

《“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. 推动中埃全面战略伙伴关系迈上新台阶

【人民日报】2020年3月23日，习近平主席与埃及总统塞西通电话时指出，中方高度重视发展中埃关系，愿同埃方携手努力，深化各领域务实合作，把中埃关系打造成构建中阿和中非命运共同体的先行先试样板。今年是中国与埃及建交65周年。埃及是第一个同新中国建交的阿拉伯国家和非洲国家，中埃关系是中阿、中非团结合作、互利共赢的典范。65年来，中埃始终守望相助，携手前行，两国关系经受住了国际风云变幻的考验，始终保持健康稳定发展。随着共建“一带一路”倡议深度对接埃及“2030愿景”，中埃传统友谊和务实合作不断深化，推动中埃全面战略伙伴关系迈上新台阶。近年来，中埃加强发展战略对接，携手共建“一带一路”，扩大基础设施建设、产能、科技等领域合作。疫情防控期间，中埃务实合作保持良好发展势头，重大合作项目有序推进：在苏伊士河畔，中国企业正帮助埃及修建集装箱码头；在红海之滨，截至今年4月底，中埃共建的泰达苏伊士经贸合作区已吸引102家企业入驻，直接解决就业约4000人，产业带动就业3.6万余人；在航天领域，中埃签署的埃及卫星总装集成测试中心项目和埃及二号卫星实施协议正同步推进；根据中国海关统计，2020年，中埃双边货物进出口额达145.66亿美元，同比增长10.34%。从2013年开始，中国连续8年成为埃及第一大贸易伙伴。中国已成为近年来对埃投资最活跃、增长速度最快的国家。目前，中埃企业正在电动汽车、农业、智慧交通等领域洽谈合作。近年来埃中双方在各领域开展务实合作，两国抗疫合作成果丰硕，进一步印证了埃中关系的特殊友好。埃方愿同中方共同努力，加快推进抗疫合作，相信历经疫情淬炼后的埃中全面战略伙伴关系将更加牢固，两国之间的友好合作将迈上新台阶。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/177509.htm>

2. EU banking chiefs focus on recovery

【China Daily】 The key central bankers of Europe will have their first face-to-face meeting since before the pandemic in the German city of Frankfurt on Friday, with a wide range of measures and initiatives to revitalize the region in the coming years on the agenda. The meeting will be an important prelude to September's presentation of a strategic review by the president of the European Central Bank, or ECB, Christine Lagarde. It is a move she announced when she took over from her predecessor Mario Draghi in November 2019, but which has so far been held up by the pandemic. In a recent interview on the Politico website, Lagarde likened the European economy's situation coming out of the pandemic to that of a recovering patient who continues to need support. "We have to take the economy through the pandemic and into a recovery phase, which has now started. We need to really anchor the recovery," she said. "You don't remove the crutches from a patient unless and until the muscles have started rebuilding sufficiently so that the patient can walk on his or her own two legs. The same applies to the economy. We are at a turning point where, bearing in mind alternative variants, we are on that recovery path, heading firmly towards a return to the pre-COVID-19 level." This will be the first such policy overhaul since 2003. The gathering will be an important opportunity to garner the opinions and standpoints on key issues among the big players. Virtual discussions on various aspects of policy have continued during socially distanced times, but the opportunity for a mass meeting, in person, will intensify the level of debate and decision-making. Yannis Stournaras, governor of the central bank of Greece and a member of the ECB council, told the Financial Times the meeting was "crucial for achieving the maximum possible consensus on a number of open issues. By the end of the summer, we will have agreed on a new strategy." Policies relating to climate change are likely to play a key role; the issue will "have a space", Lagarde said, adding it would be "an indication of the fact the ECB is attentive and capable of adjusting and adapting". Source of debate Such a prioritization though would come as a surprise to some observers, as the centrality of the topic has been a source of debate. But the FT reports German central bank chief Jens Weidmann, who has long been seen as resistant to the greening of monetary policy, recently said for the first time he would support a "decarbonizing" of ECB asset purchases and related policy. Online sessions called "ECB listens" could also become a regular fixture after they were used as a way of gathering public feeling. It highlighted a perception that policymaking is seen as far removed from ordinary everyday concerns of economic survival. "Housing was a key point," Lagarde told Politico. "People were also interested in what the ECB can do to help with unemployment, and what we can do with

wages."This week's meeting will be followed up by another gathering in Frankfurt at the end of July, when the ECB's governing council will have its first face-to-face meeting since March 2020.

