

《“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. USDA Announces \$3 Billion Investment in Agriculture, Animal Health, and Nutrition; Unveils New Climate Partnership Initiative, Requests Public Input

【美国农业部USDA】Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced a comprehensive set of investments to address challenges facing America’s agricultural producers. These include assistance to address challenges and costs associated with drought, animal health, market disruptions for agricultural commodities, and school food supply chain issues. Secretary Vilsack also outlined and requested public comments on a new climate partnership initiative designed to create new revenue streams for producers via market opportunities for commodities produced using climate-smart practices. “American agriculture currently faces unprecedented challenges on multiple fronts,” said Vilsack. “The coronavirus pandemic has impacted every stage of our food supply chain, from commodity production through processing and delivery. Farmers, ranchers and forest landowners increasingly experience the impacts of climate change as severe storms, floods, drought and wildfire events damage their operations and impact their livelihoods. We know these challenges will continue into 2022, and others may emerge. Through this comprehensive set of investments, USDA will take action to prevent the spread of African Swine Fever, assist producers grappling with drought and market disruptions, and help school nutrition professionals obtain nutritious food for students. Tackling these challenges head-on better positions USDA to respond in the future as new challenges emerge.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/09/29/usda-announces-3-billion-investment-agriculture-animal-health-and>

2. 山东港口开通首条欧洲滚装航线

【中国新闻网】搭载376台工程机械的滚装船“晨信”轮9月24日晚从该港起航驶向欧洲，将经比利时中转后在欧洲市场分销，标志着山东港口首条欧洲滚装航线正式开通。此次开通的“烟台—欧洲”滚装航线首船首批货物为出口欧洲的4万立方米工程机械。货物集港装船期间，烟台港依托60余万平方米商品车堆场等优势，为客户量身定制作业方案。至此，烟台港商品车外贸航线继亚洲、美洲、非洲之后，再添欧洲新成员，山东港口国际滚装航线布局进一步丰富，为国内汽车及工程机械进军欧洲市场搭建出海新通道。山东港口地处“一带一路”海陆十字交汇点和“大循环、双循环”重要枢纽节点。成立两年来，山东港口发挥东西互济、陆海联动的优势，海向增航线、扩舱容、拓中转，携手船公司畅通国际海运大通道，服务国家“双循环”新发展格局。作为山东港口“北大门”的烟台港，近年来吸引了韩国商品车到港开展国际中转业务，实现“山东—欧洲”滚装航线零的突破，拓展了山东港口参与“一带一路”建设的多样化物流模式和商品车全球航线布局。据统计，今年1至8月，烟台港累计出口各类商品车及工程机械11万余台，同比增长311.6%，稳居中国商品车外贸出口口岸前三强。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/188430.htm>

3. 数字经济成为疫情下中非经贸合作新亮点

【新华网】受新冠疫情影响，非洲各国迫切希望加快数字转型，缓解疫情冲击，为经济复苏提供动力。一些专家和企业界代表认为，随着中非合作不断升级、越来越多中国企业扎根非洲，中非数字经济合作多点开花，将助力非洲互联网经济快速发展。南非本土最大的在线支付平台PayFast表示，疫情期间，南非人手机网购订单大增，2020年3月至2021年2月，PayFast处理的手机支付交易量同比增长143%。肯尼亚电信运营商萨法利通信公司表示，疫情期间，在线办公、网络课堂和在线娱乐需求增长，民众网上浏览疫情相关信息量增加。2020年4月至2021年3月，该公司4G手机和光纤到家用户均同比增长40%以上。数字经济已渗透到许多非洲居民的日常生活中。一家国际咨询公司日前对肯尼亚2456名居民的调查发现，84%的受访者表示数字设备和数字服务让他们生活变得更好，近三分之一表示数字经济帮助他们提高了收入。世界银行集团旗下机构国际金融公司与谷歌公司共同发布的《2020年非洲数字经济报告》预计，到2025年，非洲互联网经济有望达到1800亿美元，占非洲大陆国内生产总值（GDP）的5.2%。报告说，虽然疫情在未来五年将给非洲发展带来压力，但拥有强劲韧性的互联网经济将推动非洲经济增长。近年来，数字经济正成为中国助非发展的新方向。疫情之下，中国企业提供技术和经验支持的电子商务、金融科技等成为推动非洲国家经济复苏的重要工具。今年6月，

