

《“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

2022年第27期（总第113期）

中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

2022年2月5日

【动态资讯】

1. 依托“一带一路”建设 我国中医药国际化进程进一步提速

【中国产经新闻】当前，共建“一带一路”进入高质量发展阶段。为贯彻落实《中共中央国务院关于促进中医药传承创新发展的意见》《丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路建设战略规划》，全面提升中医药参与“一带一路”建设质量与水平，推动构建人类卫生健康共同体，近日，国家中医药管理局、推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室联合印发了《推进中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”发展规划(2021-2025年)》(以下简称《规划》)。《规划》提出，“十四五”时期，与共建“一带一路”国家合作建设30个高质量中医药海外中心，颁布30项中医药国际标准，打造10个中医药文化海外传播品牌项目，建设50个中医药国际合作基地，建设一批国家中医药服务出口基地，加强中药类产品海外注册服务平台建设，组派中医援外医疗队，鼓励社会力量采用市场化方式探索建设中外友好中医医院。《规划》要求，加快中医药服务与旅游、森林康养等产业的融合发展，吸引境内外消费者，带动国内健康服务业发展。在中医药贸易体系建设专栏中，《规划》明确，实施中医药与旅游、森林康养融合计划。推动中医药健康旅游示范区和示范基地创建工作，加强对中医药森林康养基地和中医药特色小镇指导，鼓励中医药健康旅游机构面向国际市场打造优质产品，加快中医药服务与旅游、森林康养产业的深度融合，面向海外市场培育中医药特色“打卡地”，打造境外消费类服务贸易新增长点。在中医药开放发展高地建设专栏中，《规划》同样提出，支持海南大力发展中医药服务贸易，推动中医药服务与旅游、养老产业深度融合，吸引共建“一带一路”国家消费者，推进博鳌乐城国际医疗旅游先行区建设。《规划》强调，一是加强国际传播。加强中医药对外宣传，支持拍摄中医药影视精品，面向国际社会不同群体出版“一看就懂”的中医药科普书籍，加强与国际主流媒体合作，充分利用短视频、动漫等喜闻乐见方式和海外社交媒体平台，展示真实立体全面的中医药，讲好中医药故事，不断提升对中华文化的理解。加强已纳

入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录中医药项目的保护和传承。二是打造亮点品牌。将中医药纳入国家重大对外文化推广活动，深入开展中医中药海外行、“一带一路”针灸风采行等系列活动，打造融中医药健康咨询、展览展示、品鉴体验、现场习练为一体的具有全球影响力的中医药文化亮点品牌，加强中医药商标品牌和地理标志产品在共建“一带一路”国家推介。发展中医药对外文化产业，开发中医药周边文创产品，形成一批具有国际知名度的中医药新媒体品牌。海南大学“一带一路”研究院院长梁海明在接受《中国产经新闻》记者采访时表示，一直以来，国家高度重视并着力推动中医药发展，让中医药服务走进“一带一路”沿线国家，可进一步发挥中医药在促进“一带一路”沿线国家民众健康及创新的地位。“一是加强文化交流，推进世界各国对中医药的认可和接受程度，‘以医带药’共同发展。二是通过粤港澳大湾区、海南自贸港的医疗资源和政策优势，开展中医药文化、中医药学术讲座和中医义诊及医生理疗等的专业培训，向‘一带一路’沿线国家尤其是21世纪海上丝绸之路国家辐射，进一步促进中医药文化、技术和产品‘一带一路’国家的普及和应用。”梁海明对记者说道。近年来，中医药已获得世界越来越多国家的认可，中医药国际化是大势所趋，在“一带一路”建设大背景下，中医药成为国家层面交流合作的重要领域。中研普华研究员洪前进在接受《中国产经新闻》记者采访时表示，随着《规划》的实施，中医药国际化进程将进一步提速。释放拓宽中医药产业赛道的明确信号，未来中医药将在诸多领域迎来实质性的突破，这对行业发展具有积极的指导意义。面对即将到来的行业大变局，中医药企业加速多元化转型已势在必行。站在新发展阶段起点上，本次《规划》围绕推进共建“一带一路”高质量发展总体要求，充分发挥中医药特色和多元价值优势，进一步深化中医药国际交流合作，从政府合作、医疗、科研、贸易、产业、区域国际合作、教育、文化等八个方面提出了“十四五”时期推进中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”的重点任务，并设置了七个专栏。《规划》明确，深化科技创新合作，着力塑造中医药发展新优势。加强科技交流合作，推动中医药参与国家战略性科技创新合作与政府间国际科技创新合作，探索中医药国际大科学计划和大科学工程。强化科研平台建设，支持中医药科研院所、高校、企业与共建“一带一路”国家相关机构以合资、合作的方式联合建设“一带一路”中医药联合实验室。开展中医药领域重大装备研发，加速科技成果向现实生产力转化。《规划》要求，深化国际贸易合作，着力培育中医药发展新优势。扩大中药类产品贸易，加快培育我国中医药国际化企业和国际知名品牌。做大做强中医药服务贸易，加强国家中医药服务出口基地建设，完善中医药服务贸易统计体系。扩大中医药国际市场准入，加强中药类产品海外注册服务平台建设，完善中药类产品当地销售和生产体系。深化健康产业合作，着力扩大中医药发展规模。提升企业“走出去”水平，加快培育产业链条完备的跨国公司和知名国际品牌。推动中外合作产业园建设，推动建立中外合作产业园中国注册中成药认可制度。加强中药材产业合作，提升产业数字化水平。深化区域国际合作，着力推进中医药开放发展。加强