链接:

<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202106/18/WS60cbf593a31024ad0bac9e38.html>

3. The transformational role of science for the UN Food Systems Summit agenda

【国际食品政策研究所】 Food systems at the global level and in many countries and regions are still failing to end hunger and malnutrition. With COVID-19 disproportionately impacting poor and food-insecure populations, levels of undernourishment continue to rise. Many food systems are based on production and distribution systems that are not sustainable. Poverty and inequalities between and within countries are widespread in agriculture and food systems, while climate change and environmental degradation impact both food systems and people. The fundamental human rights—including the right to food, the right to health, the right to education, the right to decent jobs, and the right to safe water and sanitation—are often violated. The UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) offers a historic opportunity to address these problems. The transformational roles of science must be recognized among the emerging actions proposed for the UN Food Systems Summit. Actually the critical role of science—social science and natural sciences—is increasingly noted by Summit stakeholders. This was evident in consultations of the Scientific Group for the Summit with the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists (G20-MACS) this week under the Italian government's Presidency. Science and innovation are essential to accelerate the transformation to better food systems. A better food system is more efficient and sustainable, protecting its most vulnerable members. Thus, investments in science- and technology-based innovations must be accompanied by institutional and policy innovations and societal dialogues to enable full inclusion of poor and marginalized populations, including smallholder communities. Scientists and innovators from diverse disciplines must be engaged in this effort. Bioscience innovations, for instance, hold great promise to meet a number of food systems challenges. Similarly, advances in digital innovations and engineering can make food systems more sustainable, reduce food waste and loss, and improve hygiene. Many of these opportunities will only materialize for the poor if innovations are adapted to local conditions, and are accessible and affordable to all producers, especially small-scale producers. Moreover, open information sharing is needed

to ensure that users are aware of the opportunities, costs and benefits of new technologies, based on available scientific evidence. Greater attention to employment effects and a sharper focus on the poorest is also called for, as well as attention to ethical considerations. Social sciences and policy research, including innovative modeling of food systems, economics and legal studies, provide another critical input. Research into political and governance systems at global, national, and decentralized levels, including fiscal and finance systems and rights-based approaches, can shape the design of framework conditions that are conducive to food systems transformation in different contexts.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/transformational-role-science-un-food-systems-summit-agenda>

4. Youyiguan border gate acts to facilitate clearance between China and ASEAN

【China Daily】 Youyiguan border gate in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region launched 11 measures on June 13 to optimize clearance services between China and ASEAN. Located in Pingxiang on the China-Vietnam border, Youyiguan border gate is the largest land border gate between China and ASEAN, and is also one of the most convenient international trading passages. The import and export volume handled by Youyiguan border gate accounts for more than 60 percent of the total at all Guangxi border gates. A staff member from Youyiguan border gate said that the measures were released following continuous cooperation with Vietnamese border departments. They include giving priority to trucks loaded with export cargo from large and medium-sized companies or those with high added-value products, dynamically adjusting the service times, and allowing people to make reservations for clearance inspection. Youyiguan border gate has also moved forward with software and hardware upgrades for its vehicle self-inspection system, in order to increase the efficiency of vehicle inspections. Efforts have also been made in other areas, from expanding online platform service capacity and carrying out regular legal publicity drives, to soliciting suggestions from the public.

链接:

http://en.gxzf.gov.cn/2021-06/17/c_633586.htm

5. 商务部：支持香港企业参与国家境外经贸合作区建设发展

【新华网】 商务部对外投资和经济合作司副司长李永军15日在“善用境外经贸合作区，

开拓‘一带一路’新商机——香港工商界走进‘四国五园’在线交流会”上表示，要发挥内地与香港企业各自优势，支持香港企业参与合作区建设发展。李永军认为，内地与香港企业携手推进合作区建设，既有助于香港发挥自身优势，深化香港与内地经贸合作，促进香港企业拓展发展空间；又能够推动合作区创新发展，提升建设运营水平，更好发挥合作区重要平台和载体作用。“四国五园”具体指，内地企业在马来西亚、泰国、印度尼西亚、柬埔寨四国设立的马中关丹产业园、泰中罗勇工业园、中国·印尼经贸合作区和华夏幸福印尼卡拉旺产业新城、西哈努克港经济特区五家有代表性的境外经贸合作区。李永军认为，香港在专业服务领域具有丰富经验，他鼓励香港企业在法律、金融投资、税务、审计、环境保护等方面为合作区建设发展提供专业服务，在创新合作区发展模式上开展合作，不断提升建设实效和水平。香港中联办经济部副部长兼贸易处负责人刘亚军表示，特区政府已初步确定以试点形式推动有兴趣的香港企业与合作区对接。试点得到商务部的支持，包括可通过中国驻有关国家使领馆的经济商务参赞处协助香港企业与合作区对接磋商。香港特区政府商务及经济发展局“一带一路”专员叶成辉表示，国家于海外建设的经贸合作区恰好是香港企业“走出去”拓展海外市场的理想切入点。他相信香港企业凭借“一国两制”的优势以及国际化、专业化、市场化的特质，可在金融投资等多个专业服务领域作贡献。此次线上交流会由香港中联办经济部贸易处与香港特区政府“一带一路”办公室合办。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/177110.htm>

6. UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

【 rural 21 】 Healthy ecosystems form the foundation for efforts to improve people’s livelihoods, counter climate change, and halt the collapse of biodiversity. The UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration aims to build a strong, broad-based global movement to ramp up restoration and put the world on track for a sustainable future. Leaders in global politics, science, communities, religion and culture launched the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration on 4 June 2021 - a rallying call for the protection and revival of millions of hectares of ecosystems all around the world for the benefit of people and nature. It aims to halt the degradation of ecosystems and restore them to achieve global goals. Led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration - which runs from 2021 to 2030 - was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in a 2019 resolution. The strategy focuses on three pathways: building a global restoration movement; increasing

political will; and building the required technical and financial capacity for restoration at scale."By restoring ecosystems, we can drive a transformation that will contribute to the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals. The task is monumental. We need to replant and protect our forests. We need to clean up our rivers and seas. And we need to green our cities," UN Secretary-General António Guterres said. "Accomplishing these things will not only safeguard the planet's resources. It will create millions of new jobs by 2030, generate returns of over USD 7 trillion dollars every year and help eliminate poverty and hunger."Stressing that in order to save our marine and terrestrial ecosystems, UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen said governments must ensure COVID-19 stimulus packages contribute to a sustainable and equitable recovery from the pandemic, while businesses and the financial sector must reform operations and financial flows so that they restore - and not destroy - the natural world. She urged individuals to rethink their choices where possible and raise their voices for restoration and a sustainable future.The UN Decade aims to inspire and support governments, UN agencies, civil society, private sector companies, youth, women's groups, indigenous peoples, farmers, local communities and individuals globally, to collaborate, develop and catalyse restoration initiatives across the world. The effort will involve a raft of activities. They range from redirecting fiscal incentives and financial flows to promote restoration, through to undertaking research on restoration in terrestrial and marine environments, building the technical capacity of restoration practitioners globally and monitoring global progress on restoration.The Decade aims to mobilise hundreds of millions of people to restore nature and foster a global restoration culture in which restoration initiatives are scaled up across the planet.

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/news/detail/article/un-decade-on-ecosystem-restoration-1.html>

7. Invasive Alien Species cost Africa an estimated USD 3.6 trillion a year

【国际农业和生物科学中心】 The African agricultural sector has to bear with dramatic costs due to Invasive Alien Species, scientists of the UK research institution CABI revealed in a recent study.CABI scientists have conducted the first comprehensive study on the economic impact of a range of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Africa's agricultural sector, which they estimated to be USD 3.6 trillion a year. This is equivalent to 1.5 times the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of all African countries combined or similar to that of Germany.

