



2023年第26期总401期

## 粮食和食物安全专题

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3. IRC 2023：加速以稻米为基础的粮食系统转型
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2023年12月5日

## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. 以开放合作维护全球粮食安全与供应链稳定

**简介:** 在农业农村部农业贸易促进中心副主任、中国贸促会农业行业分会副秘书长宋聚国看来,中国高度重视粮食安全和农业绿色发展,始终把解决好吃饭问题作为治国理政的头等大事,不仅依靠自身成功解决了14多亿人口的吃饭问题、书写了亮眼的“绿色答卷”,而且在多个方面为促进全球粮食安全与供应链稳定作出了重要贡献。其中,加快转变农业绿色生产方式,稳步提升粮食供给能力便是中国的贡献之一。宋聚国表示,中国政府坚决守住18亿亩耕地红线,累计建成10亿亩高标准农田,化肥农药施用量连续6年下降,畜禽粪污、秸秆综合利用率和农膜回收率稳步提高,农业科技贡献率62.4%,绿色、有机、地理标志农产品产量占食用农产品总量的比例达11%,农产品质量安全例行监测合格率达到97.6%。粮食生产实现“十九连丰”,总产量连续8年稳定在6.5亿吨以上,口粮自给率100%,谷物自给率95%以上,做到了谷物基本自给、口粮绝对安全。此外,中国还坚定践行农业绿色发展承诺,多措并举推进节粮减损。“国际粮食减损大会召开时,习近平主席专致贺信,呼吁各方携手合作推动粮食减损,为实现零饥饿、零贫困目标贡献力量。”宋聚国说,大会取得包括行动、机制、生产、流通、消费等方面的十项减损共识,发布《国际粮食减损大会济南倡议》,提出各国加强粮食减损的重点领域和合作方向,为推进碳达峰碳中和目标、实现可持续发展提供重要途径。中国持续发展农业绿色贸易往来、保障农产品供应链韧性同样对促进全球粮食安全与供应链稳定发挥了重要作用。数据显示,2001至2022年,中国农产品贸易额从279亿美元增至3343亿美元,年均增长12.6%;农产品出口额年均增长9.1%,进口额年均增长15.4%。2022年,中国农产品进口2361亿美元、出口983亿美元,稳居全球农产品第二大贸易国、第一大进口国、第五大出口国。

**来源:** 中国贸易报

**发布日期:**2023-12-05

**全文链接:**

[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbSHOAVTedAAH6\\_VJzqFA346.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbSHOAVTedAAH6_VJzqFA346.pdf)

### 2. Declaration puts food systems at the centre of climate action (《宣言》将粮食系统置于气候行动的中心)

**简介:** The signatories of the Declaration stress that any path to fully achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement must include agriculture and food systems. They affirm that agriculture and food systems must urgently adapt and transform in order to respond to the imperatives of climate change and commit to expedite the integration of agriculture and food systems into our climate action. “Today signals a turning point, embedding sustainable agriculture and food systems as critical components in both dealing with climate change and building food systems fit for the future. Together we will deliver lasting change for families, farmers and the future,” said H.E. Mariam bint Mohammed Saheed Hareb Almheiri, United Arab Emirates Minister of Climate Change and Environment, who supports the UAE leadership team. While food systems are vital for meeting societal needs and enabling adaptation to climate impacts, they are also responsible for as much as a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. Many smallholder farmers in low- and middle-income countries

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are also facing heightened vulnerability to climate change.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEb09GAe4ibAAxy-aUYRkw008.pdf>

### **3 . Climate change threatens cereal crop yields (气候变化威胁谷物作物产量)**

简介: However, this would require significant investments and resources, for example in irrigation infrastructure and water availability. These adaptations could increase wheat yields in higher latitudes by up to 40 per cent compared to the baseline, according to the authors of the study. In lower latitudes, carbon dioxide fertilisation is less beneficial. Irrigation and nutrient management are probably the most effective adaptation options. Millet and sorghum crops are often neglected in other studies in favour of wheat, maize and rice, but are important for food security in parts of Africa. Therefore, more targeted experimental and modelling studies are necessary to gain a clearer understanding of their response to climate change. The study underlines the need for further research to better understand the links between climate change and crop yields. Furthermore, the authors identified the development of new crop varieties as one of the key steps to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on crop yields.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-12-01

