

《“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. Weak Governance in MENA Region Worsens Deepening Land Crisis

【World Bank】 Weak governance exacerbates the deepening land crisis in the Middle East and North Africa region, according to a new World Bank report that urges broad reforms to improve land use and access amid increasing stress from climate change and population growth. Titled "Land Matters: Can Better Governance and Management of Scarcity Prevent a Looming Crisis in the Middle East and North Africa?", the report shows how continuing land deterioration in a region that is 84 percent desert worsens water scarcity issues that threaten food security and economic development. "Now is the time to examine the impact of land issues that loom large in many public policy decisions but aren't always explicitly acknowledged," said Ferid Belhaj, the World Bank Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa. "Quite simply, land matters. MENA's growing population and the impact of climate change add urgency to addressing the land crisis." The report uses satellite imagery data to show that cropland in MENA countries decreased by 2.4 percent over the 15-year period from 2003-2018, which was the world's sharpest drop in a region that already had the lowest cropland per capita and little margin for agricultural expansion. During the same period, the MENA population increased by 35 percent and is estimated to expand by another 40 percent to 650 million people in 2050. Comparing land cover data with statistics on wealth inequality and other indicators, the report shows a correlation between land degradation and poor governance. In addition, state ownership of land is highest in the MENA region, but governments fail to manage land assets in ways that generate public revenues, the report says, while access to land is a severe constraint for 23 percent of firms in the manufacturing and service sectors. Also impeding land access are social norms and

laws regarding property that are more unfavorable for women in the MENA region compared to other regions, according to the report. In particular, women in MENA countries come under strong social pressure to renounce their inheritance rights over property, often without fair compensation. "You cannot achieve sustainable economic and social development if people and businesses lack proper access to land," said Harris Selod, a World Bank senior economist and co-author of the report. Reforms proposed by the report include establishing transparent market-driven processes to value and transfer land, as well as developing complete inventories of public land and improving the registration of land rights. These are necessary steps to support more efficient land use and land management decisions and to ensure that land serves social, economic and fiscal functions in a region where property taxes represent less than one percent of GDP. Land policies can also help reduce gender inequalities. A tax on male beneficiaries when women renounce their inheritance rights to property could help reduce the gender gap, with the money collected funding initiatives promoting women's empowerment, the report says. "Increasing land scarcity leads to strategic trade-offs about the best use of land to meet competing economic, social, and sustainability objectives," said Anna Corsi, a World Bank senior land administration specialist and co-author of the report. "However, the holistic approach needed to address core development issues of land policy is critically lacking in the MENA region." The report notes that land scarcity and governance issues vary throughout the region, with countries requiring approaches that are tailored to their unique challenges. For example, wealthy Gulf Cooperation Council countries face severe land scarcity but have better land administration, while the Maghreb countries as well as Iran, Iraq, and Syria are more seriously challenged by land governance issues with less severe land scarcity. A third group — Djibouti, Egypt, Yemen, and the West Bank and Gaza — faces serious challenges in both governance and scarcity of land. In stressing that "land matters", the report argues that urgently addressing the MENA land crisis now exacerbated by climate change and population growth is essential for the region's sustainable economic and social development.

链接:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/01/18/weak-governance-in-mena-region-worsens-deepening-land-crisis>

2. 中欧加强地理标志合作 双方累计实现244个产品互认互保

【新华社】地理标志保护对于推动区域特色经济发展、助力乡村振兴、传承传统文化、促进对外开放具有重要意义。国家知识产权局知识产权保护司司长张志成16日在国新办举行的新闻发布会上介绍，中欧加强地理标志合作，截至目前双方累计实现244个产品的互认互保，有效扩大了我国地理标志的国际影响力。近年来我国积极开展地理标志对外合作，落实中欧、中法、中泰等地理标志保护方面的协定、协议，参与更多国家和地区地理标志保护国际合作。其中，中欧地理标志协定是我国签订的第一个全面的、高水平的地理标志双边条约。近期，中欧第二批清单互认取得新进展。张志成介绍，国家知识产权局依法受理了来自欧盟的175个地理标志保护申请，覆盖了西班牙、法国、意大利、德国、希腊等22个欧盟成员国，产品类别集中在葡萄酒、烈酒、肉制品、奶制品和橄榄油等5大类别，占清单总数的90.9%。欧盟委员会也受理了我国的金华火腿、太平猴魁茶、富平柿饼、泸州老窖酒、涪陵榨菜、宁夏枸杞等175个地理标志的申请，产品类别覆盖了酒类、调味品、茶叶、肉制品、中药材、手工艺品、水果等。中欧双方已顺利完成350个产品清单公示工作。“两批清单覆盖了中欧双方特色鲜明、家喻户晓的地理标志品类，中欧地理标志协定实施工作也进入了新阶段。预计‘十四五’末，中欧双方地理标志互认互保的规模将稳步扩大到550个左右。”张志成说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/302693.htm>