The paper was published in May 2021 in the journal CABI Agriculture and Bioscience. The team, comprising scientists from CABI centres in Africa and Europe, conducted a thorough literature review and online survey of 110 respondents – largely working in government or research – and established that *Tuta* (*Phthorimaea*) *absoluta* caused the highest annual yield losses at USD 11.45 billion, followed by the fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) at USD 9.4 billion. The research took account of yield losses of major crops including maize, tomato, cassava, mango and banana (USD 82.2 billion), as well as labour costs – through weeding (USD 3.63 trillion) – and loss of income derived from livestock (USD 173 million). The annual impact of IAS – which also included *Prostephanus truncatus*, *Bactrocera dorsalis* and Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) – was highest on cassava (USD 21.8 billion), followed by citrus fruits (USD 14.6 billion), tomato (USD 10.1 billion), maize (USD 9.8 billion) and banana (USD 7.1 billion). “The results highlight the need for measures that prevent new species from arriving and established species from spreading, and that reduce management costs for widely present and impactful species through methods such as biocontrol,” said lead author Dr René Eschen. “This will potentially reduce future production costs, lower yield losses and improve the livelihoods of farmers and other affected land users.” Co-author Dr Bryony Taylor said “We have added to the knowledge base of the costs of Invasive Alien Species to Africa’s agricultural sector by including all countries within the continent where previous research only included a few,” explained co-author Dr Bryony Taylor. “We also include the cost of reduced livestock-derived income and research and labour costs, which are generally not included in estimates of the costs of Invasive Alien Species.” “The results of this study provide policy-makers with the evidence needed to enable prioritisation of management measures for IAS, thereby reducing costs in the long term.” In addition, our study provides evidence of the need for country and regional quarantine and phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry and spread of new IAS, preventing additional, potentially huge costs as new IAS spread across the continent.”

链接:

<https://www.rural21.com/english/scientific-world/detail/article/invasive-alien-species-cost-africa-an-estimated-usd-36-trillion-a-year.html>

8. APEC贸易部长承诺推动贸易便利化 促进疫苗及相关产品流动

【新华网】亚太经合组织（APEC）成员贸易部长视频会议6日结束。会议发表多项声明，承诺将采取贸易便利化措施，促进疫苗和相关产品跨境流动，以抗击新冠疫情和促进经

济复苏。此次会议由2021年亚太经合组织轮值主席新西兰主持。与会各方一致认为，贸易在应对疫情影响和促进经济复苏方面的作用至关重要。2021年亚太经合组织贸易部长会议主席、新西兰贸易部长达明·奥康纳指出，在每个人都能免受新冠病毒威胁之前，没有人是安全的。APEC成员占全球国内生产总值比重一半，需通过保持市场开放而不是自我封闭来实现经济繁荣。会后发布的新闻公报说，APEC成员将在以下领域采取行动：取消增加疫苗成本的贸易限制以加快疫苗和相关产品的流动；为海关提供指引，确保疫苗尽快通过港口和机场；消除货运和物流服务壁垒，支持疫苗和相关产品贸易，助力抗击疫情。公报还说，APEC成员贸易部长同意加快实施世界贸易组织贸易便利化协定。促进一系列相关贸易谈判，并着手改革加剧气候危机的化石能源行业补贴制度。此前，亚太经合组织贸易部长与亚太经合组织工商咨询理事会成员举行了视频对话会，探讨疫情应对措施对贸易的影响以及各经济体如何更好抵御未来冲击等话题。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/175997.htm>

9. 上合组织代表：“一带一路”倡议在疫情期间发挥重要作用

【央视新闻】2021年圣彼得堡国际经济论坛6月2—5日在俄罗斯圣彼得堡市举行。论坛期间举办了多场在上海合作组织成员国框架内的研讨会，与会各方高度评价中国“一带一路”倡议在新冠肺炎疫情期间发挥的重要作用，中欧班列在疫情期间成了沿线国家经济的“救生圈”。上海合作组织前秘书长拉希德·阿利莫夫3日在出席圣彼得堡国际经济论坛时表示，上合组织成立20年以来，为推动成员国经济发展发挥了重要作用。他在回答总台记者提问时表示，中国“一带一路”倡议与上合组织理念高度契合。尤其是在疫情期间，中欧班列的运输量逆势上涨，大大缓解了沿线国家的经济压力。上海合作组织前秘书长拉希德·阿利莫夫：中欧班列穿越中亚和俄罗斯，到达鹿特丹，是一个非常包容开放的项目。中欧班列安全可靠，运输能力高效，在疫情期间成了沿线国家经济的“救生圈”，相关数字可以证明这一点。在对我们来说最困难的2020年，中欧班列发车量近12500列，和前一年相比，货物运输总量增长了56%，这是很大的提高。本次论坛期间，还举行了线上和线下结合的以“上合”为主题的研讨会。巴基斯坦和塔吉克斯坦等国与会代表纷纷表示，中国“一带一路”倡议将为上合组织国家带来更多发展机遇。塔吉克斯坦工商会副主席曼祖拉·鲁斯塔莫娃：中国致力于把“一带一路”参与国家长期团结起来，通过已有的经验解决当下的经济问题。我们相信“一带一路”经济带各个项目的发展以及“一带一路”建设基金提供的资源会为上合组织国家带来更多的发展机遇。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/176210.htm>

