

《“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. 中国近期会否与阿富汗就“一带一路”项目展开合作？外交部回应

【界面新闻】据外交部网站消息，9月3日，外交部发言人汪文斌主持例行记者会。以下为部分内容。路透社记者：请问中国近期会否与阿富汗就“一带一路”项目展开合作？汪文斌：中阿是传统友好邻邦，中方始终奉行面向全体阿富汗人民的友好政策。长期以来，中国积极支持阿富汗和平重建，为阿富汗经济社会建设提供大量帮助，为阿增强自我发展能力和改善民生发挥了积极作用，中阿共建“一带一路”也给两国人民带来实实在在的福祉。我们注意到，阿富汗塔利班方面表示将致力于为外国投资者创造良好环境，认为“一带一路”有利于阿富汗和本地区发展繁荣，希继续积极支持和参与“一带一路”建设。我们希望阿富汗局势平稳过渡，实现持久和平稳定。这是阿富汗下一阶段开展对外合作的前提以及各国企业赴阿投资兴业的基础。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/185907.htm>

2. 习近平出席第六届东方经济论坛全会开幕式并致辞

【新华社】国家主席习近平9月3日应邀以视频方式出席第六届东方经济论坛全会开幕式并致辞。习近平指出，今天是中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利76周年纪念日。国际社会应该坚定捍卫第二次世界大战胜利成果，维护历史真相，坚持以史为鉴、开创未来。今年6月，我同普京总统成功举行视频会晤，共同宣布《中俄睦邻友好合作条约》延期，就加强中俄战略协作和全方位务实合作等重大问题达成新的共识，新时代中俄全面战略协作伙伴关系动力十足、前景广阔。习近平强调，当前，世界格局深刻变革，新冠肺炎疫情起伏不定，世界经济艰难复苏。东北亚区域合作既面临严峻挑战，也面临重

要机遇。各方应该立足地区，放眼世界，共克时艰，同谋发展。我们要在应对疫情挑战方面相互助力，加强疫苗研发、生产合作，为国际社会提供更多公共产品，坚决反对将疫苗和病毒溯源问题政治化，致力于推动构建人类卫生健康共同体。我们要在推进互利合作方面持续发力，深化共建“一带一路”同欧亚经济联盟对接合作，支持数字经济创新发展，共同应对全球气候变化，推动地区经济社会发展。我们要在维护地区和平稳定方面形成合力，通过对话沟通弥合分歧，凝聚共识，树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，携手建设和谐安宁的共同家园。习近平指出，今年是中国共产党百年华诞，中国已经开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程。中方愿同各方一道努力，秉持真正的多边主义，讲信修睦，合作共赢，向着推动构建人类命运共同体的目标稳步迈进。第六届东方经济论坛9月2日至4日在俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克举行，论坛主题为“世界变局背景下的远东新机遇”。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/xgcdn/185897.htm>

3. 商务部：“一带一路”经贸合作不断取得新进展新成效

【央视新闻】在9月2日商务部举行的例行新闻发布会上，新闻发言人束珏婷介绍，2013年，习近平主席提出共建“一带一路”倡议，旨在传承丝绸之路精神，携手打造开放合作平台，为各国合作发展提供新动力。8年来，“一带一路”经贸合作不断取得新进展新成效，贸易畅通不断深化，投资合作持续提升，合作项目落地见效，机制平台建立健全。新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来，“一带一路”相关国家守望相助，共克时艰，携手推动“一带一路”经贸合作稳中有进，为全球抗疫合作和经济复苏作出重要贡献。据发言人介绍，8年来，我们始终秉持共商共建共享合作原则。中国与“一带一路”沿线国家双向投资蓬勃发展，三方、多方合作积极推进。2013—2020年，中国对沿线国家累计直接投资达1360亿美元，沿线国家在华新设企业累计达2.7万家，实际投资累计约600亿美元。8年来，我们始终坚持开放、绿色、廉洁、合作理念。2013—2020年，中国与沿线国家货物贸易超过9.2万亿美元。贸易规模持续扩大，年贸易额从1万亿美元增长到1.4万亿美元，沿线国家在我国对外贸易中的比重提高了4.1个百分点。商品种类更加丰富，越来越多沿线国家的产品为中国老百姓所了解和喜爱。贸易新业态新模式加速发展，特别是跨境电商、市场采购贸易、海外仓等快速发展。贸易大通道作用日益突出，中欧班列、陆海新通道通达的国家和地区不断增多。贸易自由化便利化水平不断提升。截至目前，中国已经与13个沿线国家签署了7个自贸协定。贸易平台更加多元，进博会、广交会、服贸会、消博会等重要展会发挥了越来越重要的作用。8年来，我们始终致力于高标准、惠民生、可持续合作目标。中国与沿线国家共同推进绿色项目、民生项目建设。中国企业在沿线

国家建设的境外经贸合作区累计上缴东道国税费超过44亿美元,为当地创造了33万个就业岗位。关于“丝路电商”,截至目前,中国已与22个国家建立了双边电子商务合作机制,共同开展政策沟通、规划对接、产业促进、地方合作、能力建设等多层次多领域的合作,为沿线国家电子商务共同发展创造有利环境。去年以来,中国与“丝路电商”伙伴国共同应对新冠肺炎疫情带来的挑战,不断创新合作方式,丰富合作内涵,举办“丝路电商”云上大讲堂,推出“双品网购节丝路国别爆款”等,推动合作走深走实。同时,中国积极推动构建互利共赢、公开透明的电子商务规则体系,为沿线国家电子商务共同发展创造有利环境。“丝路电商”已成为拓展经贸合作的新亮点,助力“一带一路”合作的新引擎。中方愿与相关国家共同努力,坚持开放包容,促进互联互通,让共建“一带一路”在应对全球性危机和实现长远发展中继续发挥重要作用。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/185817.htm>