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEb0C-ABw8DAAs0sg2I-wE983.pdf>

### **4 . FAO report: Agrifood sector faces growing threat from climate change-induced loss and damage (粮农组织报告: 农业粮食部门面临日益严重的由气候变化造成的损失和损害的威胁)**

简介: FAO researchers delved into the NDCs commonly understood as national climate commitments as part of the Paris Agreement—of 168 countries as of June 30, 2023, shedding light on how nations address loss and damage and its specific implications for agrifood systems. Loss and damage recognition: Over one-third of countries explicitly mentioned "loss and damage" in their NDCs, signaling a growing recognition of the issue. This emphasizes the increasing importance vulnerable nations place on addressing climate-induced losses and damages. Geographical distribution: Notably, three-fourths of countries explicitly mentioning loss and damage are middle-income nations. The mentions are concentrated in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by East Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia. Agrifood impact: Agriculture emerges as the most affected sector, with 40% of countries reporting economic losses explicitly linked to agriculture. The study reveals that, for countries reporting on loss and damage, agriculture stands out as the single most impacted sector. Economic vs. non-economic Losses: The analysis distinguishes between economic and non-economic losses. Among countries reporting on loss and

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damage, 33% of non-economic losses are related to the agricultural sector, highlighting the multifaceted impact of climate change on communities. Hazard types: Extreme weather events dominate the drivers of economic losses, with 37% of mentions related to the agriculture sector. Slow-onset events, while reported by a smaller group of countries, are also tied to agriculture, emphasizing the sector's vulnerability to diverse climate-related challenges.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-12-01

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbNuCAI7uXABV7FSzleq8203.pdf>

## 5. 俄媒：俄考虑禁止粮食出口

简介: 据俄罗斯卫星网 11 月 28 日报道, 俄农业部长帕特鲁舍夫当天表示, 目前俄粮食收割活动基本结束, 已收获粮食超 1.51 亿吨, 其中包括近 9900 万吨小麦。这个结果可以确定, 2023 年俄罗斯将获得史上第二高粮食收成。他还确认了此前做出的 2023-2024 农业年度出口超过 6500 万吨的预计。据俄罗斯《生意人报》报道, 俄总统普京在上月访问哈萨克斯坦时表示: “俄罗斯在小麦出口方面位居世界第一。今年, 俄罗斯将保持自身在这一领域的潜力, 并将向世界粮食市场提供大约 6000 万吨小麦。”俄罗斯《消息报》此前援引俄农业监督局局长谢尔盖·丹科维尔特的话称, 2023 年俄计划向近 160 个国家和地区出口粮食。俄罗斯粮食的主要买家当中, 中东国家占 39%、非洲占 20%、欧盟占 7%。

来源: 环球时报

发布日期: 2023-11-30

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbRGyAaon9AAFNUCvtbo349.pdf>

## 6. FAO's Statistical Yearbook 2023 goes live, highlights the impact of disasters on agriculture and cost of healthy diets (粮农组织《2023年统计年鉴》上线, 强调灾害对农业的影响和健康膳食的成本)

简介: Disasters are estimated to have caused production losses in crops and livestock valued at \$3.8 trillion between 1991 and 2021, corresponding to an average loss of \$123 billion per year, or 5 percent of annual global agricultural GDP. Asia has the largest loss, reflecting its overall geographic size, followed by the Americas, Europe, Africa and Oceania. Even though Asia has the highest loss in absolute terms, it has a relatively small impact given the magnitude of its production. In contrast, Africa, the Americas and Europe appear more affected proportionally to their agricultural sector. The global estimate of the cost of a healthy diet in 2021 was 3.66 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars per person per day, up 4.3 percent compared with 2020. The cost of a healthy diet increased by more than 5 percent in all regions except Northern America and Europe between 2020 and 2021, reflecting the rise in food inflation. More than 3.1 billion people in the world, or 42 percent, were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021. The global value added generated by agriculture, forestry and fishing grew by 84 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2021,

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reaching \$3.7 trillion in 2021. Given its size, Asia was the main contributor to global agriculture, forestry and fishing value added with 65 percent of the world's total in 2021.

