

《“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. 澳智库报告：澳盟友从澳中贸易争端中获益最多

【新华社】澳大利亚悉尼科技大学澳中关系研究院日前发布报告说，美国等一些澳大利亚的盟友事实上是澳中贸易争端的最大受益者。报告显示，今年前9个月，12种澳大利亚产品对华出口总额比2019年同期减少了126亿美元，而美国同类产品的对华出口额增加了46亿美元，加拿大和新西兰同类产品对华出口额也分别增加了11亿美元和7.86亿美元。另一方面，报告指出，这些盟友在澳中贸易争端问题上给予澳大利亚的口头声援，并没有转化为大量购买澳产品以帮助其减少经济损失的实际行动。今年前9个月，澳大利亚葡萄酒对华出口额同比减少了逾4.8亿美元，但同期对美出口额仅为710万美元。澳中关系研究院院长詹姆斯·劳伦斯森在接受新华社记者采访时表示，美国等西方国家是澳大利亚的安全盟友，但在贸易问题上，它们是澳大利亚激烈的竞争对手。“当澳大利亚生产商无法进入中国市场时，美国生产商只会很高兴地拿走澳大利亚人原有的份额，他们也正是这样做的。”他说。他还表示，有观点认为“很多国家都在同中国经济脱钩，澳大利亚无须担心同中国的贸易关系恶化”，但这种想法是错误的。贸易和投资数据表明，事实上，中国与很多国家，包括澳大利亚的战略伙伴在内，经济融合在进一步加深。此外，认为“对澳大利亚经济而言，与中国脱钩成本很小”的想法也是站不住脚的。一方面，一些行业受到了很大影响，另一方面，从整体而言，澳中经贸往来并未脱钩，事实上还在增加，这也意味着脱钩要付出更大成本。劳伦斯森认为，当前澳国内关于澳中关系的讨论中，政府听到的往往都是国家安全领域的声音，而那些代表澳经济利益的声音需引起进一步重视，因此这份报告是从经济角度对当前状况进行全面如实的探讨。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/203530.htm>

2. 肯尼亚研究报告：“一带一路”正在深刻拓展肯发展空间

【新华社】肯尼亚非洲政策研究所日前发布题为《共享繁荣：“一带一路”倡议在肯尼亚》的研究报告。报告认为，“一带一路”倡议正在深刻拓展肯尼亚的发展空间。非洲政策研究所所长卡格万加在报告发布会上介绍说，研究报告通过实地走访、民意调查、学术研讨等方式系统梳理了肯中两国签署共建“一带一路”合作备忘录以来，双方在政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通等方面的合作成果及其经济社会影响。结论是，“一带一路”倡议使肯尼亚的发展空间得以深刻拓展。报告认为，中国支持肯尼亚铁路、公路、港口、水坝、工业、数字互联等现代基础设施项目，为当地创造了就业，成千上万的肯尼亚学生正从中国奖学金和培训机会中受益，为肯尼亚的发展注入活力。近日，卡格万加在肯尼亚主流媒体《旗帜报》发表评论文章说，中非合作论坛和“一带一路”倡议成为中非合作新架构的双引擎，极大促进了非洲国家的公路、铁路和港口等基础设施建设。卡格万加说，中方带来大量知识和技术，让肯尼亚民众得到实实在在的好处。事实表明，“一带一路”合作是平等和互利共赢的，共建“一带一路”已成为肯尼亚可持续发展和共享繁荣的必由之路。他表示，中方有关合作倡议与非盟《2063年议程》高度契合。在肯尼亚，中国投资有效助力肯尼亚实现2030年远景规划及“四大发展目标”。中方还通过创新投资合作模式，有效减缓肯尼亚国家债务上升，使得“债务陷阱”论不攻自破。卡格万加认为，英国《经济学人》杂志2000年认为非洲是“绝望的大陆”，非洲的传统西方伙伴纷纷从非洲撤资，但中国选择了不同的道路。如今46个非洲国家和非盟委员会同中方签署了共建“一带一路”合作协议。中非合作论坛和“一带一路”倡议已成为“非洲崛起”不可分割的一部分。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/203629.htm>

3. 2021年“一带一路”国际智库合作委员会理事会会议举行

【新华社】2021年“一带一路”国际智库合作委员会理事会会议2日以线上线下相结合方式举行。会议总结上一次理事会会议以来的工作，规划讨论下一阶段工作，选举产生新的理事长和部分理事机构理事，并确认了部分理事机构名称变更。新当选的理事长、新华社社长何平在致辞中表示，在不久前举行的第三次“一带一路”建设座谈会上，习近平主席发表重要讲话，彰显了中国坚定不移扩大高水平开放的决心和信心，体现了通过共建“一带一路”弘扬全人类共同价值、推动构建人类命运共同体的责任和担当。作为共建“一带一路”的重要力量，智库要发挥更大作用，汇集众智，凝聚众力，做“一带一路”高质量发展的促进者、“一带一路”生动故事的讲述者、“一带一路”民心民意的沟通者。13位中外智库代表分享了相关研究成果，高度评价“一带一路”给各方带来巨大机遇。他们

表示，愿进一步加强交流合作，推出更多含金量高、可操作性强的研究成果，为推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展提供智力支持。会议由新华社总编辑傅华主持。“一带一路”国际智库合作委员会成立于2019年4月，由新华社联合15家中外智库共同发起。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/203736.htm>