4. 不断释放的政策红利——海南自贸港“零关税”政策实施见闻

【新华网】近日,金林海口甲子通用机场上,一架黑亮炫酷的直升机光彩夺目。这是海南自贸港首架“零关税”进口直升机,标志着海南自贸港“零关税”进口商品类型实现海陆空全覆盖。未来,游客有望乘坐该直升机在海南进行空中旅游观光。“直升机从墨西哥进口,货值401.8万元,减免税款61.3万元,节省了大量成本。”进口该直升机的海南海直通用航空有限公司总经理孟磊说。目前,公司正抓紧为飞机办理运营手续,随后将投入到空中旅游观光项目中。“零关税”是自由贸易港的主要特征之一,根据中共中央、国务院印发的《海南自由贸易港建设总体方案》,全岛封关运作前,海南自贸港“零关税”政策通过“一负三正”清单管理实施,即企业自用生产设备的负面清单,以及营运用交通工具及游艇、企业生产原辅料和岛内居民消费进境商品的三张正面清单。2020年12月1日,首张清单即企业生产原辅料“零关税”清单发布。当天,海南航空控股股份有限公司进口的货值381.3万元的气象雷达收发机,成为首票原辅料“零关税”货物,免缴税款53.02万元。此后,交通工具及游艇、企业自用生产设备“零关税”清单也次第出台。多家从事旅游、运输的企业“零关税”进口了帆船、货船、汽车等产品。如海南海汽贵宾车队有限公司进口一部商务车货值22.7万元,免缴税款8.4万元。该公司总经理林芳英表示,接下来还要进口200辆汽车,投放于海南中高端租赁市场。截至目前,原辅料、交通工具及游艇、企业自用生产设备三张“零关税”清单已落地实施。据海口海关统计,截至今年7月底,“零关税”政策项下进口货值累计26.9亿元,为企业减免税款4.62亿元。20多亿的货值,就能免除4个多亿的税款,企业享惠可见一斑。海口海关关税处相关负责人表示,海南自贸港“零关税”政策,免征的不仅仅是关税,还有进口环节增值税和消费税。事实

上，“零关税”政策不仅给企业带来真金白银的实惠，在一些场景也给老百姓带来更好的消费体验。在海南博鳌某生命养护中心超低温理疗室，顾客进入特制的玻璃舱，在低温液氮蒸汽中“浸泡”数分钟，便觉酸痛消减、浑身舒坦。这些从法国进口的低温理疗箱，是海南自贸港企业自用生产设备“零关税”政策项下的首批货物。“零关税”以及相关配套政策效应渐显，还催生出海南一些新业态。在海口江东新区，美兰空港一站式飞机维修基地项目加快建设，利用“零关税”和第七航权开放等政策打造临空产业；在洋浦保税港区，海南奥斯卡国际粮油加工厂利用“零关税”和加工增值货物内销免征关税等政策，粮油生产经营风生水起……不可否认的是，作为海南自贸港一项早期制度安排，当前实施的“零关税”政策与国际自贸港尚有差距。不少企业希望增加“零关税”商品种类、企业享惠资质获取更加便利。对此，海南大学经济学院教授刘家诚表示，“零关税”政策与海南产业发展相辅相成，海南要用好“零关税”政策，主动谋划发展高端制造业等产业，根据企业需要适时扩大政策适用范围，培育形成优势产业，反过来进一步提升政策效应，形成良性互动发展。海南省委深改办（自贸港工委办）副主任张华伟说，全岛封关之后，海南自贸港“零关税”商品清单将彻底采用负面清单模式。海南将协调推动国家部委根据海南自贸港实际发展需要动态调整相关政策，不断扩大“零关税”商品范围，同时着力破解政策落地见效过程中的堵点难点，让企业高效便捷享受政策，不断释放政策红利。目前，海南自贸港四张“零关税”清单已出其三，给企业投资创业带来美好商机。人们期待着第四张清单，即岛内居民消费的进境商品“零关税”清单也尽快到来。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/185818.htm>

5. Covid-19 has been devastating for the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

【IFA杂志】 IFA Magazine reported that the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are now in real jeopardy of not meeting their 2030 deadline thanks to the Covid-19 pandemic, according to Sarvjeev S. Sidhu CFA, Head of Emerging Markets Strategy at Aegon Asset Management. According to IFPRI, "persons without social protection were particularly vulnerable to Covid-19. An additional 150 million people are falling into extreme poverty and food insecurity. They face hunger and malnutrition, delaying the achievement of SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 2 (zero hunger). "The inequalities within national borders and amongst countries is set to deepen, comprising the achievement of SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). The lack of adequate public health infrastructure, pre-existing health problems, and inability to work due to mobility restrictions has negatively impacted SDG 3 (health and well-being)."

