

《“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. “一带一路”大型水电站项目并网发电，非洲三国受益

【北京日报客户端】3月16日，经过72小时试运行后，由中国企业总承包的马里古伊那水电站首台机组正式并网发电，作为“一带一路”沿线西部非洲的标志性工程，不仅助力当地逐步摆脱“电荒”，还能同时令非洲三个国家受益，发挥良好的社会效益。马里古伊那水电站项目是“一带一路”沿线西非区域的大型基础设施建设项目，由中国电建EPC总承包。工程坐落于马里境内的塞内加尔河上，坝高19米、总长1317米，库容1.36亿立方米。厂房内设计3台轴流式水轮发电机组，总装机容量140兆瓦。项目建设期间，为当地提供了数千个就业岗位。投产后，将通过区域电网向马里、塞内加尔、毛里塔尼亚三国输送电力，进一步促进西非区域电网互联互通、推动当地经济社会发展。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/228931.htm>

2. 粮农组织第三十六届亚太区域会议闭幕 中国代表介绍建设绿色农业粮食体系经验

【人民网】联合国粮食及农业组织第三十六届亚太区域会议11日闭幕，闭幕当天举行了两场高级别部长级会议。本届亚太区域会议由孟加拉国政府主办，8日至11日以线上线下相结合的方式举行，共有来自42个成员国的一千余位政要、专家学者等出席会议。成员国对全球新冠疫情以及多种原有和新发威胁表示关切，包括气候危机对粮食生产的影响，以及动植物疫病传播对整个区域造成的危害。粮农组织总干事屈冬玉呼吁各领域重要伙伴开展合作，他说，“我们必须制定有利政策，开展负责任投资，采用创新、科学及信息技术帮助农民。农业、粮食和营养是人类的核心需求，全世界都期待亚太区域发挥引领作用。”亚太区域会议于11日集中举行了两场高级别部长级会议。在题为“新冠

疫情后建设更绿色、更美好农业粮食体系”的首场部长级圆桌会议上，中国、日本、菲律宾和萨摩亚四国代表分享了抗击新冠疫情和帮助国民实现疫后恢复的经验。中国农业农村部总农艺师曾衍德出席了线上会议，介绍了中国坚持实施“藏粮于地、藏粮于技”战略，推动农业绿色发展及提升农业对外开放合作水平的做法和成效。第二场部长级圆桌会议则聚焦“采取气候行动，加强韧性和可持续发展”。当前，农业粮食体系面临严峻挑战，与会者一致认为，需要迅速采取共同行动加以应对。代表们指出，政府间气候变化专门委员会最近发布了《影响、适应和脆弱性》报告，对人类、动植物以及地球健康面临的气候威胁发出了最新警告，并对粮农组织制定全新《气候变化战略》表示欢迎。粮农组织副总干事玛丽亚·海伦娜·赛梅朵以线上视频形式为该场部长级会议做总结发言，她表示，制定粮农组织全新《气候变化战略》是一项重要工作，也是确保粮农组织应成员国所需解决这一问题的的重要途径。因此，我们努力确保战略制定过程尽可能地体现包容性，重视多方协商。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/227900.htm>

3. USDA Announces Plans for \$250 Million Investment to Support Innovative American-made Fertilizer to give US Farmers more choices in the Marketplace

【美国农业部 USDA】 The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is announcing it will support additional fertilizer production for American farmers to address rising costs, including the impact of Putin’s price hike on farmers, and spur competition. USDA will make available \$250 million through a new grant program this summer to support independent, innovative and sustainable American fertilizer production to supply American farmers. Additionally, to address growing competition concerns in the agricultural supply chain, USDA will launch a public inquiry seeking information regarding seeds and agricultural inputs, fertilizer, and retail markets. “Recent supply chain disruptions from the global pandemic to Putin’s unprovoked war against Ukraine have shown just how important it is to invest in this crucial link in the agricultural supply chain here at home,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, “The planned investment is one example of many Biden-Harris Administration initiatives to bring production and jobs back to the United States, promote competition, and support American goods and services. As the President said [at the State of the Union], we are working to rebuild the economy towards resilience, security, and sustainability, and this support to provide domestic, sustainable and independent choices for fertilizer supplies is part of that effort. In addition to the jobs, lower costs and more

