

《“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”倡议推动中国和乌兹别克斯坦经贸合作提质升级

【新华社】果冻夹心糖、坚果巧克力、天然野蜂蜜、民族手工艺品……正在西安举行的第六届丝绸之路国际博览会暨中国东西部合作与投资贸易洽谈会上，主宾国乌兹别克斯坦馆内琳琅满目的进口商品吸引参观者纷纷驻足。乌兹别克斯坦Crafers品牌中国总代理明鑫告诉记者，该品牌产品自从去年进入中国市场以来广受消费者喜爱。“最多的时候一晚上在直播平台卖出5万单，销售额达到150万元。”明鑫说，“一带一路”倡议不仅让中国消费者品尝到乌兹别克斯坦的优质食品，更增进了两国人民之间的互相了解。“中国是乌兹别克斯坦十分重要且优先的贸易伙伴和重要的投资伙伴。”乌兹别克斯坦驻华大使法尔霍德·阿尔济耶夫说，中方在乌参与了许多重大投资项目，在乌运营的中国企业数量不断增加。今年是中乌建交30周年。30年来，两国关系不断实现跨越式发展，成为互尊互信的好邻居、互惠互利的好伙伴、互学互鉴的好朋友。在“一带一路”倡议推动下，中乌两国经贸合作不断提质升级。据中方统计，2021年，中乌双边贸易额为80.51亿美元，同比增长21.6%。2022年1-4月，双边贸易额达32.2亿美元，同比增长45%。阿尔济耶夫表示，发展地区间伙伴关系是乌中合作的重要方向。“比如我们今天所在的西安和撒马尔罕建立了友好城市关系，陕西省和撒马尔罕州建立了友好省份关系。两国友城、友区名单不断充实，伙伴关系不断深化。”乌兹别克斯坦工商会代表苏莱曼诺夫说，乌兹别克斯坦在战略位置、本土市场、优惠政策等方面具有投资优势，欢迎中国企业赴乌投资。第六届丝绸之路国际博览会暨中国东西部合作与投资贸易洽谈会于8月14日至18日在陕西西安举行，来自70多个国家和地区的境外嘉宾和客商通过线上和线下结合的方式参会，推动共建“一带一路”，共享国际合作新机遇。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/269046.htm>

2. 凝聚共识融通中外 共话“一带一路”媒体合作

【中国一带一路网】国之交在于民相亲，民相亲在于心相通。媒体不仅是中外民心相通的桥梁，也是展示共建“一带一路”成果的窗口。在近日于陕西西安举办的2022“一带一路”媒体合作论坛上，嘉宾们就深化媒体互联互通分享观点，并就共同讲好“一带一路”故事、加强共建“一带一路”媒体合作集思广益、建言献策。落地生根 共建“一带一路”成果斐然自2013年倡议提出以来，共建“一带一路”坚持共商共建共享原则，秉持开放、绿色、廉洁理念，以高标准、可持续、惠民生为目标，不断深化务实合作，取得了实打实、沉甸甸的巨大成就。国家发展改革委党组成员、副主任林念修表示，共建“一带一路”是习近平主席深刻洞察时代发展大势提出的宏伟倡议，是新时代中国高水平对外开放的新探索和新实践，也是中国改革开放后提出的第一个全球性、大规模、全方位国际经济合作倡议。共建“一带一路”不仅为中外经贸往来开辟了新空间，也为中国各地方深化对外开放开创了新格局。陕西省委书记、省人大常委会主任刘国中表示，近年来，陕西积极服务和融入新发展格局，坚持通道平台环境一起建、外企外资外贸一起抓，加快打造内陆改革开放高地，与“一带一路”沿线国家的交流合作越来越密切。与此同时，共建“一带一路”也为世界各国发展提供了新机遇。参加论坛的外国嘉宾普遍认为，“一带一路”倡议符合沿线各国人民根本利益。“一带一路”倡议的实施，推动了共建国家的经贸往来，为世界经济加快复苏注入强大动能。“共建‘一带一路’以互联互通为鲜明特征，不断深化‘五通’务实合作，极大促进了中国高水平对外开放，有力拓展了世界经济合作新空间。”林念修说。凝聚共识 为深化互联互通贡献媒体力量“一带一路”媒体合作论坛自2014年开展以来，活动不断扩大、形式日益多样、内容渐趋丰富，已成为颇具国际影响力的全球媒体峰会。人民日报社社长庹震指出，“一带一路”倡议提出以来，各国新闻媒体在信息传播、增进互信、凝聚共识等方面主动作为，生动讲述共建“一带一路”故事，深入开展对话交流合作，有效发挥了建设性作用。“在共建‘一带一路’的征程上，媒体始终是不可或缺的积极参与者和奉献者。”林念修表示，媒体是宣介共建“一带一路”理念内涵的重要力量，是筑牢共建“一带一路”民意基础的重要桥梁，也是展示共建“一带一路”合作成果的重要窗口。“媒体是舆论引导者。共建‘一带一路’国家媒体的交流与合作，将为民众增进相互理解与互信、促进民心相通发挥不可替代的重要作用。”中共中央对外联络部副部长钱洪山表示。“丝路连接世界，媒体和合发展。”中央网络安全和信息化委员会办公室副主任、国家互联网信息办公室副主任牛一兵表示，讲好丝路故事、凝聚各方共识、推动“一带一路”行稳致远，需要各国媒体特别是网络媒体贡献力量。“当前，全球发展面临交流受阻的新挑战。作为桥梁和纽带的媒体，需要率先寻找新的交流方式，为深化互联互通发挥更大作用。”中央广播电视总台党组成员、副台长阎晓明表示。融通中外 讲好共建“一带一路”故事论坛上，嘉宾们还就共同讲好“一带一路”故事，加强共建“一带一路”媒体合作畅所欲言。新华社党组成员、副总编辑周宗敏表示，新华社愿

