

《“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”发展红利上半年加速释放 中欧班列货运量增长创新高

【北京商报】增投资提货运，“一带一路”正向沿线国家加速释放发展红利。8月2日，记者从中国国家铁路集团有限公司（以下简称“国铁集团”）获悉，今年1-7月份，中欧班列累计发送货物86.9万标箱，同比增长4%；据商务部、外汇局统计，在投资方面，来自上半年我国企业在“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资650.3亿元人民币，同比增长4.9%。有专家分析称，回望2022年，疫情和国际局势等超预期因素阻碍经济增长，但“一带一路”国际合作展现出强大韧性和活力，为各国抗疫情、稳经济、保民生发挥了重要作用，这也标志着“一带一路”合作正进一步拓展和深入。中欧班列货运量增长创新高来自国铁集团的数据显示，今年1-7月，中欧班列累计开行8990列、发送货物86.9万标箱，同比分别增长3%、4%。其中7月份开行1517列、发送货物14.9万标箱，同比分别增长11%、12%，均创历史新高。“俄乌局势和疫情影响之下，海运价格成倍增长，甚至有的增长至原价的10倍。如此一来，增速较缓的中欧班列在价格上就有了相对竞争力。”在分析中欧班列货运量增长的原因时，商务部国际贸易经济合作研究院国际市场研究部副主任白明说。除价格优势外，提升高质量服务持续显效。国铁集团货运部负责人介绍，今年以来，国铁集团不断巩固提升中欧班列良好发展态势，积极推动中欧班列高质量发展，为高质量共建“一带一路”提供有力支撑。数据显示，目前，中欧班列已通达欧洲24个国家200个城市；中欧班列回程班列与去程班列的比例达到88%，同比增长6%；往返综合重箱率去年至今年持续保持98%以上。同时，今年1-7月，中欧班列西、中、东通道日均运量较扩能改造前的2020年分别增长18.3%、17.7%、36.5%。“在疫情和国际局势等超预期因素下，‘一带一路’仍然保持较好的发展势头，这有利于后续与‘一带一路’沿线国家的合作。”北京工商大学商业经济研究所所长洪涛分析称，“这是因为通过全球化趋势下的中国实力让沿线国家看到中国市场的相对稳定性，从而增长了合作信心；同时，‘共商

共建共享’理念也更深入人心。”投资带去资源红利加大对“一带一路”沿线国家的投资，则可以实现各方之间的资源互补，实现互利共赢。白明介绍，“能源、环境、安全性，在这几方面，在‘一带一路’沿线国家投入资源相对而言会更有利，相应地，中国具有较大的市场，与中国合作，可以为其带去明显的资源红利。”数据显示，2022年1-6月，我国企业在“一带一路”沿线国家非金融类直接投资650.3亿元人民币，同比增长4.9%（折合100.3亿美元，同比增长4.7%），占同期总额的18.5%，较上年同期上升0.7个百分点，主要投向新加坡、印度尼西亚、巴基斯坦、马来西亚、越南、阿拉伯联合酋长国、泰国、柬埔寨、老挝和孟加拉国等国家。同时，我国企业在“一带一路”沿线国家新签对外承包工程项目合同2533份，新签合同额3385亿元人民币，同比下降11.8%（折合522.1亿美元，同比下降11.9%），占同期我国对外承包工程新签合同额的50.4%；完成营业额2489.7亿元人民币，同比下降2.2%（折合384亿美元，同比下降2.4%），占同期总额的54.4%。对于对外承包工程项目额的下降，洪涛介绍，下半年“一带一路”建设的情况会更好一些。“目前看来，俄乌冲突开始显露‘停火’的迹象，粮食港口运输达成初步协议，同时，下半年疫情对经济的影响开始有所减缓。”洪涛表示，“国内经济的复苏将是必然的趋势，下半年将好于上半年。”进一步打开市场大门为了进一步支持“一带一路”沿线国家，释放更多发展红利，8月2日，财政部网站发布公告表示，自2022年9月1日起，对原产于多哥共和国等16个最不发达国家的98%税目的进口产品，适用税率为零的特惠税率。其中，98%税目为税委会公告2021年第8号文件附件中税率为零的税目，共计8786个。“98%这一数据十分接近100%，说明对于这16个国家，我国几乎对其所有产品都实现了零关税，其中，很有可能一部分是国内本身就有的产品。”白明表示，“这与自贸区的降关税不同，自贸区是交易，是互利共赢，而这一举措是我国对于‘一带一路’国家单方面的照顾。”中钢经济研究院首席研究员胡麒牧介绍，文件中16个国家大部分是非洲国家，因此，其目的之一在于中非友好合作。“多年以来中国在自身经济实现腾飞的过程中不忘带动非洲不发达国家的经济发展，加大政策力度让非洲最不发达的国家享受中国市场红利，扶持这些国家民族产业的发展，推动构建人类命运共同体。”截至2021年底，按照我国给予最不发达国家部分产品零关税待遇的有关承诺，根据换文进展，我国已给予安哥拉共和国等42国97%税目产品零关税待遇，给予东帝汶民主共和国、缅甸联邦共和国95%税目产品零关税待遇。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/266372.htm>

