

《“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. RCEP开门红彰显自由贸易活力

【经济日报】《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》（RCEP）于今年1月1日正式生效，至今已百日有余，带来的积极效果十分明显，为面临多重困境的世界经济带来了希望，彰显出经济全球化和贸易自由化有巨大潜力和内在动力。尽管世界经济饱受新冠肺炎疫情冲击、单边制裁、地缘动荡等不利因素影响，但是今年一季度，中国与东盟进出口总额达1.35万亿元，按美元统计为2123.6亿美元，同比增长10.7%。标普全球数据显示，受RCEP带动影响，今年3月份东盟国家制造业采购经理人指数（PMI）为51.7，保持扩张态势，凸显出随着RCEP的正式生效，新的制度红利正进一步密切中国与东盟经贸往来，也让各方受益匪浅。众多研究机构对RCEP的前景十分看好。东盟与中日韩（10+3）宏观经济研究办公室3月份发布的《2022年10+3区域经济展望》认为，RCEP为地区供应链提供支撑，有助于该区域经济从疫情中复苏。世界银行报告认为，到2035年，RCEP可以帮助全部成员国扩大2700万的中等收入群体规模。据日本机构发表的RCEP经济效果估算报告，RCEP最终有望使日本国内生产总值提高2.7%，经济效果超过迄今其签署的所有贸易协定。RCEP人口数量、经济体量、贸易总额三个方面分别占全球总量约30%，各成员国对贸易自由化等问题的态度和行动，对国际贸易走向具有重要影响。RCEP的顺利运行，有利于提振经济全球化和贸易自由化信心，维护基于规则的国际经济秩序。此外，RCEP机制建设较为完善，设置秘书处以及不同级别会议，还设立联委会和专项委员会。在当前的地缘政治环境下，上述架构将对构建地区互信发挥重要作用，各方可对RCEP未来发挥更大作用寄予更大期望。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/240775.htm>

2. 共建“一带一路” 厄中合作潜力巨大

【人民日报】2016年11月，中国国家主席习近平对厄瓜多尔进行国事访问期间，两国元首一致决定将双边关系提升为全面战略伙伴关系。从此，双方政治交往和经贸合作不断加强。2018年，在时任厄瓜多尔总统莫雷诺对中国进行国事访问期间，两国元首共同见证了两国政府关于共同推进“一带一路”建设的谅解备忘录的签署。2019年，厄瓜多尔成为拉丁美洲第一个加入亚投行的国家。厄中两国经济互补，合作潜力巨大，厄瓜多尔各界都希望推动与中国高质量共建“一带一路”。厄中共建“一带一路”有助于加强地区基础设施互联互通，深化双方商业交流、金融合作，助力疫后经济复苏，密切文化交流。厄中两国积极建设“健康丝绸之路”。得益于中国的大力支持，厄瓜多尔新冠疫苗接种进展迅速，成为拉美地区新冠疫苗接种率最高的国家之一。据厄卫生部统计，截至今年2月底，厄国内超过1351万人完成新冠疫苗接种，约占全国目标接种人口的84%。厄瓜多尔接种的疫苗一半来自中国。今年2月，厄瓜多尔卫生部与中国科兴公司签订合作意向书，双方同意在厄建设一座生产新冠疫苗以及其他疫苗的工厂，促进厄中之间的技术交流和转让，提高厄相关从业人员的知识和技能水平。厄中科研人员也将借此平台开展合作研究，积累数据和经验，提高应对流行病和慢性病的能力。厄中紧密合作抗击疫情，也将为厄经济复苏发挥重要作用。厄中合作促进了厄农业发展和农业产量的提高。此外，厄中在数字经济、绿色经济等方面也拥有巨大合作潜力。“一带一路”倡议为中国与沿线国家和地区加强数字经济合作注入新的动力，“数字丝绸之路”正成为推动新型全球化的数字桥梁，厄希望积极参与相关合作。厄重视可持续发展，提出了一系列旨在保护和合理利用自然环境的政策，例如扩大被列为世界遗产的加拉帕戈斯群岛的海洋保护区，以更好保护生物多样性。厄中双方可以继续深化在生物多样性和海洋环境保护方面的合作。共建“一带一路”还将对厄中学术交流产生积极影响，增进双方文化交流和相互了解。厄瓜多尔坚持多边主义，致力于加强不带任何歧视性的双边关系，这与中国以及其他拉美国家的观点高度一致。多年来，厄瓜多尔致力于在全球、区域、次区域和双边事务中促进互利合作，致力于共同应对全球性挑战。在减贫、粮食安全、发展融资、气候变化与绿色发展、数字经济与互联互通等各方面，厄瓜多尔的主张都与中国相近。随着厄中关系不断发展，双方互信必将不断深化，合作范围必将不断扩大。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/240171.htm>