与区域战略协同对接。更好发挥各类开放平台作用，在中医药治未病纳入收费项目、中医药知识产权保护、进出口通关及检验便利化方面开展先行先试。《规划》提到，深化教育合作，着力加强中医药国际人才队伍建设。开展院校合作，提升中医药高等院校国际教育水平，积极推动中医药纳入共建“一带一路”国家高等教育体系。拓展培训合作，提升共建“一带一路”国家民众对中国文化和中医药基础知识理解和认同。加大国际复合型中医药人才培养力度，实施中医药英才海外培养合作项目。深化文化交流合作，着力增强中医药影响力，讲好中医药故事，不断提升对中华文化的理解，加强已纳入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录中医药项目的保护和传承。将中医药纳入国家重大对外文化推广活动，打造融中医药健康咨询、展览展示、品鉴体验、现场习练为一体的具有全球影响力的中医药文化亮点品牌。发展中医药对外文化产业，形成一批具有国际知名度的中医药新媒体品牌。洪前进告诉记者，从政府合作、医疗、科研、贸易、产业、区域国际合作、教育、文化等八个方面提出了“十四五”时期推进中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”的重点任务，围绕推进共建“一带一路”高质量发展总体要求，充分发挥中医药特色和多元价值优势，进一步深化中医药国际交流合作，有利于形成中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”格局。为确保任务落实，中医药行政主管部门要将中医药高质量融入共建“一带一路”工作纳入当地中医药事业发展规划，确保重点任务落地见效。强化支撑保障，包括指导和鼓励社会资本探索设立中医药“一带一路”发展基金，鼓励金融机构提供信贷支持等金融服务，支持保险公司将优质海外中医药服务纳入出境人员医疗保险等多项金融、保险领域政策。强化环境建设，支持我国律师事务所境外设立分支机构为中医药海外发展提供优质法律服务等。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/217276.htm>

2. 2021年：中拉贸易创新高 市场互补促共赢

【新华社】中国海关总署日前发布的统计数据显示，在新冠疫情持续蔓延、世界经济艰难复苏的背景下，2021年中国同拉丁美洲和加勒比地区（以下简称“拉美地区”）贸易总额创新高，突破4500亿美元。专家认为，经济复苏是推动中拉贸易增长的主要原因，疫情下中拉贸易往来不断深化，体现出双方非常强的互补性。2021年中国继续保持拉美第二大贸易伙伴地位。据中国海关总署发布的数据，2021年中拉进出口总额约为4515.91亿美元，较2020年增长41.1%。中国社科院拉美所经济研究室主任岳云霞分析说，2021年中拉贸易表现突出。在海关总署统计的地区板块中，中国对拉丁美洲国家进出口总额和出口额的增幅最大。阿根廷萨尔瓦多大学东方研究学院教授玛雅·阿尔维萨认为，拉中贸易额2021年大幅增长，得益于中国有效管控疫情，中国是“最积极的经贸合作者”。

阿曼多·阿尔瓦雷斯·彭特亚多基金会大学教授若泽·毛罗·德莱拉指出，面对疫情，中国率先恢复经济，是世界经济的“支撑器和稳定器”，也是巴西等拉美主要经济体的重要贸易伙伴。近年来，智利成为中国进口水果的一大来源地，樱桃、西梅和桃子等水果受到越来越多中国消费者青睐。另一方面，今年1月中旬，首批产自中国的猕猴桃抵达智利，填补了智利夏季水果市场空白。农产品市场仅是中拉经贸互补共赢的一个缩影。中国海关总署数据显示，2021年拉美地区对华出口约2225.82亿美元，较2020年增长31.4%。岳云霞说，增长一方面来自中国从拉美地区进口农矿产品数量增加，另一方面缘于大宗商品价格上涨。数据还显示，2021年中国对拉出口总额约2290.09亿美元，较2020年增长52.0%。岳云霞分析说，一方面，医疗卫生板块和疫情下催生的休闲娱乐板块促进了中国对拉美地区出口增长；另一方面拉美疫情趋缓，地区经济活动增强，民众消费回升，在中国供应链保持稳定的基础上，中国汽车、机电产品等传统制成品对拉出口也呈现增长势头。中国商务部国际贸易经济合作研究院美大所副所长周密说：“中国作为全球最稳定的供应商，能够满足拉美地区经济复苏下对工业产品、消费品以及消杀防护产品和药品的需求。”他认为，这体现了中拉双方有效利用各自优势开展互利共赢的贸易合作。2021年末，变异新冠病毒奥密克戎毒株出现，疫情形势趋紧，给拉美2022年经济发展带来更多挑战。世界银行和联合国拉丁美洲和加勒比经济委员会近期均下调2022年拉美地区经济增长预期。尽管如此，专家认为中拉经贸合作前景仍值得期待。岳云霞认为，尽管拉美经济面临不确定性，但中国市场庞大，对拉美的基础性需求将持续存在。“中巴贸易仍有很大潜力可挖。”巴西农牧业联合会国际关系部门负责人利贾·杜特拉表示，为扩大对华出口，越来越多的巴西农村生产者将加入中巴贸易中，农牧业联合会也将利用社交媒体做好巴西农牧产品宣传，并通过创建电子商务平台拓展贸易渠道。此外，疫情增加了中拉线上服务贸易合作的可能性。岳云霞说，中拉曾尝试发展远程医疗、远程教育等新型服务贸易。未来随着疫情逐渐得到控制，传统旅游业等服务业将逐步恢复，这也将进一步促进中拉贸易发展。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/217316.htm>

3. 2021年我国跨境资金流动有序 国际收支自主平衡

【经济参考报】根据国家外汇管理局日前发布的数据，2021年，我国涉外交易保持活跃，跨境资金流动有序。2021年，银行结汇和售汇交易合计4.9万亿美元，银行代客涉外收支规模11.7万亿美元，比2020年分别增长24%和35%。国家外汇管理局副局长、新闻发言人王春英表示，我国疫情防控和经济恢复保持全球领先地位，货物贸易和各类投融资活动总体保持较高活跃度。据王春英介绍，2021年，贸易投资等实体经济活动推动跨境