2. 国际可再生能源署总干事：能源转型将进一步推动中国经济增长

【新华社】国际可再生能源署总干事弗朗西斯科·拉卡梅拉日前接受新华社记者视频采

访时表示，他看好中国经济前景，认为能源转型将进一步推动中国经济增长。拉卡梅拉说，中国经济在今年前6个月克服困难保持增长。尽管受到全球不利形势影响，中国经济仍呈现企稳回升态势。他指出，中国正在积极推动能源转型，是全球能源转型的主要参与者之一，并且发挥了独特作用。拉卡梅拉表示，中国是全球最大的可再生能源市场和设备制造国，提供了全球与可再生能源相关40%的就业岗位。中国的能源转型将进一步提升经济表现，构建更加稳定向好的增长模式。他解释说，可再生能源是极具竞争力和效率的发电方式。“从经济角度看，可再生能源对拉动国内生产总值具有重要意义，能够提供更多就业岗位，吸引更多投资。”国际可再生能源署是旨在推动可再生能源行业发展的政府间国际组织，主要致力于促进可再生能源技术转让，以及为可再生能源的研发、应用提供经验和政策支持。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/266221.htm>

3. 6月我国国际货物贸易顺差4521亿元

【新华社】国家外汇管理局7月29日发布数据显示，2022年6月，我国国际货物和服务贸易进出口规模40984亿元，同比增长9%。其中，货物贸易顺差4521亿元；服务贸易逆差527亿元。按美元计值，2022年6月，我国国际货物和服务贸易出口3357亿美元，进口2761亿美元，顺差596亿美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/265007.htm>

4. Biden-Harris Administration Announces \$401 Million for High-Speed Internet Access in Rural Areas

【美国农业部USDA】U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced that the Department is investing \$401 million to provide access to high-speed internet (PDF, 187 KB) for 31,000 rural residents and businesses in 11 states, part of the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to investing in rural infrastructure and affordable high-speed internet for all. This announcement includes a group of investments from the ReConnect Program, and an award funded through USDA's Telecommunications Infrastructure Loan and Loan Guarantee program. The Department will make additional investments for rural high-speed internet later this summer, including ReConnect Program funding from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which provides a historic \$65 billion investment to expand affordable, high-speed internet to all communities across the

U.S. “Connectivity is critical to economic success in rural America,” Vilsack said. “The internet is vital to our growth and continues to act as a catalyst for our prosperity. From the farm to the school, from households to international markets, connectivity drives positive change in our communities. The investments I am announcing today will help 31,000 people and businesses in large and diverse regions across the country access new and critical opportunities. Under the leadership of President Biden and Vice President Harris, USDA knows rural America is America’s backbone, and prosperity here means prosperity for all.” USDA is supporting high-speed internet investments in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota and Texas through today’s announcement. Several awards will help rural people and businesses on Tribal lands and those in socially vulnerable communities.