链接:

<https://ifamagazine.com/article/covid-19-has-been-devastating-for-the-uns-2030-sustainable-development-goals/>

6. COVID-19 disruptions to health and nutrition services in Uttar Pradesh, India

【国际食品政策研究所IFPRI】 The COVID-19 pandemic has led to major disruptions in preventive health and nutrition services around the world, posing particular risks for vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant women. Early estimates suggest that these disruptions could lead to more than 1 million additional child deaths and more than 56,000 additional maternal deaths worldwide. Problems exist in both supply and demand of health and nutrition services. In India, supply disruptions, travel restrictions, and reduced health worker mobilization have exacerbated these risks. On the demand side, households have faced their own obstacles to accessing such services as they confront the pandemic's negative impacts on livelihoods, employment, food security, and health. To respond to these dire circumstances, the Indian government has taken several measures to ensure the continued delivery of essential services during the pandemic. Thus far, however, very few rigorous empirical investigations have evaluated the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in India on public health and nutrition services. In a recent paper in the Journal of Nutrition, we quantify these effects in Uttar Pradesh, a populous state with over 200 million people. We found that the pandemic caused disruptions to both the supply of and demand for health services that persisted past the lifting of lockdown measures. A particular problem was beneficiaries failing to use available program offerings. Despite frontline health workers' many efforts to adapt services to pandemic conditions, beneficiaries remained fearful of COVID-19 infection and used those services at significantly lower rates than before the pandemic. This suggests that investments should be targeted at encouraging beneficiary populations along with putting in place adequate safety measures to inspire confidence in them to safely return to health and nutrition services. This study is based on a survey of frontline health workers and mothers conducted at three critical time periods: Before the start of COVID-19 in December 2019, during India's nationwide lockdown in April 2020, and after the lockdown was lifted in July 2020. To confirm the trends from our survey data, we used longitudinal administrative health data and conducted in-depth interviews with key government staff at the sub-district level. During the lockdown, almost all services ceased. Only 4% of frontline health workers provided services at

community health and nutrition events, 29% conducted home visits, 1% continued antenatal care, and 5% monitored child growth, corresponding to reductions in the provision of these services ranging from 50 to 99 percentage points. These substantial declines stemmed partly from the challenges that frontline workers encountered during the pandemic, with 42% reporting having to walk long distances, 29% reporting a lack of transportation, and 26% reporting a lack of personal protective equipment (PPE). By July 2020 (post-lockdown), most services had resumed but their availability was still lower than during the pre-pandemic period. At the onset of the pandemic, frontline health workers adapted their services in a number of ways, including delivering food and micronutrient supplements to homes, ensuring social distancing, using PPE for both workers and beneficiaries, and using phones to coordinate services. In addition, interviews with government staff showed that a key adaptation strategy was prioritizing the most vulnerable beneficiaries. In contrast to other studies suggesting that a lack of training limited frontline health workers' ability to perform duties during the pandemic, most frontline workers in our study were well-trained and had adequate knowledge of COVID-19. However, many reported receiving inadequate supplies of PPE and little overtime or hazard pay, hindering their work. Other factors contributing to service disruption included labor and supply shortages, increased workloads among frontline workers, lack of transportation, and poor cooperation from beneficiaries. On the demand side, the study found a substantial reduction of between 40 and 80 percentage points in household use of these services during the lockdown—without much improvement after it ended. Respondents cited fear of infection, resistance to meeting frontline workers, and lack of available services or providers as key reasons. The only service with increased utilization was food rations, which points to the importance of social protection programs during the pandemic. These results show the importance of stimulating demand for health and nutrition services as the pandemic continues and social distancing measures evolve. While countries and communities continue their efforts to find ways to alleviate pandemic induced economic shocks and job losses, which have indirect implications on health and nutrition outcomes, it is imperative to continue to strengthen delivery of routine health and nutrition services and to support communities to use them.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/covid-19-disruptions-health-and-nutrition-services-uttar-pradesh-india>

7. FAO calls for renewed digital push in Small Island Developing States battered by

COVID-19

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), QU Dongyu, today called on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to foster the power of innovation and digitalization to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (No hunger) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities). Qu spoke at the opening of the two-day virtual SIDS Solutions Forum (30-31 August), co-hosted by FAO and the Government of Fiji. Heads of State and Government from nine Pacific Island countries attended or were represented at the high-level event, as well as government ministers holding key portfolios related to agriculture, food, nutrition, environment, health, and information and communications technology. African and Caribbean nations were also represented. FAO is committed to building a world free from hunger and malnutrition, "where no one is left behind regardless of land size, population and geographic location," Qu said in an address to the opening session. Today's meeting is an "example of how innovation and digitalization bring opportunities in the face of challenges." "Advances in digital innovation have seen the vast oceans that separate us give way to vast possibilities. Alone, we are small islands. Together, we are one connected continent bound by a spirit of innovative resilience," said Josaia V. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji. "Our 39 states, from the South Pacific, to the Caribbean, to the Indian Ocean, are home to incredible minds, cutting edge innovation and deep traditional knowledge." The President of the UN General Assembly, Abdulla Shahid, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives, delivered the Forum's keynote speech, noting it was the first of its kind and was taking place during challenging times. "The SIDS Solutions Forum is unique. In the midst of a global pandemic, the virtual nature of the conference benefits SIDS across the globe that have been badly affected by geographical isolation, travel restrictions and border lockdowns," said Shahid. "The innovations, solutions and ideas to be shared at this forum should help SIDS to leapfrog through expanded digitalization and innovations to accelerate the achievement of the agriculture, food and nutrition related SDGs." The special case for a SIDS Solutions Forum dotted across the globe, small in size and population, more than three-dozen Small Island Developing States have been badly affected by COVID-19 on a number of fronts - health-wise, nutritionally and economically. SIDS in the Pacific have been hit especially hard because of their reliance on tourism, with the closure of borders resulting in the loss of crucial revenue. Even before COVID-19 battered their