reliable supply, increased investment in the domestic fertilizer industry will help address climate change by reducing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation, while also fostering more sustainable production methods and more precise application.”Fertilizer prices have more than doubled since last year due to many factors including Putin’s price hike, a limited supply of the relevant minerals and high energy costs, high global demand and agricultural commodity prices, reliance on fertilizer imports, and lack of competition in the fertilizer industry.The United States is a major importer and dependent on foreign fertilizer and is the second or third top importer for each of the three major components of fertilizer. The top producers of the major components of fertilizer include China, Russia, Canada and Morocco, with Belarus also providing a significant share of potash.USDA will use funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) set aside in September for market disruptions to develop a grant program that provides ‘gap’ financing to bring new, independent domestic production capacity on-line—similar to the recently announced meat and poultry grants that are designed to promote competition and resilience in that sector.The new program will support fertilizer production that is:Independent outside the dominant fertilizer suppliers, increasing competition in a concentrated market; Made in America produced in the United States by domestic companies, creating good-paying jobs at home and reducing the reliance on potentially unstable or inconsistent foreign supplies;Innovative improve upon fertilizer production methods to jump start the next generation of fertilizers; Sustainable reduces the greenhouse gas impact of transportation, production, and use through renewable energy sources, feedstocks, formulations, and incentivizing greater precision in fertilizer use;Farmer-focused like other Commodity Credit Corporation investments, a driving factor will be providing support and opportunities for U.S. agriculture commodity producers.Details on the application process will be announced in the summer of 2022, with the first awards expected before the end of 2022.Under the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is engaged in a whole-of-government effort to combat the climate crisis and conserve and protect our nation’s lands, biodiversity and natural resources including our soil, air and water. Successfully meeting these challenges will require coordination and partnerships with stakeholders throughout the supply chain such as the planned investment in innovative domestic fertilizer production.This effort is also part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s whole-of-government effort to promote competition, including in agricultural markets. As part of its efforts to enhance fair and competitive markets, USDA is requesting comments and information from the public about the impacts of concentration and market power in

fertilizer, seeds and other agricultural inputs, and retail. With these RFIs, USDA is also seeking information on competition and market access for farmers and ranchers, new and growing market competitors, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, and more about the context for these markets for farmers. The inquiry stems from the July 9, 2021, Executive Order on “Promoting Competition in the American Economy,” which created a White House Competition Council and directed federal agency actions to enhance fairness and competition across America’s economy. “Concentrated market structures and potentially anticompetitive practices leave America’s farmers, businesses, and consumers facing higher costs, fewer choices and less control about where to buy and sell, and reduced innovation—ultimately making it harder for those who grow our food to survive,” said Secretary Vilsack. “As I talk to farmers, ranchers and agriculture and food companies about the recent market challenges, I hear significant concerns about whether large companies along the supply chain are taking advantage of the situation by increasing profits—not just responding to supply and demand or passing along the costs.”