资金流入。中国的货物进出口继续保持了比较高的顺差，按美元计，较上年增长30%，展示了疫情下中国产业链和供应链的优势。受此影响，去年企业等部门的货物贸易涉外收支顺差达到3395亿美元，相当于整个跨境收付汇顺差的95%。同时，商务部数据显示我国2021年实际利用外资规模达到1735亿美元，同比增长20%，处于历史高位，这体现了中国良好经济发展前景对境外长期资本的吸引力。此外，2021年境外投资者增持境内的债券达到1666亿美元，人民币资产已经成为外资增配的重要资产。另外，2021年，我国民间部门对外资产显著增加。通过国际收支平衡表观察，在经常账户顺差以及境外资本总体流入背景下，我国对外投资尤其是民间部门的对外投资相应增长。从2021年前三季度来看，民间部门对外投资净增加4890亿美元，其中对外直接投资854亿美元。境内居民通过港股通、QDII渠道对外进行证券投资接近1000亿美元。另外，除了直接投资和证券投资外的其他投资超过3100亿美元，这显示了境内主体外汇比较充裕，增加了在境外的存款和放贷。“总的来看，国内企业、金融机构等民间部门的跨境资金流动有进有出，形成了国际收支自主平衡的格局。”王春英说。展望2022年，王春英表示，内外部环境都会影响到2022年我国外汇收支的形势。她说，从外部看，如果全球经济金融逐步向常态回归，会使得我国跨境资金流动更加平稳。未来疫情等不确定因素可能会继续存在，但全球经济从疫情中逐步恢复仍是大趋势，财政和货币刺激政策逐步退出并趋向正常化，会带动国际贸易和投资向常态恢复，将有助于中国的跨境资金流向更加平稳、更可持续的方向发展。从内部看，国内的基本面稳中向好的长期趋势没有改变，继续支持中国外汇市场稳健运行。我国会继续统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，国家会维持经济运行在合理区间，金融市场双向开放稳步推进，这些努力会为跨境资金的稳定均衡流动创造非常好的政策环境。人民币汇率还会很好发挥稳定宏观经济和调节国际收支自动稳定器的作用。“从以上两个方面分析来看，2022年我国外汇市场有望呈现总体稳定，更加趋向均衡的发展态势。”她说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/217197.htm>

4. 中国信保与生态环境部签署《协同推进绿色丝绸之路建设战略合作协议》

【中国出口信用保险公司】1月20日，中国信保总经理蔡希良、党委委员徐新伟赴生态环境部拜会生态环境部副部长赵英民，双方签署《协同推进绿色丝绸之路建设战略合作协议》。蔡希良向赵英民介绍了公司在贯彻绿色发展理念、支持共建“一带一路”、推进绿色金融建设等方面的情况。蔡希良表示，作为服务外经贸的政策性金融机构，中国信保与生态环境部在绿色丝绸之路建设方面有很大的合作潜力和空间，希望双方进一步加强在国别和项目环境信息管理和评估等方面的务实合作，发挥各自优势，共同为绿色丝

绸之路建设保驾护航。赵英民介绍了生态环境部推动绿色丝绸之路建设的工作情况，以及生态环境建设对于我国对外合作的重要意义。赵英民表示，希望双方以战略合作协议签署为起点，整合优势资源，实现强强联合，共同打造政金合作推动“一带一路”高质量发展的新典范，服务支持新发展格局下的绿色丝绸之路行稳致远。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/217500.htm>

5. “十四五”中国进出口实现良好开局

【宁波航运交易所】2021年12月，宁波航运交易所发布的海上丝路贸易指数（STI）显示：进出口贸易指数为205.12点，环比上涨1.24%，同比上涨20.77%；出口贸易指数为236.07点，环比上涨4.60%，同比上涨20.78%；进口贸易指数为173.61点，环比下跌3.06%，同比上涨20.75%。2021年，我国进出口贸易总额60470.89亿美元，同比上涨29.81%。其中：出口贸易总额33682.32亿美元，同比上涨29.64%；进口贸易总额26788.57亿美元，同比上涨30.02%；贸易顺差额6893.75亿美元，扩大28.19%。亚洲：2021年12月，STI亚洲进出口贸易指数为194.78点，环比上涨2.13%，同比上涨20.54%；出口贸易指数为210.76点，环比上涨5.53%，同比上涨17.92%；进口贸易指数为179.15点，环比下跌1.52%，同比上涨23.70%。2021年，我国与亚洲进出口贸易额30644.55亿美元，同比上涨27.87%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为50.68%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是日本、韩国、香港，分别实现进出口贸易额3720.55、3641.09、3614.12亿美元，分别同比上涨16.70%、上涨27.07%、上涨27.88%。2021年，我国与东盟进出口贸易额8778.57亿美元，同比上涨27.81%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为14.52%。其中，出口贸易额4836.36亿美元，同比上涨25.49%；进口贸易额3942.21亿美元，同比上涨30.77%。欧洲：2021年12月，STI欧洲进出口贸易指数为233.37点，环比上涨2.75%，同比上涨19.87%；出口贸易指数为309.47点，环比上涨6.91%，同比上涨25.82%；进口贸易指数为165.79点，环比下跌3.47%，同比上涨11.15%。2021年，我国与欧洲进出口贸易额11777.85亿美元，同比上涨29.50%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为19.48%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是德国、俄罗斯、荷兰，分别实现进出口贸易额2352.86、1459.47、1165.00亿美元，分别同比上涨22.36%、上涨35.51%、上涨26.84%。2021年，我国与欧盟进出口贸易额8285.92亿美元，同比上涨27.17%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为13.70%。其中，出口贸易额5186.61亿美元，同比上涨32.18%；进口贸易额3099.31亿美元，同比上涨19.58%。非洲：2021年12月，STI非洲进出口贸易指数为208.44点，环比上涨3.01%，同比上涨23.13%；出口贸易指数为248.09点，环比上涨1.49%，同比上涨7.26%；进口贸易指数为170.86点，环比上涨5.16%，同比上涨54.60%。2021年，我国与非洲进出口贸易额2530.36亿美元，