economies, Pacific SIDS were already dealing with other challenges such as frequent natural disasters, the effects of climate change, limited arable land, dependence on small-scale agriculture, high-priced imports, and a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease and Type 2 Diabetes. All of these issues have hampered their progress toward achieving the 2030 SDG targets. The SIDS Solutions Forum has created a space for government leaders, development partners, farmers, fishers, community development practitioners and leaders, entrepreneurs, women and youth to discuss, share, promote and encourage homegrown and imported solutions to respond to the challenges posed by COVID-19 and several of those that pre-existed the pandemic. The ultimate goal is to accelerate the achievement of agriculture, food and nutrition-related SDGs. The two-day virtual summit, which took place ahead of the United Nations General Assembly in September in New York, was organized in partnership with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). It was also attended by representatives from the private sector, civil society, UN organizations, international and regional development agencies, inter-governmental entities and others, making this a truly global event. The objective of the SIDS Solutions Forum was to examine workable and replicable solutions that will lead to better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for the people of SIDS everywhere.

Digitalization and innovation - a new platform for SIDS to share knowledge and solutions

Digital technologies are transforming agri-food systems. While this is an important development everywhere, it is of great importance to remote areas such as SIDS. The expansion of mobile technologies, remote-sensing services and distributed computing are already improving smallholders' access to information, inputs and markets, increasing production and productivity, streamlining supply chains, reducing operational costs, and consequently enabling farmers to gain more economically. Robotics and artificial intelligence are examples of how digital innovation supports farmers in the management of herds and crops. While presently SIDS may find themselves distant from these advanced technologies, they may well be interested in learning about such trends. Digital innovation holds the potential to unlock employment opportunities, bridge the rural divide and empower youth and women to access information, technology and markets. Sharing these rapidly evolving digital innovations will also accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs in SIDS. To this effect, the FAO Director-General launched the SIDS Solutions Platform during the opening session of the Forum. The platform will allow SIDS to share the many solutions and innovations that are either homegrown or generated from similar situations elsewhere and that have the potential to be scaled up. Such a tool should help SIDS "enhance the

benefits of digital agriculture and leapfrog by learning from their peers, while addressing potential concerns," Qu said. "We need science, technology and innovation for the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems."

链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1436827/icode/>

8. 人民币国际化是中国经济发展的必然

【人民网】英国路透社日前报道称，人民币国际化指数创五年半来最高纪录。美国花旗银行预测称，2030年人民币有望反超日元、英镑成为全球第三大国际结算货币。日本《产经新闻》近期发文表示，中国有可能凭借“一带一路”倡议促使人民币成为国际结算货币。正在测试中的“数字人民币”近期也有望正式亮相。俄罗斯《生意人报》称，各国正在寻找美元和欧元的替代品。货币金融机构官方论坛近期发布的报告显示，在接受调查的各国央行代表中，30%的人表示将在未来两年增持人民币。2009年，跨境贸易人民币结算试点，掀开了人民币国际化序幕。十几年来，从跨境贸易到金融交易再到官方储备，人民币市场化程度和国际认可度不断提升，在推动贸易投资便利化与金融创新发展、服务实体经济等方面发挥了重要作用。中国人民大学国际货币研究所发布的人民币国际化指数（RII）从2010年第一季度的0.02攀升至2020年第四季度的5.02，10年间增长了逾250倍。尽管与同期美元国际化指数51.27、欧元国际化指数26.17相比尚存差距，但已经超过日元国际化指数4.91和英镑国际化指数4.15，连续3个季度在主要国际货币排名中位列第三。不难看出，在资本账户尚未完全开放的大背景下，近年来人民币国际化程度整体不断提升，已经初步探索出一条具有中国特色的货币国际化道路，究其原因，主要有以下几点：第一，实体经济是货币国际化的基石，中国经济长期保持“无危机增长”，为人民币国际化提供了坚实后盾。在新冠肺炎疫情肆虐全球、世界经济整体陷入衰退、外部环境日趋严峻的大背景下，中国能够在全球主要经济体中率先实现唯一正增长，赋予人民币及人民币资产更大的国际信心与认可度。第二，中国始终坚持高水平开放的大方向，人民币逐步在全球范围内承担更大程度的货币职能。在跨境贸易人民币结算方面，结算规模和占比稳中有进。在人民币金融交易方面，人民币对外直接投资（ODI）和外商直接投资（FDI）稳步增长，离岸人民币债券市场建设继续推进，资本市场开放的步伐持续加速，衍生品市场发展取得突破，人民币金融资产受到国际投资者青睐。在全球外汇储备方面，随着人民币加入特别提款权（SDR），人民币全球外汇储备规模从2016年的907.8亿美元增至2020年的2694.9亿美元，实现了连续10个季度增长。目前，已有75个国家和地区将人民币纳入外汇储备。第三，人民币国际合作与基础设施建设水平不断提升。双边货币互换协议、人民币清算行规模不断扩大，便利人民币海外使用。全国自贸