3. 综述：中欧班列入欧门户见证中欧经贸飞跃发展

【新华社】波兰和匈牙利是中欧班列进入欧盟的重要门户。近年来，在两个名不见经传的边境小镇马拉舍维奇和扎霍尼的见证下，中欧班列作为“一带一路”互联互通重要载

体，维护着国际产业链和供应链的稳定通畅，也铸就了沿线国家互利共赢的桥梁纽带。波兰地处欧洲东西交会处，多条国际铁路线穿行其中。从19世纪起，马拉舍维奇因处于铁路沿线而逐步发展成波兰最大的铁路转运港。主营中欧运输服务的波兰瑞亚物流公司近来正着手在马拉舍维奇开设办公室，旨在承接中欧班列相关业务。尽管受疫情影响，中欧班列2021年全年开行1.5万列、发送货物146万标箱，同比分别增长22%和29%。持续高速发展导致入欧北线不时出现拥堵，提升南线作用成为中欧班列未来重点发展方向之一。位于匈牙利东北部的扎霍尼地理位置优越，100公里半径内可抵达5个国家，是中欧班列南线进入欧盟的重要口岸。匈牙利MAV-REC铁路工程有限公司总经理乔莫什·诺贝特亲历了扎霍尼的发展变化。“2017年7月，来自中国的第一列集装箱班列抵达扎霍尼。”“与2017年仅处理50个集装箱相比，2021年我们成功处理了7000个集装箱的转运。”中欧班列的发展历程是中欧经贸合作不断深化的缩影。2021年，中欧货物贸易额创历史新高；今年前两个月，中国与欧盟贸易总值为8746.4亿元，增长12.4%，占中国外贸总值的14.1%，欧盟反超东盟重新成为中国第一大贸易伙伴。莫伟杰认为，中欧班列在中欧经贸发展中扮演了不可替代的角色，同时中欧班列的成长也得益于中欧经贸合作的持续深化。中欧经贸发展潜力大，合作前景广阔，未来将继续推动中欧班列的发展。鉴于中欧经贸发展对物流业的需求，MAV-REC公司与扎霍尼港公司和中欧商贸物流合作园区组成联合体，共同在扎霍尼推进“中欧物流工业园”项目建设。该项目计划在扎霍尼建立一个创新物流、铁路和货运中心，大幅提升中欧班列运量及效率。乔莫什说，中欧经贸发展让扎霍尼成为中欧供应链上的重要节点。中欧班列明显带动了当地经济，物流公司和运营商现在比以前更加关注扎霍尼，也有越来越多的中国公司正考虑在匈牙利投资并在此建立欧洲基地。虽然不少行业受到疫情和俄乌冲突等因素影响表现低迷，但深耕物流行业多年的莫伟杰看好中欧班列前景，对“一带一路”建设和中欧合作充满信心。“尽管面对错综复杂的国际形势，我相信中欧班列今年仍将实现增长。”

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/239936.htm>

4. World Insights: Mideast, N. Africa to suffer most from global food supply crisis, experts say

【中国网China.org】 With surging global commodity prices, a food supply crisis is looming large, especially in several Middle Eastern and North African nations, experts have said. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has a "profound impact" on international commodity prices, given the two countries' important roles in global grain market, Desmond Lachman, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and a former official at the International