与海内外同行齐心协力、共襄盛举，大力践行丝路精神、讲好丝路故事，聚焦共建实践，培育繁茂多姿的“故事树”；促进文明对话，当好民心相通的“连心桥”；坚持互利共赢，构建媒体合作的“大舞台”，助力更好把“一带一路”建设成为和平之路、繁荣之路、开放之路、绿色之路、创新之路、文明之路，为推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展、构建人类命运共同体作出新的更大贡献。在阎晓明看来，“一带一路”沿线国家汇集了不同的文明形态，包括了各种制度和发展模式。这些年的合作说明多种文明形态可以相互包容，各种制度可以互利共赢，不同发展阶段可以交流互鉴。作为媒体，应该真实地展示这种求同存异、兼顾各方的发展现实。“国资委和中央企业在以实际行动推进高质量共建‘一带一路’的同时，积极讲述共建‘一带一路’故事，为‘一带一路’凝聚更多共识、争取广泛认同。”国务院国资委党委委员、秘书长彭华岗说，将继续与各国媒体携手，共同打造可亲可信可敬的企业形象。“真诚期待国内外媒体更加积极深入地参与共建‘一带一路’倡议，凝聚广泛共识，传递时代强音，共同谱写‘美美与共’的华彩乐章。”林念修说。本次论坛以“聚焦全球发展 深化互联互通”为主题，由人民日报社与陕西省委、省政府共同举办。来自40多个国家和国际组织的120多位中外媒体代表以现场或视频、书面发言方式参加会议。中央和国家机关有关部委负责同志，专家学者，参与共建“一带一路”的部分国企、民企负责人等参加了论坛。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/268446.htm>

3. 商务部与中国农业银行签署推进国家级经济技术开发区创新提升支持制造业高质量发展合作备忘录

【商务部网站】近日，商务部与中国农业银行签署《关于推进国家级经济技术开发区创新提升支持制造业高质量发展合作备忘录》，发挥国家级经济技术开发区（以下简称“国家级经开区”）开放平台和产业集聚区优势，加大金融机构对实体经济的支持力度，推动制造业企业高质量发展。根据备忘录，双方将重点支持国家级经开区稳外贸稳外资、现代产业体系构建、产业集群培育、低碳智慧园区建设、基础设施升级等方面工作，加大对国家级经开区外贸外资企业、先进制造业企业、绿色低碳企业、科创企业、物流仓储企业、重大基础设施和新基建项目等的支持力度。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/bwdt/267942.htm>

