中国工程科技知识中心
China Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology

《“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．芬兰和瑞典正式申请加入北约

【新华社】芬兰和瑞典18日正式申请加入北大西洋公约组织。两国放弃长期奉行的中立和不结盟政策，被西方媒体形容为“欧洲安全架构数十年来最重大的变化之一”。位于比利时首都布鲁塞尔的北约总部当天举行简短仪式。芬兰和瑞典常驻北约代表在仪式上向北约秘书长延斯·斯托尔滕贝格正式递交申请书。斯托尔滕贝格称，这是“历史性时刻”，“芬兰和瑞典是我们最亲密的伙伴。我对两国申请加入北约表示热烈欢迎”。依据规程，北约必须在30个成员国“一致同意”前提下才能吸纳新成员。接下来，北约成员国需要各自考虑是否同意芬兰和瑞典加入。如果均无异议，那么两国加入北约一事便开始“走程序”，走完全部程序通常需要8至12个月。考虑到当前俄乌冲突等因素，相关程序很可能加速推进，只需数月即可。土耳其多次表示反对这两个北欧国家加入北约，理由包括芬兰和瑞典公开支持库尔德工人党。库尔德工人党成立于1979年，被土耳其、美国和欧洲联盟列为恐怖组织。土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安本月13日说，土方不会对两国加入北约持积极立场。他16日重申，土耳其不会“对那些向土耳其施加制裁的国家加入北约说‘同意’”。芬兰和瑞典长期奉行军事中立政策。苏联解体后，北约多次拉拢两国入伙未果。俄乌冲突2月24日升级，促使芬瑞两国重新考虑立场。观察人士担忧，北约一再东扩不断压缩俄罗斯安全空间，若吸纳这两个北欧国家，可能进一步加剧西方国家与俄罗斯冲突。芬兰和瑞典加入北约后，俄罗斯与北约成员国的陆地边界长度将几乎增加一倍，波罗的海将成为“北约内海”，俄罗斯在波罗的海和北极圈沿岸的地区将被北约成员国包围。俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京16日在克里姆林宫出席集体安全条约组织峰会时说，瑞典、芬兰加入北约不对俄罗斯构成直接威胁，不过，北约军事基础设施在两国领土上的扩张必然会引起俄方回应，“具体如何回应，取决于对俄方造成何种威胁”。普京当时还批评美国以一种“侵略式”方式利用北约扩张，加剧本已不安定的全球安全形

势。

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/244554.htm

2．为推动中非经贸合作注入新动力

【人民日报】云集非洲优质商品，助力中非经贸合作。第四届“双品网购节”暨非洲好物网购节4月28日至5月12日以线上线下相结合的形式举办。湖南、浙江、海南等国内多地通过中非主播直播带货、非洲原产地直播连线等多种形式，向中国消费者推荐了来自20多个非洲国家的200多款优质特色产品。举办非洲好物网购节，是去年中非合作论坛第八届部长级会议期间中方宣布的“九项工程”中“数字创新工程”的重要举措之一，为推动中非经贸合作朝着更高水平发展注入新动力。汇聚非洲商品，推广非洲品牌。“非洲产品品质有保障，欢迎大家来挑选，更欢迎大家去非洲看看……”位于湖南长沙的高桥大市场非洲好物“中国—非洲”直播间现场，来自刚果（布）的留学生高翔正为观看直播的中国消费者介绍特色非洲产品。在高桥大市场内的中非经贸合作促进创新示范园，非洲产品特卖会、非洲咖啡品鉴会等活动同步举行，广大咖啡爱好者还进行手磨咖啡比赛，现场热闹非凡。来自埃塞俄比亚的“胡美娜”芝麻油、来自卢旺达的“火酋长”辣椒酱、来自南非的“开普狮”坚果……许多非洲农产品都有了好听的中国名字。比如，“胡美娜”芝麻油来自埃塞俄比亚著名的胡梅拉产区，那里的芝麻含油量高达50%—56%；“火酋长”辣椒酱则是卢旺达辣椒与湖南豆豉的融合创新。“过去，中国消费者对非洲产品不太了解，其进口主要以散装批发为主，没有自己的品牌。我们帮助非洲出口商进行本地化推介，定制了朗朗上口的谐音商品名，受到市场认可。”湖南高桥大市场中非业务部相关负责人武连宾说。受当地产业链发展水平限制，卢旺达以往出口中国的辣椒主要供批发，无法形成品牌效应。中方开启“非洲品牌仓”工程，为卢旺达等国的出口企业孵化品牌、定制包装、走精品化路线，进入中国市场的非洲产品越来越符合消费者需求。“在非洲本土加工，既可以促进当地就业，又不会显著增加成本。”武连宾说，在去年的非洲产品直播电商节中，卢旺达辣椒酱取得了3天5万单的销售成绩。“乌干达芒果甜度高、个头大，是芒果中的巨无霸”“博士茶是南非的‘国宝茶’，可以安神助眠”……在非洲好物网购节浙江专场的电商直播活动中，每个直播间里都是一中一非两位主播的组合。活动还在南非、刚果（金）、坦桑尼亚等国家搭建直播间，打造沉浸式直播场景，让中国消费者能在线参观当地工厂和果园，更直观地感受产品源头。“这是我第一次做直播，这种形式非常好，让我能与更多中国朋友交流互动，也让更多非洲产品走进中国人的生活。”刚果（金）在华留学生李美丽说。升级数字贸易，丰富消费体验。非洲好物网购节期间，不少非洲国家驻华使节通过直播，热情洋溢地向中国观众推介各自国家的优质商品。在