区拓展了跨境人民币业务试点，粤港澳大湾区有序推进金融市场互联互通，逐步扩大人民币跨境使用规模。跨境人民币结算系统（CIPS）建设取得较大成效，为人民币跨境使用提供便利。当前，全球经济仍面临不确定性，人民币却能在其中保持强大的稳定，原因有三：一是中国经济的韧性。面对突如其来的疫情冲击和愈发严峻的外部环境，中国经济社会体系韧性十足，不仅疫情防控阻击战取得重大战略成果，而且适应疫情常态化统筹推进经济社会发展取得显著成效。实体经济与对外贸易实现正增长，实际利用外资再创新高，为人民币国际化提供了良好的经济环境。二是人民币价值的稳定。疫情冲击下，国际金融市场经历巨幅动荡，市场恐慌情绪急剧攀升，主要国家和地区央行开启超宽松货币政策，进行超常规的逆周期操作。而中国货币政策处于正常区间，人民币利率汇率相对坚挺。三是不断深化的国际合作。2008年以来，中国人民银行已经与超过30个国家和地区的中央银行或货币当局签署了双边本币互换协议，覆盖全球主要发达经济体和新兴经济体以及主要离岸人民币市场所在地。双边货币互换不仅有助于促进贸易投资便利化，保障人民币流动性供给，而且可以提升人民币抵御风险的能力，释放“信号效应”，提升境外对人民币的信心。人民币国际化是一个中长期战略，也是中国经济发展、市场演进和历史发展的必然。未来，要更好地推进人民币国际化，需要做到以下几个方面：坚持“三步走”，协调推动人民币在贸易计价、金融交易和官方储备方面的国际使用；以数字人民币跨境使用为突破口，构建移动支付国际清算网络；提高人民币跨境流动监测与预警能力，完善宏观审慎管理框架，牢牢守住不发生系统性风险的底线。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/185051.htm>

9. Extraordinary COVID-19 social support programs in South Africa yield economic benefits during the pandemic period

【国际食品政策研究所IFPRI】Almost 18 months after the onset of economic downturns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries are struggling with uneven recoveries across sectors, as some types of workers and industries are better able to resume their activities than others. Even in the best-case scenarios this recovery would have been precarious, but the spread of new virus variants has cast doubt on the hopes for rapid reopening and recovery, especially for low and middle income countries with low vaccination rates. South Africa is now experiencing a third wave of COVID-19 infections, accompanied by renewed restrictions on movement and economic activity. Due to the Delta variant's strong transmissibility, cases have risen dramatically in the province of Gauteng, home to Johannesburg and more than a quarter of the country's population, and

neighboring provinces such as the Western Cape and the North West. In addition to the third wave, recent political violence may have further disrupted recovery. Coping with these challenges and encouraging a strong recovery will require policies that support the populations most vulnerable to them. In a new discussion paper, we outline the results of a detailed Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) modeling exercise on the near-term economic impacts of extending social support programs in South Africa—finding such action can lead to greater GDP growth, among other outcomes. South Africa's economic growth was sluggish and unemployment and poverty were high even before the pandemic. Following extensive restrictions to contain the spread of COVID-19, GDP fell by 17.8% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2020. Economic activity improved in subsequent quarters as lockdowns were eased. Overall, GDP in the first quarter of 2021 remained a full 3% below that of the first quarter of 2019. While an improvement from 2020, South Africa remains in a deep recession by historical standards. The Delta variant-driven third wave that began in June 2021 prompted the government to reintroduce restrictions at a higher alert level. This situation is likely to produce a limited recovery, or even some backsliding, until a substantial share of the population becomes vaccinated. Currently, only 7.2% of South Africans are fully vaccinated. As part of its pandemic response, the government implemented aggressive intervention policies to support the incomes of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and disabled people. It increased the levels of existing social grants and introduced a temporary Social Relief of Distress (SRD) fund to support unemployed people not covered by other social grants or unemployment insurance. The government was able to do this relatively quickly, as the infrastructure for disbursing grants was already in place. However, top-ups to existing grants ended in October 2020, while the SRD grants were discontinued in April 2021. Thus, vulnerable households entered the new lockdown with a smaller safety net. Almost one fifth of households in South Africa report social grants to be their main source of income. The NIDS-CRAM studies show that household and child hunger remain elevated a year after the pandemic started. We analyzed the impact of extending income support to vulnerable households through the third quarter of 2021, focusing our analysis on two alternative interventions. In the first, we consider a continuation of SRD support and COVID-19 supplements to social grants for a full year through September 2021 (full intervention). In the second, we consider a continuation of SRD support alone (reduced intervention). We also consider three funding mechanisms: An increase in government debt; increasing taxes on high-income households; or reallocating funds from regular government spending.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/extraordinary-covid-19-social-support-programs-south-africa-yield-economic-benefits-during>

10. Funding boost for farmers to tackle water pollution

【英国环境、食品与农村事务部】 Farmers across the country will be given additional support to take action to reduce water and air pollution from their land, the Government has announced today (2 August). Over the last 15 years, the Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) programme has been one of the main ways to help farmers tackle pollution which results from manure, fertiliser and soil running off into rivers when it rains. The programme which is a partnership between Defra, Natural England and the Environment Agency provides free 1-2-1 advice to farmers to help them reduce water and air pollution through management of farmyard manure and soils among other things. Farmers have an important role to help protect the environment which is demonstrated by the success of Catchment Sensitive Farming in recent years it has reduced the number of serious water pollution incidents by almost a fifth, and helped farmers access dm in grants. The funding for the programme will now be almost doubled, with an additional m over the next three years. The new annual budget will be m, up from .6m in 2020 / 21. This means it will cover 100% of England's farmland, up from 40% of its current coverage, with every farmer able to access advice and support by March 2023 to help them access a range of solutions to reduce pollution. The extra funding will provide more Natural England advisers to help farmers implement practical solutions to reduce pollution, including planting new grassland buffer strips to improve drainage, establishing river side trees to reduce run off into rivers and using better slurry storage facilities to avoid accidental spillage. Natural England teams will also help farmers apply for grants to invest in new equipment and technology, such as precision farming tools that reduce the use of fertilisers and better protect the soil. Today's announcement sits alongside other steps the Government is taking to tackle water pollution, including new legislation in the Environment Bill to reduce the use of storm overflows and m of new, additional investment from water companies on storm overflows within the current 5-year planning period (2020 2025). Environment Secretary George Eustice said: "Catchment Sensitive Farming has been hugely successful in tackling water pollution, giving farmers practical advice tailored to their own land and grants to support the investment in infrastructure that protects

