

## 《“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. 世界自然基金会总干事马尔科·兰贝蒂尼：中国在全球环境治理方面发挥重要作用

【新华社】人类正面临“三重环境危机”，需要“协调一致的全球行动计划”，正在葡萄牙首都里斯本参加2022年联合国海洋大会的世界自然基金会总干事马尔科·兰贝蒂尼6月29日在接受新华社记者视频采访时说。他指出，在全球环境治理方面，中国发挥了重要作用。“我们正面临气候变化、环境污染、陆地生物多样性损失的三重叠加危机，这些危机相互关联。因为地球是个相互关联的生态系统，对地球生态系统施加的任何压力都会波及到其他领域。”兰贝蒂尼说。他说，全球生物多样性保护、海洋保护、应对气候变化，需要在全球范围内采取协调一致的行动计划，“无论是发达经济体还是发展中经济体，在应对气候变化和自然损失的共同计划下真正走到一起，符合每个人的利益。”兰贝蒂尼说，迄今，中国在全球环境治理方面发挥了重要作用，尤其是在应对气候变化上。“中国通过在全球太阳能行业的大规模投资切实帮助世界降低了太阳能价格。如今，与化石燃料相比，全球太阳能行业已经具有竞争力。此外，为应对全球气候变暖，中国提出力争2060年前实现碳中和的目标，这是一项重大承诺。”去年10月，联合国《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会（COP15）第一阶段会议在中国昆明成功举行。COP15第二阶段会议将于今年12月5日至17日在《生物多样性公约》秘书处所在地加拿大蒙特利尔举行。中国生态环境部日前表示，中国政府高度重视生物多样性保护，将继续发挥COP15主席国作用，与各方一道共同推动达成兼具雄心和务实平衡的“2020年后全球生物多样性框架”。兰贝蒂尼说，他期待中国在生物多样性大会上继续发挥领导作用。他说：“过去几十年间，我们的自然环境损失很多，今天还在继续损失。我们需要终止这种状态，并逆转（这种趋势），通过保护自然有效保护自己和未来，这是一个双赢的局面。”2022年联合国海洋大会6月27日在葡萄牙首都里斯本开幕，多国政要、商界领袖、科学家、民间团体以及数千名年轻人参与这场为期5天的大会，共同讨论应对海洋所面

临挑战的解决方案。据主办方介绍，预计各国将在大会结束前，就全球共同应对海洋退化的行动计划达成一致并发表宣言。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/258096.htm>

## 2. 中国—非盟共建“一带一路”联合工作组第一次会议成功召开

**【国家发展改革委公众号】**为落实好中国政府与非洲联盟签署的《关于共同推进“一带一路”建设的合作规划》，根据国家发展改革委与非盟委员会有关谅解备忘录安排，2022年6月30日，国家发展改革委区域开放司司长徐建平与非盟委员会伙伴关系管理和资源调动司代司长杰克·穆克文德共同主持召开中国—非盟共建“一带一路”联合工作组第一次会议。中方有关部门和非盟委员会围绕推进落实中非合作的“九项工程”，以及实施合作规划确定的重点项目和任务交换了意见；双方还就经贸、科技、地矿、基础设施、能源、民航、标准等领域合作进行了专题交流，进一步深化了合作共识。中国驻非盟使团、非盟驻华代表处有关负责人参加会议。

**链接:**

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/258060.htm>

## 3. 金砖国家数字经济伙伴关系框架开启金砖国家数字经济合作新进程

**【新华社】**商务部国际司副司长陈超27日表示，金砖国家领导人第十四次会晤达成的《金砖国家数字经济伙伴关系框架》，就深化金砖国家数字经济合作形成重要共识，开启了金砖国家数字经济合作新进程。当天，陈超接受媒体采访，解读金砖国家领导人第十四次会晤有关经贸成果。他提到，框架是一份具有前瞻性、包容性和以行动为导向的重要成果文件；框架为未来合作提供了机制保障；将通过开展务实合作推动框架的落实。具体而言，陈超指出，作为金砖经贸领域第一份数字经济合作专门文件，框架纳入了数字认证、电子支付、电子交易单据、数据隐私和安全、网上争端解决等当前数字经济前沿领域，并同意就人工智能等新兴技术开展合作；针对金砖成员数字经济发展水平不同的现状，框架把弥合数字鸿沟作为重点之一，鼓励开展能力建设和政策实践分享，缩小数字基础设施、数字技术、数字服务和数字技能发展方面的差距；明确了数字经济的合作方向和重点领域，提出了提高港口数字化水平、鼓励数字基础设施投资、提升中小微企业能力等17条合作举措；金砖五国同意升级电子商务工作组为数字经济工作组，为推动落实数字经济合作作出重要的制度性安排。谈及如何推动框架落实，陈超介绍，今年中方作为金砖国家主席国组织了一系列活动来深化金砖国家数字经济领域务实合作：中方在“第四届双品网购节”期间开展了“买在金砖”网上促销活动，有力促进了金砖国家优质