4. 第一报道：11月中国元首外交彰显四大推动力

【新华社】11月，中国共产党十九届六中全会胜利召开，回顾发展成就，总结历史经验，擘画未来蓝图。中国新时代高质量发展持续为世界提供更多机遇、注入强劲动力。11月，中国元首外交活动丰富、频密，在双边关系、多边合作、全球发展、共建家园四方面彰显强大推动力——作为最大的发展中国家和最大的发达国家，中美能否处理好彼此关系，攸关世界前途命运，是两国必须一起回答好的世纪之问。习近平主席同美国总统拜登举行视频会晤时，提出中美相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢三点原则和应当着力推动的四方面优先事项，为中美关系的未来走向明确了基本框架。“为建设新型国际关系、推动构建人类命运共同体注入新动力”。11月，习近平主席和普京总统分别向中俄科技创新年闭幕式、第三届中俄能源商务论坛致贺信。元首外交引领下，中俄关系继续向更高层次、更高质量、更高水平迈进。“中欧是全面战略伙伴，应该坚定合作大方向。”11月30日，同塞浦路斯总统阿纳斯塔夏季斯通电话时，习近平主席同塞方领导人一致决定将中塞关系提升为战略伙伴关系，并就推动中欧关系凝聚共识。“推动中秘全面战略伙伴关系不断迈上新台阶”“推动中新（西兰）全面战略伙伴关系继续健康稳定发展”“推动中叙友好合作取得更多成果”“推动中黎友好合作关系迈上新台阶”“推动两国（中国和卢旺达）友好合作关系不断发展”“开辟中斐全面战略伙伴关系新的广阔前景”“推动中以创新全面伙伴关系持续健康稳定发展”……中国元首外交引领下，中国的“朋友圈”越来越广，双边关系发展内涵不断丰富、方向更为明确。——“应对气候变化等全球性挑战，多边主义是良方。”在《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十六次缔约方大会世界领导人峰会上，习近平主席强调“维护多边共识”。——“中国将坚定不移维护真正的多边主义。”在第四届中国国际进口博览会开幕式上，习近平主席指出以世界贸易组织为核心的多边贸易体制是国际贸易的基石。今年是中国加入亚太经合组织30周年。“全力抗击疫情”“坚持开放合作”“推进绿色转型”“积极推进创新”，在亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会上，习近平主席为亚太合作勾勒重点，为构建亚太命运共同体明晰路径。今年是中国东盟建立对话关系30周年。在中国—东盟建立对话关系30周年纪念峰会上，习近平主席宣布建立中国东盟全面战略伙伴关系。这是双方关系史上新的里程碑，将为地区和世界和平稳定、繁荣发展注入新的动力。今年是中非开启外交关系65周年。在中非合作论坛第八届部长

级会议开幕式上，习近平主席总结提炼中非关系发展历程，首次提出“中非友好合作精神”，提出构建新时代中非命运共同体的4点主张和加强务实合作的“九项工程”。在中非领导人战略引领下，中非正迈向中非合作论坛下一个“黄金二十年”。新冠肺炎疫情阴霾未散，世界经济复苏前路坎坷。习近平主席提出的全球发展倡议旨在推动国际社会合力应对挑战，促进世界经济复苏，加快落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程。《2040年亚太经合组织布特拉加亚愿景》《东盟共同体愿景2025》、非盟《2063年议程》……全球发展倡议契合各国发展需要，正与地区发展愿景协同增效，推动全球发展迈向平衡协调包容新阶段。第四届进博会上，习近平主席表示，中国愿同各国共建开放型世界经济，让开放的春风温暖世界；第三次“一带一路”建设座谈会上，习近平主席强调以高标准、可持续、惠民生为目标，继续推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展。早日战胜疫情、恢复经济增长，是当前世界各国的重要任务。“中国宣布全年将努力对外提供20亿剂疫苗，迄今已提供超过17亿剂”“中方愿在未来3年再向东盟提供15亿美元发展援助”“中国将再向非方提供10亿剂疫苗”……中国正用实际行动支持发展中国家抗疫和恢复经济社会发展。“要坚持人与自然和谐共生，积极应对气候变化，促进绿色低碳转型，努力构建地球生命共同体。”在亚太经合组织第二十八次领导人非正式会议上，习近平主席重申对发展中国家发展绿色低碳能源的支持。“加速绿色转型”“推进绿色转型”“推进绿色发展”……在《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十六次缔约方大会世界领导人峰会、亚太经合组织工商领导人峰会、中非合作论坛第八届部长级会议上，习近平主席呼吁各国推动应对气候变化《巴黎协定》有效实施，为各国共同走绿色、低碳、可持续发展道路注入中国动力。在中国—东盟建立对话关系30周年纪念峰会上，习近平主席倡导共建“和平家园”“安宁家园”“繁荣家园”“美丽家园”“友好家园”，得到各方积极响应。“构建开放包容、创新增长、互联互通、合作共赢的亚太命运共同体”“构建更为紧密的中国—东盟命运共同体”“携手构建新时代中非命运共同体”……11月的中国元首外交，推动世界朝着携手构建人类命运共同体的目标继续迈进。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/xgcdn/203509.htm>