watercourses. "There are currently around 40 per cent of farmers involved in the scheme, but today we are doubling the funding available and we aim to have every farmer in the country taking part by 2023." One farmer who has engaged with Catchment Sensitive Farming for a number of years is Henry Pym of Higher Blindmoor Farm in Somerset. His small family dairy farm is at the headwater of the River Yarty, which runs into the River Axe a priority catchment for improvement. As a result of the advice received, he has successfully applied for grants to grow herbal leys (grassland), which have helped with soil health, structure and drainage. The herbal leys mean no fertiliser is needed, cutting operating costs and preventing fertiliser run-off. The quality and output of milk from his dairy herd has also benefitted from the grassland that he's planted. Henry Pym from Higher Blindmoor Farm in Somerset, said: "The advice from the Catchment Sensitive Farming programme and the Environment Agency has helped us better understand how to improve the water, soil and air quality around the farm. Alongside the support of CSF grants, we have been able to carry out the necessary improvements to make our practices more environmentally sustainable for the future." For example, herbal leys have been a real bonus as they are not only very environmentally beneficial, but also have agricultural benefits from increased intakes due to their diverse species. The herbal leys receive no artificial fertiliser which is a win-win for the farm and the environment!" Marian Spain, Chief Executive of Natural England, said: "Farmers and landowners have an important role in ensuring our watercourses are protected from pollution and in improving the quality of our rivers and wetlands as part of nature's recovery. Cleaner more wildlife rich water is vital to restore lost biodiversity and ensure people can enjoy our precious rivers, streams and ponds." With the expansion of the Catchment Sensitive Farming partnership to cover 100% of farmed land, all farmers can now go further than ever in reducing diffuse water pollution by seeking technical advice and grant support to create a healthy water environment as part of a sustainable farming business." In addition, Defra has announced it will allocate the Environment Agency £1.2 million to significantly increase the number of inspectors visiting farmers to reduce diffuse water pollution, with 50 additional full time employees recruited for inspections. Sir James Bevan, Chief Executive of the Environment Agency, said: "Over the last 25 years there has been huge progress in enhancing the water environment but there is more to do." The announcements made today will help us continue to engage with farmers to reduce the risk of pollution incidents and work towards cleaner and healthier rivers for all. "Funding for 50 new Environment Agency inspectors is also a welcome development. We have said before that additional investment in our monitoring and inspection capability is

fundamental to delivering the government's priorities on the environment.”

链接:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/funding-boost-for-farmers-to-tackle-water-pollution>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”国际人才网络对中国出口贸易的影响:来自出口企业的微观证据

作者: 张俊美; 佟家栋

文献源: 世界经济研究,2021-09-01

摘要: 随着全球化的发展,国际人才在经济社会中发挥着越来越重要的作用。文章使用2000~2016年中国企业出口数据以及“一带一路”沿线国家来华留学生等数据考察了国际人才网络对中国企业出口贸易的影响。研究发现,国际人才网络显著促进了中国企业与“一带一路”沿线国家的出口贸易,这一促进作用不仅体现在出口额的增长上,还体现在出口产品种类数的增长上,且上述结论通过了多种稳健性检验。机制检验发现,降低贸易中的不确定性和贸易成本是国际人才网络发挥作用的重要渠道。拓展分析表明,相比于非“一带一路”国家,国际人才网络对中国企业与“一带一路”国家的出口促进作用更大,且在“一带一路”倡议提出之后,这一促进作用有所增强;此外,国际人才网络对出口的积极作用主要来源于来华留学生中的学历生。进一步研究发现,在对贸易的促进作用上国际人才网络与出口目的国的非正式制度和正式制度成替代关系,可以一定程度上弥补目的国制度的缺失。文章证实了国际人才对“一带一路”建设的重要性,为中国加大力度培育具有国际视野的“一带一路”人才提供了一定的理论基础。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F1/Csgk0WEzgKiAel4LAA5DGsTmN_0993.pdf

2. 国际经济政策不确定性、双向FDI与全球价值链分工地位

作者: 郝晓; 王林彬; 孙慧

文献源: 统计与决策,2021-08-30

摘要: 文章以“一带一路”倡议为背景,考察国际经济政策不确定性对全球价值链分工地位的影响及其传导路径。利用“一带一路”沿线41个国家的面板数据构建计量模型,以双向FDI为中介变量,实证检验国际经济政策不确定性如何通过影响企业投资行为进而影响一国全球价值链分工地位。结果发现:国际经济政策不确定性上升将提高一国全球价值链分工地位;国际经济政策不确定性通过双向FDI的正向效应影响一国全球价值链分工地位,其中OFDI的中介效应大于FDI的中介效应;进一步分析发现,国际经济政策不

确定性对一国全球价值链分工地位的影响存在异质性。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F1/Csgk0WEzgWyAMvsRABfN7UcOZxQ443.pdf>