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/03/11/usda-announces-plans-250-million-investment-support-innovative>

4. 两会时间：“一带一路”热点观察

【中国一带一路网】面对全球新冠肺炎疫情的延宕反复，“一带一路”国际合作以基础设施“硬联通”为重要方向，以规则标准“软联通”为重要支撑，以同共建国家人民“心联通”为重要基础，实现了良好的发展态势，不断为世界经济复苏注入动力、释放红利。“发展带”彰显韧性。国务委员兼外交部长王毅日前在2022年两会记者会上介绍共建“一带一路”合作进展情况时表示，中国将同国际社会一道，继续推进高质量共建“一带一路”，努力实现更高合作水平、更高投入效益、更高供给质量、更高发展韧性，将“一带一路”打造成造福世界的“发展带”、惠及各国人民的“幸福路”。“‘发展带’和‘幸福路’的提法清晰地描绘了‘一带一路’建设的初心和方向。”中国浦东干部学院教研部教授焦永利表示，这再次表明“一带一路”倡议是中国贡献给世界的发展方案、繁荣方案，有助于促进国际贸易、投资、文化等领域的正能量合作，推动构建人类命运共同体。去年以来，又有10个国家同中国签署“一带一路”合作文件，共建“一带一路”大家庭成员达到180个，折射出这一倡议强大的全球吸引力。在“一带一路”倡议推动下，中老铁路、以色列海法新港等重大项目顺利竣工，中巴经济走廊、比雷埃夫斯港、雅万高铁、匈塞铁路等建设运营稳步开展。一大批“一带一路”标志性工程的扎实推进，也为各国经济复苏注入了强心剂。

尼日利亚中国研究中心主任查尔斯·奥努纳伊朱表示，中国政府工作报告再次提出扩大高水平对外开放、高质量共建“一带一路”等，这充分体现了中国推动世界互联互通、与其他国家共享发展机遇的诚意。尼日利亚等发展中国家期待通过中国国际进口博览会等平台，持续推动本国产品进入中国市场。“幸福路”不断延伸。今年两会前夕，蒙内铁路首列由肯方机车乘务班组独立值乘的旅客列车成功开行，标志着中企推进肯方机车乘务员属地化工作再上新台阶。如今的蒙内铁路上，越来越多的肯方员工通过培训考核，掌握了扎实的专业技能，开始独立承担关键技术岗位的工作。这也成为“一带一路”倡议不断提升共建国家民众真切获得感的一个缩影。多年来，中国在非洲建设了超过1万公里铁路、近10万公里公路、近百个港口，还有数不清的医院和学校，一系列高质量民生工程落地生根、开花结果。喀麦隆蒙塔涅大学教授艾蒂安·德玛努指出，中国提出的和平发展、促进共同繁荣、共建“一带一路”等理念和倡议让非洲获益，非洲期待同中国发展更多的合作项目，不断同中国实现互利共赢。在巴基斯坦，中巴经济走廊建设合作已经为巴基斯坦创造超过7万个就业岗位。根据巴政府测算，在今后5到7年间还将创造50万个直接和间接就业岗位。巴基斯坦驻华大使莫因·哈克日前在接受新华社专访时表示，共建“一带一路”倡议为巴基斯坦经济注入新的活力，中巴经济走廊等这一倡议下的标志性项目给巴基斯坦经济带来“变革性”改善。中欧班列的蓬勃发展为中国积极推动多边合作写下了又一个生动注脚。2021年，中欧班列全年开行1.5万列、发送146万标箱，同比分别增长22%、29%。疫情导致全球重要港口出现拥堵和延误，中欧班列的优势则进一步凸显，在逆风中以稳定、可靠、高效的物流服务有力支撑起全球供应链产业链“大动脉”。英国学者马丁·雅克认为，中国提供了一种“新的可能”，开辟了一条合作共赢、共建共享的文明发展新道路。在外交学院外交学系教授任远喆看来，疫情期间“一带一路”合作逆势前行，发挥了抗疫情、稳经济、惠民生的积极作用，为应对全球挑战和加快落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程做出了重要贡献。未来这条“发展带”和“幸福路”必将为应对世纪疫情和世界经济挑战、实现共同繁荣发展提供更强劲的动力。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/227351.htm>

