深入开展国别层面的绿色低碳转型合作研究，推动建立“一带一路”绿色低碳转型专家合作网络，推进区域能源绿色低碳转型领域的对话与交流。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/231390.htm>

### **3. 菲律宾农业部长说菲中农业合作造福于民**

**【新华社】**菲律宾农业部长威廉·达尔25日说，菲律宾和中国的农业合作有利于菲经济社会发展和人民生活改善，希望两国进一步加强农业合作，造福更多民众。达尔在中吕宋地区新怡诗夏省出席中菲农技中心三期项目竣工仪式时说，引入中国杂交水稻种植技术使菲水稻产量稳步提高，对维护菲粮食安全、改善农民生活作出贡献。中国驻菲律宾大使黄溪连在竣工仪式上说，中菲农技中心经过20多年发展，帮助菲民众实现增产增收、脱贫致富、保障粮食安全等目标。近年来，中菲农业合作发展迅速，两国政府间农业合作项目硕果累累，农业贸易惠及两国千家万户，中国对菲农业投资持续增长。中方愿在贸易、投资和政府合作等方面与菲方一道深化和拓展农业领域务实合作。中菲农技中心2001年成立，第三期技术合作项目于2018年启动。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/230709.htm>

### **4. USDA Announces More Resources to Increase and Expand Meat and Poultry Processing Capacity**

**【美国农业部 USDA】** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced the launch of the Meat and Poultry Processing Capacity Technical Assistance Program (MPPTA) to provide technical assistance to meat and poultry grant applicants and grant-funded projects. Processors and applicants involved with the Meat and Poultry Inspection



Readiness Grant (MPIRG) program and the Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion Program (MPPEP) can access this technical assistance. USDA also announced it is now accepting applications for \$23.6 million in competitive grant funding available through the MPIRG program. As part of Biden- Harris Action Plan for a Fairer, More Competitive, and More Resilient Meat and Poultry Supply Chain, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has established cooperative agreements with three non-profit organizations to coordinate and provide technical assistance utilizing a wide range of expertise and outreach strategies. These organizations will also establish a national network of support for meat and poultry grant applicants to navigate the application process, and to assist grant recipients throughout their project. "This is a true partnership to help meat and poultry processors and grant applicants diversify processing ownership throughout the country," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "Meat and poultry processing is a complex sector that requires significant planning and forethought to manage economic viability concurrently with worker, food, and environmental safety. We are pleased to partner with these initial organizations, given their deep technical expertise and demonstrated service to underserved communities, as part of our support for fairer, more competitive, and resilient meat and poultry supply chains." Taking the lead role, the Flower Hill Institute, a Native owned nonprofit based out of the Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico, will serve as the MPPTA Technical Assistance Coordinator for this multi-year program. In close cooperation with AMS, they will connect USDA grant applicants and grant-funded project managers to the experts best suited to support a project's needs. They are joined by Oregon State University's Niche Meat Processors Assistance Network and the Intertribal Agriculture Council. USDA is also pursuing agreements with the American Association of Meat Processors, the American Meat Science Association, and the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute to expand assistance and provide the depth and capacity needed for meat and poultry projects nationwide. All MPPTA organizations will use both in-house resources and their connections within the industry, academia, and state and federal government to connect stakeholders to four distinct technical assistance scopes: federal grant application management; business development and financial planning; meat and poultry processing technical and operational support; and supply chain development.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/03/25/usda-announces-more-resources-increase-and-expand-meat-and-poultry>

## 【文献速递】

### 1. 高质量发展下对外贸易效率评价及影响因素——基于长江经济带11省市的实证分析

作者：王敏；范佳缘；王丽洁；符磊

文献源：华东经济管理,2022-03-29

摘要：文章基于高质量发展背景，以对外贸易效率为切入点，运用DEA-Malmquist-Tobit模型，对2010—2019年长江经济带沿线11省市对外贸易效率进行静态和动态分析，并进一步探究其影响因素。结果表明：整体上，长江经济带对外贸易综合效率呈上升趋势，说明政策实施、技术创新和产业结构调整成果显著，外贸高质量发展仍存在提升的空间和潜力；全要素生产率于2019年突破1，下中上游城市效率差异大，政策实施促进了城市间的协同发展；除第二产业占比外，第三产业占比、外商投资、从业人员教育水平、互联网接入端口数对长江经济带对外贸易效率具有正向影响。据此，从加强省际合作、优化产业结构、推动技术进步和增强基础设施建设四个方面提出建议。

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/FC/Csgk0GJGrL2ABQisAApzfEVYt1g570.pdf>