阿里巴巴集团旗下物流公司菜鸟网络开通了首条中非跨境包裹专线，大大提高了中非跨境包裹物流时效。菜鸟出口物流事业部总经理熊伟表示，中非跨境电商及跨境贸易增长迅速，物流市场潜力巨大。长沙非拓信息技术有限公司旗下电商平台Kilimall成立于2014年，是东非地区主要电商之一。疫情发生以来，Kilimall电商交易呈现高速增长趋势。Kilimall市场部经理卢晓勇表示，不少非洲国家生产优质农产品，未来通过中非电商“逆向贸易”销往中国市场，将互惠双方百姓，中非农产品合作潜力巨大。上海对外经贸大学国际发展合作研究院院长黄梅波告诉新华社记者，在非洲数字经济领域，中国企业占据了相当大的市场份额。中非数字经济合作已经进入方方面面，对非洲互联互通起着重要作用。观察人士普遍认为，依托非洲大陆自贸区建设、中非合作论坛和“一带一路”建设，中非经贸合作将迈上新台阶，中非数字合作更将乘势而上。非盟基础设施与能源事务委员阿布·扎伊德·阿马尼表示，非洲期待与中国加强数字经济合作，助力互联互通，促进非洲经济一体化。一位非洲金融科技公司在接受新华社记者专访时说：“从数字经济角度来看，尤其是在支付和相关技术方面，中国走在了前面。我们可以从中国学到很多经验，这对非洲至关重要。数字经济是一个很好的合作契机。”黄梅波建议，未来非洲数字经济发展应着重推动产业数字化转型、提高非洲数字化技术能力、培育非洲数字创新生态系统等。她表示，中非数字经济合作整体上呈现优势互补，合作空间广、潜力大。从长期看，非洲有望成为全球最具吸引力的数字市场之一。中国非洲研究院研究员姚桂梅日前撰文说，今年正式启动的非洲大陆自贸区涵盖范围广，非洲国家也在大力拓展移动通信、数字经济、金融、智慧城市等新行业和新领域，这为中国相关企业带来新机遇。未来数字经济必将成为中非合作新亮点。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/188426.htm>

4. 上合组织国家媒体智库论坛在京举行

【人民网】日前，上海合作组织成员国元首理事会第二十一次会议在塔吉克斯坦首都杜尚别举行。为纪念上海合作组织成立20周年，落实本次杜尚别峰会精神，9月23日，在中国国务院新闻办公室指导下，由中国外文局、上海合作组织秘书处主办，人民画报社、当代中国与世界研究院、北京外交人员服务局、中国社科院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所共同承办的“树立合作典范 谋求共同发展”上合组织国家媒体智库论坛在北京举行。中国政府欧亚事务特别代表、中国前驻俄罗斯大使李辉，中国外文局局长杜占元，上海合作组织副秘书长张海舟出席论坛并致开幕辞。中国外文局副局长兼总编辑高岸明主持论坛开幕致辞及主旨演讲环节。中联部原副部长、中国前驻乌兹别克斯坦大使于洪君，中国商务部原副部长魏建国，中国国务院新闻办公室国际联络局副局长刘春香，俄罗斯驻华大