3. 多重资源依赖及其对中国企业“一带一路”区位选择的影响：基于跨边界互动视角的分析

作者：吴亮；殷华方

文献源：世界经济研究,2021-08-23

摘要：跨国公司是一个由东道国系统与母子公司系统所组成的跨边界系统。文章基于资源依赖理论和区位选择理论,从跨边界互动视角将影响跨国公司区位选择的资源依赖类型分为母公司参与型依赖和区域主导型依赖、产业主导型依赖和其他企业参与型依赖四类,并考察了他们对中国企业“一带一路”区位选择的影响。利用4104家中国海外投资企业样本的研究结果表明:母公司参与型依赖、区域主导型依赖对中国企业“一带一路”区位选择具有正向影响;产业主导型依赖对中国企业“一带一路”区位选择具有负向影响;其他企业参与型依赖对中国企业“一带一路”区位选择具有“倒U型”影响。同时,不同资源依赖类型之间存在调节作用,其中,母公司参与型依赖对区域主导型依赖与中国企业“一带一路”区位选择的关系具有正向的调节作用;其他企业参与型依赖对产业主导型依赖与中国企业“一带一路”区位选择的关系具有负向的调节作用。文章最后进一步讨论了不同资源依赖类型的区位动态演化模型,该研究在理论上进一步拓展了资源依赖理论的内涵框架,并对目前处于投资高峰期的“一带一路”企业区位规划的政策制订有重要指导意义。

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F1/Csgk0WEzgpOAHfM6AAaxTvPKP1M173.caj>

4. “一带一路”沿线国家数字经济发展水平比较与分析

作者：李晓钟；毛芳婷

文献源：统计与决策,2021-08-21

摘要：文章构建了数字经济发展水平评价指标体系,实证研究“一带一路”沿线国家数字经济发展水平的区域差异。研究表明,2010—2018年“一带一路”沿线国家数字经济发展水平可以分为缓慢发展阶段、较快发展阶段与快速发展阶段。但区域之间发展水平差异较大,且同一区域的国家间发展水平也存在较大差异。“一带一路”沿线国家数字经济发展水平不断提升,得益于政府的作用、ICT基础设施的运用、劳动者受教育水平的提高等,而数字鸿沟是导致区域差异的主要原因。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GEzgxAX9glABhxJcDbm-g995.caj>

5. The dynamic impact of financial, technological, and natural resources on sustainable development in Belt and Road countries

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2021-08-19

摘要: This study attempts to determine the untapped factors that affect sustainable development in 64 Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries from 2006 to 2019. The study employed the two-step system Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) validated through Two-stage Least Square (2SLS). The findings of system-GMM revealed a significant dynamic nature of the relationship between sustainable development and its determinants. Findings demonstrate that financial development, financial inclusion, energy efficiency ratio, per capita health expenditure, per capita income growth, governance, and integration of before and after BRI dummy show a significant positive impact by contributing to BRI countries' sustainable development path. However, e-government, natural resource rent, macroeconomic conditions, and government size have a significant but negative effect by hurting sustainable development. Integration of BRI further enhances and promotes a country and regional sustainable development path. Therefore, better regional policies for financial development, financial inclusion for poverty alleviation, and e-government development are required, boosting per-capita income and sustainable development in the coming years. The study concludes that BRI country's natural resources rent contributes to national saving but declines the natural resources. Also, it endorses the theory that a nation should adopt the "Hartwick rule" to reinvest rents from the depletion of the natural resources in reproducible capital forms to shift from a weak sustainable path. This study also proposes significant policy implications for balanced and sustainable growth in light of the current research findings.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GE0u7CAGg21AAcHu5ZIS3w760.pdf>

6. 双向FDI对中国向“一带一路”沿线国家出口贸易的影响研究

作者: 程显宏; 孙凌燕; 邹宗森

文献源: 西南大学学报(社会科学版),2021-08-16

摘要: 通过构建OFDI、IFDI与出口贸易关系的理论模型,论述了双向FDI对出口贸易的影响机制,并实证检验了双向FDI影响中国向“一带一路”沿线国家出口的动态效应。研究发现:当期与上一期OFDI与中国向沿线国家的出口具有显著互补关系,沿线国家对中国IFDI并不具有当期出口创造效应;不同收入水平国家中,中国对高收入沿线国家当期OFDI与出

口呈现显著互补效应,对中高收入沿线国家上一期OFDI与出口呈现显著互补效应。当期IFDI与中国向中低收入和高收入沿线国家的出口呈现显著互补效应,而上一期IFDI与中国向中高收入沿线国家的出口呈现显著替代效应。

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F1/Csgk0WEzg_OAMKyPAAOPHLSALJg677.caj

7. Nexus of regional integration, socioeconomic determinants and sustainable development in belt and road initiative countries

文献源: PLOS ONE,2021-07-09

摘要: This study evaluates the nexus of regional integration, socioeconomic determinants and sustainable development (SD) by investigating the effect of health, humans and age structure on sustainable development, with the regional integration (RI) as the moderating variable. Socioeconomic determinants have an important role in sustainable development, while regional integration has fueled up the development process. The sample is based on 64 Belt and Road (BRI) countries from 2003-2018. Pair-wise correlation results indicate that human development, health expenditure and age structure showed a positive relationship with sustainable development. Two-step System-GMM direct effect outcomes are mixed and reveal that human development, health expenditure per capita, age structure, governance index and population size have a positive impact on sustainable development. On the other hand, e-government, government size, and globalization showed negative effects on SD. Apart from that, the moderating channel of regional integration (RI), interaction term with human development and health expenditure, showed a significant and positive impact on sustainable development. However, age structure interaction with regional integration showed a negative impact on SD. Other socio-economic factors, i.e., governance index and population contribute positively towards SD. It can be concluded that the dynamic nature of sustainable development is positive and the net present value is increasing. Therefore, BRI countries are on the sustainable path from 2003-2018, as suggested by economic and social welfare theory. The integration of BRI can be labeled as an entrance to successful sustainable development. However, weak e-government systems, globalization and government resources need to be utilized amicably in Belt and Road countries. Driscoll-Kraay standard-errors regression confirmed and validated the two-step System-GMM results. The findings of the current research have important policy implications for balanced and sustainable growth.