同比上涨35.12%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为4.18%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是南非、尼日利亚、安哥拉，分别实现进出口贸易额539.20、256.89、228.82亿美元，分别同比上涨50.33%、上涨33.30%、上涨40.64%。北美洲：2021年12月，STI北美洲进出口贸易指数为191.66点，环比上涨0.72%，同比上涨17.18%；出口贸易指数为227.84点，环比上涨1.90%，同比上涨20.06%；进口贸易指数为129.38点，环比下跌2.69%，同比上涨9.21%。2021年，我国与北美洲进出口贸易额8381.21亿美元，同比上涨28.66%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为13.86%。12月份STI美国进出口贸易指数为193.07点，环比上涨1.39%，同比上涨16.50%；出口贸易指数为226.61点，环比上涨3.01%，同比上涨21.21%；进口贸易指数为129.84点，环比下跌3.59%，同比上涨3.30%。2021年，中美进出口贸易额7560.70亿美元，同比上涨28.78%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为12.50%。拉丁美洲：2021年12月，STI拉丁美洲进出口贸易指数为257.36点，环比下跌3.89%，同比上涨34.01%；出口贸易指数为269.82点，环比上涨1.32%，同比上涨40.99%；进口贸易指数为242.93点，环比下跌9.85%，同比上涨26.00%。2021年，我国与拉丁美洲进出口贸易额4482.46亿美元，同比上涨41.48%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为7.41%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是巴西、墨西哥、智利，分别实现进出口贸易额1626.25、865.01、647.02亿美元，分别同比上涨36.67%、上涨42.04%、上涨46.53%。大洋洲：2021年12月，STI大洋洲进出口贸易指数为200.08点，环比下跌8.37%，同比上涨18.36%；出口贸易指数为275.80点，环比上涨1.74%，同比上涨19.26%；进口贸易指数为171.06点，环比下跌13.67%，同比上涨17.82%。2021年，我国与大洋洲进出口贸易额2633.85亿美元，同比上涨34.76%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为4.36%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是澳大利亚、新西兰、巴布亚新几内亚，分别实现进出口贸易额2286.64、247.09、39.63亿美元，分别同比上涨35.89%、上涨36.27%、上涨23.48%。“一带一路”沿线国家贸易情况：2021年12月，STI“一带一路”沿线国家进出口贸易指数为258.53点，环比上涨5.37%，同比上涨28.94%；出口贸易指数为281.25点，环比上涨8.58%，同比上涨23.14%；进口贸易指数为232.20点，环比上涨1.16%，同比上涨38.08%。2021年，我国与“一带一路”沿线国家进出口贸易额17927.28亿美元，同比上涨32.04%，在我国进出口总额中的占比为29.65%。排名前三位的国家（地区）分别是越南、马来西亚、俄罗斯，分别实现进出口贸易额2302.20、1770.78、1459.47亿美元，分别同比上涨19.28%、上涨34.48%、上涨35.51%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/217501.htm>

6. Office of the Chief Economist Contributes to Creating Better Markets, Addressing Climate Change, and Advancing USDA Goals

【美国农业部USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) today highlighted some of the office’s key accomplishments in 2021 that support creating better markets and expanding climate-smart agriculture. “Over the past year, our staff provided economic expertise, timely analyses, and coordination for several key activities and initiatives ranging from economic intelligence and commodity outlook forecasting to climate change adaptation strategies and pest management policy,” said USDA Chief Economist Seth Meyer.

Creating Better Markets OCE’s World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) informed markets and policy makers through the monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand (WASDE) report, a Principal Federal Economic Indicator report that provides USDA’s official world and U.S. supply and utilization estimates and forecasts for grains, oilseeds, and cotton; and official estimates and forecasts for U.S. sugar, red meat, poultry, eggs, and milk. OCE also released USDA’s Agricultural Projections to 2031, which is a critical tool for USDA budget and program planning that also provides agricultural stakeholders with a comprehensive, long-term assessment of the commodity supply and demand outlook. OCE is the source of USDA’s agricultural weather expertise. Its meteorologists monitor and forecast weather conditions worldwide to support the WASDE commodity production forecasts. They also publish the Daily U.S. Weather Highlights report and the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, and contribute expertise and authorship to the U.S. Drought Monitor. OCE organized the 97th Agricultural Outlook Forum, USDA’s largest and premier annual event, which was held virtually for the first time and attracted nearly 4,500 participants from the United States and around the world.

Addressing Climate Change via Climate Smart Agriculture, Forestry and Energy In 2021, OCE’s Office of Energy and Environmental Policy (OEEP) developed several initiatives to prioritize climate action at USDA and increase resilience to climate impacts in agriculture. These include a USDA-wide climate strategy in response to Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. OEEP also oversaw the development of USDA’s Action Plan for Climate Adaptation and Resilience (PDF, 813 KB), which identified the most significant risks climate change poses to the agriculture and forestry sectors and laid out Department-scale actions to best prepare our stakeholders to address current and future climate change threats. The office also helped launch a new USDA Climate-Smart Partnership Initiative to expand the deployment of climate-smart farming and forestry practices to help market climate-smart agricultural commodities. To improve tracking of progress in reducing greenhouse gas

emissions from the agriculture and forest sectors, OEEP established a new Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Assessment Program, which will enhance quantification systems for greenhouse gases, including assessing current conservation data availability. On the international front, OEEP prepared the economic analysis and projections of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for the agriculture and forest sectors used in setting the U.S. commitment under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. OCE also manages USDA's Food Loss and Waste Initiative to bring attention to greenhouse gas emissions from the production and landfilling of uneaten food. Supporting USDA's Agricultural Policy Development and Disaster Responses OCE's Immediate Office provided significant rapid-response economic analyses and assessments of USDA policy proposals and regulatory actions to help stabilize the agricultural and rural sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic. The office also gave USDA leadership and Congress economic analysis on disasters, including winter freezes, hurricanes, and California's emergency curtailment measures to address acute water shortages. Sustainable Development Activities OCE also helped develop the U.S. Government's position for the United Nations Food Systems Summit held in September 2021. It also supported the formation of a Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems through productivity growth that optimizes agricultural sustainability across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Improving Regulatory Analysis OCE's Office of Risk Analysis and Cost Benefit Analysis helped to ensure that proposed USDA regulations are based on sound scientific and economic analysis. In 2021, the office reviewed regulations for USDA and other federal agencies, held risk analysis capacity building seminars, and engaged with risk assessors across the Department. Contributing to Food Safety Through Effective Pesticide Management In 2021, OCE's Office of Pest Management Policy (OPMP) reviewed 180 pesticide risk assessments and regulatory decisions, working closely with producers and the EPA to ensure the availability of safe and effective crop protection tools. OCE also launched a multiple crop and pesticide usage survey to gather data that will be used to inform EPA assessments.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/01/21/office-chief-economist-contributes-creating-better-markets>