特色商品在华销售；下半年，还将举办金砖国家数字经济对话会、“云上大讲堂”电商培训金砖专场等活动，从贸易投资视角聚焦金砖国家数字经济发展，与来自其他金砖成员的官产学研界共话未来合作路径；邀请联合国贸发会议、国际贸易中心等国际组织为金砖数字经济合作撰写了首份《金砖国家数字经济报告》，为五国合作提供技术支持等。“中方愿与其他各方一道，落实好相关合作共识，积极开展政策交流、能力建设和最佳实践分享等合作，激发数字经济合作的潜能和活力，造福金砖五国人民。”陈超说。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/256753.htm>

#### **4. High level policy forum: Encouraging continued food systems transformation in the ASEAN region in the wake of COVID-19**

【国际食品政策研究所IFPRI】 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states (AMS) have experienced rapid economic growth in recent years, and with their work toward food systems transformation have made significant progress toward meeting Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) targets of ending hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition by 2030. Yet many food system challenges remain, driven by effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising global food prices, and other problems. ASEAN food value chains are growing more internationalized in an environment of global economic stresses and uncertainty, raising questions about how best to achieve structural change. The recently-concluded Agricultural Transformation and Market Integration in the ASEAN region (ATMI-ASEAN) project, launched in 2016, focused on strengthening member states' capacity to develop effective food security and agricultural policies. On June 1-2, project participants and experts met in a high-level policy forum in Hanoi to discuss the project's five years of rigorous research studies, and ways to continue its momentum through an extended network of policy actors and analysts. The hybrid event brought together more than 250 stakeholders, including representatives from the Viet Nam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Cambodia Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), Myanmar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MoALI) Myanmar, regional farmer organizations, research institutions, donors, and civil society. Following are highlights from key speakers: Shahidur Rashid, IFPRI South Asia Director, said the project has done remarkably well on generating evidence, fostering partnership and in developing outreach with ASEAN country policymakers. "The evidence that we have generated and partnership we have established with national institutions needs continued engagement," Rashid said.

To sustain the project's work and momentum, and facilitate continuing policy dialogues and stakeholder engagement, he said, organizers are setting up a Network of Policy Advisors and Analysts in the ASEAN region (NePAAA). Tran Cong Thang, Director-General, Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) emphasized that the project's research findings and policy recommendations are particularly timely for ASEAN countries, as the region continues the process of economic integration—for example, using economic integration as a development strategy, participating in evolving global value chains and emerging large trading arrangements like Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The project has developed national and regional roadmaps for ASEAN countries; the latter aim to enhance cooperation among AMS through strategic programs and measures in the areas of R&D, food safety and quality standards, and investments in agrifood enterprises. Glenn B. Gregorio, Director, Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), said: "As we showcase evidence-based policy insights best practices and roadmap recommendation to promote small holders' inclusiveness &hellip; the pandemic has highlighted the need for agricultural transformation and market integration." Member states must continue to communicate and have friendly competition based on improving productivity, and strengthen their collaborative efforts, he said. Roehlano M. Briones, Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), who led the maize and meat regional roadmap exercises, shared some of the resulting recommendations. Integrated investments along the maize and meat value chain, along with public private farmer partnerships, should be encouraged, he stressed, and small farmer organizations and especially small farmers themselves included in these partnerships. "We need to create a viable system for addressing transboundary concerns related to plant animal and human health. Mainstreaming regional cooperation is something that is quite crucial' to guide and energize the continued growth and emergence of a region rich intra ASEAN regional trade in maize and meat." Briones said. Abdel Karim Sma, IFAD Lead Regional Economist, stressed that the project's evidence demonstrates participating countries are moving in the right direction. However, stakeholders will have to work together to build on the evidence to develop a coherent roadmap. "I would say integration in the ASEAN countries is not a luxury but critical necessity. We are witnessing transformation of inherently complex food systems against the backdrop of a heightened turbulence and impact of climate change," said Sma. A key component of the project focused on the market integration of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, and the Philippines with ASEAN and its other top trading partners. The