10. 中阿共建“一带一路” 打造新时代中阿命运共同体

【人民日报】中阿友谊源远流长，历久弥新。中阿两大民族虽相隔遥远，却亲如一家。2014年6月5日，习近平主席出席中阿合作论坛第六届部长级会议开幕式并发表题为《弘扬丝路精神，深化中阿合作》的重要讲话，首次提出打造中阿命运共同体倡议。7年来，中阿以实际行动推动中阿命运共同体建设不断走深走实，造福人民。60多年前的万隆会议上，中国向尚未建交的阿拉伯国家承诺支持巴勒斯坦人民的斗争；50年前，13个阿拉伯国家和非洲朋友一道，投票赞成新中国恢复联合国席位。几十年来，近万名中国医生奔走在阿拉伯国家田野乡间，救死扶伤；在四川汶川特大地震灾害发生后，阿拉伯兄弟慷慨援助；在穿越时空的往来中，中阿彼此以诚相待，守望相助。近一年多来，习近平主席同多位阿拉伯国家元首10余次通话、近20次互致信函，为中阿关系发展定向指路。中阿双方相互坚定支持，共同捍卫《联合国宪章》宗旨原则，共同维护多边主义和公平正义。在前不久结束的联合国人权理事会上，21个阿拉伯国家和众多发展中国家一起，共同发出声援支持中国的正义之声。在中阿合作论坛第九届部长级会议上，中阿双方共同宣布携手打造面向新时代的中阿命运共同体，一致同意召开首次中阿峰会，为中阿战略伙伴关系发展注入新的强大动力。中阿命运与共的故事正在翻开新的篇章。正如阿拉伯谚语所说：“抵达，往往是真正行程的开始。”中国和阿拉伯国家正在用实际行动，践行构建中阿命运共同体的郑重承诺；用务实与真诚，浓墨重彩地书写着人类文明交往史上新的篇章。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/175938.htm>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”沿线国家粮食消费时空格局

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文献源: 自然资源学报,2021-06-18

摘要: “一带一路”沿线国家是世界重要粮食生产—消费区,开展该区域粮食安全研究具有重要意义。聚焦粮食消费,剖析沿线国家1995—2017年粮食消费时空格局特征,揭示影响因素。结果表明:(1) 1995—2017年,粮食消费数量逐渐增长,总量占世界比例介于55%~59%,人均消费量增至367 kg,为世界水平的95%。(2) 1995—2017年,其他用粮和工业用粮高速增长,饲料和口粮快速增长,损耗和种子用粮缓慢增长,形成“口粮为主、饲料为辅”的消费结构,处于粮食消费初级阶段。(3) 消费总量空间差异大而人均消费差异小,中东欧国家消费水平高,人口大国、岛屿小国、粮食生产条件欠佳国家消费水平较低。(4) 各类用途粮食人均消费量空间差异不大,饲料总量空间差异最大且逐渐增大,近半数国家

仍以口粮为主,约25%的国家完成了向相对均衡型转变的消费结构升级。(5)人口数量和消费水平累积贡献率约为43%和57%,中亚、东南亚、南亚多数国家受消费、人口共同影响,西亚及中东国家多受人口影响,中东欧内部差异大。口粮、饲料累积贡献量占比约为46%和34%,南亚、东南亚国家多受口粮影响,中蒙俄、中亚国家多受饲料影响,中东欧和中南半岛国家多为综合贡献型。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B2/Csgk0GDNs1WAL2qfAFGYNd9nqWg972.pdf>

2. 国际粮食贸易背景下的市场整合与虚拟资源流动——以中国巴基斯坦大米市场为例

作者: 于晓华; 刘畅; 张国政

文献源: 自然资源学报,2021-06-18

摘要: 贸易自由化和区域经济一体化不仅会通过比较优势整合市场、提升效率,还会带来农产品贸易中虚拟资源的流动。以中国—巴基斯坦大米贸易为研究对象,使用两国大米贸易数据,首先检验中巴粮食市场整合程度,其次分析中巴大米贸易带来的虚拟水和虚拟土地的流动。结果表明:(1)中巴之间大米市场已经高度整合,且价格存在长期均衡,但巴基斯坦大米价格比中国波动大,其对中国大米的价格弹性为1.097;"一带一路"倡议带来了巴方大米价格7.8%的下降,增加了穷人的福利。(2)贸易带来了虚拟水土资源的流动。中国累计从巴基斯坦净进口大米354万t,相当于净进口国内52万hm²、巴基斯坦96.4万hm²耕地,以及国内34.4亿t、巴基斯坦101.7亿t水资源。中国应加大技术支持和扩散的力度,具有促进粮食安全,节约全球资源的意义。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B2/Csgk0GDNs9iAO0d3ACRgXd4GnBA873.pdf>

3. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家的粮食贸易及其虚拟水土资源估算

作者: 钱龙; 饶清玲; 曹宝明; 王灵恩

文献源: 农业现代化研究,2021-06-16

摘要: “一带一路”倡议提出以来,中国与沿线国家的粮食贸易日益密切。本文以稻米、小麦、玉米和大豆为例,考察了2001—2018年中国与“一带一路”沿线国家粮食贸易演变,估算了中国从沿线国家净进口虚拟水资源和虚拟耕地资源流量。结果显示,“一带一路”倡议提出后中国与沿线国家粮食贸易规模不断扩大,净进口的虚拟水资源和虚拟耕地总量不断增长。2013—2018年,中国从沿线国家净进口粮食累计达到3 571.73万t,年均净进口虚拟水资源52.49亿m³,年均净进口虚拟耕地资源122.62万hm²。分品种来看,稻米和玉米是中国与沿线国家贸易的主要粮食品种,小麦和大豆净进口规模仍然不大。就

来源地而言，中国从“一带一路”沿线国家的稻米及虚拟水土资源进口主要来自东南亚4国和巴基斯坦，小麦及虚拟水土资源进口主要来源国是哈萨克斯坦，玉米及虚拟水土资源进口主要来自于乌克兰，大豆及虚拟水土资源进口主要来自于俄罗斯。整体而言，中国与沿线国家虚拟水（耕地）资源净进口占中国粮食贸易净进口虚拟水（耕地）资源比例仍然不高，不超过10%，这意味着中国与沿线国家的粮食贸易在一定程度上缓解了国内水土资源紧缺的压力，可能的潜力仍有待挖掘。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOBXmAesI4AA37dSw2TDE285.pdf>

4. 中非农产品贸易特征及贸易潜力实证研究

作者：彭虹

文献源：重庆工商大学学报(社会科学版),2021-06-16

摘要：研究基于“一带一路”倡议背景，以中非农产品贸易为研究切入点，系统分析了中国与非洲农产品贸易总量、贸易商品结构以及贸易市场结构，通过对中非两个重要农产品贸易伙伴农产品的竞争性和互补性进行指数分析、探究影响中非农产品贸易的因素，进而测算了2018年中国与主要的24个非洲国家农产品贸易潜力。通过实证显示，从整体来看，中非农产品国际竞争力均相对较弱，中非农产品贸易商品结构仍有待优化和调整。中国和非洲各国的国内经济发展水平、地理距离、中非合作论坛等均对中国与非洲的农产品贸易产生了重要影响。中非农产品贸易潜力呈现潜力巨大型、潜力开拓型和潜力再造型，且潜力巨大型国家比例更高，中非农产品贸易市场空间有待进一步开拓。最后，研究提出了加强与非洲国家的政策和文化沟通，加快中国与非洲各国互联互通建设，提升非洲各国贸易便利化水平、促进中非农业合作方式升级和内容多元化以及有侧重发展与非洲国家的农产品贸易等促进中非农产品贸易发展的对策建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B2/Csgk0GDNtHuACTt-AAxSO-dK_C0623.pdf

5. 我国“一带一路”沿线地区风险投资时空分布及影响因素研究

作者：乔琴；樊杰；孙勇；刘宝印；刘汉初

文献源：科技进步与对策,2021-06-15

摘要：深入分析我国“一带一路”沿线地区风险投资时空格局及影响因素,有助于促进创新创业与企业发展、提高区域科技创新水平。运用空间分析方法和空间计量模型,对2003-2018年我国“一带一路”沿线139个城市风险投资的时空分布特征及影响因素进行分析,结果表明:(1)沿线地区的风险投资发展具有不均衡性,呈现为沿海高、西部低的