使馆公使衔参赞、俄罗斯常驻上合组织秘书处代表德米特里·卢基扬采夫，哈萨克斯坦驻华大使馆公使衔参赞、哈萨克斯坦常驻上合组织秘书处代表努尔兰·阿科什卡罗夫，吉尔吉斯斯坦驻华大使馆公使衔参赞、吉尔吉斯斯坦驻上合组织秘书处常驻代表贝克·杰克神库罗夫，乌兹别克斯坦驻华大使馆参赞努尔金·乌柏都拉耶夫，塔吉克斯坦驻华大使馆随员穆罕默德里科·里科佐达等嘉宾出席论坛。来自印度、哈萨克斯坦、中国、吉尔吉斯斯坦、巴基斯坦、俄罗斯、乌兹别克斯坦等上合组织成员国的20余位知名专家学者和媒体代表，通过线上或线下的方式进行了广泛而深入的探讨。在开幕致辞中，杜占元表示，在上合组织发展的新征程上，文化交流在加强沟通、增进互信方面的作用将更加突出、发展前景更加广阔，媒体和智库需要发挥更大担当、实现更大作为。对此，他提出三点建议：一是弘扬“上海精神”，做上合组织发展进步的参与者和推动者；二是讲好上合故事，做上合组织发展进步的记录者和传播者；三是汇聚上合智慧，做上合组织发展进步的维护者和建设者。中国外文局愿与上合组织各国媒体、智库和文化机构进一步深化合作，用好上合组织国家媒体智库论坛等平台，大力推动知识分享计划，发出上合声音、阐释上合主张、凝聚上合共识。李辉认为，上合组织成立20年来，始终以“上海精神”为思想指引和行动指南，成功探索出一条新型区域组织的发展道路，取得了令人瞩目的成就：一是团结互信日益巩固；二是安全合作成果显著；三是务实合作充满活力；四是国际合作不断拓展；五是人文交流亮点纷呈。他强调，站在新的历史起点上，上合组织国家媒体和智库应充分发挥自身优势，广泛传播“上海精神”，及时报道合作重大进展，全面讲好民间友好故事，为各领域合作提供媒体力量和智力支持，推动构建更加紧密的上合组织命运共同体。张海舟代表上海合作组织秘书长弗拉基米尔·诺罗夫在论坛上宣读致辞。诺罗夫在致辞中表示，此次峰会上，与会成员国元首通过决议，启动吸纳伊朗为上合组织正式成员国的法律进程，正式接纳埃及、卡塔尔、沙特阿拉伯为对话伙伴国。上合组织成员国领导人签署的《上海合作组织二十周年杜尚别宣言》反映了上合组织20年发展的重要成果，体现了成员国在地区和全球政治关键问题上的共同立场，为上合组织未来发展指明新的方向。在主旨演讲中，于洪君表示，上合组织的成长壮大不但体现了中华民族与世界融合发展的崇高意愿，同时也为当今世界不同发展模式、不同文明形态互学互鉴开辟了广阔前景。上合组织在今后的发展中要在双边合作与多边合作齐头并举；强化组织内合作与组织外协同推进；加强地区和平发展与参与全球治理的密切联系，彼此促进并相得益彰。魏建国指出，国之交在于民相亲，民相亲在于利相容，利相容在于心相通，心相通在于网相连。数字经济时代，上合组织成员国在进出口贸易、检验检疫、物流运输、支付结算、标准认证等新型贸易领域快速发展。目前上合组织发展潜力巨大，发展势头迅猛，未来五年是该组织发展的最好时机。德米特里·卢基扬采夫提到，上合组织框架内的合作是俄罗斯对外政策优先方向之一，包括俄罗斯在内的上合组织成员国都致力于为本国人民创建安全稳定、持续发展的空间。努

尔兰·阿科什卡罗夫回顾了哈萨克斯坦作为上合组织创始成员国之一，在维护地区安全与促进各国发展方面作出的积极贡献，并提出上合组织应加强成员国间互联互通、推动投资和贸易便利化。贝克·杰克神库罗夫指出，20年来，吉尔吉斯斯坦认真履行成员国义务，为组织发展作出应有贡献。吉尔吉斯斯坦将继续与成员国共同应对疫情威胁，在医疗卫生领域协同互动，并通过现有机制深化多领域合作。努尔金·乌柏都拉耶夫强调，杜尚别峰会后，乌兹别克斯坦将接任上合组织轮值主席国，期间，将进一步增强上合组织的影响力、促进区域内贸易、提升互联互通水平、加强减贫和粮食安全等领域合作。高岸明在闭幕总结中表示，百年变局叠加世纪疫情，上合组织成员国要从“上海精神”中发掘智慧，加强团结，合作抗击新冠肺炎疫情，深入推进“一带一路”建设，为上合组织地区国家安全、经济发展、社会繁荣作出更大的贡献。中国社科院俄罗斯东欧中亚研究所所长孙壮志，吉尔吉斯斯坦科学院院长穆拉特·朱马塔耶夫，哈萨克斯坦《共青团真理报》社长阿斯尔别克·彼辛巴耶夫，吉尔吉斯斯坦“卡巴尔”国家通讯社社长库班内奇别克·塔阿巴尔季耶夫，《俄罗斯报》社长帕维尔·涅戈伊察，“今日俄罗斯”国际通讯社北京分社社长阿列克谢·萨维茨基，中国网副总编辑薛立胜，印度新南亚论坛创始人苏廷德拉·库卡尼，中共中央党校（国家行政学院）国际战略研究院副院长左凤荣，哈萨克斯坦中国问题研究中心主任古尔纳·沙伊梅尔格诺娃，巴基斯坦巴中执委会执行主任穆斯塔法·赛义德，俄罗斯新大学亚太区域中心主任娜塔莉娅·佩切利察，中国—上合组织地方经贸合作示范区管理委员会副主任郝国新，乌兹别克斯坦战略发展中心研究员沙夫卡特·阿利姆别科夫等上合组织成员国的媒体代表和智库专家，结合当前国际形势，积极为上合组织未来发展、加强多边合作、推动经济全球化健康发展、夯实人文交流基础等方面建言献策。论坛开幕前，北京外交人员服务局局长李立代表承办方对参会嘉宾表示欢迎。论坛主题发言环节由人民画报社总编辑李霞、当代中国与世界研究院院长于运全共同主持。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/188384.htm>