浙江专场的一场直播活动中，非洲啤酒的购买链接刚放出仅3分钟，直播间的1000瓶存货便被抢购一空，其他商品也陆续售罄。“非洲好物网购节是非洲国家向中国消费者介绍优质产品的又一大型平台。”坦桑尼亚驻华大使姆贝尔瓦·凯鲁基说，坦桑尼亚等非洲国家希望利用好非洲好物网购节等平台，向中国民众展示非洲的优质产品、丰富的旅游资源和众多的投资机遇。“很高兴有机会再次向中国消费者推介卢旺达产品。”卢旺达驻华大使詹姆斯·基莫尼奥表示，自2018年卢中签署《关于电子商务合作的谅解备忘录》以来，卢旺达许多优质产品通过中国各大电商平台进入中国市场，“我们也欢迎中国游客到访卢旺达，欢迎中国企业投资卢旺达”。截至2021年，南非已连续11年成为中国在非洲的第一大贸易伙伴。南非驻华大使馆公使衔参赞约瑟夫·迪莫尔表示，在当前全球新冠肺炎疫情大流行的背景下，非洲国家意识到了数字经济的巨大潜力，希望与中国在这方面促成更多合作。近年来，中非贸易合作不断升级，数字贸易快速发展。各类数字合作平台、线上推介会、直播带货等新业态合作蓬勃发展，有效支撑中非企业对接，带动非洲特色产品对华出口。数字经济正逐步成为中非合作新亮点。“这是海南首次携手非洲举办好物网购节，我们将积极展示非洲特色产品，邀请非洲驻华大使、商务参赞、网红主播做客直播间，设立大使推介专场、海南特色产品专场、非洲专场、数商兴农专场等，开展超百场直播促销活动。同时，海南各市县也将举办分会场活动，让消费者领略独特的非洲风情。”海南省商务厅电子商务处处长吴艺芬说。“我们希望通过举办非洲好物网购节等活动，进一步助力中非经贸合作高质量发展。”浙江省商务厅副厅长张钱江介绍，浙江在促进非洲好物进浙江以及推进中国跨境电商、直播电商进入非洲等方面做出了很多有益尝试。2021中非合作论坛“非洲产品电商推广季”期间，浙江省金华市共开展了106场专场直播，时间跨度近3个月，直播成交额超5000万元人民币。落实“九项工程”，深化中非合作。中国海关总署数据显示，2021年中非双边贸易总额达2543亿美元，同比增长35.3%，其中非洲地区对华出口1059亿美元，同比增长43.7%。分析人士认为，中非贸易为非洲经济应对疫情挑战增强了韧性，为非洲经济复苏带来源源不断的动力。尼日利亚中国研究中心主任查尔斯·奥努纳伊朱表示，中国加快建设国内市场、扩大市场规模，对贸易伙伴尤其是受疫情冲击严重的发展中国家来说是重大利好。这意味着向中国出口的机会将越来越多，而恢复贸易、增加出口是这些国家经济复苏的主要动力之一。外交部非洲司副司长周平表示，今年是中非合作论坛第八届部长级会议成果落实开局之年，中非双方此时共同举办非洲好物网购节有特殊意义。一方面，务实高效是中非合作的显著优势。中国对非合作言必信、行必果，凡是答应非洲朋友的事，中方都会全力去办好；另一方面，中非加强数字合作顺应时代潮流。近年来，非洲电商网购等新业态蓬勃发展，非方迫切希望借鉴中国在数字领域的发展经验加强务实合作。作为“九项工程”的一大亮点，“数字创新工程”积极回应了非方的合作愿望，也符合中非合作提质升级的需要。“数字贸易是非中经贸合作的新形态，可以帮助更多高质量、有特色的