studies conducted for the project have found that the exports of all AMS are competitive in ASEAN markets and have high export potential. The findings suggest countries should target commodities and markets in which export potential is high and measured competition is low to achieve higher returns for agricultural producers. ATMI-ASEAN analyses suggest that structural transformation in the project focal countries is positively driven by agricultural productivity, terms of trade, and public investments in infrastructure, with little role for rural to urban migration or market integration. Efficient, sustainable, and inclusive growth requires more investment in agricultural research and extension systems; and diversifying production portfolios toward higher-value food commodities, by strengthening institutions that link farmers to more profitable markets. Investing in post-harvest infrastructure for food processing is also essential.

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/high-level-policy-forum-encouraging-continued-food-systems-transformation-asean-region-wake>

#### 【文献速递】

### 1. 介于TPP和CPTPP之间的印太经济框架——美国的另起炉灶、日本的追随与中国的应对

作者: 王卓

文献源: 东北亚经济研究,2022-07-04

摘要: 美国推出“印太经济框架”是为了填补2017年退出《跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》(TPP)后留下的亚太经贸战略漏洞,制衡中国。在百年变局和俄乌战争长期化之下,特别是印度退出RCEP八年谈判转投IPEF,东盟10国中7国加入,印太经济框架可能给区域内的安全环境与经济发展新增不确定性。对此日本选择了追随,建立了美日工商伙伴关系(JUCIP)和日美通商合作框架。2007年起安倍提出的“自由开放的印度洋太平洋战略”,也完成了与美欧的合流,但日本在加入IPEF后依然要求美国重返CPTPP。中国的应对至关重要,中国认为把中国的经济关系同“对中国的安全防范”直接挂钩,是居心不良。中国需要警惕IPEF风险的蔓延,中国应尽快达到TPP开放水平,通过申请加入《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》(CPTPP)、深化“一带一路”倡议、强化自由贸易试验区、践行中国的多边主义等予以应对。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/08/Csgk0GLD1hGAMBBMABJOTCSacpc418.pdf>

## 2. “一带一路”倡议下境外经贸合作区和对外直接投资

作者：张相伟；龙小宁

文献源：山东大学学报(哲学社会科学版),2022-07-04

摘要：境外经贸合作区作为“一带一路”建设的重要承接点，既契合东道国经济和产业发展的诉求，又利于推动中国企业“走出去”，对实现双方产业结构调整与升级具有重要意义。构建了一个境外合作区与“一带一路”及“五通”之间关系的理论分析框架，并利用中国境外直接投资（OFDI）数据，实证检验了境外经贸合作区对中国OFDI的影响。研究结果表明，境外经贸合作区的建立显著促进了中国对东道国的直接投资，并且这种促进作用具有异质性，更利于市场寻求型和资源利用型对外直接投资的增长。而且，境外经贸合作区对中国OFDI的影响与各种环境条件之间呈多重关系：一方面境外经贸合作区的影响与东道国制度水平及双边之间的“民心相通”呈互补关系，另一方面境外经贸合作区的作用与东道国的“设施联通、贸易畅通和金融通”之间则呈替代关系。该发现对如何利用境外经贸合作区来有效推动“一带一路”建设中“五通”目标的实现具有重要意义：境外经贸合作区的建立固然可以帮助弥补“一带一路”国家和地区基础设施、贸易增长和金融发展等方面的不足，有利于实现设施联通、贸易畅通与金融通等目标；但东道国良好的制度质量和双边之间的“民心相通”仍是境外经贸合作区发挥作用的基础。因此，加强与“一带一路”沿线国家和地区之间的政策沟通与民心相通是亟须提前完成之要务。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/08/Csgk0GLD0nKAGqtAAA9QH\\_MUApU633.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/08/Csgk0GLD0nKAGqtAAA9QH_MUApU633.pdf)

## 3. 中美竞争背景下中拉命运共同体的构建——国际政治经济学的视角

作者：黄乐平

文献源：拉丁美洲研究,2022-07-04

摘要：在中美竞争加剧的背景下，中国应加强与世界各国尤其是与发展中国家的合作，扩大伙伴关系网络。近年来中国与拉美国家的经贸关系突飞猛进，中拉命运共同体已具备一定的物质基础。然而，当前中拉关系的本质仍是理性主义主导的复合相互依存关系，双方仍处于利益驱动的洛克文化中，合作的绝对收益带来的共赢并不能掩盖相对收益分配不平衡造成的冲突。此外，美国历来视拉美为其“后院”，对中国在拉美的一举一动十分敏感。中拉关系要克服其内在矛盾和外在不利条件，实现提质升级，就要超越纯粹理性主义的功利关系，由洛克文化向康德文化跨越。建构主义理论认为，无政府文化是国家造就的，是行为体互动和社会建构的结果。中国作为有影响力的大国，必须积极作为，利用国际机制与拉美国家开展更广泛、更深层次的互动，在现有共识基础上形成更多共