Agriculture employed some 873 million people in 2021, or 27 percent of the global workforce, compared with 1 027 million or 40 percent in 2000. Global use of pesticide went up 62 percent between 2000 and 2021 with the Americas accounting for half the use in 2021. From 2000 to 2021, the production of primary crops grew by 54 percent reaching 9.5 billion tonnes. Four crops (sugarcane, maize, wheat and rice) accounted for half the total.

Cereals were the most traded commodity by quantity in 2021: the Americas and Europe are the largest exporters and Asia is the largest importer. With slightly less than one-third of the total, cereals were the main group of primary crops produced in 2021, followed by sugar crops (22 percent), vegetables and oil crops (12 percent each).

Greenhouse gas emissions from agrifood systems grew by 10 percent between 2000 and 2021. Farm-gate emissions account for nearly half of them.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-11-29

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbLp0ASoI6ABUC1NCfCto720.pdf>

## **7 . USDA's Updated Plant Hardiness Map Shows Where Growing Zones Are Warming (美国农业部更新的植物耐寒性地图显示了种植区变暖的地方)**

简介: Across the country, cooperative extensions exist for advice on anything plant-related. These local hubs empower farmers, ranchers and gardeners to meet challenges in growing plants. With a science-based approach, extensions are a great resource for local growers. This includes the volunteer-run master gardener program. Rachel McClure, coordinator of the Master Gardener Program at the University of Nevada, Reno, is just one example of the resources available to communities. "The USDA plant hardiness zone map gives us an idea of our average high and low temperatures," says McClure. She comes from a horticultural family and manages about 100 volunteer master gardeners across northern Nevada. "We have contact with thousands of community members every year and recommend this as a source to many people." The map is revised every 10 to 12 years by the USDA and reflects data from thousands of weather stations. Being a virtual map, it enables users to examine hardiness zones at a finer scale than before. "This is such a useful tool to home gardeners and everyone alike that it is interactive, and if you go to the web page, you can put in your state and get specific information," says McClure. The interactivity includes a ZIP code zone finder, allowing users to zero in on their precise location.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbKjmAKGXWAJ08uk6cGBc837.pdf>

## **8 . Conservation Programs Offer Solutions to Climate Threats, But Are**

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## **Vastly Underfunded (保护计划为气候威胁提供了解决方案, 但资金严重不足)**

**简介:** Just three out of 10 landowner applications for the two main programs, the Environmental Quality and Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), were approved between 2018 and 2022. The majority of landowners are told to try again without advice on how to improve their odds. “These are farmers and landowners who want to do conservation on their farm. They want to do something we all seem to support—which is conserving natural resources,” said Jonathan Coppess, an associate professor and director of the Gardner Agriculture Policy Program at the University of Illinois. Farmers want to improve the environment. Hundreds of thousands of them are applying. “And then you don’t get funding for no other reason than that funding is not sufficient in the program. The level of frustration and anger is pretty real,” said Coppess. Although the Inflation Reduction Act provided \$18 billion more for these in-demand conservation programs, some members of Congress want to claw back that money to pay for the 2023 Farm Bill.

**来源:** modern farmer

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**全文链接:**

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbJdKAa6N0ANrChG2VbNI327.pdf>