5. “为全球绿色低碳转型提供中国方案”

【人民网】在中国提出力争2030年前实现碳达峰、2060年前实现碳中和目标（“双碳”目标）一周年之际，9月22日，“碳中和，中国在行动”全球直播研讨暨报告发布会以线上线下形式举行。中外与会人士围绕“气候变化与中国发展”主题深入交流探讨。各方高度评价中国在落实“双碳”目标任务上的坚定决心和务实行动，认为中国在节能减排方面的进展成效给其他国家推动绿色发展提供有益启示，为全球应对气候变化作出积极贡献。斯洛文尼亚前总统、世界领袖联盟主席达尼洛·图尔克表示，全人类共同面临气候变化带来的挑战，在此背景下，中国作出了在最短时间内实现从碳达峰到碳中和目标的

承诺，非常值得敬佩。他指出，应对气候变化需要全球合作，欧盟和中国在相关领域已展开富有成效的积极合作，未来将有更广阔的合作空间。中国气候变化事务特使解振华在书面致辞中指出，碳达峰、碳中和目标将带来一场广泛而深刻的经济社会系统性变革，需要付出巨大的努力。各国不仅要积极采取更有力度的气候行动，更要不断加强气候合作，携手共建人与自然生命共同体。解振华表示：“中国希望与国际社会加深合作，也愿意为全球绿色低碳转型提供中国方案。”“在全球应对气候变化行动中，中国的贡献至关重要。”澳大利亚前总理、美国亚洲协会会长陆克文在主旨演讲中指出，中国为推进节能减排、走绿色发展道路制定了越来越具体的内容和实施计划。中国采取的行动和举措，不仅造福本国民众，还将激励更多国家采取行动，共同建设美好世界。孟加拉国驻华大使马赫布·乌兹·扎曼表示，中国在应对气候变化问题上展现出负责任大国担当，发挥了重要引领作用，“孟方希望从中方成功案例中汲取更多宝贵经验”。斯里兰卡驻华大使帕利塔·科霍纳表示，中国正在采取一系列积极措施，包括淘汰落后产能、加快发展交通电气化、加大绿色金融投入等。斯里兰卡希望加强与中国在可再生能源领域创新合作，共同推动落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程目标。“减碳是一个长期而复杂的过程，中国减排成效有目共睹。”世界银行前高级经济学家皮特·凯尼格指出，过去一年，中方在多个国际场合阐述实现“双碳”目标、共建人与自然生命共同体的坚定决心。他呼吁，所有利益攸关方应增强意愿，拿出行动，加强国际合作，为全球应对气候变化、创造可持续发展美好前景作出积极贡献。研讨会由中国人民大学、中国外文局共同主办，中国人民大学重阳金融研究院、当代中国与世界研究院承办。会上发布了研究报告《碳中和：中国在行动——基于国际形势下的政策布局与行业动态分析》中英文版，探索未来绿色低碳转型升级之路。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/sy/yw/188378.htm>