7. Tonga volcanic eruption: what possible impact on agriculture and fisheries?

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 With the full picture of damage and needs after Tonga's massive volcanic eruption and tsunami only gradually emerging, what is already clear is that the stakes could not be higher for the farmers and fishers of the South Pacific island nation, living in one of the world's most disaster-prone regions. With roughly 86 percent of Tongans engaged in agriculture, FAO is extremely concerned about the potential impacts across all agriculture sectors, including fisheries, crops and livestock, even though information is limited, with communications and access remaining severely affected. Initial estimates are that roughly 12 000 agricultural households or 85 percent of the total number, will have been affected by this disaster, according to Xiangjun Yao, FAO Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific Islands, based in Samoa. "We're working to assess how bad the impact of this disaster will be on Tonga's farmers and fishers and all those who depend on forms of agriculture for their livelihoods and food security," Yao said. "We have been providing support in Tonga after a series of shocks in recent years, of which this is by far the most serious and we are ready to ramp up our work to help these vulnerable communities get back on their feet. One of the first challenges is assessing the possible impact that the layer of ashfall covering parts of the island, as well as the tsunami damage could have on agriculture and fisheries. Serious potential effects from ashfall and tsunami Ashfall can have serious detrimental effects on crops and livestock depending mainly on ash thickness, the type and growing conditions of the crop, the timing and intensity of subsequent rainfall, condition of pasture and animals prior to ashfall, and availability of uncontaminated feed and water. Root crops, such as sweet potato and yams, could be affected, while fruit and vegetable crops across the archipelago are certainly also at risk. Saltwater inundation will also have likely affected farmland, and the possibility of acid rain is a concern. FAO preliminary estimates indicate that 60-70 percent of livestock-raising households - mostly pigs and poultry - have had their livestock affected in some way. The expected impact on fisheries is also a cause for concern. While consumption of fish per capita is somewhat low for the Pacific (25-35 kg/year), fisheries could become a more important food source following this disaster, given potential effects of volcanic ash cover on land which produces local food supplies. Damage to boat ramps and boats is already evident and many of the coastal reefs and lagoons on which healthy fisheries rely are likely to have been damaged or polluted with ash and debris as well as waste from the tsunami. "With a comprehensive picture yet to emerge, it's already clear that Tonga will likely require both short- and long-term assistance. FAO is already moving to allocate funds for damage assessments and

some initial response measures,” said Yao. Even before this latest eruption of the Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha’apai volcano, some 23 percent of Tonga’s population was affected by moderate to severe food insecurity. The agricultural sector contributed nearly 14 percent of Tonga’s GDP in 2015/16 and represented over 65 percent of exports. The main products exported are kava, squash, pumpkins, root crops, coconuts and fish. Fisheries or fishery-related activities are also an important source of food, particularly for communities in the more isolated of Tonga’s 36 inhabited islands. Experience helping Tonga dealing with disasters, and volcanic eruptions elsewhere

FAO has been working in Tonga for many years to help strengthen resilience and food security, train young farmers, support women to establish ornamental plant nurseries and make the country’s fisheries more sustainable. The country - which consists of 169 islands altogether - is one of the 14 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific. Their region is among the most disaster-prone in the world, facing a number of natural hazards including cyclones, drought (including El Niño) and volcanic eruptions. Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji are among the world’s 15 most at-risk countries from extreme natural disasters, including vulnerability to the climate crisis. Over the last few years, FAO has been supporting Tonga in its response to a range of shocks and disasters, including Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016; drought following El Niño in 2016-2017, Tropical Cyclone Gita in 2018 and the continuing impact on fishing communities of the 2014 Tropical Cyclone Ian. FAO has also provided support in a number of countries hit by recent volcanic eruptions. These include providing critical support both before and after the eruption of the La Soufrière volcano in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in 2021. FAO focused on protecting livelihoods and averting a deterioration in food security. It helped to evacuate animals, restock lost livestock and provide seeds and tools to enable affected families to get back on their feet as quickly as possible.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/tonga-volcanic-eruption-what-possible-impact-on-agriculture-and-fisheries/en>

8. Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan Invest \$5 Million in Livestock Research

【加拿大农业部】Francis Drouin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, on behalf of Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau, joined Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister David Marit today in announcing a total of \$5.1 million in funding for new research

projects in 2022 related to livestock and forage. This year's funding will support 28 projects through the province's Agriculture Development Fund (ADF). Subjects of this year's research projects include the potential of native and tame forage species to enhance carbon sequestration, expanded methods for reproduction diagnostics and improved control and treatments with respect to animal health. In addition to this year's federal and provincial ADF funding, a total of \$483,000 in support of 13 of these projects was contributed by three industry co-funders: Saskatchewan Cattlemen's Association (SCA); Saskatchewan Forage Seed Development Commission; Sask Milk. "The Government of Canada realizes the return on investments into agricultural science are multi-fold. Not only does research provide increased returns to producers at the farm gate, it also reaps rewards for the environment, through the development of improved practices to increase production efficiency and resiliency in the face of climate change." - Francis Drouin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food "Research and innovation are major priorities for our government, and the ADF was created to reinforce work being done that is relevant to the future growth and competitiveness of Saskatchewan's agriculture industry—and the many producers and processors who make it what it is. These investments in research will ensure Saskatchewan continues to set the standard when it comes to new ideas and approaches that support progress and best practices in agriculture not only here but around the world." - David Marit, Saskatchewan Agriculture Minister "Investment in research is a cornerstone for the advancement of our industry. We're pleased to see both the federal and provincial governments place a similar priority in ensuring research is adequately funded." - Arnold Balicki, Chair, SCA. The ADF is supported through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership, a five-year, \$3 billion investment by federal, provincial and territorial governments to strengthen and grow Canada's agriculture, agri-food and agri-products sectors. This includes a \$2-billion commitment that is cost-shared 60 per cent federally and 40 per cent provincially/territorially for programs that are designed and delivered by provinces and territories, including a \$388-million investment in strategic initiatives for Saskatchewan agriculture. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture has a research budget of \$32.9 million in 2021-22 to support research and innovation, and concentrates its investments on projects that will help make Saskatchewan producers more profitable and more productive while increasing the competitiveness of the provincial industry.