## **9. 进口多元化确保粮食安全稳定**

**简介:** 粮食进口多元化包括渠道多元化和品种多元化。从渠道看, 大豆进口来源地从高度集中于美国发展到巴西、美国、阿根廷、俄罗斯等多个国家; 玉米进口来源地从高度集中于美国发展到美国、乌克兰, 再到巴西、南非、缅甸等多个国家; 小麦进口来源地包括澳大利亚、加拿大、法国、美国、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦, 未来俄罗斯将成为我国小麦重要进口来源地; 大米进口来源地包括越南、泰国、缅甸、印度、巴基斯坦等多个国家。从品种看, 我国粮食“购物车”里的品种更加丰富多元, 除了大豆、玉米、小麦、大米、高粱、大麦、木薯等原粮外, 还包括肉类、油脂油料以及乳制品、啤酒麦芽、进口酒、清洁能源等粮油制成品。粮食进口多元化能够使我国掌握主动权, 在国际粮食贸易中实现自主性选择, 最大限度降低进口来源渠道单一带来的市场风险, 确保粮食进口稳定性。去年俄乌冲突导致乌克兰玉米出口受阻, 我国很快开辟缅甸、南非、巴西玉米进口新渠道, 并增加小麦、大米进口替代玉米做饲料, 这也是小麦、大米突破进口配额的重要原因。今年印度限制大米出口, 我国逐步减少印度大米进口, 增加越南、泰国、缅甸等国大米进口, 并调整进口品种结构, 大幅增加小麦进口, 有效抵消了大米、玉米进口下降对国内饲料市场的影响, 这也算是今年小麦进口量大幅增加的重要原因。粮食进口多元化可增强我国在国际粮食贸易中的议价能力。我国粮食进口体量大, 但在国际粮食贸易中议价能力不强, 与粮食进口大国地位不相匹配。作为粮食进口大国, 我国在粮食采购策略上不断调整, 以便获得最优价格。近年来, 中粮、中储粮、北大荒等企业建立全球“资源池”, 在全球范围内调配资源, 推动进口多元化, 进一步提升议价能力。今年上半年我国企业取消美国玉米订单, 就是议价能力提升的具体表现。今年年初, 美国玉米价格低, 我国企业大量订购美国玉米, 但随着巴西玉米大获丰收、价格大幅下降, 美国玉米价格竞争力下降, 我国企业基于理性判

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断，按照国际通行做法，取消美国玉米订单，转而购买巴西玉米，降低进口成本，最大程度保护了企业自身利益。

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## ► 学术文献

### 1. 基于粮食安全问题的农业政策分析

**简介:** 我国每年针对粮食问题所投入的资金巨大，因为粮食问题是全世界各国极为重视的安全问题。因此，每个国家对此都丝毫不敢怠慢，力争通过各种方法提高粮食产量，提高人民生活水平，提升人民幸福感。该文具体探究以云南为例的种粮积极性问题后发现，近年来出现积极性下降的问题，以及政策效果出现大打折扣的问题。研究发现，问题主要来自于土地利用不足、政府具体工作落实问题、国土面积和人口基数等几个方面。针对以上的几个问题，充分运用农业政策方面的知识，提出几条农业政策，提高耕地面积的土地利用率，政府充分发挥自身的宏观调控作用，地方积极响应国家政策，利用好科学技术实现增产增收。

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbQcmAUwSuAB4B8ZLuD9Y961.pdf>

### 2. 粮食主产区农业碳排放效率与粮食安全耦合研究

**简介:** [目的]通过分析粮食主产区农业碳排放效率与粮食安全耦合协调度的时空演变及驱动因素，以期提升农业碳排放效率和粮食安全协调发展水平，为农业低碳发展转型提供参考依据。[方法]基于《中国统计年鉴》《中国农村统计年鉴》以及各省统计年鉴2007—2019年农业投入产出数据，测算农业碳排放效率和粮食安全水平，采用熵权法、耦合协调度模型分析农业碳排放效率和粮食安全的耦合协调度，利用时空地理加权回归模型探究耦合协调度的驱动因素。[结果]（1）2007—2019年粮食主产区农业碳排放效率均值呈“波动增长”趋势，农业碳排放量冗余4.43%，仍有一定减排潜力，区域内农业碳排放效率呈现南北高中间低的态势。（2）2007—2019年粮食主产区粮食安全水平呈现上升趋势，空间分布“北高南低”，黑龙江处于安全水平，其余省份均低于较安全水平。（3）2007—2019年粮食主产区农业碳排放效率与粮食安全耦合协调度均值呈“稳步上升”发展趋势，从勉强协调转变为中级协调，农业碳排放效率与粮食安全耦合协调性不断增强。粮食主产区农业碳排放效率与粮食安全耦合协调发展类型相对统一，粮食安全是耦合系统的主要限制因素。（4）农业经济发展水平上升、农地流转水平提高可以促进农业碳排放效率与粮食安全的耦合协调度上升；农作物播种结构中粮食种植比重上升、城镇化水平提高以及农业机械动力提升一定程度上会阻碍耦合协调度上升，进而粮食种植方式、农业机械应用以及城镇化趋势应对策略均有待进一步改善。[结论]地方应根据现状因地制宜的采取措施，建立农业碳排放效率与粮食安全长期良性协调机制，进而推进农业低碳生产与粮食增产协调发展。