6. U.N. looks for recipe to tackle global food dysfunction

【Daily Mail】 The summit aims to deliver progress on 17 Sustainable Development Goals, created by the United Nations in 2015 as a wide-ranging "to-do" list including ending hunger and poverty, achieving gender equality, and taking action on climate change. The World Bank Group, IFPRI, and the Food & Land Use Coalition introduced a roadmap at the summit that aims to show how capital can be shifted from a high-carbon, unequal, extractive food system and into models that add value for people, the planet, and the economy.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/un-looks-recipe-tackle-global-food-dysfunction-daily-mail>

7. Smallholder farmers are pivotal to transforming global food systems, experts tell UN

Summit

【Alliance for Science】Proposals to end world hunger that will emerge from today's historic United Nations Food Systems Summit will only succeed if smallholder farmers are made the central pivot, some African experts say. They issued a warning that the world will not succeed in meeting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) one to end global hunger by 2030 if smallholder farmers are not prioritized. "Most African countries depend on smallholder farmers to produce food for the populations," former Ethiopia Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn noted. "When the smallholder farmers succeed, economies thrive. Supporting smallholder farmers is not an option for government leaders, it is a necessity for the transformation of our food systems." Dessalegn, who also chairs the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), added: "And to be very clear, we must re-double our efforts to transform the productivity of our smallholder farmers in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner. There is an urgent need to help smallholder farmers cope with existing challenges and adapt to future climatic conditions." Dessalegn made his comments at a side event to discuss the continent's strategies to help meet the 2030 SDGs ahead of today's Food Systems Summit, which is charged with launching bold, new actions to help deliver progress on all 17 SDGs, each of which relies to some degree on the goal of achieving zero hunger. The meeting was deemed necessary because the world currently is not on track to meet the zero-hunger target and other SDGs by 2030 unless drastic actions are taken. Today's summit will synthesize discussions that have taken place over the last 18 months during independent dialogues organized by governments, NGOs and private sector organizations. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of Africa's food systems, Dessalegn said, hence the need to re-think the continent's strategy in dealing with food insecurity. Africa accounts for an estimated 256 million of the world's 795 million people suffering from hunger. Dessalegn warned that the situation will only get worse if today's meeting doesn't come up with extra-ordinary plans. "Climate change poses challenges to significant smallholder farmers and threatens to undermine global progress toward poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and sustainable development," he said. Helping smallholder farmers adapt to climate change will require a combination of policy, technical expertise and research solutions, he said. "We must develop adaptation programs that support smallholder farmers." He insisted that "urgent change is needed if we are to attain the ambitious goal of ending hunger and malnutrition" and noted that African

governments must pursue tailored solutions to change how the continent produces, processes and consumes foods and manages food waste.

链接:

<https://allianceforscience.cornell.edu/blog/2021/09/smallholder-farmers-are-pivotal-to-transforming-global-food-systems-experts-tell-un-summit/>

8. Pandemic and surge in food prices deepens global hunger

【World Socialist Website】World Socialist Website published an article on how Global food prices have risen 33 percent in the last 12 months, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Basic staples such as vegetable oil, grains, and meat have shown some of the highest increases. With the world's poorest countries lacking the resources to provide food subsidies or social support; rising grain, oil, and sugar prices threaten masses of people already living a hand-to-mouth existence with malnutrition and starvation. Analysts are expecting prices to continue rising, as extreme weather, the surge in fertilizer and freight costs, shipping logjams, supply chain blockages, export bans on key foodstuffs by some producer countries, stockpiling by others, and labor shortages compound the problems. Senior research fellow Joseph Glauber said that food insecurity was often a trigger for unrest.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/pandemic-and-surge-food-prices-deepens-global-hunger-world-socialist-website>

9. 中国和马来西亚企业举行跨境合作线上对接会

【新华网】“2021年中马企业跨境合作线上对接会”17日举行，吸引了超过400家中马企业参加，达成合作意向102个，在线签约87项。马来西亚中华总商会总会长卢成全致辞说，中国已连续12年成为马来西亚最大贸易伙伴，同时也是马来西亚最大出口目的地和进口来源地，两国经贸合作潜力巨大。中国驻马来西亚大使欧阳玉靖说，据中方统计，今年上半年中马双边贸易额、中国对马非金融类投资额同比分别增长43.9%和76.3%。中方愿与马来西亚积极共享开放发展经验，不断深化务实合作，继续加强战略对接和合作规划，助力双方经济恢复和社会发展。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/187843.htm>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”建设背景下中国区域空间响应差异及形成机制