### 2. 全球百年大变局下的农业发展新格局：压力挑战与应对方案——中国国外农业经济研究会2021年会员代表大会暨学术研讨会综述

作者：李天祥；万悦；易福金

文献源：中国农村经济,2022-02-09

摘要：2021年，中国共产党迎来百年华诞；这一年也是开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的关键历史节点，在中国现代化进程中具有标志性意义。习近平总书记强调，没有农业农村现代化，就没有整个国家现代化。全面建设社会主义现代化国家，“大头”和“重头”在“三农”，基础和潜力也在“三农”。2021年中央“一号文件”指出，“要坚持把解决好‘三农’问题作为全党工作重中之重，把全面推进乡村振兴作为实现中华民族伟大复兴的一项重大任务，举全党全社会之力加快农业农村现代化，让广大农民过上更加美好的生活。”

链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/2A/Csgk0YadXuOAEKw3ABAKLjWuED4260.pdf>

### 3. Has global agricultural trade been resilient under coronavirus (COVID-19)? Findings from an econometric assessment of 2020

文献源：Food Policy,2022-02-01



摘要：Global agricultural trade, which increased at the end of 2020, has been described as “resilient” to the impacts of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic; however, the size and channels of its quantitative impacts are not clear. Using a reduced-form, gravity-based econometric model for monthly trade, we estimate the effects of COVID-19 incidence rates, policy restrictions imposed by governments to curb the outbreak, and the de facto reduction in human mobility/lockdown effect on global agricultural trade through the end of 2020. We find that while agricultural trade remained quite stable through the pandemic, the sector as a whole did not go unscathed. First, we estimate that COVID-19 reduced agricultural trade by the approximate range of 5 to 10 percent at the aggregate sector level; a quantified impact two to three times smaller in magnitude than our estimated impact on trade occurring in the non-agricultural sector. Second, we find sharp differences across individual commodities. In particular, we find that non-food items (hides and skins, ethanol, cotton, and other commodities), meat products including seafood, and higher value agri-food products were most severely impacted by the pandemic; however, the COVID-19 trade effect for the majority of food and bulk agricultural commodity sectors were found to be insignificant, or in a few cases, positive. Finally, we also examine the effects across low vs high income countries, the changing dynamics of the pandemic’s effect on trade flows, and the effects along the extensive product margins of trade.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/FC/Csgk0GJGvKaAPEteAE1KDCCU66Y356.pdf>

#### 4. 国际粮食贸易影响下东北黑土地生产压力变化与保护策略

作者：邓祥征；梁立；廖晓勇；刘玉洁；李志慧；岳天祥；董金玮；孙志刚；陈明星

文献源：自然资源学报,2022-01-30

摘要：黑土地是重要的农产品生产基地之一，承担着保障国家粮食安全和维护农业生态安全的重要责任，保护好黑土地对促进我国农业可持续发展至关重要。本文分析了2000—2020年东北黑土地粮食生产耕地压力的变化情况，研究了国际贸易对东北黑土地粮食生产的耕地压力的影响，利用国际市场占有率指数和贸易竞争优势指数分析了东北黑土地农产品在国内及国际两个市场的竞争优势。研究表明，近20年来东北黑土地粮食生产的耕地压力基本处于安全压力区并呈逐步下降的趋势，玉米、大豆、稻谷三种主要作物生产的耕地压力分别从2000年的1.94、1.09和0.63下降至2020年的0.69、0.26和0.54。国际粮食贸易对黑土地粮食生产耕地压力减缓的作用显著且呈现出逐年上升的趋势，2020年对黑土地粮食生产耕地压力减缓的贡献率达26.22%，其中对大豆生产的耕

地压力减缓的贡献率达511.48%。农产品贸易优势度分析结果显示，东北黑土地农产品在国内市场具有明显的贸易竞争优势，但在国际贸易中的竞争优势不明显。最后，本文提出了国际贸易粮食贸易变化背景下黑土地保护的若干建议，为东北黑土地保护及其粮食产能保障相关决策提供参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/FC/Csgk0GJGruqAcS9-AAwD4OF9Tnl298.pdf>

## 5. The Importance of Global Value Chains in Developing Countries' Agricultural Trade

### Development

文献源: Sustainability,2022-01-26

摘要: The role of global value-added chains is growing in international trade. The development gap between highly developed economies and developing countries means that the only products with which less developed economies can compete on the international arena are agricultural products. Moreover, integration into global value-added chains is an important factor in achieving comparative advantages in trade and improving export competitiveness. The main aim of this article is to assess the impact of integration within global value chains on changes in the comparative advantage of developing countries in the global agricultural trade. The degree of participation of developing countries in global value chains (GVC) was assessed using data from the Trade in Value-added OECDWTO database (November 2021 edition) by calculating domestic (DVA), foreign value-added (FVA), and revealed comparative advantage (RCA) indexes. The analysis covers the period 1995-2018 and 28 developing economies. The research showed that the foreign value added in the gross exports of agricultural commodities of developing countries was an important factor in strengthening their export position and the importance of integration within global value chains rises with increasing product complexity. In agricultural production, FVA in most developing countries does not have a significant impact on the shaping of the comparative advantage.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/2A/Csgk0YadYhmAdQH3AA8tsg0OSDM472.pdf>

电话：010-82109658转806

邮件地址：[agri@ckcest.cn](mailto:agri@ckcest.cn)