5. 中老铁路通车将促进区域繁荣发展

【新华社】“疫情期间，货品从泰国到中国需要一个多月，运费高昂。”听闻中老铁路即将通车，泰国商人韩思行充满期待，“铁路运输速度更快，也能节约成本。”中老铁路连接中国云南省昆明市和老挝首都万象，于12月3日开通运营。这条铁路是中国“一带一路”倡议与老挝“变陆锁国为陆联国”战略对接的重要项目，全长1000多公里。开通运营后，昆明至万象有望实现当日通达。韩思行在云南省昆明市云纺东南亚商城有一家店铺，售

卖各类泰国零食和泰餐调料。“中国人喜欢到泰国旅行，旅游归来依然挂念泰餐。我们把泰国味带到中国，让大家在这边就能吃到。”他说。近年来，越来越多东南亚商品受到中国顾客青睐。韩思行的公司已在昆明经营了15年，起初主要销售椰子片和香蕉片，后来慢慢加入泰餐调料等。如今，他主要从事泰国食品、调味品进口贸易和中国香料出口贸易，在四川、广东、湖北等地都有代理商。“中老铁路的开通，将推动中老经济走廊建设，推动中老命运共同体建设。”云南省社科院东南亚研究所所长马勇说，这也将推动东南亚和湄公河地区的区域一体化，促进区域繁荣发展。昆明金马正昌果品市场是云南省最大的水果批发市场，来自泰国、越南等东南亚国家的热带水果每天从这里输往全国各地。“水果保质期不长，需要快速运到市场。”从事东南亚水果进口生意的果商谭敏说，水果走铁路要更快。云南省社科院泰国研究所所长余海秋说，中老铁路建成通车，既承载着老挝人民对富裕生活的美好期望，也激发着周边国家人民对互联互通的幸福憧憬，标志着酝酿了半个多世纪的泛亚铁路，迈出了关键的一步。“满载着中老传统友谊的火车，将冲破疫情阴霾，为沿线经济社会复苏与发展提供有力支持。”余海秋说。来自老挝万象的莎蜜2017年到中国留学，目前在云南师范大学攻读博士学位，因为疫情原因，已经两年多没有回家。“我很期待中老铁路通车，如果老挝疫情好转，我特别想在即将到来的寒假就乘着这趟列车去见想念已久的亲人朋友们。”莎蜜说。云南省商务研究院信息中心主任李婷说，中老铁路建成通车，标志着在“一带一路”倡议下中老两国的关系将更进一步，不仅会极大改善沿线群众的出行条件，还将促进中老两国民心相通，对推动建设中老命运共同体意义深远

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/203614.htm>

6. USDA Announces Agricultural Outlook Forum Theme and Program

【美国农业部USDA】The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced the theme and program of the 98th Agricultural Outlook Forum, a virtual event that will be held on February 24-25, 2022. The 2022 Forum theme is “New Paths to Sustainability and Productivity Growth” and the program will focus on innovations to minimize the environmental footprint of agriculture and ensure sustainability while improving crop yields. “If we are to produce enough to feed a growing global population while minimizing our environmental impacts, we must develop new ways to do things,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “I look forward to discussing with sector leaders how we can work on climate smart solutions that will improve the profitability and resilience of agricultural producers and open new market opportunities.” The Forum will begin with a presentation by

USDA Chief Economist Seth Meyer on the Department's outlook for U.S. commodity markets and trade for 2022 and the U.S. farm income situation. Secretary Vilsack will deliver the keynote address followed by a plenary panel of distinguished guest speakers. The Forum program will also include 30 breakout sessions covering six key areas: Climate mitigation and adaptation、Frontiers in agricultural innovation and production、U.S. agricultural trade and global markets、Commodity outlooks、Supply chain resilience、Equity and inclusion. The Agricultural Outlook Forum is USDA's largest and premier annual event. Each year it brings together a wide range of stakeholders from across the agricultural sector including producers, processors, policymakers, government officials, and nongovernmental organizations. In 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, USDA held the 97th Forum as a free, virtual event for the first time, drawing nearly 5,000 attendees from the United States and around the world.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/11/30/usda-announces-agricultural-outlook-forum-theme-and-program>

7. USDA Announces \$90.2 Million in Grants Awarded to Strengthen Local and Regional Markets for U.S. Agricultural Products

【美国农业部USDA】The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced a \$90.2 million investment in 203 projects to strengthen and explore new market opportunities for local and regional food businesses. The funding is made possible through grant programs administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) as part of the Local Agriculture Marketing Program (LAMP): the Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Programs (FMLFPP) and the Regional Food System Partnerships (RFSP). FMLFPP awarded a total of \$75.4 million to 172 projects across 41 states to support the development, coordination, and expansion of direct producer to consumer markets and local and regional food business enterprises. FMLFPP is implemented through two components, the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) and the Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP). FMPP awarded \$37.5 million to 84 projects to support direct producer-to-consumer marketing projects such as farmers markets, community-supported agriculture programs, roadside stands, and agritourism. LFPP awarded \$37.7 million to 85 projects to develop, improve, and expand local and regional food business intermediary supply chain activities, including processing, distribution, aggregation, and storage of locally or regionally produced food products. RFSP

awarded \$14.8 million to 30 projects across 24 states to support partnerships that connect public and private resources to plan and develop local or regional food systems. The projects focus on strengthening the viability and resilience of regional food economies through collaboration and coordination. "These grants will help maximize opportunities for economic growth and ingenuity in local and regional food systems to kickstart this transformation. The Local Agriculture Marketing Program grants have a history of generating new income sources for small, beginning, veteran and socially disadvantaged farmers and creating new market opportunities for value-added and niche products," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack "The new Regional Food System Partnerships grants will help build a fairer, more transparent food system rooted in local and regional production where businesses can compete fairly, because a greater share of the profit will go to those growing, harvesting, and preparing our food." "The strength of America's agricultural economy is our creativity and resilience. Whether it's a farmers market in Lansing or a food business in Kalamazoo, local and regional food systems expand economic opportunities for farmers and secure healthy food supply chains for families," said Senator Debbie Stabenow, Chairwoman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry. LAMP recipients include:

- A Kentucky-based project that will help strengthen and stabilize participating farmers markets by creating marketing space, adapting a training program, and developing a peer-to-peer learning network. The project will strengthen Kentucky's local and regional food system infrastructure and increased vendor sales and on-farm revenue.
- The Western Treasure Valley Food Systems Partnership project, focusing on the Western Treasure Valley region that spans southeastern Oregon and western Idaho, will develop a food hub and shared use kitchen feasibility study and business plan to increase regional capacity for processing, food distribution and storage, small to mid-scale value chain market development, coordination and delivery of nutrition education, and food access solutions.

AMS supports U.S. food and agricultural products market opportunities, while increasing consumer access to fresh, healthy foods through applied research, technical services, and Congressionally funded grants. These projects will support the development, coordination and expansion of direct producer-to-consumer marketing, local and regional food markets and enterprises and value-added agricultural products. "Small and medium size farmers, ranchers and processors have an important role in strengthening our food supply chain. These USDA local and regional food grants will help these agricultural businesses build, expand and sustain the processing, distribution and storage systems that will help move food from the farm to the table," said USDA Under Secretary for Marketing

and Regulatory Programs Jenny Lester Moffitt.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/11/23/usda-announces-902-million-grants-awarded-strengthen-local-and>

8. South Korea, GGGI, development partners urge agribusiness value-chain innovation

【商业镜报Business Mirror】DEVELOPMENT partners and sectoral players, led by the South Korean Embassy, called for collaborative efforts to address the Philippines’s pressing issues in agriculture. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the Philippines and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) local office jointly hosted the climate-talk webinar series: “Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agribusiness: MSMEs and Value Chain Innovation in the Philippines.” Industry leaders from the public and private sectors, as well as domestic and international organizations—including the Department of Trade and Industry, the World Bank, the United States Embassy in the Philippines, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), and Nestlé Philippines participated in the recent virtual meeting. “[The series was] designed to build a closer coordinating platform, which will accelerate climate actions among development partners,” said Lee Kyoo-ho, the embassy’s consul general. The discussion addressed major issues in terms of employment, poverty reduction—particularly in the context of the pandemic, as well as climate-change adaptation and mitigation. According to the embassy, 24.8 percent of total national employment in the country—equivalent to 9.75 million Filipinos—is anchored in the agriculture sector, which contributes only 10 percent to the local gross development product. Likewise, the value of agricultural production declined by 1.2 percent in 2020 due to the pandemic. Majority of the poor, moreover, are found in rural areas where agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood. Farmers are also improperly compensated in the value chain. “There is a need to forge a partnership to support…innovation and upgrading of agriculture-value chains toward resiliency, sustainability and digital transformation,” highlighted Trade Undersecretary Blesila Lantayona. KOICA Country Director Hwang Jae-sang shared the grant-program agency’s current value chain-focused project collaborated with GGGI in Oriental Mindoro, which “provides direct investment and technical support to…agri-[micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as farmers living below the poverty line. It also] develops an online tool that will provide an analytic and objective basis for planning, in relation to climate vulnerability and risk for the

agriculture sector.” PBSP Executive Director Elvin Uy also noted the key role of a convenor, influencer and implementer who can quickly respond to the needs of marginalized groups in the said industry. According to Climate Watch, the local agricultural front accounts for 26 percent of the country’s greenhouse-gas emission. It is included as one of the main sectors in the Philippines’s nationally determined contribution submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Ryan Bedford, acting agricultural counselor for the US Embassy, highlighted his government’s efforts on the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate initiative. He also introduced innovative approaches applicable locally, such as an artificial intelligence-based app which can diagnose crop diseases for banana farmers. Angel Bautista, corporate affairs executive for Nestlé Philippines, presented the company’s pledges to achieve “Net Zero” by 2050 through three impact areas: responsible ingredient sourcing, transforming of operations, and shaping a waste-free future. She also shared the “Nescafe Plan”—the flagship initiative on rural development which has trained more than 8,000 farmers since 2012. In terms of climate impact, the agriculture sector is the most vulnerable in the Philippines, which has faced frequent typhoons, floods, and drought. According to one research, the annual net-welfare loss of the sector due to the climate crisis is \$64 million per year, based on the International Food Policy Research Institute. Thus, the enhancement of adaptive capacity is important to prevent the exacerbation of risks. Eli Weiss, World Bank Philippines senior agriculture economist, shared the experience of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP)—the Department of Agriculture’s (DA) flagship project with national-level financing of \$850 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The program is dedicated to science-based planning based on vulnerability analysis, infrastructure development, and enterprise development. Weiss stated the “DA-PRDP takes [on a holistic approach in promoting sustainable and equitable growth in productivity, as well as the] income of farmers and fisherfolks responsive to climate impact.” Finally, Kim Ju-hern, GGGI’s country representative who moderated the session, added “there is still untapped opportunity in the sector…related to agri-tech innovation and green entrepreneurship acceleration ecosystem, which can mobilize private-sector investment.” “Development partners and private sectors need to further collaborate to design bankable projects in the [agriculture sector, which will create a bigger impact to address…economic, social and environmental issues surrounding it],” said Lee. The participants agreed that well-crafted government policies, together with catalytic investments from donors and private entities, can accelerate the sustainable transition of Philippine agriculture.