非洲商品进入中国市场。”多次参与中国电商直播活动的津巴布韦在华留学生米莱说，非洲青年对跨境电商和直播电商很有热情，希望越来越多的非中青年参与进来，推动非中经贸文化交流，服务双方贸易往来。“去年，中方宣布同非方一道制定实施‘中非数字创新伙伴计划’，双方在5G、新基建、电商等领域的合作初见成效。得益于这些合作成果，此次网购节把直播间设立到非洲产品原产地，消费者可以‘云体验’产品生产过程，‘云参观’原产地风土人情。”周平表示，中国在对非贸易中从不谋求顺差，建立非洲农产品输华“绿色通道”、扩大零关税待遇范围、举办网购节等举措的落地，将有力促进和扩大非洲产品进口，推动中非贸易更加平衡、健康发展。与此同时，高质量的非洲产品也将为中国消费者带来更加多元化的选择。

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/243288.htm

3．1 billion ‘dryland-like’ hectares under threat, FAO study confirms

【联合国粮农组织FAO】An additional one billion hectares of land so called “presumed drylands” face similar challenges to the world’s drylands, according to a new report launched today by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).The report, Valuing, restoring and managing presumed drylands: Cerrado, MiomboMopane woodlands and the QinghaiTibetan Plateau, makes the distinction between official drylands, which are defined by water scarcity and register an aridity index of less than 0.65, and ‘presumed drylands’, which are areas with dryland features and seasonal water shortages, but an aridity index of 0.65 or higher.The study confirms the existence of 1 075 million hectares of presumed drylands, in addition to the 6.1 billion hectares of official drylands that already cover 41 percent of the planet’s land surface and are home to 2 billion people.It also shows that presumed drylands contain 322 million hectares of forest, and that forests, other wooded land and trees are present in half of presumed dryland areas.Presumed drylands are present across all continents, but most are found in Africa, South America and Asia, the assessment reveals.“Presumed drylands are important because many of them are home to a large number of people who rely on the land for their livelihoods, as well as containing significant biodiversity and helping to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts through tree cover,” said FAO Forestry Officer Fidaa F. Haddad.“However, presumed drylands are undervalued, poorly researched, and at risk of becoming real drylands in the near future unless they receive greater attention and investment,” Haddad added.Unsustainable use. The report shows that presumed drylands

are under threat from unsustainable use, such as overgrazing or deforestation for conversion to agriculture. Exacerbated by climate change, this leads to land degradation and desertification, reduces productivity, and threatens the food security, livelihoods and well-being of presumed dryland populations.The study examines the characteristics and challenges of the three largest presumed dryland zones Brazil's Cerrado ecoregion, China's QinghaiTibetan Plateau, and Southern Africa's transboundary MiomboMopane woodlands and offers possible solutions to halt and reverse degradation.Recommendations include the adoption of agroforestry approaches, such as silvopastoral systems that combine livestock rearing with the provision of fruits, timber and carbon sequestration, and more sustainable pasture management approaches, such as grazing rotation schemes.The report presents potential investment scenarios, comparing a business-as-usual approach to land degradation neutrality, and highlights opportunities presented by major initiatives such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, co-led by FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to enhance and accelerate restoration efforts, and the Seoul Forest Declaration at the recent XV World Forestry Congress.An economic assessment also underlines the need to create an environment conducive to investing in sustainable activities in presumed drylands. Local and national policies will be key to the success of any initiative aimed at sustainably managing, protecting, and restoring the presumed drylands' land resources, the report stresses."We need to invest in more sustainable land and forest management approaches now rather than later, when a greater proportion of land will have been degraded," said Haddad.FAO at the Abidjan COP15 event.The new report was launched at a side-event of the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which is currently taking place in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire where FAO is leading discussions in promoting sustainable land management and restoration of degraded lands and impoverished soils."We need to take urgent and bold actions to meet the growing demand for food, feed, biofuel and fibre, while conserving biodiversity and reducing the burden on natural resources and ecosystems," said FAO Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo who is leading FAO's delegation. "Addressing land degradation through the restoration of production ecosystems using a holistic, landscape and cross-sectoral approach is crucial for food security and resilient livelihoods and at the heart of agrifood system transformation."

