

《“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38期（总第124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7月20日

【动态资讯】

1. 中越双边合作指导委员会举行第十四次会议

【新华社】中国—越南双边合作指导委员会第十四次会议13日在广西南宁举行，国务委员兼外长王毅和越南常务副总理范平明共同主持。王毅表示，习近平总书记同阮富仲总书记保持战略沟通，为两国关系把舵领航。双方各部门共同努力，推动务实合作持续取得新进展。今年，中越都有重要国内政治议程，要加强统筹协调，朝着建设具有战略意义的命运共同体方向共同努力，巩固团结互信，深化互利合作，为地区和平稳定繁荣共同作出更大贡献。王毅说，同志加兄弟的传统友谊，坚持共产党领导、走社会主义道路的共同使命，是中越关系发展的强大内生动力。双方要坚定推进各自发展振兴目标，维护两国共同战略利益，携手应对地区形势变化和全球性挑战。范平明说，预祝中共二十大圆满成功。对华关系是越南对外政策的头等优先，对华友好是越南作出的战略选择。愿以两党两国高层共识为指引，巩固战略互信，推进各领域合作。双方梳理总结务实合作积极成果，一致同意加紧对接，把共识转化为促进合作的具体行动。会后，双方共同宣布签署经济技术合作协定，农业、海洋环境、海上合作等文件。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/261170.htm>

2. 上半年中国对东盟跨境电商出口增长98.5% “一带一路”跨境电商合作前景广阔

【国际商报】7月8日，博鳌亚洲论坛研究院举办了“一带一路”跨境电商发展与合作线上研讨会。会议围绕中国与东盟等“一带一路”沿线国家和地区跨境电商合作进展、前景与挑战等问题展开研讨。会上，博鳌亚洲论坛研究院推出了《从中国-东盟合作经验看“一带一路”跨境电商发展》报告。报告提出，亚太是全球跨境电商表现最出色的地区，占

全球市场规模的53.6%，中国与东盟的贡献功不可没。今年上半年，中国对东盟的跨境电商出口增长了98.5%。报告认为，中国与东盟不断加深的经贸往来、快速提升的数字基础设施、政府政策的有力支撑、对外投资持续发力以及数字化跨境支付快速发展等，是双方跨境电商合作取得突破的重要推动因素。在区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（RCEP）生效、线上经济成为常态、政府支持和市场发力的共同作用下，中国东盟跨境电商合作前景广阔，为“一带一路”沿线国家电商发展与合作提供了有益经验。报告指出，当前，跨境电商合作需要应对好新冠肺炎疫情延宕、俄乌冲突和全球通胀影响跨境物流和供应链稳定，多国跨境电商政策有待明确和细化，国际数字贸易规则出现碎片化，数字鸿沟依然严重等多重挑战，使广大发展中国家人民切实从跨境电商发展与合作中受益。商务部研究院副院长张威在会上表示，跨境电商新业态对全球流通和消费格局产生了深刻影响，贸易数字化正在重塑全球贸易模式与格局。疫情之下，跨境电商对中国国际贸易发展起到积极推动作用，并有力促进了民营中小微企业发展。“中国‘促进与规范’相结合的新监管模式为跨境电商发展提供了优沃土壤。”展望未来，张威建议，中国与东盟应推进落实RCEP，为全球跨境电商规则的改善提供借鉴。同时，与“一带一路”沿线国家以创新包容的心态，通过构建安全、有效的监管框架和全方位的服务体系来促进跨境电商的合作与发展。波士顿咨询公司董事总经理魏金程表示，跨境电商是支持“一带一路”倡议的重要举措。东南亚是中国第三大跨境电商出口目的，该地区年轻人口占比高，经济增速快，市场规模有望快速增长。跨境电商发展有赖于生态链和服务链的完善，在品质升级、规模竞争等方面都需要很好地适配市场需求。此外，还要重点关注物流成本上升对跨境电商的影响。博鳌亚洲论坛咨委、政策协调人阿赫塔尔在总结时说，贸易、金融和经济深度融合是中国东盟跨境电商发展与合作的三大支柱。中国与“一带一路”沿线国家可以加大数字化联结与资源整合，将跨境电商发展与合作推进到新阶段，包括提供合适的项目设计、融资和支付安排来促进发展中国家跨境电商的发展。同时，全球、区域和一国内部不同层次的规则和监管体系都是跨境电商发展和物流环节效率的决定性因素。各国应先培育本国国内的电子商务产业，加强市场建设并完善监管法规，再推进到跨国电商的国际协调与合作。中国的经验值得学习。与会嘉宾们纷纷认同，跨境电商是数字时代经济全球化的重要业态，为“一带一路”倡议注入新活力。在“后疫情时代”，各方应进一步分享跨境电商发展的经验，加强政策沟通和标准对接，促进数字互联互通，携手高质量共建“一带一路”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/260946.htm>