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbRmuARrgOABJtiauXPS0241.pdf>

### 3. 数字经济对粮食产业高质量发展影响的实证检验

**简介:** 数字经济为粮食产业高质量发展提供了新契机和新动能。文章基于新发展理念,从供给、创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享六个维度构建粮食产业高质量发展水平的综合评价体系,深入分析数字经济影响粮食产业高质量发展的理论逻辑,并基于2011—2021年的省级面板数据进行实证检验。研究发现:数字经济能够显著提升粮食产业高质量发展水平,实证结果在一系列稳健性检验后依然成立。异质性分析结果显示,东部地区数字经济对粮食产业高质量发展的驱动作用大于中西部地区,同时这种驱动作用在粮食主销区最大,其次是产销平衡区,在粮食主产区最小;作用机制检验结果显示,数字经济主要通过技术创新(微观)、产业结构优化(中观)、粮食市场整合(宏观)赋能粮食产业高质量发展;非线性效应检验结果显示,数字经济对粮食产业高质量发展的影响存在单一门槛,当数字经济发展水平跨越该门槛时,其对粮食产业高质量发展的促进作用进一步增强。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbSYCAA16YABqdUUzGcLU696.pdf>

### 4. 习近平关于国家粮食安全论述的战略与策略维度论析——兼论发展中的粮食安全治理体系

**简介:** 粮食安全是确保国家安全、捍卫国家发展利益的重要基础。习近平关于国家粮食安全的论述系统阐述了国家粮食安全治理的战略核心和策略架构,为认识把握新发展阶段下中国粮食安全问题提供了理论指导和实践指南。其战略策略维度已经超出传统的稳产保供范畴,形成了以“粮食安全国之大事”为战略核心,“产能建设”“调控稳市”“供需管理”“国际合作”为四大策略架构的多维治理体系。论述在战略策略层面上的演化体现了粮食安全治理体系的发展变化。这一变化符合大国粮食安全的发展趋势和规律,契合国家新征程宏观布局,能有效服务和支撑国家发展战略目标的实现。

来源：中国知网

发布日期:2023-12-01

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbQ2aAGKcJABKPvcP0eJ8276.pdf>

### 5. 粮食安全及其管理体系建设

**简介:** 粮食安全是国家安全的重要基础。确保中国人的饭碗牢牢端在自己的手中是党和国家的大政方针。为了保证粮食安全,我国建立了健全的粮食储备制度。这一制度体现了应急管理思维,是保障国家安全和民生安全的重要制度之一。当前,粮食安全的重要性与日俱增,成为受到普遍关注的重要议题。为更好应对粮食安全面临的新挑战,

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对粮食安全若干问题进行 审视和思考, 并提出有效的路径安排有着重要的现实意义。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbSt0ANtjEABUi-mGDCNQ948.pdf>