5. Ukraine crisis drives wheat prices up to 14-year high

【中国日报China Daily】Wheat prices have soared, with global food inflation impacted amid the Russia-Ukraine crisis that has severely impeded trade from Black Sea ports. Prices for wheat surged to a 14-year high last week, leading to costs that will inevitably be passed on to consumers worldwide, reported Reuters. It said the global Chicago benchmark wheat trading price jumped by 40 percent, which is likely to further drive up global food

inflation. Russia and Ukraine supply almost one third of the world's wheat exports, said the Financial Times, noting that Black Sea ports were now at a "virtual standstill". Julie Marshall, spokesperson for the World Food Programme, told Reuters that supply disruptions from Russia and Ukraine would effect millions of people, with the Middle East and North Africa especially vulnerable. Analysts and food aid organizations were cited by the FT as saying the biggest impact will be on poorer nations. "This is an unnecessary shock of mega proportions," said Arif Husain, chief economist at the UN World Food Programme. "The war is only going to exacerbate the cost of food," said Ismail Kemalolu, the former head of the state Turkish Grain Board and now the director of the consultancy IK Tarimussu. Agricultural experts warned of the impact of delayed shipments from the region. Joseph Glauber, former chief economist at the United States Department of Agriculture, told the FT that countries are "going to have to find different suppliers and all that means higher prices". Reuters noted that global stocks of major wheat exporters were already low prior to the crisis. It cited data from the International Grains Council showing supplies in the European Union, Russia, the US, Canada, Ukraine, Argentina, Australia and Kazakhstan would drop to a nine-year low of 57 million tonnes by the end of the 2021-22 season. The cost of oil and gas has also surged due to some Western countries' sanctions against Russia, said Reuters, and it noted that shipping freight costs were already at record highs due to COVID-19 pandemic-related supply chain disruption.

链接:

<http://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202203/07/WS62256052a310cdd39bc8ac6c.html>

【文献速递】

1. 基于人粮关系的“一带一路”沿线国家土地资源承载力时空格局研究

作者: 张超; 杨艳昭; 封志明; 郎婷婷; 刘莹

文献源: 自然资源学报, 2022-03-15

摘要: "一带一路"沿线国家是全球重要的人口集聚区。以人粮关系为主线,从全域到国别研究了1995—2017年沿线国家土地资源承载力时空格局。结果表明:研究期内,(1)沿线国家耕地总量与人均耕地量分别降至 $6.96 \times 10^8 \text{hm}^2$ 和2.23亩/人,分别约为全球水平的50%和80%,约80%的国家人均耕地在下降;(2)承载力增至45.95亿人,近90%的国家在提高,但西亚及中东多数国家在下降;(3)地均承载力增至90人/ km^2 水平,约为全球水平的1.5倍,孟加拉国、匈牙利、越南超300人/ km^2 ;(4)人粮关系从超载转向临界超载,粮食盈余国家增多,主要为耕地面积广的产粮大国。半数国家土地仍超载,多为气候干旱区与岛屿国家。研究有助于深化与沿线国家的粮食安全合作和提高项目建设布局的科学性。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/27/Csgk0YaN1jWANGrcAB8gm_8UeI819.pdf

2. 中国OFDI、空间溢出与“一带一路”沿线国家产业结构升级

作者: 王晖; 仲鑫

文献源: 经济经纬,2022-03-10

摘要: 为从空间关联视角厘清中国OFDI与“一带一路”沿线国家产业结构升级的关系,在理论分析的基础上,利用2006—2017年52个沿线国家的面板数据,构建空间杜宾模型实证检验中国OFDI对沿线国家产业结构升级的影响。研究表明:中国OFDI有利于沿线国家产业结构升级且存在显著的正向空间溢出效应。其中,技术转移型OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级的直接效应最大,资本转移型OFDI次之,劳动转移型OFDI最小;劳动转移型OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级的空间溢出效应最大,技术转移型OFDI次之,资本转移型OFDI最小,并且无论是中国整体还是不同转移类型OFDI的空间溢出效应均强于其直接效应。异质性分析表明,在不同区域沿线国家中,无论是直接效应还是空间溢出效应,中国OFDI促进东盟国家产业结构升级的效应最大,促进其他亚洲沿线国家产业结构升级的效应次之,促进欧洲沿线国家产业结构升级的效应最小。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F9/Csgk0GI3JgKATXfcAAW6rRIDSp4783.pdf>