链接:

<https://businessmirror.com.ph/2021/11/17/south-korea-gggi-development-partners-urge-agribusiness-value-chain-innovation/>

9. India aims for better practices to cut agri emissions, experts call for clear goals

【印度斯坦时报Hindustan Times】India will step up efforts to curb emissions in agriculture within a national mission for sustainable agriculture, having stayed off a farm action agenda at the recent Glasgow COP26 climate summit, an official aware of the matter said. The mission falls within the ambit of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, a programme that aims to make Indian farms more resilient to changing climate and is being monitored at the highest levels, the official said. Globally, agriculture is responsible for a third of all greenhouse gas emissions, three-quarters of them coming from livestock farming alone. For all its ambitious climate commitments from Copenhagen to Paris and now, Glasgow's COP26 - India needs a comprehensive policy on cutting farming emissions, the third-largest source of carbon after energy and manufacturing sectors, some experts say. That will require a balance between competing choices such as farmers' livelihoods as well as food security and drawing down on carbon-heavy agricultural practices. "The central role played by agriculture and food systems tend to be overlooked… The food system receives much less attention, even though it generates 26-37 per cent of GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions," said Compassion in World Farming charity in its report to the COP26, a UN's climate change conference. The official cited above said the country had made steady progress on sustainable agriculture parameters such as on-farm water management and soil health cards. Soil testing of over 100 million samples have promoted less-carbon-intensive agriculture by rebalancing the use of crop nutrients, such as nitrogenous fertilisers, the official said. Some studies show soil-health cards need to be redesigned. In a study by the Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia, many farmers were found to be not "familiar with all nutrients and micronutrients listed on the cards," the International Food Policy Research Institute said in a report. The largest emissions from within agriculture come from livestock farming and continuously irrigated and deep-water paddy cultivation in the states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Bihar, according to a study by economist Ashok Gulati. Methane released from agricultural activities and food systems is the main source of greenhouse gases. Limiting Earth's temperature rise to 1.5C would require drastic cuts to meat and dairy output. Deforestation and release of carbon dioxide have to do with growing

large amounts of crops to feed livestock for meat and dairy. India's farm sector accounts for 14% of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions, preceded by electricity (44%) and manufacturing industries and construction sectors combined (18%). India has the world's largest cattle population at 535.78 million livestock, according to the 20th Livestock Census, 2019. Livestock makes up 78% of the 24 million tonnes of India's total methane emissions, according to official data. "Methane emission due to enteric fermentation by the livestock (54.6%), and anaerobic conditions during rice cultivation (17.5%) and nitrous oxide emissions from application of nitrogenous fertilizers in agricultural soils (19.0%), together account for 91 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions (in India)," wrote economist Ashok Gulati in an October 2021 bulletin of the New Delhi think-tank ICRIER. According to the environment ministry's data, greenhouse gas emissions from rice cultivation during 2016 accounted for 71.322 million tonnes "CO2 equivalent", which analysts say might have gone up to 72.329 million tonnes "CO2 equivalent" during 2018-19. Cutting farming emissions can be done with steps such as "direct seeding of rice", a method that decreases water use, in the top 5% of the rice districts, Gulati said.

链接:

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-aims-for-better-practices-to-cut-agri-emissions-experts-call-for-clear-goals-101637068230083.html>

10. Financial access for farmers: formal vs informal

【金融快递The Financial Express】 Usually when the Boro harvesting season ends, landless and marginal farmers do not have much work in their villages for a few months. Before the COVID-19 pandemic struck the country, the coping mechanism they used was travelling to cities to find temporary work to support their families during the "lean" season. But for consecutive years now, they are seeing a fall in this temporary income solution due to travel restrictions, fear of infection and lockdown. Besides, finding temporary work in the cities became difficult. Scarcity of work coupled with high food prices this year means that farm households are being forced to miss meals which result in reduced diet diversity and diet quality-- a shocking scenario for pregnant women and young children's nutritional needs. Farmers are also having to deal with ever increasing natural calamities like frequent floods every year which destroy their crops. In the northern districts, farmers have suffered severe losses due to floods in the last three consecutive seasons. Due to joblessness and loss of crops, poor and marginal farmers are seeking financial support more than ever