作者：车冰清；孙东琪；朱传耿

文献源：世界地理研究,2021-09-24

摘要：运用媒体报道的国家间合作事件大数据,构建国内区域参与“一带一路”建设的响应指数模型、合作流量模型和影响因素回归模型,分析中国国内区域主动与沿线国家开展合作的空间异质性,定量刻画合作流量（空间交互）的格局特征,并剖析响应差异形成的影响因素。研究发现：（1）2010—2019年响应指数变化呈现出普遍较快增长的态势。省域单元响应指数的空间差异较小,而市域单元响应指数的空间差异大,反映出明显的大尺度均衡化、小尺度集聚化的尺度效应。（2）国内区域与沿线国家的首位合作流量呈现地理临近性特征,东部沿海省份与东南亚、西亚及中东合作联系密切,而边境省份则具有较明显的边境贸易特征。合作流量网络的区位依赖特性突出,流量网络结构不断复杂,小流量流线始终占据多数,大流量、长距离流线数量逐年增加,辐射范围显著扩大。（3）经济规模、对外投资水平、开放程度以及陆路交通可达性,对国内区域响应“一带一路”建设具有明显的积极推动作用,国家政策的区域效应逐渐体现。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CB/Csgk0GFUF4WAE5PRADO2KHmZJTI678.caj>

2. “一带一路”国家投资便利化对中国OFDI的影响

作者：周杰琦；夏南新

文献源：亚太经济,2021-09-20

摘要：在采用“一带一路”沿线国家面板数据测度投资便利化的基础上,利用两阶段引力模型检验对中国OFDI的广延边际（区位选择）和集约边际（投资规模）的影响,克服传统文献的样本选择偏差,并结合中介效应模型与面板门槛模型,考察该影响背后的传导机制与异质性。结果表明:东道国投资便利化建设不仅显著吸引中国OFDI的流入,也提高了OFDI规模,营商环境、基础设施质量、制度质量是影响中国OFDI区位选择与投资规模的关键;东道国投资便利化对中国OFDI的促进效应可以通过政策沟通、贸易畅通、资金融通、设施联通与民心相通实现;异质性分析发现,当东道国市场规模、资源禀赋、技术进步跨越门槛值及政治风险低于门槛值,投资便利化对中国OFDI的促进效应均趋强。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUGcWATyZtABzoYDvIPmo325.pdf>

3. 基础设施OFDI对东道国的经济与环境的影响——以“一带一路”六大经济走廊重点国家

为例

作者: 张金珠; 尤雪鹏; 刘宇; 田园

文献源: 国际经济合作,2021-09-20

摘要: 利用全球多区域投入产出(MRIO)模型,实证分析中国基础设施对外直接投资(OFDI)对"一带一路"六大经济走廊代表性国家各部门总产出、增加值、二氧化碳排放的影响。研究发现,中国对"一带一路"沿线国家的基础设施投资不仅拉动了东道国的GDP增长,而且促进了第三产业的发展,有助于帮助东道国加快实现产业结构的转型升级;中国基础设施投资导致的东道国二氧化碳排放增长较为有限,且表现出明显的行业异质性。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUGyyAFiBIABrm7Mnp4HM047.pdf>

4. 全球治理的中国智慧——基于“一带一路”视角

作者: 向东平; 范明英

文献源: 天津师范大学学报(社会科学版),2021-09-20

摘要: "一带一路"倡议作为中国深度参与全球治理的顶层设计,要建成和平之路、繁荣之路、开放之路、创新之路和文明之路,面临来自坚持零和博弈、赢者通吃、新自由主义、科技保护主义、普世价值等西方全球治理理念的挑战。"一带一路"倡议从中华文明中汲取智慧,为改革和完善全球治理贡献中国的和平智慧、发展智慧、开放智慧、创新智慧和文明智慧,引领全球治理变局走向公正合理健康的方向。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUG_uAARUnABMEYuYQqFs268.pdf