链接:

https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/1-billion-dryland-like-hectares-under-threat-fao-study-confirms/en

4．财政部部长刘昆：继续深化东盟与中日韩财金领域务实合作

【新华社】第25届东盟与中日韩（10+3）财长和央行行长会议5月12日以视频方式举行。本次会议联合主席、中国财政部部长刘昆发言表示，继续深化东盟与中日韩财金领域务实合作。据介绍，会议主要讨论了全球和区域宏观经济形势、10+3区域财金合作等议题，并发表了联合声明。会议充分肯定10+3财金合作的重要作用，同意进一步加强合作。刘昆表示，当前全球经济复苏和增长面临新的挑战，中方愿同各方继续深化财金领域务实合作。一是支持10+3宏观经济研究办公室（AMRO）进一步发展壮大，更好服务10+3宏观经济政策对话和财金合作进程；二是推动区域财金合作创新，开拓新的合作领域；三是深化亚洲债券市场发展，满足本地区未来发展的融资需求。中国将坚持高效统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，加大宏观政策调节力度，继续实施好积极财政政策并提升效能。此外，会议各方还决心继续采取支持性宏观经济政策，加大对新兴和成长型行业支持力度，推动经济可持续复苏；同时积极维护货币和金融稳定，确保财政长期可持续性，有效防范下行风险和负面溢出效应。各方决定进一步加强在贸易、投资、供应链、可持续基础设施等领域的合作。

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/242789.htm

5．IFPRI Global Food Policy Report 2022: Accelerating food systems transformation to combat climate change

【国际食品政策研究所IFPRI】In 2021, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sounded the alarm on a looming crisis: Climate change is generating a “code red for humanity” that requires urgent action. Food systems are deeply entwined with this crisis. In many regions, especially in the developing world, climate change has already started to reduce agricultural productivity and disrupt supply chains, putting pressure on livelihoods and threatening to significantly increase hunger and malnutrition, making adaptation efforts crucially important.In IFPRI’s 2022 Global Food Policy Report, researchers from the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Alliance of Bioversity and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, the International Water Management Institute, and other partners identify six policy priorities that can—and should—be implemented now. This broad range of recommendations for accelerating food systems transformation holds potential to build resilience and adaptation in developing countries.Food systems are both impacted by climate change and major contributors to climate change. Recent estimates indicate that food systems contribute more than a third of the greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions causing climate change, making reducing them essential to any mitigation effort. Moreover, agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) is currently the only sector with serious potential to become a net emissions sink—pulling more GHGs out of the atmosphere than it emits—through creation and protection of carbon sinks in forests, oceans, and soils.The UN Food Systems Summit and UNFCCC COP26 meetings of 2021 recognized the importance of food systems for global climate discussions and solutions, marking an important shift to put food systems at the center of global discussions on climate change impacts and solutions. But agriculture and food systems still receive insufficient attention and funding to address the crisis. Only 4% of climate finance is currently directed to AFOLU.Meeting the challenges of climate change will require a transformation of our food systems—an overhaul that demands major policy reform, substantial investment, and an enabling environment that fosters and embraces innovation. The six policy priorities identified in the report focus on developing countries, many of which are expected to suffer the worst impacts of climate change but have less capacity to support adaptation and sustainable food systems transformation.Investments in R&D for innovationMany current technological innovations—including solar power for irrigation pumps and cold storage, genome-editing technologies, and digitization along the value chain—have shown potential to reduce emissions while also raising productivity and, as such, present win-win opportunities in the fight against both hunger and climate change. More investments and adequate incentives are needed to encourage both the adaptation and adoption of these innovations to meet that potential in differing local conditions. But food systems research and development (R&D) remains underfunded, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The report recommends doubling current levels of public funding for agricultural R&D, including $15 billion per year for innovations targeted to benefit sustainable intensification in LMICs.Improved governance of resourcesFood systems transformation entails managing the close links between water, energy, and land use, and the need for mechanisms to wisely manage natural resource use. Integrated landscape management approaches have the potential to boost sustainable resource management, but they are complex, pointing to the need for holistic and inclusive approaches to governance. To motivate all stakeholders to invest in sustainability and participate in resource governance, policymakers must incentivize integrated landscape management, promote the adoption of clean energy sources, work to restore soil quality, strengthen rights for land tenure, and ensure equitable access to water and other natural resources.Healthier diets and more sustainable productionMalnutrition poses one of the