3. 《金砖国家媒体高端论坛行动计划（2022—2023）》发布

【新华社】第五届金砖国家媒体高端论坛8日以视频方式举行，论坛发布成果文件——《金砖国家媒体高端论坛行动计划（2022—2023）》（以下简称《行动计划》）。《行动计划》指出，当前，百年变局和世纪疫情交织叠加，世界进入新的动荡变革期，国际社会对和平发展、公平正义、民主自由、合作共赢的追求更加迫切，金砖国家比以往任何时候都更需要对话与合作。金砖国家媒体应充分发挥桥梁纽带作用，为构建金砖高质量伙伴关系、发展壮大金砖机制汇聚强大合力。根据《行动计划》，为开创金砖国家媒体合作新局面，金砖国家媒体高端论坛机制秉持共商发展、互利共赢的原则，致力于支持和推动金砖国家媒体共同开展以下行动：一是讲好金砖故事，助力和平发展；二是弘扬共同价值，维护公平正义；三是探索技术赋能，创新合作模式；四是推动论坛机制高质量发展。《行动计划》提出，在讲好金砖故事、助力和平发展方面，金砖国家媒体应聚焦维护和平、提振经济、团结抗疫、粮食安全、气候变化、数字治理等议题，策划组织联合采访，开展专版专页专线合作，通过多点位、接力式等方式开展专题片联合拍摄和热点话题直播，探索打造“金砖网红”“金砖连线”等新闻合作项目，谱写和平发展的“主旋律”，释放惠及五国的正能量。《行动计划》提出，在弘扬共同价值、维护公平正义方面，金砖国家媒体应携手挖掘金砖五国文明发展成果和智慧卓识，着力传播五国价值文化相通的故事，推进金砖五国文明交流互鉴，弘扬全人类共同价值；凝聚金砖媒体合力，在重大地区及国际问题上协同发声，为新兴市场和发展中国家合理诉求鼓与呼；加强虚假新闻甄别合作，及时澄清谬误、驳斥唱衰论调、反制蓄意抹黑，加强金砖观点对国际舆论的引导力，共同维护国际传播良好秩序。《行动计划》提出，在探索技术赋能、创新合作模式方面，金砖国家媒体应发挥各自优势，加强互学互鉴，开展AI（人工智能）主播、卫星新闻、智能内容生产、智媒演播、融媒体产品等媒体新技术应用交流，并在国际社交媒体平台上开展话题合作，共同开创媒体合作新模式。《行动计划》提出，在推动论坛机制高质量发展方面，金砖国家媒体高端论坛机制将落实《金砖国家领导人第十四次会晤北京宣言》，继续办好金砖国家媒体培训班项目；逐步吸纳更多新兴市场国家和发展中国家媒体，搭建更广泛的金砖媒体伙伴关系；继续办好金砖国家媒体联合摄影展等论坛机制下品牌项目，积极拓展新闻报道、智库交流、信息服务、人员培训、数字媒体等领域务实合作。金砖国家媒体高端论坛于2015年由新华社倡议并联合巴西、俄罗斯、印度、南非主流媒体共同发起。本届论坛是在金砖国家领导人第十四次会晤之后举办的一次媒体高端对话交流会。论坛以“聚金砖共识，促全球发展”为主题，由新华社主办，来自73个国家和地区170多家媒体和机构近300名代表参会。