3. 以国际视角探寻农业绿色发展的政策演进和选择规律——评《欧盟与美国农业绿色发展支持政策比较研究》

作者: 成新轩

文献源: 世界农业,2022-03-08

摘要: 经过40多年的快速发展,我国已跃升为世界第二大经济体,综合国力和国际地位不断提升,世界影响力不断扩大。与此同时,由于世界经济发展不稳定性、不确定性增强,中国发展的内部条件和外部环境都发生了变化。新形势要求我们准确把握国际形势,正确认识外部世界,精准制定国际战略。这就要求对世界主要国家和地区进行深刻、全面地研究,开展区域国别研究是我国经济发展的时代需要。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/27/Csgk0YaN17mAMp_8AAFQN1foDJ8865.pdf

4. Research on the competitiveness and influencing factors of agricultural products trade between China and the countries along the “Belt and Road”

文献源: Alexandria Engineering Journal,2022-03-08

摘要: The countries along the “Belt and Road” are important cooperation regions for China's agricultural trade. The examination of agricultural trade competitiveness and its influencing elements between China and nations along the “Belt and Road” serves as a guide for China's international agricultural cooperation with these countries. The competitiveness of agricultural goods trade between China and nations along the “Belt and Road” was estimated using the MS index, RSCA index, CA index, and TC index from 2001 to 2019, and the variables influencing agricultural trade competitiveness were experimentally studied. The findings reveal considerable disparities in agricultural product trade competitiveness between China and the areas and countries along the route. Central and Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe are competitive, but China, Central Asia, Mongolia, Russia, and West Asia and the Middle East are weak. Twelve countries, including Thailand and Myanmar, are competitive, while China, Russia, and Kazakhstan are weak. Due to the presence of more common land in China and countries along the route, the scale of the agricultural economy, farm households' agricultural input, labor productivity, land productivity, and trade openness have a positive and significant impact on trade competitiveness, but the conditions of land resources and government agricultural input have a negative and significant impact. The lack of integration of resources and financial resources into competitiveness has resulted from a mismatch of resources and government agriculture investment. The main focus of policy should be on strengthening economic and trade exchanges with regions that have high agricultural trade competitiveness, actively pursuing international agricultural production capacity cooperation, and promoting multilateral and regional trade and investment preferential systems.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0F/F9/Csgk0GI3J6SAXIwJAAqIHnedcZs342.pdf>

5. Agroecological education for food sovereignty: Insights from formal and non-formal spheres in Brazil and Spain

文献源: Journal of Rural Studies,2021-12-01

摘要: In a context of re-definition of what is Agroecology, we reflect on the characteristics of an agroecological education for food sovereignty (AEFS). To do this, we analyse four courses self-claiming to have a food sovereignty focus in the formal and non-formal spheres

in Brazil and Spain by answering three questions: “from where” (motivations and actors promoting it), “who” (teachers, students), and “how” (pedagogies). We describe the commonalities and differences among them and show that in developing AEFS, the most important question is the from where. However, important differences may exist between the formal and non-formal spheres, mostly in the who and the how. AEFS in the classroom is based on *diálogo de saberes*, participatory methodologies and dynamics with a rotational focus (*alternancia*) on learning from the dialectic between theory and practice and reflection and action. Furthermore, the emotional and organizational spaces are as important as the “official” content of the course. We conclude that despite existing barriers to follow some of pedagogical tools in the formal sphere, it is possible to develop AEFS with a focus on transformative education.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/27/Csgk0YaN2vOAGY1UAAmi9KfjiuQ384.pdf>

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