Monetary Fund, told Xinhua. According to the World Bank's Commodity Markets Outlook report published in April, the Russia-Ukraine conflict will increase oil prices in 2022 by more than 40 percent, and non-energy prices by almost 20 percent. Wheat prices are forecast to grow by more than 40 percent this year, reaching an all-time high in nominal terms. David Laborde, senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), told Xinhua that Middle Eastern and North African countries, especially some developing countries like Lebanon or Yemen, "will face the brunt" of the current conflict in Ukraine, as their economic and political situations give them little flexibility to adjust to the crisis. The chaos in Ukraine "threatens to further exacerbate" the food insecurity emergency in Yemen, the IFPRI said in its blog in March. Yemen's civil war has ravaged that country, and the "serious" impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have further "worsened the country's precarious food situation," the institute said. Yemen relies heavily on imports, the blog noted, adding that the Russia-Ukraine crisis threatens to "exacerbate undernourishment" by increasing the cost of food and energy products. South Asian countries like Bangladesh could also be hurt by the ongoing military conflict in Europe, which has disrupted the global trade of key foods such as wheat and vegetable oil, as well as fertilizers. Dependent on imports of those items to feed its large population, Bangladesh "faces the prospect of rising food insecurity," according to a report from the IFPRI in late April. While summer harvests will bring more supplies to the market, prices will remain high for the next several months, as Ukraine's exports have essentially halted, Laborde said. Of additional concern is the potential of reduced global yields due to reduced use of fertilizers, whose price and availability have been adversely affected by the conflict in Ukraine, Laborde mentioned. Instead of a sudden shock, "we will see a continuation of high prices, with some spikes when and if bad news happens in the coming weeks," Laborde said. People in developing nations like Sudan and Afghanistan "are finding it far more expensive to eat," Sara Menker, founder of an artificial-intelligence company that forecasts global agricultural markets, and Rajiv Shah, former administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, wrote in an opinion article in The New York Times earlier this month. In Sudan, rising wheat prices have caused the price of bread to roughly double, the article said, adding that Egypt is "in for a difficult year," as Egypt is the world's largest importer of wheat, which is 33 percent more expensive than it was at the end of last year. Moreover, more than half of low-income countries "are in or at high risk of debt distress" as interest rates rise, limiting their ability to borrow money to pay for food, the article said. At a virtual press conference on April 20, World Bank Group President David Malpass said the Russia-Ukraine crisis has pushed up food prices and hit the

poorest the hardest, warning that the food insecurity crisis will last for months and probably into next year."The food problem is severe," the World Bank chief said. "The prices crowd out the poorest, so it hits people in poor countries and especially in rural areas the hardest."

Enditem

链接:

http://www.china.org.cn/world/Off_the_Wire/2022-04/29/content_78194509.htm

5. USDA taps emergency funding for US commodities to address war impact

【国际食品政策研究所 IFPRI】 Agri-Pulse published an article stating that the Biden administration will spend US\$282 million on domestic commodities such as wheat as part of a food aid package for Yemen and five African nations experiencing severe drought and food insecurity, USDA and USAID. Commodities being purchased are hard red winter wheat, soft white wheat, yellow split peas, lentils, sorghum, vegetable oil, RUSF (Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food), and SuperCereal Plus. Commodities will arrive at their destinations approximately three months after they are called forward by USAID. In addition to Yemen, the commodities also will be provided to Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan, countries that have been hit especially hard hit by food inflation.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/usda-taps-emergency-funding-us-commodities-address-war-impact-agri-pulse>

【文献速递】

1. 后疫情时代数字经济发展变革与江西对外贸易数字化转型

作者: 徐秋晨

文献源: 价格月刊,2022-04-27

摘要: 数字技术与国际贸易深度变革,全球数字贸易迅猛发展,推动全球贸易体系发生根本性变革。特别是新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来,数字贸易实现逆势增长,成为经济发展新引擎。后疫情时代必须厘清数字经济变革下数字贸易的内在机理、演绎逻辑,明晰其发展趋势及中国因应。当前,国际国内形势严峻、要素资源供给迭代及知识产权保护机制不完善等现实问题正在倒逼江西对外贸易转型升级。要着力破解江西对外贸易数字化转型中面临的瓶颈,通过借鉴发达国家和地区先进经验,夯实新型基础设施;聚焦数字服务发展重点领域,创新数字贸易发展新模式;强化要素资源供给保障,打造数字贸易产业新生态;精准对接“一带一路”建设,畅通国内国际双循环等措施,切实推进江西出口

品牌数字化，提升江西对外贸易话语权。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/02/Csgk0GJzIMuAKVHfAA0Rr3RSWxo905.pdf>

2. 地区质量声誉提升了农产品出口贸易稳定性吗？

作者：高小龙；董银果；张琳琛

文献源：工程管理科技前沿,2022-04-27

摘要：地区质量声誉是缓解交易双方信息不对称的重要手段，对区域特色农产品出口具有重要意义。本文在新新贸易理论的模型框架下，提出了地区质量声誉对农产品出口贸易稳定性影响的研究假设，并在此基础上利用2000—2013年中国海关数据库实证检验了所提研究假设的合理性。研究发现，地区质量声誉对农产品出口贸易稳定性存在显著提升作用，且该结果还通过了一系列稳健性检验。异质性检验发现，地区质量声誉对农产品出口贸易稳定性的提升作用会随着产品特征、产品分布区域和产品出口目的国的不同而存在显著差异。此外，对影响机制的检验发现地区质量声誉会通过“成本节约效应”和“声誉集聚效应”来提升农产品出口贸易稳定性。据此，本文提出了一系列推动农产品出口贸易可持续发展的政策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/02/Csgk0GJzIb2AY7FGAA7rRfiG9m4231.pdf>