链接：

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/259934.htm>

4. Narrowing the urban-rural income gap needs greater priority, analysts say

【中国日报】 Greater priority must be given to narrowing the income gap between China's urban and rural areas, according to analysts. More equitable public services should also be provided for the nation's rural population of 568 million to build on the poverty alleviation momentum and promote common prosperity, the analysts added. Chen Zhigang, dean of the China Academy for Rural Development at Zhejiang University and senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute, said the vitalization of rural areas is a key step for the nation to complete a transition to high-quality growth and achieve a basic socialist modernization by 2025. "Poverty reduction and rural vitalization are significant in helping reduce inequality and assisting the underprivileged to increase their level of nutrition, health and education, thus providing high-caliber talent for the nation's development," he said. Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, outlined the rural vitalization strategy in his report to the Party's 19th National Congress in October 2017, highlighting issues relating to agriculture, rural areas and rural people as a key part of the Party's work agenda. This year, the nation's top leadership has outlined a series of policy measures to promote modernization of the agricultural sector, rural areas, and also to bolster farmers' incomes. During an inspection trip to Hainan province in April, Xi underlined the importance of better aligning the outcomes of poverty alleviation with rural vitalization, stating that sectors such as organic agricultural produce and rural tourism must be expanded. Speaking with residents in Duancun, a village in Fenxi county, Shanxi province, Xi said China's modernization cannot be achieved without the modernization of rural areas. He pledged to further advance rural lifestyles and bring more hope to rural residents. In April, a policy document on modernizing the agricultural sector and rural areas up to 2025, published by the State Council, China's Cabinet, identified key challenges. These included pressure faced by farmers in increasing their incomes, the substantial income gap between urban and rural residents, and an increasingly aging rural population. Liu Huanxin, head of the National Rural Vitalization Administration, told a conference in May that the recent surge in COVID-19 cases in some areas has heightened the challenges in stabilizing payrolls for groups lifted out of poverty. Yu Lerong, a professor of rural development at China Agricultural University, said it is even more important now for China to prevent a recurrence of poverty, in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, and with the Russia-Ukraine conflict hitting global supply chains hard and sending bulk commodity prices soaring. She said the authorities must continue to focus on key groups, especially those on the verge of poverty — monitoring their living standards and formulating tailored aid

packages when necessary. Yu stressed the importance of strengthening support for the 10 million rural residents relocated to areas with better natural and economic conditions during the poverty alleviation campaign. "The development of infrastructure, public services and industries in relocation areas should be given stronger emphasis so that relocated residents can truly adapt to life in a new community," she said. Chen, from Zhejiang University, said that in the overall budget, the central government should continue to increase financial support for rural areas to support vitalization efforts, especially in less-developed western areas of the country. "The difficult part of rural vitalization lies in areas that have just shaken off poverty, so greater fiscal input is needed to promote inclusive and sustainable development," he said. Farmers also need to achieve more substantial gains from their rural homesteads, while measures restricting the flow of residents from rural to urban areas should be phased out, Chen added. The government must encourage increased private capital for rural vitalization and attract more social funds for green development, he said.

链接:

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202207/05/WS62c381a9a310fd2b29e6a54c.html>

【文献速递】

1. 制度质量、基础设施与中国农产品出口——基于“一带一路”沿线国家实证分析

作者: 张海伟; 孙国娟

文献源: 中国农业大学学报, 2022-07-19

摘要: 为研究“一带一路”沿线国家制度质量与基础设施对中国农产品出口的影响, 基于扩展引力模型, 利用2005—2019年中国对“一带一路”沿线50个国家或地区的农产品出口额组成的面板数据, 以静态效应探究了“一带一路”沿线国家的制度质量、基础设施对中国农产品出口的影响, 并将样本分为高城市化率组和低城市化率组、高制度质量组和低制度质量组, 结果显示: “一带一路”沿线国家高质量的制度与完善的基础设施对中国农产品出口有显著积极的影响, 且制度质量的提升能够通过基础设施对中国农产品出口产生间接促进作用, 即“一带一路”沿线国家高质量的制度能更好的发挥基础设施对中国农产品出口的积极作用; 制度质量与基础设施对中国农产品出口贸易的影响在高城市化率组与高制度质量组更加显著。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/38/Csgk0YcuEiqAHhXqAAb181Z1NNk611.pdf>