3. 缅甸农业、畜牧和灌溉部7个澜湄项目正式启动

【新华社】缅甸农业、畜牧和灌溉部2022年获准的澜湄合作专项基金项目启动仪式13日在内比都举行。中国驻缅甸使馆公参郑志宏与缅甸农业、畜牧和灌溉部副部长昂基，缅甸澜湄合作国家协调机构副主席温泽雅吞等有关部门和机构代表150余人参加。启动仪式上，昂基宣布，缅甸农业、畜牧和灌溉部正式启动2022年获准的7个澜湄项目。他说，项目实施对缅甸农业增产、农民增收、农村发展具有重要意义，感谢中方设立的澜湄合作专项基金对缅甸的支持和帮助。温泽雅吞表示，农业、畜牧和灌溉部是缅甸获得澜湄基金支持项目最多的部委，澜湄项目的实施给缅甸人民带来实实在在的帮助，对维护地区繁荣稳定具有重要作用，希望澜湄项目在新的一年里取得更大成功。郑志宏表示，中缅两国是同甘共苦的命运共同体，中方始终关心支持缅甸农业发展，澜湄合作是双方开展农业合作的重要平台。中方设立澜湄合作专项基金以来，支持缅甸农业、畜牧和灌溉部实施了30余个项目。中方还援助缅甸在内比都埃羌达和敏彬建成了两个减贫示范村，积极帮助缅甸解决电力、交通等制约农业农村发展的基础设施问题，以实实在在的行动助力缅甸发展，造福缅甸人民。中方愿继续同缅方在双边和澜湄合作等多边机制下

加强农业合作、分享农业发展经验，帮助缅方实现农业现代化。中缅双方嘉宾还共同参观了农业、畜牧和灌溉部澜湄项目成果展。2022年7月，澜湄合作第七次外长会在缅举行，会议发表关于农业合作和保障粮食安全的联合声明，中方宣布将实施“澜湄农业合作百千万行动计划”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/302319.htm>

4. 推动中国同中亚国家关系高水平发展

【人民日报】中国同中亚五国实现“三个全覆盖”——全面战略伙伴关系全覆盖、双边层面践行人类命运共同体全覆盖、签署共建“一带一路”合作文件全覆盖，将为携手构建更加紧密的中国—中亚命运共同体注入重要动力日前，习近平主席在人民大会堂同来华进行国事访问的土库曼斯坦总统谢尔达尔·别尔德穆哈梅多夫举行会谈。两国元首宣布将中土关系提升为全面战略伙伴关系，就推动构建中土命运共同体达成重要共识，并共同见证签署“一带一路”等领域合作文件。这标志着中国同中亚五国实现了“三个全覆盖”，即全面战略伙伴关系全覆盖、双边层面践行人类命运共同体全覆盖、签署共建“一带一路”合作文件全覆盖。中土两国理念相通，目标相似，利益相连。在两国元首的战略引领下，中土各领域多层次交流合作取得丰硕成果，友好关系日益巩固。中土建立全面战略伙伴关系，持续深化全方位合作，推动构建中土命运共同体，将使两国关系在更高水平上向前发展。中土构建命运共同体是在彼此尊重、坦诚互信、互利共赢的基础上，更好地深化互利合作、照顾彼此关切、巩固世代友好。双方要在彼此核心利益问题上相互支持，尊重各自走符合本国国情的发展道路；加快发展战略对接，充分发挥中土合作委员会等机制作用，不断拓展合作的广度和深度，用实实在在的合作成果为两国关系提供支撑；深化执法安全、生物安全合作，共同打击“三股势力”，筑牢维护两国发展的安全屏障；加强各领域各层级交流，开展人文合作，深化人民感情，筑牢两国关系持续健康发展的民意和社会基础。这些有利于两国实现发展振兴，为两国人民创造更多福祉。中土关系进一步提升，体现了中国同中亚国家关系的高水平发展。31年前，中国率先同中亚国家建交，开启了双方交往和合作的大门。31年来，双方走出了一条睦邻友好、合作共赢的新路，成为构建新型国际关系的典范。习近平主席去年1月在中国同中亚五国建交30周年视频峰会上指出：“无论国际风云如何变幻，无论未来中国发展到什么程度，中国都始终是中亚国家值得信任和倚重的好邻居、好伙伴、好朋友、好兄弟。”中国同中亚五国分别建立全面战略伙伴关系，在双边层面践行人类命运共同体，有助于维护地区和平稳定与发展繁荣。作为中国同中亚国家开展合作的新机制，“中国+中亚五国”合作机制公开透明、互利共赢、平等互惠、务实管用，为深化中国同中亚国家全方位合作