链接:

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/07/28/biden-harris-administration-announces-401-million-high-speed>

5. Europe and Central Asia: Promoting green agriculture to transform local agrifood systems

【联合国粮农组织FAO】The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) today launched in the Europe and Central Asia region the Global Action on Green Development of Special Agricultural Products: One Country One Priority Product. This global initiative aims to make agrifood systems more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. Introduced by FAO’s Director-General in September 2021, One Country One Priority Product focuses on greening and promoting sustainable value chains of special agricultural products local products with a special value that have not been mainstreamed in agricultural research and development. The FAO initiative brings them to the fore and accelerates their contribution towards improved food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. At the virtual launch today, a broad range of actors from Europe and Central Asia learned about the One Country One Priority Product, laid out their priorities and comparative advantages in the food and agriculture sectors, and discussed opportunities for increased alignment. Participants included government representatives, development partners, research institutions, civil society, and the private sector. “The One Country One Priority Product initiative seeks to optimize production processes, minimize negative impacts on the environment, and maximize productivity for a given product,” said FAO Deputy

Director-General Beth Bechdol in her opening remarks. “The initiative blends traditional knowledge with science, innovation, and technology to redesign value chains for the integration of special agricultural products into national, regional, and even global markets.”The focus on special agricultural products is strategic. FAO seeks to raise the attention they deserve.“They are hidden treasures with unique qualities and special characteristics, associated with healthy diets, geographical locations, the sustainable farming practices that are used in their production, or the unique contribution they provide to cultural heritage,” said FAO economist Pedro Arias,. “These special products are often produced, processed, and traded locally by small-scale actors and marginalized producers, including women. These groups of vulnerable people are waiting for something like One Country One Priority Product to help them in their efforts to integrate their special products into growing markets,” he added.Countries of Europe and Central Asia have diverse and rich agricultural heritage and production systems that, combined with green development, offer great opportunities for policy-makers, development partners, and value chain actors to join forces in transforming agrifood systems into being environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically viable.Informed by the holistic vision of the FAO Strategic Framework for 202231, the One Country One Priority Product initiative is one of the solutions that FAO put forward to support the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life leaving no one behind.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/europe-and-central-asia-promoting-green-agriculture-to-transform-local-agrifood-systems/en>

【文献速递】

1. 中国黑龙江省与俄远东跨境经济合作空间组织模式的演变

作者: 李晓玲; 刘志高; 谭爽; 修春亮; 贺红士

文献源: 地理学报,2022-08-03

摘要: “一带一路”倡议提出后, 跨境经济合作的重要性愈发凸显。国内外学术界探讨了跨境经济合作的地缘政治环境及其合作内容, 但鲜有研究深入探讨其空间组织模式历史演变。本文以布伦纳的新国家空间理论为基础, 提出跨境经济合作多尺度空间组织模式的分析框架, 以黑龙江和俄罗斯远东为例, 探讨中俄跨境经济合作空间组织模式演变。研究表明: 苏联解体后, 中俄跨境经济合作空间组织模式大致经历了3个阶段: 以边境贸易为主(20世纪90年代)、以境外产业园引领(2000—2013年)、以跨境交通走廊为

导向（2013年至今）。20世纪80年代末，黑龙江省陆续开放对俄口岸，90年代初期中俄进入了边境贸易快速发展阶段。90年代中后期，以边境贸易为主导的中俄跨境经济合作模式危机凸显，引发2000年后以境外产业园引领的新一轮合作模式重构。2013年以后中俄两国政府开始实施以跨境交通走廊为引领的经济合作新模式。每次新模式的产生都是为解决旧有模式危机而采取的多尺度多维度要素重组的结果，新旧模式之间具有一定程度的历史依赖性。本文有助于丰富新国家空间理论，同时为中俄跨境经济高质量的发展提供科学基础。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0C/Csgk0GLrxjWAS8V6ACKpNuF1E68520.pdf>