2. 技术距离、经济差距与“一带一路”沿线国际技术合作

作者: 孙玉涛; 姚琳

文献源: 软科学,2022-07-18

摘要: 研究提出技术距离、经济差距与“一带一路”沿线国际技术合作之间理论假设,并运用2005—2019年“一带一路”沿线国家合作专利数据和利用社会网络分析方法进行了实证检验。研究表明:现阶段“一带一路”技术合作网络的构建还不成熟,许多国家没有参与跨国技术合作,只有极少数国家开展广泛的跨国技术合作,中国、韩国、俄罗斯是网络中核心节点;技术距离与经济差距均会促进沿线国家技术合作,同时技术相似性和社会邻近性均强化这种促进作用。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0A/Csgk0GLXyeCAS3yWAA_rq9egNqo050.pdf

3. “一带一路”数字经济合作的进展、挑战与应对

作者: 安晓明

文献源: 区域经济评论,2022-07-15

摘要: 数字经济已经成为全球经济增长的重要动力源。“一带一路”数字经济合作正逢其时。近年来,数字经济逐渐成为“一带一路”沿线国家的重点合作领域,数字经济合作的顶层设计和政策协调加快推进,数字基础设施领域合作进展迅速,数字服务贸易迅速发展,“丝路电商”合作成果丰硕,各种远程服务迅速发展,新型金融支付方式不断出现。但仍然面临来自合作基础、合作机制、合作动能、合作环境的四重挑战,具体而言,包括数字经济鸿沟、网络安全威胁、战略互信不足、规则制定欠缺、金融支持乏力、无序竞争等。当前,全球新冠肺炎疫情仍将持续,全球政治经济局势依然复杂严峻,要积极面对数字经济发展过程中的挑战,还需不断加强数字经济治理,加强政治磋商和政策沟通,积极参与国际规则制定,共同守护网络安全,完善金融支持体系,加强协调统筹,构建“一带一路”数字经济共同体。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/38/Csgk0YcuE1iAMM2oABh24Gj5ZWI311.pdf>

4. Does China's “Belt and Road” Initiative promote green total factor productivity growth in countries along the route?

文献源: Journal of Cleaner Production,2022-07-09

摘要: Reinforcing the green “Belt and Road” initiative (BRI) provides a basis for building a community with a shared future for mankind. However, research on the green policy effect

of BRI lacks a country complexity perspective. In order to explore the green development drivers of countries along the route, this study uses a slack based model (SBM) based on directional distance function (DDF) to evaluate the green total factor productivity (GTFP) of 121 countries from 2007 to 2017. We then use the difference-in-differences (DID) method to investigate the policy effect of BRI on the development of GTFP in countries along the route. In addition, the heterogeneity and internal mechanisms of its effects are also investigated. The results show that the green economic development level of the BRI countries is increasing, but it is significantly lower than the world average and its driving force has time period differences. China's overall green economy development level is relatively low, and it is currently highly dependent on technological progress. Although implementation of the BRI has significantly promoted the development of green economies in countries along the route, especially for countries on the Land Silk Road, it has no obvious requirements for the institutional economic risks to the host country. The BRI will improve the allocation of resources in countries by reducing the competitive advantages of mid-technology manufacturing industries and will improve the trade structure of the host countries by balancing the number of manufacturing exports.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0A/Csgk0GLXaJSAW1gbACJrIO9dgt0528.pdf>

5. Effect of the Belt and Road Initiatives on Trade and Its Related LUCC and Ecosystem

Services of Central Asian Nations

文献源: Land,2022-06-01

摘要: Economic development and trade activities are some of the main driving forces leading to land use and land cover changes (LUCC) with impacts on ecosystem services (ESs) functions. As the origin of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) initiated by China, Central Asia nations (CANs) provide a prism to examine the impact of LUCC and ESs changes brought by the BRI. The impacts of LUCC and ecological influences were evaluated. The land use transfer matrix and dynamic index, the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) model, the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST), the Carnegie AmesStanford Approach (CASA) model, and the Revised Wind Erosion Equation (RWEQ) model were used to evaluate the impact of export trade from the CANs to China (ETCC) on LUCC and ESs in the CANs before and after the BRI. Results showed that before and after BRI (2001-2020), agricultural land and construction land increased by 59,120 km² and 7617 km², respectively,