分异格局; (2) 风险投资的全局自相关系数均为正,呈现出明显的空间集聚特征; (3) 风险投资机构数、国家高新区数量、风险投资退出、政府引导基金发展、财政科技支出对区域风险投资具有显著促进作用,环境污染对风险投资有一定抑制作用。随着ESG投资理念逐渐获得认可,沿线地区可以通过提升绿色发展水平促进风险投资发展。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOBlaAFKhoAB4y8e_nD_I342.pdf

6. Urban proximity, access to value chains, and dairy productivity in Ethiopia

文献源: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,2021-06-10

摘要: This article analyzes how urban proximity introduces spatial heterogeneity in farm productivity within the high-value dairy sector in one of the poorest countries in Africa, Ethiopia. We look at how urban proximity—measured as travel time—affects the decisions and productivity of milk farmers located in rural production zones serving fresh milk to the capital Addis Ababa. Using an instrumental variable approach, we find that with each additional hour of travel time, farmers’ milk productivity per cow is reduced, on average, by almost 1 L per day or by 26%. When trying to disentangle the underlying mechanisms (and controlling for transaction costs), we find that farmers’ inclusion in “modern” value chains and their access to commercial milk buyers and milk processing companies drive the urban proximity effect. As only a limited number of farmers have access to such value chains in developing countries, measures to make dairy value chains more inclusive to remote—often poorer—farmers can, therefore, have important benefits for them, for the performance of the dairy sector in Ethiopia, and for the process of agricultural transformation as a whole.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOFY2ALDqEAAmY3dwFKLo250.pdf>

7. The emergence of city food networks: Rescaling the impact of urban food policies

文献源: food policy,2021-06-08

摘要: Hundreds of cities across the globe are mobilising the convening power of food to deliver food security and sustainability outcomes supported by an increasing number of national and international city food networks devoted to scale-up and out this urban food revolution. This paper presents the first comparative analysis of this increasingly networked urban foodscape based on data from 13 national and international initiatives which together represent more than 500 cities across the globe. By applying a translocal

governance framework, the paper explores the different aims, structures and mechanisms activated by this complex landscape of networks and how these intrinsic characteristics endow them with diverse strengths and limitations. To examine further the role of networks in rescaling the impact urban food policies, I analyse the metagovernance of these initiatives exploring discourses around coordination of these networks and identifying potential convergence points. Results from this study are translated into policy recommendations aimed at unfolding further the transformative capacity of translocal networks and elevate their role in unfolding a more integrated and equitable new urban food agenda; mainly by proposing to reinforce the cross-scalar alignment of food policies, making the case to invest in connective infrastructure such as network and backbone organisations, work with a wider diversity of agents, and provide open spaces that democratise access to collective knowledge and capacities. c. As urban food policies become the new norm, this research stresses the need for rescaling food system interventions that effectively deliver social and spatial justice in an increasingly polarised world.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOGRKARWXoABY0m57_ch0776.pdf

8. COVID-19 Disrupted Provision and Utilization of Health and Nutrition Services in Uttar Pradesh, India: Insights from Service Providers, Household Phone Surveys, and Administrative Data

文献源: JOURNAL OF NUTRITION,2021-06-03

摘要: Background The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic may substantially affect health systems, but little primary evidence is available on disruption of health and nutrition services.Objectives This study aimed to 1) determine the extent of disruption in provision and utilization of health and nutrition services induced by the pandemic in Uttar Pradesh, India; and 2) identify how adaptations were made to restore service provision in response to the pandemic.Methods We conducted longitudinal surveys with frontline workers (FLWs, n = 313) and mothers of children <2 y old (n = 659) in December 2019 (in-person) and July 2020 (by phone). We also interviewed block-level managers and obtained administrative data. We examined changes in service provision and utilization using Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank tests.Results Compared with prepandemic, service provision reduced substantially during lockdown (8398 percentage points, pp), except for home visits and take-home rations (~ 30%). Most FLWs (68%90%) restored service provision in July

2020, except for immunization and hot cooked meals (<10%). Administrative data showed similar patterns of disruption and restoration. FLW fears, increased workload, inadequate personal protective equipment (PPE), and manpower shortages challenged service provision. Key adaptations made to provide services were delivering services to beneficiary homes (~ 40%90%), social distancing (80%), and using PPE (40%50%) and telephones for communication (~ 20%). On the demand side, service utilization reduced substantially (4080 pp) during the lockdown, but about half of mothers received home visits and food supplementation. Utilization for most services did not improve after the lockdown, bearing the challenges of limited travel (30%), nonavailability of services (26%), and fear of catching the virus when leaving the house (22%) or meeting service providers (14%).