2. Public food procurement from family farming: A food system and social network perspective

文献源: Food Policy,2022-08-03

摘要: There is promising evidence that public food procurement from family farming (PFPF) can serve as a powerful policy instrument in transitions towards more sustainable food systems. Despite the evidence around PFPF, there is lack of systemic and actor-oriented approaches analysing the relational and interactional dynamics among the multiple and diverse sets of actors in PFPF programs. In this paper, we address this gap by presenting an integrative framework that brings together food systems research, innovation studies and social network analysis, to assess the role of actor networks in PFPF. To illustrate the usefulness of the framework, we present the case of public procurement from family farming in Uruguay. We show how the framework has potential to: highlight the composition and diversity of networks of actors in PFPF; unravel individual and network barriers faced by actors in food systems; and, identify how interactions and (intermediary and brokerage) roles of network actors stimulate innovation or block the changes that are needed for PFPF to catalyse the transition towards sustainable food systems.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0C/Csgk0GLr0GSAD1QCADkiKO8DGmU238.pdf>

3. Gender and vulnerable employment in the developing world: Evidence from global microdata

文献源: World Development,2022-08-02

摘要: This paper investigates gender inequality in vulnerable employment: forms of

employment typically featuring high precariousness, inadequate earnings, and lack of decent working conditions. Using a large collection of harmonized household surveys from developing countries, we measure long-term trends, describe geographical patterns, and estimate correlates of gender inequalities in vulnerable employment. Conditional on individual and household characteristics, women are 7 percentage points more likely to be in vulnerable employment than men. The experiences of marriage and parenthood are important drivers of this gender gap. Across countries, the gender gap is smaller in richer countries, with lower fertility rates, and more gender-egalitarian laws, particularly those laws regulating marriage, parenthood, access to assets, and access to entrepreneurship. Since the 1990s, rising levels of female education and rapidly falling fertility have pulled women away from vulnerable employment at a faster rate than men. However, that process is largely exhausted, with current levels of the gender gap in vulnerable employment being almost entirely unexplained by standard labour supply factors.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/3A/Csgk0YdCgA2AH57_ADWe3EMftIU106.pdf

4. 中国OFDI与“一带一路”沿线国家产业结构升级——机理与实证分析

作者: 王晖; 陈志华; 李童侠

文献源: 华东经济管理,2022-07-27

摘要: 文章利用2006—2019年52个“一带一路”沿线国家的数据,实证检验了中国OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级的程度和效果以及作用机理的中介效应。研究表明:中国OFDI能够显著促进沿线国家产业结构升级并随着沿线国家产业结构升级水平的提升,中国OFDI的边际效应呈“倒U”型趋势;中国OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级的资本供给效应、技术溢出效应和贸易促进效应的中介效应显著。此外,“一带一路”倡议有助于加强中国OFDI的促进程度和效果;中国不同转移类型OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级的程度和效果以及中国OFDI促进不同收入水平和不同区域沿线国家产业结构升级的程度和效果均存在显著异质性。研究结论对于中国在“一带一路”倡议下开展OFDI促进沿线国家产业结构升级以及推动高质量共建“一带一路”具有重要的政策启示。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/3A/Csgk0YdCd9iAaaplAAsViAfl4dk917.pdf>

5. 中国与CPTPP国家农产品贸易竞争性与互补性研究

作者: 葛明; 严世立; 赵素萍

文献源：农业经济问题,2022-07-25

摘要：农业高水平开放是《全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》（CPTPP）的核心议题，将给中国农产品贸易带来新的挑战与机遇。基于2002—2019年CEPII-BACI数据库HS6分位数据,本文采用显示性比较优势、出口相似性、贸易互补性指数分析了中国与CPTPP国家农产品贸易竞合关系。结果表明:相较于CPTPP国家,中国农产品整体处于竞争劣势,仅林产品和水产品表现出微弱的竞争优势,与各国出口相似性指数普遍较低,竞争程度较为温和;中国农产品对CPTPP国家表现出极强的出口互补性,特别是农副业和水产业产品,ARIMA模型显示这种互补性将在未来十年内维持较高水平,进一步研究发现建立双边自由贸易区有助于提升中国对签约国农产品出口互补性,不过研究结果存在产业异质性。因此,在申请加入CPTPP之际,中国应依据农产品竞争性和互补性特征以及未来发展趋势,大力拓展优势农产品市场规模,提高劣势农产品国际竞争力,巩固互补性农产品合作水平,以应对加入CPTPP带来的市场冲击和合作机遇。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0C/Csgk0GLryF6AbPP0AAowXW1i7po464.pdf>

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