## ➤ 相关成果

### **1 . Threat to Brazil's Soy Crop Grows as Erratic Rainfall Persists (降雨持续不稳定对巴西大豆作物的威胁越来越大)**

简介: Conversely, conditions in Brazil's south remain extremely wet. Since September, more rain has fallen in the state of Rio Grande do Sul than during the same period in any year since 2000, as this Gro Navigator display shows. While the abundant rainfall could boost soybean yields in the state, overly wet conditions could reduce planted area. Brazil's soybean production is currently forecast to surpass last year's record output, although estimates are likely to be revised lower. Any production shortfall by Brazil would have ramifications for oilseed prices worldwide, which could in turn influence how much soy US farmers plant for the 2024 season. Brazil and the US compete to satisfy China's soybean import demand, which has skyrocketed to record levels over the last two decades, as seen in this Gro display. Gro's machine learning-based crop yield forecast models, included with our South America Soybean Production Monitor and South America Corn Production Monitor, will go live and generate daily forecast updates starting in mid-December once the crops are established. The Monitors also cover crop prospects in Argentina, where soybean production looks likely to rebound from last year's slump, as Gro highlighted here.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-12-05

全文链接:

[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbP6eABnsdABBEz\\_j05E9A044.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbP6eABnsdABBEz_j05E9A044.pdf)

### **2 . India's Wheat Crop Could Falter for 2024/25 as El Niño Strengthens (随着厄尔尼诺现象的加剧, 印度2024/25年度小麦收成可能下滑)**

简介: The currently strengthening El Niño could bring additional unfavorable weather for India's wheat crop, especially during the critical December-March growth phase. An earlier El Niño event fueled high temperatures in India, hurting wheat yields in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 crop years. India's wheat crop is planted in October and November and harvested beginning in March. Gro's yield forecast model, part of our India Wheat Yield Model & Balance Sheet, will go live in mid-December when the crop gets established. A smaller wheat crop could exacerbate India's domestic food price inflation, which has been rising since 2021. India last year restricted exports of wheat, wheat flour, and sugar in an effort to rein in prices. In July, it also banned exports of non-basmati white rice, as Gro

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wrote about here. But those efforts have done little to curb rising food prices, in part because of India's tight domestic wheat supplies.

来源: Gro intelligence

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[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbRGOAI1vfAAwDZ9e\\_0nY114.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/Csgk0UEbRGOAI1vfAAwDZ9e_0nY114.pdf)

## ➤ 专业会议

### 1 . DLG-Agritechnica 2023 – a powerhouse of inspiring innovations (DLG-Agritechnica 2023 – 鼓舞人心的创新动力源泉)

简介: The organisers DLG were able to draw the following conclusions: The 470,000 visitors at Agritechnica 2023 came from 149 countries, two thirds of them from Germany. Of the international visitors, 84 per cent hailed from Europe, and 16 per cent from outside Europe, with a particular increase from Central and South America. With its many award-winning innovations and concepts, Agritechnica 2023 served as an important market guide for product launches and newly available solutions. In all, 251 products were registered for the "Agritechnica Innovation Award", while visionary concepts were prominent in the "DLG-Agrifuture Concept Winner 2023" award. And with the "Systems & Components Trophy", the supplier industry demonstrated its role as an innovation driver for the agricultural machinery sector. The programme for young farm professionals was popular among the younger visitor segment with both the Young Farmers' Day and the "Campus & Career" area, where DLG and its partners presented a comprehensive programme of information and advice on all aspects of professional careers. With many agricultural businesses currently in the process of handing over their farms, potential young entrepreneurs strive to make the optimal investment decisions. The DLG Spotlight on "Smart Farming" reflected the current state of automation and connectivity in agriculture. Exhibitors presented their digital smart farming solutions for greater efficiency and sustainability, attracting interest from the general press. The "agrifood start-ups" venue for company founders in the agricultural and food sectors brought creative entrepreneurs from all over the world together with investors, providing a stimulus for technical progress.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-12-04

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/Csgk0EEbPIKAMw-aAA6LvsSKVuM397.pdf>

### 2 . COP28: At climate summit's first-ever Health Day, FAO highlights interconnected challenges of malnutrition and climate change (《联合国气候变化框架公约》第28次缔约方会议: 在气候峰会首届卫生日上, 粮农组织强调营养不良与气候变化的相互关联挑战)

简介: Over 40 percent of the global population is highly vulnerable to the impacts of the