while ecological land decreased by 66,737 km². The annual growth rate of agricultural land and the annual reduction rate of ecological land after the BRI were higher than that before the BRI, while the annual growth rate of construction slowed down. Among the ecological land, the forestland increased by 5828 km² continuously, while the grassland increased by 12,719 km² and then decreased of 13,132 km². The trends for LUCC spatial variation were similar. The development of ETCC positively affected the changes in agricultural and construction land in the CANs and negatively affected the changes in ecological land. The average contribution rates of the ETCC to changes in agriculture, construction, and ecological lands after the BRI were higher than those before the BRI. They increased by 5.01%, 3.33% and 5.01%, respectively. The ESs after the BRI improved compared with those before the BRI, indicating that, during short-term implementation of the BRI, ETCC growth also ensures the ecological protection of CANs. This study provides a reference for dealing with trade, land management and environmental protection relations between member countries of international economic alliances worldwide.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/38/Csgk0YcuHteASfYHAcTF62kfwFQ115.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Impact of COVID-19 on food value chains in Uganda: Results of surveys of farmers, traders, and processors

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2022-01-01

摘要: We examined the impact of COVID-19 on food value chains in Uganda, using the case of dairy and maize value chains. These two are important value chains in Uganda (in terms of contribution to food and nutrition security and export earnings), yet distinct in terms of terms of market orientation, organization, degree of vertical coordination and institutional setup. We used sample lists of farmers, traders and processors interviewed in-person by IFPRI before COVID-19 in November 2018 (dairy) and July 2019 (maize), as the basis for follow-up interviews by phone during COVID-19 in November 2020 (round 1) and May/July 2021 (round 2). The round 1 and round 2 surveys sought to: (1) determine the proportion of value chain actors that had exited operations since the start of the pandemic; and then (2) examine changes in business activity and welfare among actors that continued to operate. We compare changes between baseline (2018/2019) and round 1 (2020), and, between round 1 (2020) and round 2 (2021), to differentiate between short run effects and long run

consequences of the pandemic. In the maize value chain, we find that the impact of COVID-19 and associated measures manifests itself more downstream the value chain (at the level of the traders and particularly the millers). Closures and reductions in volumes passing through the chain seemed limited but worsen as the pandemic persists. Government measures such as a reduction of interest rates seemed to have brought some relief for traders and millers. However, all value chain actors report substantial reductions in maize revenues, household income and food security, as actors in informal value chains seem to rely on various activities to make ends meet. As a result, informal value chains such as maize in Uganda may be less able to adapt to common shocks in the long run. The appropriate policy response therefore would be to supplement some of the mitigating policies targeting businesses with more long run social protection policies to also benefit value chain actors upstream. In the dairy value chain, we find that the COVID-19 crisis mainly affected actors through a reduction in demand due to restrictions that limited international trade, and a decrease in local consumption. As a result, prices drastically reduced at all nodes of the value chain, and the number of actors affected by the price decrease worsened as the pandemic persisted. In general, we see that while dairy business closures during COVID-19 are limited, the joint reduction in demand and price leads to widespread reductions in scale of operation, dairy revenues and household income, although these somewhat recover over time, especially among Milk Collection Centers. In the long-run, policy efforts to increase and stabilize local and export demand for dairy products seems most promising. For example, the government may institute policies that promote consumption of dairy products in schools and homes through information campaigns or temporary dairy vouchers. Government should also make it a priority to keep international trade flowing. Finally, the study did not confirm the hypothesis that high-value commodity markets would be more adversely affected than staple value chains. Although companion studies in Bangladesh found that fish and shrimp markets were more adversely affected than those of rice, the staple, the reverse was true in Uganda. Uganda maize farmers, traders, and processors reported worse economic and welfare outcomes due to COVID-19 than their counterparts in the dairy value chain. This may be related to the fact that dairy supply chains are more structured than maize chains.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0A/Csgk0GLXcaWAQkWbAAiumXAPNmU084.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