提供了重要平台。办好首届“中国+中亚五国”峰会，将充分发挥元首外交引领作用，推动中国同中亚国家关系实现新发展，助力双方更好应对共同挑战。中亚地区是“一带一路”的首倡之地。中国同中亚国家秉持共商共建共享原则，推动“一带一路”倡议在中亚地区开花结果，为地区人民带来了实实在在的福祉。中国—中亚天然气管道是世界上最长的天然气管道，截至2022年6月累计对华输气超4000亿立方米；乌兹别克斯坦“安格连—帕普”铁路隧道贯通，彻底改变了上千万人的出行方式；中哈霍尔果斯国际边境合作中心与中哈连云港物流合作基地成功建成，打开了中亚国家通向太平洋的大门；中吉乌公路正式通车，成为跨越高山、畅通无阻的国际运输大动脉……在“一带一路”倡议与中亚国家发展战略对接框架内，中国同中亚国家合作取得一系列历史性、标志性、突破性成就。双方继续高质量共建“一带一路”，加快发展战略对接，将更好促进本地区经济发展、人民福祉、睦邻互信。亲望亲好，邻望邻好。中国坚持亲诚惠容和与邻为善、以邻为伴周边外交方针，深化同周边国家友好互信和利益融合。中国与中亚国家赓续友谊、推进合作，携手构建更加紧密的中国—中亚命运共同体，必将为推动构建人类命运共同体作出更大贡献。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/301373.htm>

【文献速递】

1. 农业支持水平及政策结构变动的国际比较分析——基于欧盟、美国、澳大利亚、日本、韩国、巴西、中国的考察

作者：郭琰；肖琴；周振亚

文献源：世界农业,2023-01-10

摘要：把握国际农业支持政策最新变化趋势，对于中国农业支持政策的调整和制定具有重要借鉴意义。本文运用OECD政策评估体系，对比分析了发达经济体和新兴经济体的农业支持水平与支持政策结构变动。研究发现：(1)发达经济体农业支持总量投入相对稳定，同期中国农业支持总量迅速增加，但农业支持强度与发达经济体相比仍有一定差距。(2)在农业总支持结构中，生产者支持仍是样本经济体农业支持政策的主流趋势，农产品主要出口国由生产者支持转向消费者支持倾向显著。(3)从生产者支持结构看，生产者保护政策由价格支持向经营者直接补贴转变已成为全球发展的必然方向。在直接补贴方式上，新兴经济体倾向于与生产挂钩的农业投入品政策使用，发达经济体侧重农业环境保护相关脱钩政策使用，且脱钩政策具有农产品针对性、工具多样性特点。(4)从一般服务支持结构看，发达经济体较为注重对农业知识与创新、农业基础设施建设和维护以及农产品营销和推广的支持；新兴经济体巴西与之类似，农业知识与创新是其一般服务支持的重点；在中国，一般服务支持的大部分主要投向公共储备和基础设施。在

此基础上，本文从加大农业支持力度、优化农业支持结构等方面对中国农业支持政策调整提出了相关建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPGyYSAScRPABV-PLML0Es808.pdf>

2. Farm diversity impacts on food production, income generation and environmental preservation: The Swiss case

文献源: Journal of Cleaner Production,2023-01-01

摘要: A sample of 239 farm year observations of Swiss farms was assessed at the product group level for analyzing the relationship between environmental and economic performance and correlations between product groups (Milk, Cattle, Cereal, Beets, and Potatoes). The farms cover the production regions valley, hill and mountains and practice organic production or proof of ecological performance (PEP), the Swiss standard production. The environmental dimension was covered by nine impact categories calculated by the Swiss Agricultural Life Cycle Assessment method (SALCA). The impacts were aggregated using a data envelopment analysis (DEA). The economic dimension is assessed by the family workforce income per product group calculated from a full cost data set from the Swiss farm accountancy data network (FADN). Hereby, all indirect costs, which cannot be directly attributed to the product groups, were allocated using standard costs. We also included productivity as a third dimension in our analysis, quantified as output per area for crop products and output per animal livestock unit for the animal product groups. No trade-offs between the environmental efficiency and the economic performance were identified. On the contrary, for Cattle and Milk we found significant synergies (1.5 times more observations show synergies than no effect or trade-offs). Furthermore we found that productivity correlated positively with environmental efficiency for Milk (coefficient = 0.27), Cattle (coefficient = 0.38) and Cereals (coefficient = 0.30), but only for Cattle (coefficient = 0.17) and Potatoes (coefficient = 0.47) it correlated with economic performance. For all product groups except Cereals, the organic farming system had 5% to 10% higher environmental efficiency and 5% to 26% higher economic performance than the PEP farms. Although the differences were not significant, a consistent decrease up to -20% in environmental performance and productivity was observed between the valley/hill and the mountain region. Our results show no indication that farmers maximize their productivity or economic performance at the cost of environmental efficiency. However, the large

variability suggests that there is a) room for improvement in several dimension simultaneously, and b) that maximizing productivity does not seem to be a necessity for these improvements.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/49/Csgk0Yget-2AfmcBAC_sN1giWY276.pdf