greatest threats to global health. More than 3 billion people (about 40% of the world's population) cannot afford a nutritionally adequate diet. Making diets healthy, affordable, and accessible is a key priority. To support healthier global diets, the report recommends all countries adopt national food-based dietary guidelines, prioritize R&D for nutrient-rich foods, and support changes in the food environment (such as through appropriate labeling, certifications, and food standards) that nudge consumers toward healthy and sustainable choices.Stronger value chainsClimate change will affect entire food value chains, from production and harvesting, to processing and transportation, to marketing and consumption. While trade-related GHG emissions should be reduced, open trade promotes efficient resource use and provides an important buffer for value chains. Investments in climate-smart practices throughout value chains are also crucially important to help value chain players adapt to climate change and drastically cut down on food loss and waste. Recommendations include ensuring that non-discriminatory trading rules for agriculture and food are aligned with into climate-smart policies, while investing in low-emissions solutions for safe, efficient storage and transportation along value chains.Inclusion and social protectionBuilding resilience and adaptive capacity is paramount for adaptation. Yet many people—including the poor, rural populations, women, and minority groups—remain underserved and limited in their ability to access the benefits of transformative reforms and innovations. Social protection helps poor people better manage risks, including climate risks, and provides them with means to diversify livelihoods to gain resilience. Social protection programs have also been successfully linked to strengthening the productive capacity of the poor and to helping them adopt climate-positive innovations and sustainable practices, serving both objectives for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Climate-smart financeMeeting climate-related goals for food systems could require as much as $350 billion per year by some estimates. Currently available finance is grossly insufficient. Repurposing government support to agricultural sectors, totaling over $600 billion per year worldwide, provides a major opportunity to do away with harmful subsidies and border measures, reorient finance towards R&D in green innovations, provide farmers and other producers with incentives and investment resources to adopt these innovations, and provide consumers with incentives and wherewithal to make sustainable and healthy food choices. In addition, the report recommends creating new financial resources through innovative mechanisms such as publicly backed "green bonds."Finally, while it is critical that investments and reforms be widely adopted to deal with the global threat of climate change, solutions must also be tailored to regional, national, and local contexts to balance the

objectives of social, environmental, nutrition, and economic goals. For reforms to receive wide support and be durable, they must rest on clear insight about individual and collective benefits and consider the local context of priorities, goals, and trade-offs. Climate goals are still attainable, but only if we start acting now and if we act together.

链接:

https://www.ifpri.org/blog/ifpri-global-food-policy-report-2022-accelerating-food-systems-transformation-combat-climate

【文献速递】

1．“一带一路”沿线国家高质量绿色发展实现路径研究

作者：李洪伟；姜海洋；孙作人

文献源：软科学,2022-05-18

摘要：以现有研究为基础，结合“一带一路”倡议的主要内容建立了“一带一路”沿线国家绿色发展评价指标体系，利用带有非期望产出的超效率SBM模型对2010-2019年49个“一带一路”沿线国家的绿色发展效率以及全要素生产率进行了评价。随后将2018年效率作为结果变量，运用fsQCA方法得到了三条实现高质量绿色发展的路径。结果表明：（1）“一带一路”沿线国家绿色发展效率整体较低，倡议的实施使得整体的绿色发展效率有所下降；（2）各国全要素生产率整体呈现进步趋势，主要由技术进步贡献，而效率变化指数则呈现退步趋势；（3）不存在普遍适用的高质量绿色发展实现路径，因此各国绿色发展过程中要根据自身情况选择适合自己的效率提升路径。