链接:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/01/governments-of-canada-and-saskatchewan-invest-5-million-in-livestock-research.html>

9. Lao researchers use skills to build COVID-19 patient beds

【澳大利亚国际农业研究中心ACIAR】Researchers from the National University of Laos are using skills and knowledge gained through ACIAR-funded projects to build beds for COVID-19 patients. Three successive projects have encouraged the development of innovative wood processing technologies and industries in Laos. The projects are known as VALTIP, VALTIP2 and VALTIP3—for value adding to Lao timber products—and have focused on engineered wood products to maximise value from plantations. Dr Khamtan Phonetip, from the University's Faculty of Forest Science, said that the number of COVID-19 patients was increasing every day in Laos. To help their community, a team of its staff, students and alumni secured a grant to design and build ready-to-assemble beds. Sourcing materials was the first step for the team. The project team reached out to Burapha Plywood Mill, which had participated in the VALTIP3 project. Its leadership team was very happy to help. Twelve students, in consultation with staff, designed beds to be built with the plywood sheets from Burapha. Dr Phonetip said the students have developed their skills through the Wood Science and Wood Products Training Center, which is supported by the VALTIP3 project and a small grant from Lao Government. 'After the bed is produced, it will be delivered to the COVID-19 provisional committee in Vientiane to distribute to quarantine centres around the capital city,' Dr Phonetip said. The Australian Ambassador to Lao PDR, Mr Paul Kelly, was impressed with the community spirit and skills of the staff and students. 'It is a wonderful example of Australia and Laos working together to help the local community in this very challenging time,' Mr Kelly said. ACIAR Research Program Manager for Forestry, Dr Nora Devoe, said it was the latest example of the community spirit shown by the Wood Science and Wood Products Training Center staff and students. 'It's part of what makes this project so gratifying,' Dr Devoe said. 'This project has developed people's skills and a new product that utilises timber that would otherwise be wasted.' This project is now in its third phase, so it has been running for 12 years. And while it takes time, it is very impactful. Dr Devoe credits the National University of Laos for making best use of the Wood Science and Wood Products Training Center by expanding the curriculum and the enrolment in the Faculty of Forest Science. She said graduates from the program were being snapped up by the industry, providing them with stable and competitive incomes. Project leader, Hilary Smith, said this project and other ACIAR-supported forestry work in Laos supported the country's economic development, while protecting the natural environment. Since the 1990s, the Lao PDR Government has promoted reforestation through timber producing plantations to provide a sustainable source of timber. The area of plantations increased, but wood product quality

and value remained low due to inadequate domestic processing capacity and attractive and accessible export markets for unprocessed logs,' Dr Smith said.'In an effort to maximise and retain value from the plantations within Laos, ACIAR has been supporting both the National University of Laos and the wood processing sector to adopt and use more innovative wood processing technologies, including engineered wood products.'

链接:

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/media-search/news/lao-researchers-use-skills-build-covid-19-patient-beds>

10. Pacific research partners sign new agreement

【澳大利亚国际农业研究中心ACIAR】 The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) has renewed its research for development partnership with The Pacific Community (SPC), signing a new 5-year agreement today. The new arrangement builds on 30 years of collaboration between the two research agencies and strengthens a shared strategic vision for sustainable agriculture, forestry, and fisheries development throughout the Pacific. Owned by 26 country and territory participants, SPC is the principal scientific and technical organisation in the Pacific working to support sustainable development in the region. Acting CEO of ACIAR, Dr Daniel Walker, signed the agreement at ACIAR House in Canberra and said the new long-term commitment further underpins the shared trust between the agencies. 'Agricultural research is an international enterprise that is founded on strong partnerships. At ACIAR, we foster global research collaborations with multilateral partners like the SPC to build and strengthen core research capacity through cooperation, and timely, reliable, and consistent funding. 'SPC plays a pivotal role in the production of regional public goods for the Pacific, and ACIAR is proud to support the organisation in furthering these core scientific, technical and management capacities through this new arrangement,' said Dr Walker. 'Our commitment to the Pacific Community has been ongoing for more than three decades, and I'm proud to be reaffirming this long-term commitment into the future.' The new 5-year agreement extends the partnership to December 2026 and will help enhance the capabilities of SPC's Land Resources Division and Fisheries, Aquaculture, Maritime Ecosystems Division. SPC works in seven key areas relevant to development in the Pacific region, including climate change, disasters, non-communicable diseases, gender equality, youth employment, food and water security, and biosecurity for trade. SPC Deputy Director-General, Cameron Diver, said the new agreement strengthens

the enduring partnership between ACIAR and SPC. 'The new agreement cements the longstanding cooperation between ACIAR and SPC and provides further valuable investment in deepening our scientific and technical capability to foster sustainable management of land-based and marine natural resources.' Australia helped establish the SPC in 1947, then the South Pacific Commission, through The Canberra Agreement. The organisation has since grown to 26 Pacific Island Country members.