3. Risk effects of GM corn: Evidence from crop insurance outcomes and high-dimensional methods

文献源: Agricultural Economics,2022-12-30

摘要: This study evaluates whether genetically modified (GM) corn hybrids with rootworm resistant traits (GM-RW) have lower yield risk. A crop insurance actuarial performance measure, the loss cost ratio (LCR), is used to represent yield risk. High-dimensional methods are utilized in this study to maintain parsimony in the empirical specification, and facilitate estimation. Specifically, we employ the Cluster-Lasso (cluster-least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) procedure. This method produces uniformly valid inference on the main variable of interest (i.e., the GM-RW variable) in a high-dimensional panel data setting even in the presence of heteroskedastic, non-Gaussian, and clustered error structures. After controlling for a large set of potential weather confounders using Cluster-Lasso, we find consistent evidence that GM corn hybrids with rootworm resistant traits have lower yield risk.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPH-jWAHYVYAAAsMgORkWwU216.pdf>

4. 农产品标准协调助推了贸易增长吗? ——基于中国果蔬类农产品出口贸易的实证分析

作者: 冯美丽; 董银果

文献源: 中国农村经济,2022-11-10

摘要: 本文聚焦于双边贸易中的农产品标准协调,基于2012-2018年中国与109个国家(地区)的贸易数据,在测度农产品标准协调的基础上,定量分析其对中国果蔬类农产品出口贸易的影响。研究发现:农产品标准协调助推了中国果蔬类农产品出口贸易增长,这一结果在经过更换核心解释变量和被解释变量、调整样本以及引入工具变量等检验后仍然保持稳健;机制分析显示,农产品标准协调降低贸易成本,促进农产品进入进口国(地区)市场,减缓从进口国(地区)市场的退出,且农产品标准协调对贸易的促进作用沿

外延边际展开；异质性分析显示，农产品标准协调促进了中国果蔬类农产品出口到发展中国家，但对出口到发达国家产生负面作用，中国与高标准国家（地区）协调农产品标准以及高程度的标准协调促进了中国果蔬类农产品出口贸易增长。本文认为，对于以果蔬类农产品为代表的中国特色优势农产品而言，农产品标准协调是降低出口贸易成本和实现出口贸易稳定增长的可行路径。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPGysCAWd9dABZTgJD5M2Q344.pdf>

5. 农产品贸易对农业碳排放的影响——兼议数字乡村发展的门槛效应

作者：陈宇斌；王森；陆杉

文献源：华中农业大学学报(社会科学版),2022-11-05

摘要：基于1999-2019年中国省际面板数据，运用普通面板模型、空间面板模型与面板门槛模型实证分析了农产品贸易对农业碳排放的影响及其空间溢出效应与数字乡村发展门槛效应。研究发现：（1）农产品贸易对农业碳排放具有显著的抑制作用，并且相较于东部地区、粮食主产区以及贸易顺差区间，这种抑制作用在中西部地区、非粮食主产区以及贸易逆差区间更为显著；（2）在三种空间权重矩阵设定下，农产品贸易对本地区和“毗邻地区”农业碳排放均具有显著抑制作用，存在空间溢出效应，且相较于农产品出口贸易，农产品进口贸易抑制农业碳排放的空间溢出效应更为显著；（3）农产品贸易影响农业碳排放的过程中存在数字乡村发展双重门槛，即随着跨越数字乡村发展两道“门槛”，农产品贸易对农业碳排放的抑制作用呈现出边际递增的特征。由此，提出推动农产品贸易深度开放、构建农产品贸易交流协调机制以及增强数字乡村建设力度等政策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/49/Csgk0Ygdf5yAffc6ABro7uTRgog122.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition – Latin America and the Caribbean

2022

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摘要：Regional Overview present the regional food security and nutrition situation, including trends of undernourishment, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, together with other indicators that could help the understanding of the causes of hunger

and malnutrition. This edition offers a regional overview of the socioeconomic state of the region; national and regional data and trends regarding the costs and affordability of healthy diets; the possible drivers behind the high cost of healthy diets and their unaffordability; and introduces policies and investments around the region that aim to reduce the cost of nutritious foods and improve the affordability of healthy diets.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/1B/Csgk0GPIBziAEGYPAQkfk2F5T7A794.pdf>

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