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GE0uVWAWGAcAA7eAlfATiU074.pdf>

8. Reconfiguring maritime networks due to the Belt and Road Initiative: impact on bilateral trade flows

文献源: Maritime Economics & Logistics,2021-05-07

摘要: This paper aims to analyse the potential effects on bilateral trade movements of the reconfiguration of maritime networks brought about by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The gravity model of international trade is applied to examine the hypothesized impact of maritime network reconfiguration on the bilateral trade between nine exporting countries (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia) and their 128 trading partners. The panel data on the five components of the Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index, the export value, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the nine exporting countries, the GDP of their trading partners and the maritime distance linking them to these 128 trading partners for each of the years from 2008 to 2016 are used in the analysis. The results show that the estimated coefficient for the number of transshipments is negative, revealing an inverse relationship between transshipments and bilateral exports, reconfirming that a redesign of the maritime supply chain network in response to the BRI could significantly improve bilateral export values. Furthermore, a reduction in the number of required transshipments, because of a reconfiguration of maritime networks with BRI trading partners, will improve the maritime network structure between countries located along the three strategic chokepoints: the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, and the Strait of Malacca. In general terms, the BRI-driven reconfiguration of maritime supply networks is linked to an improvement in the productivity of nine exporting countries. An innovative gravity-based econometric model, estimated on a large set of panel data, is introduced below, aiming at the modelling of the effect of BRI on supply chain network reconfiguration.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GE0urOAX8rrAA0LmBWThPo497.pdf>

9. Digital financial inclusion and sustainable employment: Evidence from countries along the belt and road

文献源: Borsa Istanbul Review,2021-05-04

摘要: Based on panel data on forty countries along the Belt and Road (B&R) from 2010 to 2018, this study adopts the instrumental variable method (FE and 2SLS models) to explore the impacts of digital financial inclusion on sustainable employment in the B&R countries.

Taking full consideration of endogeneity and verifying their robustness, our results show that digitally inclusive finance significantly drives sustainable employment, and the effect is heterogeneous. Digital financial inclusion drives sustainable employment of lower-middle-income economies but the effect is insignificant. In upper-middle-income and high-income economies; however, the effect is significant, more so in the former than the latter. We conduct further analysis, showing a single threshold effect of digital financial inclusion on positive sustainable employment in upper-middle-income economies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GE0txyAbZ-NAAQwriPdjt4754.pdf>

10. Women's access to agriculture extension amidst COVID-19: Insights from Gujarat, India and Dang, Nepal

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2021-01-07

摘要: COVID-19 induced lockdowns have had far reaching impacts on the rural sector, particularly on women farmers. These impacts have been exacerbated by lack of access to reliable and timely agriculture information. Using panel phone survey data from India and Nepal, we study how women's access to agricultural extension was impacted by the lockdowns and its effect on agricultural productivity. We find that women's already low access to formal extension was reduced further, leading to an increased reliance on informal social networks. In both countries, nearly 50% farmers reported negative impacts on productivity due to inaccessibility of information during the lockdown. In India, we find that access to formal extension is mediated by crop type, geographic location and caste identity. We discuss ways in which extension systems in India and Nepal can be made more inclusive and resilient to future crisis, including by adapting group and community-based approaches to post-pandemic best practices.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GE0viOADZU5ABM8tY6S3_U670.pdf

【科技图书】

1. Transitioning to nutrition-sensitive food environments in Ghana: Triple sector strategies to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition

发布源: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

发布时间: 2021-08-14

摘要：The triple burden of malnutrition is growing in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Increasing access to affordable ultra-processed foods in the food environment is contributing to this problem. While existing explanations for this triple burden of malnutrition have examined demand-side factors of food choices, the supply-side policies relating to the food environment drivers, ideas and actors' interests have been neglected. Using a case study of Ghana, this analysis combines the Advocacy Coalition Framework with the narrative policy analysis to unpack the supply-side food environment policies and actors driving the triple burden of malnutrition. Applying a mixed methods analysis of the transcripts, the narratives reveal public, private and civil society organization (CSO) coalitions with different ideas and interests in the food environment. In the private sector coalition, food companies engage in aggressive advertising and are driven by profit motives leading to the supply of more ultra-processed foods. The public sector is failing to regulate the market because of inadequate policies, limited institutional capacities and coordination, enforcement challenges, inadequate resources, and self-interest. Social activism by CSOs, for example, pressuring food companies to deliver healthy foods and holding the government accountable, is also lacking. The result is a triple sector (public, private and CSO) failure in the urban food environment with consequences on the availability of ultra-processed foods. This has long-lasting implications for the reduction of the triple burden of malnutrition and the achievement of zero hunger. To accelerate nutrition-sensitive food environments that deliver healthier food options, we argue that it is critical to entertain the ideas and interests of stakeholders and implement food environment policies that cover private and public sector initiatives, as well as increase consumer awareness.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/C3/Csgk0GEzie6AL8BsABal6RdKT28325.pdf>

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