链接:

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/media-search/news/pacific-research-partners-sign-new-agreement>

【文献速递】

1. “一带一路”背景下中国对外直接投资对企业创新绩效的影响研究

作者: 宋勇超; 张佳讯

文献源: 管理现代化,2022-01-24

摘要: 使用中国上市公司与《境外投资企业(机构)名录》匹配后的数据,采用倾向得分匹配双重差分法(PSM-DID)进行实证研究,结果发现:对外直接投资显著提升了企业创新绩效;对“一带一路”沿线国家直接投资的技术创新效应较强;对非“一带一路”沿线国家直接投资的技术创新效应较弱,通过一系列检验之后,实证结果依然稳健.结论表明,应当构建有利于对外直接投资的制度环境,加强与“一带一路”沿线国家的经贸合作,引导企业对“一带一路”沿线国家的投资.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GHvXj6AXI_eABMwkP8h1KQ103.pdf

2. 气候地缘竞合背景下的非洲议题与中非合作

作者: 于宏源; 汪万发

文献源: 西亚非洲,2022-01-24

摘要: 全球气候治理进程将深刻影响地缘关系,地缘竞合关系同时也将塑造全球气候治理的合作走向。地缘政治背景下,非洲气候问题成为大国竞合的前沿议题之一,非洲在全球气候治理中的角色变得更加复杂,并随非洲自主性增加和大国竞争牵动而呈现新的变局。随着世界范围内新一轮工业革命加速和全球碳中和趋势的加强,特别是经济社会发展向绿色低碳转型,以及世界地缘政治格局重组、国际秩序转型,全球气候地缘竞合转型中的非洲气候议题存在非洲自主和大国竞合的双重逻辑。在气候地缘竞合影响下,非洲正在成为各大主要力量博弈和竞争的舞台,主要体现在气候领导力、气候方案供给和气

候能力建设等方面,其中关键内涵是气候地缘竞合变化。大国在非洲应对气候变化进程中扮演竞争性角色,同时也有合作的一面,集中于多边气候谈判、多边国际开发合作等。面向未来,在推动构建新时代中非应对气候变化战略合作伙伴关系和新时代中非命运共同体目标指引下,中非双方应进一步加强在全球气候治理中的战略协作,在传统合作的方式上进一步探索创新、提升合作效率和成效。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvX1iAJG-mABI_BIHuiWU274.pdf

3. 中国与乌拉圭共建“一带一路”:进展、驱动因素及挑战

作者: 贺双荣; 佟亚维

文献源: 拉丁美洲研究,2022-01-21

摘要: 中乌“一带一路”合作取得了可喜进展,双方在经贸、构建“一带一路”合作机制、抗击新冠疫情合作等许多方面走在拉美地区前列,为中拉合作树立了新典范。与此同时,美国也将乌拉圭强大的民主制度及与中国保持相对透明关系视为其他拉美国家与中国打交道的榜样。乌拉圭同时受到中美两个大国的重视,体现了其在拉美的特殊重要性、中乌“一带一路”合作进展及其地缘政治的复杂性。因此,有必要对中乌两国对“一带一路”合作的战略考量、面临的挑战及未来前景做深入分析,探讨双方合作的政治基础,提早进行风险防范,规划未来发展。虽然中乌双方对推动“一带一路”合作的战略考量不同,但促进国家发展利益是双方的共同目标。中乌关系的稳定性和可持续性以及在全球治理上的合作前景,使其在新时期推进中拉高质量“一带一路”合作中能发挥引领作用。中乌“一带一路”面临来自全球、区域(南共市)和国内层面的三重挑战。其中,中乌双边自由贸易谈判作为战略合作举措,谈判前景仍存在不确定性,其结果可能会影响中乌合作的战略预期,但这不会影响中乌合作的大局。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvXgiAEnHuABC9QygXqfM490.pdf>

4. 构建全球发展命运共同体: 内涵、挑战、建构

作者: 要瑶

文献源: 安徽行政学院学报,2022-01-20

摘要: 全球发展作为全球治理的重要议题,一直备受国际社会关注。“全球发展命运共同体”作为人类命运共同体在全球发展领域的全新尝试,包含着“人类命运共同体”的一般属性与全球发展的特殊属性,在内涵上主要包括安全发展共同体、利益共同体、可持续发展共同体、责任共同体四个方面。随着国际治理体系与治理能力的深刻变革,“全

球发展命运共同体”的构建面临着价值层面、安全层面与资源平衡上的多重挑战。因此，我国应兼顾“全球发展命运共同体”的科学内涵与现实挑战，在具体实践中，以完善全球安全治理体系、加深经贸互通、加强生态领域合作、倡导全人类共同价值、深化全球发展伙伴关系网络为建构路径，加快构建“全球发展命运共同体”。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvX-OAG5BaABWp0SR9bEE287.pdf>

5. 跨国企业正当性影响因素研究——基于“一带一路”沿线企业的调查证据

作者: 杨立娜; 陶海飞; 孟祥霞

文献源: 江淮论坛,2022-01-20

摘要: 在中国“走出去”和“引进来”并重的政策背景下,本文基于“一带一路”沿线跨国企业调查数据,在区分正式制度距离和非正式制度距离的基础上,引入企业正当性战略和国际化经验的调节作用,对制度距离和跨国企业正当性之间的关系进行实证检验。研究表明:正式和非正式制度距离均是影响跨国企业正当性的关键因素,正式制度距离受企业正当性战略的调节,非正式制度距离受企业国际化经验的调节。制度距离主要影响企业的道德正当性和认知正当性,对实用正当性影响不显著。高新技术企业正当性优于传统制造业,企业以绿地投资形式“走出去”比设立海外营销点、跨国并购和合资建厂等方式更容易获得组织正当性。本文从微观视角为“一带一路”沿线跨国企业获取组织正当性提供了经验证据,为我国下一阶段高质量推进“一带一路”建设和企业国际化战略管理提供决策参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GHvX-mAeZoPAAqxa9S1zKI138.pdf>