5. Heat shocks, maize yields, and child height in Tanzania

文献源: Food Security,2021-09-20

摘要: This paper advances previous literature that has posited a climate-nutrition link without identifying a specific pathway via agriculture. We measure the specific effects of exposure to extreme heat on maize yields in Tanzania, and then test whether prenatal heat-induced yield losses predict subsequent child growth outcomes. In the first stage we find that substituting one full day (24 h) exposure to 39 °C for a day at 29 degrees reduces predicted yield for the entire growing season by 61%. In the second stage we find that in utero exposure to growing degree days greater than 29 °C predicts lower postnatal HAZ scores for Tanzanian boys 05 years of age, but not girls. Consistent with a

maternal malnutrition mechanism, we also find a negative association between maize yields and women's body mass. Insofar as climate change is likely to increase the incidence of heat shocks in much of sub-Saharan Africa, our results suggest a significant risk of adverse nutritional impacts.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUaVOASORmABuHHPK1_hM872.pdf

6. 金融市场风险的溢出效应与溢回效应——基于中国与“一带一路”沿线国家的研究

作者: 罗长青; 刘澜; 傅欣欣

文献源: 西安财经大学学报,2021-09-18

摘要: 有效管控中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的金融风险溢出效应与溢回效应能为双循环新发展格局的构建提供保障。文章构建了正常市场条件及极端市场条件下的风险溢出与溢回效应度量模型,并以2013—2021年中国与“一带一路”沿线国家的股票市场为样本进行了实证研究。研究表明:在正常市场条件下,中国股票市场对其他单一市场的溢出效应以及对其他市场作为一个整体形成的共同溢出效应和即期的共同溢回效应均显著;而在极端市场条件下,中国股票市场对其他市场的溢出效应和溢回效应均显著,且体现出时变性、非对称性和地区聚集性等特点。这些结论对“一带一路”投资风险管理及构建国际协同监管体系有较强的启示作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUGmaAbcg3ABQv-D2PYbE290.pdf>

7. Environmental Challenges, Opportunities, and Policy Implications to Materialize China's Green Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Sustainability,2021-09-18

摘要: China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), announced in 2013, is an unprecedented mega-project that aims to improve connectivity between China and over 70 countries through infrastructure investment and regional cooperation. It has unparalleled potential to bring about positive economic development across vast regions of the world but, at the same time, may inevitably come with considerable environmental challenges. Even so, opportunities exist to prevent or mitigate environmental risks and realize China's promise of a green BRI. China has proposed to construct a green BRI. The existing environmental law framework of host states, green development practices by China and BRI participating countries, and the role of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) as well as multilateral

environmental agreements (MEAs) all increase the odds of a green BRI. This article contributes to existing BRI-related literature by examining the environmental challenges and opportunities of the BRI and providing suggestions on building a comprehensive environmental protection mechanism. It is suggested to stringently implement environmental norms and green BRI policies, make greater use of BITs and MEAs, bring together various actors, mobilize all available resources, and establish an efficient environmental dispute settlement and environmental remediation system.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CB/Csgk0GFVC1eATDYkAARJ_bi-qZA148.pdf

8. Cooperative carbon emission reduction through the Belt and Road Initiative

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2021-09-12

摘要: Carbon emission reduction under the Belt and Road Initiative has great significance on China's goal of carbon peak. To better promote carbon emission reduction, based on the background of the Belt and Road Initiative, this paper analyzes the collaborative carbon emission reduction through investment between Chinese enterprises and local enterprises in developing countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. Considering the efforts of enterprises in carbon reduction, low-carbon infrastructure investment, and promotion of low-carbon products, this paper constructs a differential game model of collaborative carbon reduction cooperation between Chinese enterprises and local enterprises in developing countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. By horizontally comparing Nash non-cooperative mode, Stackelberg master-slave mode, and cooperative mode, the results shows that Chinese enterprises can encourage local enterprises in developing countries along the Belt and Road Initiative to coordinate carbon emission reduction through subsidies, which is Stackelberg master-slave mode. Under the cooperative mode, with the maximum carbon emission reduction efforts of both parties, the total benefit of carbon emission reduction reaches the optimal Pareto equilibrium. In addition, this paper also discusses the influence of related factors on the benefits of carbon emission reduction.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CB/Csgk0GFVDA2AG7c1ABKk7FqJCZY515.pdf>

9. Exploring the nexus between tax revenues, government expenditures, and climate change: empirical evidence from Belt and Road Initiative countries