4. Tigray: FAO scales up procurement of fertilizers thanks to a \$10 million loan from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 In Tigray, northern Ethiopia, FAO is scaling up the urgent procurement of fertilizers to help farmers sow their fields in the midst of the critical planting season thanks to a \$10 million loan recently approved by the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The loan, which forms part of resource partners' commitments, is helping FAO to accelerate the procurement and delivery of crucial agricultural inputs to Tigray, particularly fertilizers, which must be delivered and applied by end of August 2022. The provision of fertilizer will help restore the productive capacity of farmers in Tigray, where, as is the case in all regions affected by internal conflict, there has been widespread disruption of agricultural activities, elevated levels of acute food insecurity, and loss of livelihoods since November 2020. "We are grateful to our resource partners, and to CERF for recognizing the need to act swiftly in supporting own food production in Tigray to avert the worrying levels of acute food insecurity," said David Phiri, FAO Subregional Coordinator for eastern Africa and Representative for Ethiopia a.i.. "If farmers receive the inputs they need, they will be able to harvest and begin consuming this produce from October 2022. These harvests would cover their food needs for at least six months, and in the best case scenario, up to the next harvest for a significant proportion of the households, with surplus to sell," he added. There is a small window of opportunity to prevent severe hunger by delivering critical agricultural inputs and enable farmers to produce sufficient amount of food for the population thus averting a potential increase in humanitarian needs," said Rein Paulsen, the Director of FAO's Office of Emergencies and Resilience. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods for up to 80 percent of Ethiopians, especially those living in rural areas, and their produce feeds the nation. The Meher season is the most important season for crop production in Tigray. With the rainfall performing well and the outlook foreseen to be favourable, the season offers a crucial and cost-effective opportunity to improve food production and hence food availability across the region. To date, FAO and partners have procured just over 19 000 tonnes of fertilizer (40 percent of requirements), enough to meet the fertilizer needs of approximately 380 000 households. A first batch of more than 7 000 tonnes has already been distributed to farmers in Tigray. The loan from the CERF, together with a similar loan by FAO, has enabled FAO to procure the additional 12 000 tonnes of fertilizer. These loans are against funding being secured from a bilateral donor, which will be communicated separately once Agreement finalized. The 19 000 tonnes of fertilizer were procured through the Ethiopian Government; and the Government has indicated that more fertilizer could be made available should FAO and partners mobilize further funding. FAO and partners aim at providing the total requirements of 60 000 tonnes

to Tigray, funds allowing.FAO has benefited from CERF loan facility twice in the past: in 2020 in support of FAO’s Desert Locust control operations in the Horn of Africa and also in 2017 for Somalia to avert the risk of famine.

链接:

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/tigray-fao-scales-up-procurement-of-fertilizers-thanks-to-a-10-million-loan-from-the-un-central-emergency-response-fund/en>

【文献速递】

1. 中国对“一带一路”沿线国家OFDI的区位选择：要素环境竞争力视角

作者：史瑞祯；桑百川

文献源：国际经贸探索,2022-08-17

摘要：为检验中国是否因“素”制宜进行对外投资，文章从要素环境竞争力视角切入，在理论分析的基础上，采用商务部《境外投资企业（机构）名录》等相关数据以及零膨胀负二项回归模型展开实证检验。结果表明，中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的对外直接投资（OFDI）更倾向于选择劳动力成本更低以及与中国的制度距离更小的区位，同时，也会选择资源禀赋、资本存量及技术水平表现更好的国家或地区。进一步讨论发现，中国OFDI区位选择存在区域异质性和国别差异性，而且加入其他要素发现，资本成本与创新距离均会显著影响中国的OFDI。此外，劳动资本等有形要素的成本优势与制度距离之间存在“增强”效应，与创新距离之间存在“削弱”效应。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0D/Csgk0GL_mvmAI9ETABA47TXn5-E652.pdf

2. “一带一路”倡议的发展效应：沿线国家出口产品质量视角

作者：李保霞；张辉；王桂军

文献源：世界经济研究,2022-08-16

摘要：区别于其他自由贸易协议，“一带一路”倡议在发展目标、组织结构、运作方式等诸多方面具有促进人类可持续发展的特征。作为发展效应的核心内容之一，出口产品质量的提升对广大的欠发达国家摆脱贫困和培育国际竞争力具有重要价值。“一带一路”倡议是否促进了沿线国家出口产品质量的提升?文章基于2009~2018年世界贸易组织、世界银行和中国全球投资跟踪数据库等多个数据库的匹配数据，通过构建多期双重差分模型对此问题进行回答。研究发现，“一带一路”倡议显著地提高了沿线国家的出口产品质量，且对距离中国更近的国家影响更大，对较低收入国家的提升作用也更强劲。机制分析表明，“一带一路”倡议从增强沿线国家基础设施投资、促进出口额增加和自主创新

多条路径为沿线国家的工业化带来发展红利，并最终促进了沿线国家出口产品质量的提升。文章的研究有助于进一步理解“人类命运共同体”的理念，为“一带一路”倡议的高质量发展提供积极思路。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/3B/Csgk0YdWTGaAe3jxAAth8l3FJiw010.pdf>