6. Agro-ecology science relates to economic development but not global pesticide pollution

文献源: Journal of Environmental Management,2022-01-14

摘要: Synthetic pesticides are core features of input-intensive agriculture and act as major pollutants driving environmental change. Agroecological science has unveiled the benefits of biodiversity for pest control, but research implementation at the farm-level is still difficult. Here we address this implementation gap by using a bibliometric approach, quantifying how countries' scientific progress in agro-ecology relates to pesticide application regimes. Among 153 countries, economic development does spur scientific innovation but irregularly bears reductions in pesticide use. Some emerging economies bend the Environmental Kuznets

curve (EKC) the observed environmental pollution by a country's wealth for pesticides and few high-income countries exhibit a weak agro-ecology 'technique effect'. Our findings support recent calls for large-scale investments in nature-positive agriculture, underlining how agro-ecology can mend the ecological resilience, carbon footprint, and human health impacts of intensive agriculture. Yet, in order to effectively translate science into practice, scientific progress needs to be paralleled by policy-change, farmer education and broader awareness-raising.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvju-AW4quAEUdnvx1ogc040.pdf>

7. The rise of China and contestation in global tax governance

文献源: Asia Pacific Business Review,2022-01-14

摘要: This paper examines the relationship between China's changing economy and its global business tax diplomacy. Three trends dominate: China is becoming a net capital exporter, emerging as a major consumer market, and is home to digital giant firms including Baidu, Tencent and Alibaba. The resulting drive to promote both 'going out' and 'bringing in' foreign direct investment has led China to engage selectively and strategically with Western-led institutions. We show how China variously challenges, defends, and develops alternatives to global tax standards in three cases: global efforts to tackle corporate tax avoidance, bilateral tax treaty negotiations, and administrative tax cooperation.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvj_uAACD_ABK_UjP8Lck540.pdf

8. Educator incentives and educational triage in rural primary schools

文献源: Journal of Human Resources,2022-01-01

摘要: In low-income countries, primary school student achievement is often far below grade level, and dropout rates remain high. Further, some educators actively encourage weaker students to drop out before reaching the end of primary school to avoid the negative attention that a school receives when its students perform poorly on their national primary leaving exams. We report the results of an experiment in rural Uganda that sought to both promote learning and reduce dropout rates. We offered bonus payments to Grade 6 (P6) teachers that rewarded each teacher for the math performance of each of their students relative to comparable students in other schools. This pay for percentile (PFP) incentive

scheme did not improve overall P6 math performance, but it did reduce dropout rates. PFP treatment raised attendance rates a full year after treatment ended, from 0.56 to 0.60. In schools with math books, treatment increased attendance rates from 0.57 to 0.64, and PFP also improved performance on test items covered by P6 books. PFP did not improve any measure of attendance, achievement, or attainment in schools without books.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/1F/Csgk0WHvaQGAZHRoAAzUDwg24Xg792.pdf>

9. Surplus precaritization: Supply chain capitalism and the geoeconomics of hope in Myanmar's borderlands

文献源: Political Geography,2021-12-30

摘要: The Thai-Myanmar border represents one of the most protracted displacement situations in the world, while the Myanmar-Bangladesh border is now home to nearly one million displaced Rohingya, making it the world's most populated refugee camp. During the period of "democratic transition," pre-emptively terminated by the February 2021 military coup, foreign direct investment continued to flow into Myanmar despite ongoing humanitarian crises. Rather than being presented as exacerbating ethnic tension, economic development was frequently deployed as a panacea for conflict in ways that rendered borderland residents increasingly precarious. In this article, we draw on multi-sited ethnographic research carried out between 2014 and 2020 in Myanmar's borderlands and along the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor to examine how aid donors' support for displaced ethnic minority populations is supplanted by widespread geoeconomic hope for the ameliorating effects of capitalism. We home in on the role of aid flight, special economic zones, and China's Belt and Road Initiative to argue that geoeconomic hope surrounding Myanmar's deepening integration into circuits of global capital obscures processes of surplus precaritization in which populations progressively approach the point at which they become absolutely surplus or beyond reabsorption into labor markets. The article contributes to emerging scholarship on migrant labor exploitation, supply-chain capitalism and the geoeconomics of BRI in Myanmar's borderlands and beyond.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0962629821002213?via%3Dihub>

10. Promises and perils of the China-Pakistan economic corridor: agriculture and export prospects in northern Pakistan

文献源: Eurasian Geography and Economics ,2021-12-26

摘要: The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a mega-project of primarily infrastructure-related loans and investments in Pakistan. Recently, the official discourse has increasingly shifted to the agricultural sector. For the region of Gilgit-Baltistan bordering China, academic and policy debates highlight the potential boost of fruit exports to China as the most promising opportunity to be leveraged through the CPEC. This paper scrutinizes these promises from a locally grounded perspective, investigating potential benefits and risks for local farmers. To make sense of the complex interplay between external and local actors, interests, markets and (infra)structures, the paper follows an assemblage-inspired approach to map out local trajectories. Contrary to the CPEC narrative, agricultural exports from Gilgit-Baltistan recently came to a halt, due to increasing trade barriers and seemingly competing agricultural developments in neighboring Xinjiang, China. Moreover, the economically most promising local crop for export to China, namely cherries, does not seem too promising for the majority of small farmers. There are other commodities with export potential, but overall, prospects appear to be limited. There is a need for a deeper engagement with the inherent complexities of CPEC trajectories, particularly in regards to local farming contexts in Pakistan and relevant developments in China.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F1/Csgk0GHvKS-AbzY ACaycav_u_w210.pdf

【相关成果】

1. 中国政府与古巴政府签署共建“一带一路”合作规划

发布源: 国家发展改革委公众号

发布时间: 2021-12-25

摘要: 12月24日,中国国家发展和改革委员会主任何立峰与古巴共和国政府副总理里卡多·卡布里萨斯·鲁伊斯签署了《中华人民共和国政府与古巴共和国政府关于共同推进“一带一路”建设的合作规划》(以下简称《合作规划》)。《合作规划》坚持开放、绿色、廉洁理念,遵循共商、共建、共享原则,立足高标准、可持续、惠民生的发展目标,围绕政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通,明确了中古共建“一带一路”的重点合作内容和合作项目,提出了时间表、路线图。《合作规划》的签署,必将为中古两国合作创造新机遇,更好更多实现双方优势互补,为共同发展增添新动力。

链接:<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/209769.htm>

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