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/31/Csgk0Ybc3duAOk8xAAqsdEs61QQ793.pdf

2．中美贸易战背景下“一带一路”沿线国家对中国出口贸易的影响研究

作者：严莹；张晨

文献源：哈尔滨工业大学学报(社会科学版),2022-05-17

摘要：近年来，中美双方之间的贸易战严重损害了中美双方的经贸关系，为了积极应对贸易战带来的冲击，国家大力推进“一带一路”倡议的实施，积极与周边国家开展经贸合作。为此，基于贸易引力模型与国际贸易模型，评估中国与“一带一路”沿线国家的贸易现状及成效，实证分析“一带一路”倡议在中美贸易战背景下的出口转移效应。研究结果显示，贸易战对中美双方的进出口贸易、GDP总量与福利水平都有显著负面影响，中国与“一带一路”沿线国家开展的经贸合作，一定程度上对冲了中美贸易战带来的负面影响。

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/03/Csgk0GKGLcCAKBz6ABkrFJXHNpA180.pdf

3．Government transfers, COVID-19 shock, and food insecurity: Evidence from rural households in India

文献源：AGRIBUSINESS,2022-05-14

摘 要： The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has decimated the lives and livelihoods of people worldwide. The impact of COVID-19 has been especially devastating for low-income families in rural areas of India. Soon after the nationwide lockdown was announced, food insecurity became pervasive in rural areas, as many families relied on daily wage work to fund necessities. By providing cash transfers and additional foodgrains, Indian policymakers acted swiftly to reduce the financial impact on family income and consumption. This paper investigates the factors affecting rural families' participation in the cash transfer program and the effect of government cash transfers on food insecurity. Results indicate that India's government cash transfer program decreased moderate food insecurity by 2.4% and severe food insecurity by about 0.92%.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/03/Csgk0GKGOoGACJeBABReZLipZqQ875.pdf

4．“一带一路”沿线国家粮食全要素生产率时空演变及驱动因素

作者：黄佩佩；魏凤

文献源：世界农业,2022-05-10

摘要：本文采用DEA-Malmquist指数方法对1995—2016年“一带一路”沿线49个国家粮食全要素生产率进行测度，分析其时序演变及空间差异，并探究其驱动因素。研究发现，“一带一路”沿线国家粮食全要素生产率整体增长，技术进步是粮食全要素生产率增长的主要动力；沿线各地区粮食全要素生产率均实现增长，其中中亚地区增长最快，各国粮食全要素生产率存在显著差异；粮食单产水平、农业结构调整程度对沿线国家粮食全要素生产率有显著促进作用，经济发展水平和城镇化发展对其有显著负向作用；各因素对粮食全要素生产率的影响存在地区差异。最后，本文对中国与“一带一路”沿线国家未来粮食合作方向提出可行性建议，未来中国可加强与沿线国家农业科技合作，开展基础设施方面的合作，同时加强粮食交流与合作。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/31/Csgk0Ybc6BaANf5tAAuoHn-YifY523.pdf

5．Technical change and the Common Agricultural Policy

文献源：food policy,2022-05-05

摘要： This paper adopts an alternative method for the analysis of the CAP's impact on farms' productivity based on a system of equations derived from a non-nested three-factors CES production function. With this method, we estimate the elasticity of substitution between labour, capital, and land in the EU agricultural sector, the magnitude and direction of technical change, and the impact of the CAP subsidies. The system of equations is estimated using the GMM estimator on a farm-level panel dataset covering 117,179 farms from all EU MS for the period from 2004 to 2015. Our results suggest that land, labour, and capital in EU farms are complementary production factors characterised by a slow decline or stagnation in the land-, labour-, and capital-augmented technical change. Higher levels of Pillar I and Pillar II CAP payments as percentage of total agricultural income have negative or no impact on farms' technical change, but higher nominal amounts of Pillar I decoupled subsidies, Pillar II investment and LFA subsidies have a positive impact. Moreover, the larger the share of subsidies in total agricultural income the stronger is the negative impact of the CAP on agricultural technical change.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/03/Csgk0GKGQ--AAYRRAA6Q705GOY4189.pdf

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