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climate crisis, and more than 3.1 billion people worldwide, accounting for 42 percent of the global population, were unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021. Nutrition and climate change are deeply interconnected, as extreme weather events put at risk the agrifood sector, food quality and availability. FAO's main message at COP28 is that transforming agrifood systems could drastically reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, protect natural resources, preserve biodiversity, and effectively combat climate change. Agrifood systems are solutions to climate-related challenges, ensuring the availability, accessibility, and affordability of nutritious foods for healthy diets on a global scale. At the event, the President of Slovenia, Nataša Pirc Musar, also recognized the interconnectedness of climate and food security and stressed the responsibility to safeguard the climate to prevent conflicts and ensure food production. "As a new member of the UN Security Council from the first of January, Slovenia is putting climate security and food security at the top of its agenda," the President said, also announcing that her country is unveiling its biggest-ever development project, helping communities in fragile African transboundary areas to adapt to climate change through ecosystem restoration and beekeeping.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-12-03

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/34/CsgkOEEbMqKAZaVEAAyOQON824o839.pdf>

### **3 . IRC 2023: Accelerating Transformation of Rice-Based Food Systems (IRC 2023: 加速以稻米为基础的粮食系统转型)**

简介: Current challenges in agriculture such as food security, climate change and others were at the centre of the 6th International Rice Congress (IRC 2023), which took place in October 2023, in the capital of the Philippines, Manila. "The International Rice Congress 2023 is a perfect opportunity to talk about the most pressing and most crucial issues facing the global rice sector today. International Rice Congress 2023 is a convergence of experts in the fields of genomics, microbiome research, soil health, greenhouse gas emissions, precision farming, artificial intelligence and Big Data, remote sensing tools, among others to present and discuss novel solutions and interventions that are needed now and in the future," said Bas Bouman, Research Director Sustainable Impact through Rice-based Systems, International Rice Research Institute. Bouman is the Chair of the Overall Organizing Committee of International Rice Congress 2023. Meanwhile, eight cross-continental keynote speakers, all thought leaders in the rice sector, set the tone for the conference, held under the title Accelerating Transformation of Rice-Based Food Systems. Representing academia, private companies and research institutions in countries across Asia, Africa and the United States, the high-level speakers from research and private sectors, covered issues ranging from regenerative, sustainable rice systems to epigenomics for crop improvement and soil microbiomes as well as governmental requirements.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-11-28

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/CsgkOUEbQBeAW133AA3buNUjQjc920.pdf>

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## 4 . Codex Alimentarius: 60-year milestone in food safety (食品法典：食品安全60年的里程碑)

简介: Speaking at the opening ceremony, FAO Director-General QU Dongyu noted that since 1963, Codex has grown to 189 members from the original 30. "Sixty years ago, the objective was to highlight the rapidly growing importance of internationally accepted food standards as a means of protecting consumer and producers globally and to effectively reduce trade barriers these objectives are still very relevant today," he said. "More than ever, there continues to be an important emphasis on science and risk assessment as the basis for standards, as we look to science to prevent food from becoming unsafe and to reduce the risk of foodborne illness," he added. "The Codex Alimentarius brings together the world's top scientist to analyze all available data and discuss specific microbiological or chemical hazards. Their deliberations concentrate on the protection of the most vulnerable, such as children and pregnant women, and take into consideration local and regional differences in food consumption," Qu explained, noting that due to the longer and more complex food chain of today, prevention and control systems for food safety, like Codex, have become increasingly important and significant. Codex also defines the quality of food by providing guidance on hygiene, labeling, nutrition, and the measurement and sampling techniques that attest to its safety. The 46th session Commission will discuss adopting a range of new texts and guidelines in line with its objectives of ensuring the production and trade of safe food. The main objective of Codex is to establish worldwide food standards rooted in scientific evidence and objective criteria. The focus of these standards is to assess scientific findings and potential risks, all while prioritizing food safety and decreasing the likelihood of food-borne illness. The scientific foundation for these standards is provided by the WHO and FAO.

来源: FAO

发布日期: 2023-11-27

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[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/CsgkOUEbMMOAdi\\_5AA9SWrtsOZM069.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/62/CsgkOUEbMMOAdi_5AA9SWrtsOZM069.pdf)