during the pandemic. To make-up the losses and meet household expenditure, the affected farmers usually seek loans from the local Mahajans (informal money lenders) and different non-government organisations (NGOs). Farmers borrow money from informal money lenders at exorbitantly high interest rates. If a farmer borrows Tk 10,000, he must pay Tk 1,000 as monthly interest, so the interest rate is 120 per cent per annum. Under the 'haatra' system, a borrower of Tk 1,000 pays Tk 160 as interest in every haat day, which is the weekly market day. The yearly interest rate is 832 per cent in this case. Besides, Tk 100 installment is fixed upon the borrower against a loan of Tk 1,000 on 'current interest' (yearly interest rate of 3650 per cent!). Farmers usually end up paying a lot more as interest payment than the principal amount originally borrowed under these schemes. Computing interest rates may seem irrelevant for these schemes, but we are doing this to compare with borrowing from formal banking institutions, which is set at only 4 per cent for agricultural loans during this pandemic. So, the obvious question is: why farmers tend to borrow from the informal sources rather than from formal banks? The simple answer is-- farmers borrowing money from the informal lenders think that process of borrowing from formal banks are complicated. The data from panel survey also supports this piece of information. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has conducted the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) which is a nationally representative three round panel survey of rural Bangladesh. The survey collected data on rural farm households' source of obtaining loans during the 12 months prior to survey rounds. The figure shows the percentage of farm households borrowing loans from various sources. The baseline and end line data represented in the figure above shows that the most popular source for obtaining loans for farmers has been informal sources such as relatives and friends and non-government organisations (NGOs). Banks and other financial institutions are lagging quite a bit in this aspect, according to data collected in both 2011/12 and 2018/19. We want to dig deep and understand the difference between the general process of obtaining agricultural loans from formal and informal sources. Our initial hypothesis was-- maybe due to knowledge gap and systemic barriers farmers are failing to obtain loans from formal sources at a lower interest rate and going to the informal loans to secure their financial necessities. Research suggests that obtaining loans from banks may take one to three months as it requires complex paper work. On the other hand, obtaining loans from NGOs or micro finance institutions (MFIs) requires one to two weeks' time. Even though it requires less time and paper work compared to banks, but it comes with significant monitoring pressure and perhaps the NGO loans are also not quick enough to capture the rapid nature

of agricultural loans and seasonal markets. On the other hand, obtaining loans at exorbitant rates from money lenders or Mahajans may take about two days only as no paper work is needed to obtain such a loan. Moreover, farmers reported that obtaining loans from formal sources requires some upfront fees as well. The central bank has a mandate that farmers would no longer be required to submit papers proving their ownership of land, especially to help farmers who worked on leased properties. But it has been speculated that banks and MFIs ask farmers for documentation indicating as internal regulations. It is difficult for farmers to produce required documents to the bank. Moreover, some financial institutions require title deeds (dolil) as mortgage for loan size even below Tk. 50,000; while some other institutions ask for minimum 1 acre of land as requirement, which is impossible to provide for marginal, landless and tenant farmers. Bankers opined that due to high default rates in agricultural credit, the banks are forced to follow these stringent measures. The NGOs and MFIs are better options for farmers in terms of lower interest rates compared to informal money lenders. The NGOs and MFIs are also performing better in terms of managing defaults in agricultural credit as they have agents in the field to collect repayments and monitor the farmers. Farmers' credit demands are usually instant, and these requirements need to be fulfilled almost immediately. There may be a pest attack for which there is an immediate requirement of pesticide or an ensuing natural calamity like flood or cyclone and a farmer may need to employ workers and engage in early harvesting. These workers are usually day-labourers and need to be paid after the day's work. If a farmer needs to borrow to pay for these input items (e.g., pesticide, day labourers' wages), he goes to the loan sharks, from where he can borrow in almost no time and pay for the immediate action items. Even under normal circumstances, a farmer may need to borrow some money to pay for the seeds and fertiliser during the early stages of cultivation. But s/he cannot wait for one to three months to obtain loan from formal banking system and produce all the required documents (e.g., NID, land deed etc.) to process it. Moreover, even though a farmer inherits a land or cultivates in a family owned agricultural plot, s/he is not necessarily the owner of the plot or has his or her name on the land deed to prove that s/he is entitled to utilise the plot. This may be another reason for farmers going to the NGOs/MFIs or money lenders for loan. Sometimes farmers buy input on credit from the input dealers which may turn things for the worse if they are already in debt. Often farmers even borrow to maintain the schedules of loan repayment. Ultimately all these financial pressures lead the farmers to sell their produce soon after cultivation, at time a when the overall market price remains low. Not being able to receive fair price adds to their plight; they fall more

deeply in the vicious circle of poverty and debt. Therefore, the small and marginal farmers are always trapped in a state of financial despair and necessity. So, what can be done in this aspect? If we want to come up with a short answer to the complex problem discussed above, the answer would be increased financial literacy among the farmers and the use of digital technology so that farmers can access financial support more readily. Farmers should be provided with training on financial literacy so that they can take decisions more knowledgeably. Use of mobile financial services to disburse and repayment of loans should be introduced by public banks. Moreover, fair price of agricultural products and quality inputs should be ensured for marginal and small farmers. A cohesion among the aforementioned policy changes can give some hope to our financially burdened farmers.

链接:

<https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/views/views/financial-access-for-farmers-formal-vs-informal-1637073717>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”沿线国家通货膨胀周期的协同性研究

作者: 邹娜; 蔡艳丽; 郑越

文献源: 数理统计与管理, 2021-12-01

摘要: 本文通过研究“一带一路”沿线国家通货膨胀周期的协同性及其影响因素,发现“一带一路”沿线国家通货膨胀周期波动存在较强的协同性,究其原因很大程度上是源自发展中国家综合因素和贸易互补性因素。利用双重差分模型,文章进一步探索了“一带一路”政策的区域性和时效性,从统计分析的角度验证了该政策是切实有效的,为“一带一路”沿线国家在未来加强经济合作和政策协调提供了依据。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/18/Csgk0WGqF4iAbu3mAA1TYFg7ZAc756.pdf>