3. COVID- 19, food insecurity and dietary diversity of households: Survey evidence from Nigeria

文献源: Food Security,2022-08-16

摘要: The policy measures of the government of Nigeria to restrain the spread of COVID-19, particularly in the initial three months (April June 2020) led to significant disruptions to household livelihoods and food security. We investigate the effects of COVID-19 on food security and dietary diversity of households; focusing on the pathways through which income loss, endowments of wealth, social capital, and safety net programs moderate the severity of households' food security and dietary diversity. Primary data obtained from a telephone survey of 1,031 Nigerian households were analyzed using ordered logit and negative binomial models. Our results show that income losses due to the COVID-19 restrictive measures had pushed households into a more severe food insecurity and less diverse nutritional outcomes. Regarding wealth effects, livestock ownership significantly cushioned households from falling into a more severe food insecurity amid the pandemic. We found that because of the pandemic's indiscriminate effect across communities, the potential of social capital as an informal support mechanism might have been eroded to enable households to cope with shocks. Furthermore, safety net programs by the government and NGOs did not provide significant protection to households from falling into severe food insecurity and malnutrition amid the pandemic. We suggest three policy propositions prioritize investment in local job creation to curb income loss; build the wealth base of households (e.g., land tenure security or livestock) to enhance resilience to shocks; and target safety nets and other social support programs spatially, temporally, and across social groups to enhance the effectiveness of such programs amid shocks.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/3B/Csgk0YdXMcSAU4n1ABaCzt9TY_M744.pdf

4. Regional Sustainability of Logistics Efficiency in China along the Belt and Road Initiative

Considering Carbon Emissions

文献源: Sustainability ,2022-08-03

摘要: The Belt and Road Initiative puts higher requirements for the logistics industry. As one of the most energy-consuming industries, logistics is a high-carbon emission industry. Its impact on the environment cannot be ignored. In this context, how to respond to the “Belt and Road” under the concept of sustainable development, to promote the logistics industry to achieve “low consumption, low emissions, high efficiency” of regional sustainability, has become the most important development of China’s logistics industry. Therefore, based on previous research, this paper establishes an inputoutput index system and uses the SBM-DEA model and Malmquist index model to analyze the efficiency of low-carbon logistics in 17 provinces from 2006 to 2020, explore the overall level of the logistics and the factors affecting efficiency, and compare the efficiency in different periods and regions. Then, through the Tobit regression model, the four main factors affecting the efficiency of the logistics industry are analyzed. The results show that: (1) The highest value of low-carbon logistics efficiency of each province is 1.0000, and the lowest value is only 0.0944. The difference in logistics efficiency values among provinces is large, so there is great room for improvement and development potential. (2) From 2006 to 2020, the low-carbon logistics efficiency of the regions showed an overall upward trend, and the MI index values of each province reached or approached the DEA effective state. Among them, technological progress has a promoting effect, while scale and pure technical efficiency have hindered the efficiency growth. (3) Economic growth and industry structure have a positive effect, while energy consumption and government expenditure are negatively correlated with efficiency.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/3B/Csgk0YdWTkKAdci7ACnj0hrUUeg208.pdf>

5. 高质量共建“一带一路”推进中国出口多元化研究——基于市场与产品的二维视角

作者: 龚勤林; 邹冬寒; 贺培科

文献源: 国际贸易,2022-07-28

摘要: 高质量共建“一带一路”对推动世界经济均衡发展和可持续发展具有重要意义,为中国出口多元化带来了发展新空间和新机遇。文章立足于推进中国出口多元化的理论逻辑和现实需要,从市场与产品二维视角出发,分析沿线国家成为出口多元化新地理空间和新战略机遇的潜在优势,并进一步论证中国对“一带一路”沿线国家的出口现状。据此,文

章提出高质量共建“一带一路”以推进中国出口多元化的建议:加快畅通多维贸易通道,降低远距离陆运和空运的贸易时间和贸易成本;积极推进政策文化交流,降低制度和文化差异下的信息壁垒和贸易风险;努力培育技术创新体系,提升出口产品质量和高新技术产品的国际竞争力;大力挖掘消费需求潜力,提升沿线市场的经济发展规模和贸易需求层次。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0D/Csgk0GL_nCuAQMxdACs8Ch1VDc563.pdf

【行业报告】

1. How the United Kingdom benefits from investments in CGIAR research

发布源: 国际食品政策研究所IFPRI

发布时间: 2022-07-31

摘要: FAO's The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report (FAO et al. 2020) emphasizes the gradually increasing trend of hunger, measured by the prevalence of undernourishment, since 2014. The global reversal in the declining trend in hunger prior to 2014 can be attributed to a number of factors—conflicts, climate-related shocks, biodiversity loss, and economic slowdowns. The scale and pace of the challenges we face in global, regional, national, and local food systems are unprecedented (Fan and Swinnen 2020). More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has likely added to and exacerbated the existing challenges to feeding the growing global population. The extent of its impact is largely unknown, however. Since this report was prepared, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the related food crisis have added to these threats to food security. These challenges are widespread and have implications for the entire planet. Thus, combating hunger calls for global collective action and it is in the United Kingdom's (UK) national interest to continue its decades-long engagement in the global effort to reduce hunger and undernutrition.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/0D/Csgk0GMAhcqAGZN0AA-uvWtxqyg516.pdf>

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