Conclusions COVID-19 disrupted the provision and use of health and nutrition services in Uttar Pradesh, India, despite adaptations to restore services. Strengthening logistical support, capacity enhancement, performance management, and demand creation are needed to improve service provision and utilization during and post-COVID-19.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOF-SAXuEIADFJVCgZxrs263.pdf>

9. Foreign direct investment along the Belt and Road: A political economy perspective

文献源: Journal of International Business Studies,2021-03-19

摘要: In 2013, China launched its ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a large portfolio of infrastructure projects across 71 countries intended to link Eurasian markets by rail and sea. The state-led nature of the Initiative combined with its transformative geopolitical implications have conditioned the type of engagement that many governments and firms in host and third countries are willing to take in Chinese-funded BRI projects. Building on two theoretical streams that have originated in international political economy but have received growing attention in international business, varieties of capitalism and geopolitics, this perspective shows how a greater understanding of the institutional and geopolitical context surrounding BRI helps decipher the selection of host-country firms and third-country MNEs in Chinese-funded BRI projects. We portray firm selection in a BRI project as the outcome of a one-tier bargaining game between China and a host country. We show how institutions and geopolitics influence both the legitimacy gap of Chinese SOEs in a host country and the host country's relative bargaining power, affecting the likelihood that host firms and third-country MNEs are selected in BRI projects. We also discuss the

geopolitical jockeying strategies that these firms can adopt to influence the outcome of the bargaining game.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOByCAF DopAAheeA2dcws118.pdf>

10. Agricultural policy in the era of digitalisation

文献源: food policy,2021-01-16

摘要: Digitalisation in the agricultural sector continues to expand. At the same time demands for an agricultural policy offering better support for sustainability become increasingly fervent. However, it is far from clear how digitalisation could make agricultural policy more effective in reducing undesired impacts and enhancing the benefits of farming. This article investigates the extent to which digital technologies can trigger different choices of agricultural policy instruments and novel design specifications that address problems of sustainability in farming more effectively and possibly more efficiently. It develops and applies an analytical framework that focuses on the effects of digitalisation in distinct policy dimensions, drawing on theoretical insights and examples from practice in a European context. We show that digital agricultural policy does not simply replace analogue technologies used in traditional agricultural policy. It offers new options for agricultural policy, including novel designs to address challenges more effectively. In particular, it offers opportunities for more effective spatial targeting and tailoring of instruments, including results-based subsidies. Digital data can be generated strategically using respective instrument designs to support policy learning and adaptation of designs. Information-intensive instruments and designs generally benefit most from digitalisation while transaction costs often go down. Digitalisation could also move agricultural policy from direct intervention to information-based governance. However, the analysis suggests that institutional constraints and interests, as well as the capabilities of the actors involved require attention in research and practice of digitalisation of agricultural policy.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOGlyATIC AB7FBA6 RSk371.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. 联合国报告: 中国积极增加科学支出 为全球贡献44%增量

发布源: 联合国教科文组织

发布时间：2021-06-17

摘要：近日，联合国教科文组织发布的《2021年科学报告》显示，在世界各国中，中国在增加科学支出方面最积极，2014至2018年间，全球研发投入增量的44%，来自中国。据报道，联合国教科文组织每五年发布一次该报告。报告显示，全球平均科学支出占GDP的比重，从2014年的1.73%，上升到2018年的1.79%。数据表明，在世界各国中，中国在增加科学支出方面最积极，全球研发投入增量的44%来自中国。研发支出的24.5%来自中国，而2014年，这个数字为21.2%。报告中写道，中国科学支出占GDP的比重增加到2.19%，而2014年这一数字为2.03%。同时，按绝对值计算，考虑到购买力平价，美国在科学上的支出仍高于中国——美国为4606亿美元，中国为4390亿美元。科学支出占美国GDP的比重上升至2.84%(2014年为)2.72%。科学支出在GDP中所占比重最大的国家是德国，2018年这一比重增加到3.09%(2014年达2.87%)。此外，报告指出，注册国际专利最多的是在中国(31.7%)、美国(21.7%)、日本(20%)和欧盟(13.9%)。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/B3/Csgk0GDOHuOAYBuAAACRx82uu9U78.html>

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