2. 经济制度质量对出口二元边际的影响研究——基于中国制度有效性和稳定性视角

作者: 葛涛

文献源: 当代经济管理, 2021-12-01

摘要: 基于制度有效性和稳定性视角,将经济制度纳入异质性企业理论模型,推导出经济制度对出口二元边际的影响机理。在此基础上,采用2002—2019年中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的出口贸易数据,将中国出口增长进行结构性分解,并实证检验经济制度对出口二元边际的影响。研究表明,在制度有效性一定的条件下,制度稳定性越强,越利于

中国出口二元边际扩张。同时，制度稳定性也是制度有效性影响中国出口二元边际的门槛条件，只有制度稳定性保持在一定的门槛值之内，制度有效性提升才能显著促进拓展边际扩张、阻碍集约边际下降。因此，为实现出口贸易持续稳定增长，需要通过不断深化改革提升经济制度质量，同时在改革过程中也要注意维护制度环境的稳定性，以此保证制度质量的循序渐进和前后衔接。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/18/Csgk0WGqGJeANfnNABJOrHM2eOA537.pdf>

3. 中国与RCEP国家农产品进口贸易效率及潜力研究

作者：程云洁；刘娴

文献源：中国农业资源与区划,2021-12-01

摘要：[目的] 文章基于2010—2019年中国与RCEP国家农产品进口贸易的面板数据，从贸易规模、贸易结构和贸易国别数据切入，研究中国同RCEP国家的农产品进口贸易效率及潜力，为中国与RCEP国家农产品进口贸易的深入发展提出相关政策建议。[方法] 采用随机前沿引力模型进行实证分析。[结果] 中国自RCEP国家进口农产品的平均效率为0.54；中国与RCEP国家经济规模、班轮运输连通性指数和货币自由度等因素提升了进口贸易效率，人口规模和贸易自由度等因素阻碍了进口贸易效率的提升；从国别差异看，中国自澳大利亚和新西兰农产品进口贸易潜力和可拓展空间较大；从农产品分类看，4类农产品的进口贸易效率较高；总体而言，进口效率与潜力存在较大的国别异质性，增长拓展空间有待进一步释放。[结论] 中国应进一步加强同RCEP国家的海陆航基础设施建设等合作，扩大同RCEP国家，特别是贸易效率低下而未来潜力巨大的新西兰等国的农产品进口贸易。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EA/Csgk0GGqF5WADJb9ABX3tGJX4Mk028.pdf>

4. 我国自由贸易实验区政策制度体系创新策略研究

作者：方初

文献源：江苏社会科学,2021-11-26

摘要：建设自由贸易实验区是我国重大的国家战略。依托自由贸易试验区，全面构建贸易和投资自由化便利化政策制度体系，意义重大。因此，需要聚焦对外开放、科技创新与实体经济发展，全面构建贸易和投资自由式便利的制度体系；对标高水平推进“一带一路”建设，聚焦投资自由，鼓励外资投向先进制造业、现代服务业等领域。

链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EA/Csgk0GGqGNKAcyksAAbgyXVKN40867.pdf>

5. “走出去”对公司治理的影响——来自“一带一路”倡议准自然实验的证据

作者：智艳；陈智韬；罗长远

文献源：复旦学报(社会科学版),2021-11-25

摘要：本文采用“国泰安”和“同花顺”沪深两市上市公司数据,通过八个变量构建公司治理指数,基于“一带一路”倡议准自然实验,运用双重差分法考察“走出去”对公司治理的影响。基准估计、平行趋势和安慰剂检验的结果均表明,企业参与“一带一路”建设,显著地提升了公司治理水平。为缓解“自选择”导致的估计偏误,进一步采用倾向得分匹配—双重差分法,结果是一致的。异质性分析的结果显示,重点行业和重点省份的企业、高资本密集度和非国有企业在参与“一带一路”建设的过程中,公司治理提升效应更为突出。拓展性分析的结果显示,“走出去”提高了企业外部董事比例、第二至第十大股东持股集中度、高管人员持股比例,以及被其他企业控股的可能性。参与“一带一路”建设,通过改善公司治理水平,提升了企业的创新、盈利空间和成长性。借助“一带一路”国际合作平台,政府要进一步鼓励有条件的企业“走出去”,增加它们在全球市场的锻炼机会,促进公司治理和经营绩效的改善,实现“硬实力”和“软实力”的同步提升。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/19/Csgk0WGqGdWAWXliAErN8mJZ_cs387.pdf

6. Agricultural trade shocks and carbon leakage: Evidence from China's trade shocks to the Belt & Road economies

文献源：Environmental Impact Assessment Review,2021-07-01

摘要：Existing literature on carbon leakage mostly focused on polluting industries or at the national level. Agriculture is one of the main sources of carbon emissions, however, research on agricultural carbon leakage is still insufficient. To fill this gap, this paper investigates the impact of China's agricultural trade shocks on carbon emissions in a panel of 62 economies along the Belt and Road (B&R) over the period 1990-2017. The results show that China's supply shocks have a significant inhibitory effect on the agricultural carbon emissions of the B&R economies, and this inhibitory effect is very stable and will not be disturbed by other factors. On the contrary, China's demand shocks only have a significant inhibitory effect on the carbon emission intensity of economies with a higher proportion of agriculture, but it will significantly increase the agricultural carbon emissions share in all economies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EA/Csgk0GGqGyiAG80-ABoBzA6hQ0g846.pdf>