文献源: Economic Change and Restructuring,2021-09-07

摘要: The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by human activities are the leading cause of rapid climate change. High energy consumption projects in the BRI initiative have more impact on the environment. Therefore, fiscal policy instruments are essentials to combat climate change. This paper explores the impact of fiscal policy instruments, FDI, energy use, and GDP on climate change in Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries. The study utilizes fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS), dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) long-run econometric models to estimate the long-run results in the full panel and individual countries. Furthermore, Dumitrescu and Hurlin's (2012) causality test has been utilized to observe the short-run causalities among variables. The empirical findings confirmed that fiscal policy instruments expressively help to mitigate climate change, while foreign direct investment significantly intensifies the climate change in BRI. The short-run heterogeneous causality endorses bidirectional causality between fiscal policy instruments and climate change. It suggests that policy-makers should consider fiscal policy instruments to mitigate climate change in the BRI countries.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/CB/Csgk0GFVEA6AFG57ABPuN1WQsCE474.pdf>

10. Factors influencing embodied energy trade between the Belt and Road countries: a gravity approach

文献源: Environmental Science and Pollution Research,2021-09-06

摘要: Against the backdrop of current global collaboration on mitigating carbon emissions, how to reduce the energy uses in the Belt and Road Initiative area becomes an urgent and big challenge facing the global community. Using the Eora input-output database, this paper accounts the embodied energy trade between Belt and Road countries in 2015, followed by an investigation of the factors influencing the embodied energy trade through a panel gravity model. Global value chain participation and position are two newly considered factors in analyzing the determinants of embodied energy flow. We find that the main bilateral embodied flow paths are from South Korea to China, China to South Korea, Singapore to China, Ukraine to Russia, and Malaysia to Singapore. Five percent embodied energy flow paths account for 80% of the total bilateral embodied energy flow volume between Belt and Road countries. The gravity model results indicate that gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, population, global value chain participation are the key drivers of

bilateral embodied energy trade, while the industrial share of GDP and global value chain position are negatively related to the trade. Energy intensity plays a crucial role in reducing the bilateral embodied energy flow. These results are useful in the policymaking of sustainable development for the Belt and Road Initiative.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUar2AcQUQAAX9ZMCEqmk047.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. 2021 global food 50/50 report: A review of the gender- and equity-related policies and practices of 52 organizations active in the global food system

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2021-09-24

摘要: This inaugural 2021 Global Food 50/50 Report, a joint initiative of Global Health 50/50 and IFPRI, reviews the gender- and equity-related policies and practices of 52 global food system organizations in the food system from the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors around the world. The Global Food 50/50 initiative is a response to broad stakeholder demand for a global food system that is accountable for measurable and meaningful progress toward gender equality. This global mechanism will monitor progress and hold food system organizations accountable for achieving gender equality in leadership, adopting gender equitable internal workplace policies, and implementing strategies that advance progress toward gender-just and equitable food systems. Data relate to (1) inequality of opportunity in career pathways inside organizations and (2) inequality in who benefits from the global food system. The Report shows that organizational commitment to gender equality is high, and that over half of the organizations are transparent about their policies for shaping diverse, inclusive, and equitable working environments. However, organizational leadership remains disproportionately male.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFBv6AMydGADfUR5tm-io040.pdf>

2. Sustainable Food Systems and Nutrition in the 21st Century: A report from the 22nd Annual Harvard Nutrition Obesity Symposium

发布源: American Journal Of Clinical Nutrition

发布时间: 2021-06-30

摘要： Food systems are at the center of a brewing storm consisting of a rapidly changing climate, rising hunger and malnutrition and significant social inequities. At the same time, there are vast opportunities to ensure that food systems produce healthy and safe food in equitable ways that promote environmental sustainability, especially if the world can come together at the UN Food Systems Summit in late 2021 and make strong and binding commitments towards food system transformation. The NIH-funded Nutrition Obesity Research Center at Harvard and the Harvard Medical School Division of Nutrition held their 22nd Annual Harvard Nutrition Obesity Symposium entitled “Global Food Systems and Sustainable Nutrition in the 21st Century” in June 2021. This paper presents a synthesis of this symposium and highlights the importance of food systems to address the burden of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases, climate change, and the economic and social inequities. Transformation of food systems is possible, and the nutrition and health communities have a significant role to play in this transformative process.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/F9/Csgk0WFUbsmAMb8MABL14LlaxMI104.pdf>

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