有观念和群体认同，通过全球治理合作、产能合作和人文交流，互塑和建构新的集体身份和集体利益，构建真正共赢的命运共同体。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/37/Csgk0YcaiBiARMKwAA\\_bszp4XoI261.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/37/Csgk0YcaiBiARMKwAA_bszp4XoI261.pdf)

#### **4. Are agro-clusters pro-poor? Evidence from Ethiopia**

文献源: Journal of Agricultural Economics,2022-05-31

摘要: Governments and development agencies increasingly promote agro-clusters as a pathway to improving smallholder incomes and ensuring inclusive rural development through mitigating production and market risks. However, there is very limited empirical evidence to support this promise. We use a large farm household survey of about 4000 smallholder farmers in Ethiopia growing cereals like teff, maize, wheat, maltbarley and sesame to examine the relationship between agro-clusters and smallholder welfare and poverty. Using instrumental variable estimators, we establish a positive association between agro-clusters, household income and per capita income. Agro-clusters are also shown to reduce poverty and poverty gaps. Our results are robust over different agro-cluster proxies and alternative estimators, such as the augmented inverse probability weighting estimator. We also show that our findings are unlikely to be driven by omitted variable bias. Moving beyond average effects and in the interest of understanding heterogeneous effects, we use quantile regressions at different income levels. We find that agro-clusters are associated with welfare gains for all households. However, the most significant gains are observed for the wealthier households. Despite this regressive association, our findings suggest that agro-clusters may be useful in making farming more profitable with significant welfare implications.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/09/Csgk0GLD3B2AUjclAAzLofiUBGQ442.pdf>

#### **5. The vital roles of blue foods in the global food system**

文献源: Global Food Security,2022-04-15

摘要: Blue foods play a central role in food and nutrition security for billions of people and are a cornerstone of the livelihoods, economies, and cultures of many coastal and riparian communities. Blue foods are extraordinarily diverse, are often rich in essential micronutrients and fatty acids, and can often be produced in ways that are more

environmentally sustainable than terrestrial animal-source foods. Capture fisheries constitute the largest wild-food resource for human extraction that would be challenging to replace. Yet, despite their unique value, blue foods have often been left out of food system analyses, policies, and investments. Here, we focus on three imperatives for realizing the potential of blue foods: (1) Bring blue foods into the heart of food system decision-making; (2) Protect and develop the potential of blue foods to help end malnutrition; and (3) Support the central role of small-scale actors in fisheries and aquaculture. Recognition of the importance of blue foods for food and nutrition security constitutes a critical justification to preserve the integrity and diversity of aquatic species and ecosystems.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/37/Csgk0YcasU2Ad8ZpABrFChnMxHQ477.pdf>

### 【行业报告】

#### **1. 2022 China and Global Food Policy Report: Reforming agricultural support policies to promote agrifood systems transformation**

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2022-06-30

摘要: Over the past several decades, the world has made substantial progress in improving global food security. Yet due to a combination of crises and other problems, the number of hungry people in the world has been rising since 2015; currently the figure is approximately 800 million. Meanwhile, China's agrifood systems face a number of urgent challenges and must be transformed to focus on more nutritious and healthy foods, as well as green, low-carbon, efficient, resilient, and inclusive production and distribution. The newly-published 2022 China and Global Food Policy Report examines how China can achieve that transformation, focusing on the evolution and reform of agricultural support policies and analyzing their impacts on nutrition and health, resources and environment, carbon emissions, common prosperity, and international trade. The report is a joint project of the Academy of Global Food Economics and Policy (AGFEP) of China Agricultural University, the China Academy of Rural Development (CARD) of Zhejiang University, the Center for International Food and Agricultural Economics (CIFAE) of Nanjing Agricultural University, the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Development (IAED) of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), and IFPRI.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/37/Csgk0YcamJuABY\\_aAI\\_gkU96ew4098.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/37/Csgk0YcamJuABY_aAI_gkU96ew4098.pdf)



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