7. The micronutrient content of the European Union's agricultural trade

文献源: Ecological Economics,2021-06-11

摘要: Micronutrient deficiencies are decisive drivers of malnutrition and persistence of illnesses globally. International food trade is increasingly shaping land and food systems, through virtual trade in land and water, but also through affecting food supply by redistribution of micronutrients. However, trade flows of micronutrients between countries have not been systematically analyzed. In this study, we compiled food composition data for iron, zinc and vitamin A for European Union (EU) countries and 283 agricultural products and matched them with detailed international trade data for 190 countries. Our analysis shows that the EU is a global player in micronutrient trade. Between 2008 and 2012, the EU was net importing iron and zinc and 78% of iron contained in EU imports was sourced from regions facing micronutrient deficiencies. For vitamin A, the EU was a net exporter, of which 89% were exported to regions with malnutrition. Livestock feed imports were mainly responsible for EU net imports of iron and zinc. The results of our study indicate that EU trade has a strong influence on nutrient availability in many of its sourcing regions. This study is a first valuable step to explore trade induced movements of micronutrients, which are essential prerequisites for human well-being.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/19/Csgk0WGqHp6AAAdjADeFfRiJyss726.pdf>

8. Enhancing water and land efficiency in agricultural production and trade between Central Asia and China

文献源: Science of The Total Environment,2021-05-19

摘要: Besides posing soaring pressure on water and land resources, the ever-intensifying agricultural production redistributes these pressures through increasingly intensive trade. Environmental consequences are complicated and unprecedented, and postulate thorough scrutiny. Little attention is paid to developing regions which are small nodes in terms of trade volume in global trade however of visible gaps in water and land productivities. Five Central Asian nations (CANs) have close trade activities with their neighbour China, but their agricultural production efficiency is strikingly low and the ecological environment is severely degraded. Here we evaluate, among CANs and China, the water and land footprints, virtual water and land trades, as well as potentials in enhancing water and land efficiency related to sixteen primary crop products, four primary animal products, and twelve derivative

products production and trade over the period 2000-2014. We find that the blue water footprint and land footprint per unit product in CANs were up to 61- and 17-times higher than in China. Through enhancing water and land efficiency without further intervention in water and land endowments, the scenario for CANs shows an additional food supply for feeding 387 million people or half the starving population in the world.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EB/Csgk0GGqHvyAHXKDACtx1sNQRag383.pdf>

9. Food insecurity and compound environmental shocks in Nepal: Implications for a changing climate

文献源: World Development, 2021-05-06

摘要: Food insecurity is a key global health challenge that is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. Though climate change is associated with an increased frequency of extreme weather events, little is known about how multiple environmental shocks in close succession interact to impact household health and well-being. In this paper, we assess how earthquake exposure followed by monsoon rainfall anomalies affect food insecurity in Nepal. We link food security data from the 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey to data on shaking intensity during the 2015 Gorkha earthquake and rainfall anomalies during the 2015 monsoon season. We then exploit spatial variation in exposure to the earthquake and monsoon rainfall anomalies to isolate their independent and compound effects. We find that earthquake exposure alone was not associated with an increased likelihood of food insecurity, likely due in part to effective food aid distribution. However, the effects of rainfall anomalies differed by severity of earthquake exposure. Among households minimally impacted by the earthquake, low rainfall was associated with increased food insecurity, likely due to lower agricultural productivity in drought conditions. Among households that experienced at least moderate shaking, greater rainfall was positively associated with food insecurity, particularly in steep, mountainous areas. In these locations, rainfall events disproportionately increased landslides, which damaged roads, disrupted distribution of food aid, and destroyed agricultural land and assets. Additional research on the social impacts of compound environmental shocks is needed to inform adaptation strategies that work to improve well-being in the face of climate change.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/19/Csgk0WgqLOiAle4hACzkZYDyuG8346.pdf>

10. Dairy sector trade dynamics: Some insights on the evolution of trade linkages within the EU

文献源: Journal of Agricultural Economics,2021-02-13

摘要: While the positive effect of economic integration on trade is commonly accepted, we still lack a proper understanding of the complex patterns behind this phenomenon. In particular, it is important to better understand how the structure of trade linkages evolves. To advance our knowledge about this matter, we test two specific predictions that originate from the recent literature on network effects in trade relations: (1) that the size of an initial trade network is positively correlated with building new trade linkages; (2) that the evolution of a trade network in a given country depends on the trade network of its trading partners. Using data related to intra-EU trade in dairy products between 2001 and 2015, we find support for both these predictions.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/EB/Csgk0GGqKwKAeqhVAAwMMe4L5PQ440.pdf>

【科技图书】

1. 2021 Annual trends and outlook report: Building resilient African food systems after COVID-19

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2021-10-30

摘要: The 2021 Annual Trends and Outlook Report (ATOR) focuses on building resilient African food systems after COVID-19. It examines emerging data on the impacts of COVID-19 on African economies and food systems, reviews the responses of African countries to the pandemic, and advances the discussion on methodologies to measure the impacts of and resilience to shocks. Although the report is centered around COVID-19, its lessons are applicable beyond the current crisis. The pandemic, a uniquely wide-ranging challenge that combined features of previous health, economic and food price shocks, reminds us of the breadth of risks and challenges that food systems must continue to withstand into the future. The report argues for a broader conceptualization of resilience that encompasses climate risks as well as the wider range of shocks that threaten progress toward transformed food systems and economies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/19/Csgk0WGqKS2AaArzAGZPealED1o106.pdf>

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