3. Act now before Ukraine war plunges millions into malnutrition

文献源：Nature,2022-04-21

摘要：As the devastation in Ukraine continues to unfold, many of the warnings about the global food crisis precipitated by the war have focused on the risks of famine and severe food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, for instance, projected last month that between 8 million and 13 million more people could become undernourished in 202223 — meaning that they will be unable to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum energy requirements over one year. There are already more than 800 million undernourished people globally. Another major concern is the possibility of severe price increases and disruptions to global systems for food, fertilizer and fuel, leading to millions more malnourished people in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Women and children are particularly affected by the food shortages and high food prices resulting from the war against Ukraine. They are especially vulnerable to malnutrition: children’s nutritional needs are high relative to their body size, and women’s are high when

pregnant or lactating. Furthermore, existing gender inequality and gender power imbalances — which can be exacerbated during crises — mean that women have less agency to direct resources towards feeding themselves and their children. Lastly, these groups have already been disproportionately affected by the combined effects of other conflicts, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of malnutrition might be less immediately visible than that of hunger. But left untreated, malnutrition can increase the risk of illness and death in the short term, and ultimately have multi-generational and irreversible effects. In fact, providing nutrition interventions in early life leads to extremely high estimated returns on investment — up to US\$35 for every \$1 spent. This exceeds the returns on investment for other global health initiatives, including childhood vaccinations in the poorest countries — estimated in 2019 as saving \$21 for every \$1 spent. We applaud these efforts. But more is needed. Governments of LMICs, donors and other funders must invest now to safeguard people’s access to nutritious foods. Not doing so will mean immediate effects on child growth, development and immunity, and an increase in child deaths in the coming months. In the longer term, a global malnutrition crisis could lead to lifelong effects on education, diet-related chronic diseases and a decline in people’s capacity to thrive and contribute to their countries’ economic growth.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/30/Csgk0YbKaVuAYJRvABXAyd900Yg988.pdf>

4. 新形势下我国农产品跨境电商发展的制约因素与应对策略

作者: 芮宝娟

文献源: 商业经济研究,2022-04-18

摘要: 当前跨境电商发展迅速, 带动农产品跨境贸易稳步增长, 农产品跨境电商也因此迎来发展机遇。然而随着国际贸易形势的变化, 农产品跨境电商也遇到了种种发展问题, 贸易壁垒、物流痛点、品牌优势、服务水平及人才短缺等制约因素的存在, 增加了其发展的不确定性。通过比较当前形势变化, 应使不利转化为有利, 紧抓农产品质量, 加大对综合人才的培养力度, 打造品牌优势和深化供应链联动布局, 整体性增强农产品跨境电商国际竞争力。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/02/Csgk0GJzqleAR5m9ABN4BGJydPg746.pdf>

5. Does balancing gender composition lead to more prosocial outcomes? Experimental

evidence of equality in public goods and extraction games from rural Kenya

文献源: World Development,2022-04-14

摘要: There is resurging interest in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) as an approach for achieving global biodiversity conservation goals. Yet, CBNRM remains dominated by men, elevating the importance of designing programs that give voice and agency to women. Arguments for increasing gender balance within CBNRM often assume women have strong preferences for equality and altruism and would therefore be better environmental stewards. Evidence on the effect of gender balance on commons management, however, remains mixed. We report on two framed field experimental games with community members directly engaged in the use and management of natural resources in rural Kenya. Participants were randomly assigned to single-gender (all male $n = 23$; all female $n = 28$) or mixed gender groups ($n = 36$) to assess the role of gender composition on group and individual decisions. The two games provide unique insights into the give (public good games) and take (extraction games) decisions common in natural resource management. We find mixed gender groups tend to achieve more socially optimal outcomes than single-gender groups in the public goods game context, but all male groups tended to conserve the most in the extraction game. Women are not necessarily more likely to make prosocial decisions than men, and factors such as framing and social relations affect decisions. Our results indicate gender composition affects group decision-making and is therefore important for commons management, and that mixed gender groups can be more effective than single-gender groups. Improving gender balance in CBNRM may help achieve more desirable outcomes from a social and conservation perspective but understanding decision-making contexts is critical.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/30/Csgk0YbKasGAGAm8AAf-UwyWIH0077.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