中国工程科技知识中心
China Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology

《“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．中方呼吁帮助非洲国家政府加强管理自然资源能力

【新华社】中国常驻联合国副代表戴兵6日表示，非洲大陆自然资源丰富，发展潜力巨大，国际社会要帮助非洲国家政府加强管理自然资源的能力，推动建立更加公平合理的全球资源价值体系。戴兵在安理会“打击武装团体和恐怖分子通过非法走私自然资源融资”公开辩论会上说，政府施政能力提升，可以有效压缩非法走私资源获利的空间。国际社会应该全力支持非洲国家政府在资源管理中发挥主导作用，帮助冲突国家政府提升产业规划、金融监督、安全执法等方面能力，真正将非洲国家的资源优势转化为发展优势。戴兵说，要支持非洲国家深化地区合作，共同应对挑战。近年来，武装团体和恐怖组织跨境活动十分频繁。这些问题的解决需要域内国家团结应对，既要加强联合执法、边境管理等方面合作，严厉打击自然资源非法走私，也要发展合法贸易，用好比较优势，打造区域产业链供应链，激发地区发展潜力。国际社会要对相关努力给予大力支持，让自然资源真正成为地区国家发展之福。戴兵表示，可持续和包容发展是实现长期稳定与持久和平的关键。中方在联大高级别周期间主办“全球发展倡议之友小组”部长级会议，宣布落实2030年可持续发展议程七大行动，根本目的就是要推动各国和区域组织发展战略对接，为维护和平安全创造更多资源手段。中方希望国际社会特别是发达国家兑现承诺，在帮助非洲消除贫困、保障粮食安全、加快基础设施建设、促进教育和就业等方面作出更多努力，提供更多真金白银的发展援助。国际社会要支持非洲国家提升本国自然资源附加值和在全球价值链中的位置。有关国家应解除单边制裁措施，减少对非洲自然资源开发利用和出口创收的负面影响。戴兵说，中国一贯本着平等互利、合作共赢的原则，支持非洲国家合理开发利用自然资源。中方将继续同国际社会一道，支持非洲国家用好自然资源红利，为维护和平稳定、实现共同发展作出更大贡献。

链接:https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/282037.htm

2．中国与共建“一带一路”国家积极开展科技合作 携手应对灾害挑战

【人民日报】当前，全球自然灾害频发，各国都面临着防灾减灾和应对气候变化的挑战。作为共建“一带一路”合作的重要内容，中国与共建“一带一路”国家积极开展科技合作，携手应对灾害挑战，提升了相关国家防灾减灾救灾能力，助力经济社会发展。“中国设备精确且反应快速，明显提升了地震监测网络效能”走进泰国气象局大院，一座普通的三层小楼就是地震监测司的办公场所。这里负责监测整个泰国及周边国家的地震情况。大厅里，司长普拉萨·桑沃达正在招呼大家开例会。墙上的4块电脑屏幕和一块投影幕布上密密麻麻地显示着各种数据。“这套系统是中国捐赠的，相当于地震监测系统的‘大脑中枢’，可以接收全球486个国际共享地震台站的信息。它比我们之前使用的系统先进很多，是一份实用的厚礼。”桑沃达告诉记者。2016年，中国广东省地震局牵头实施了“一带一路”东南亚地区地震监测台网项目。截至目前，该项目已帮助泰国建设1个地震台网中心，未来还将建设4个地震台站。桑沃达表示，泰国及缅甸、老挝等周边国家易发生地震。中国援助的地震台网中心犹如“千里眼、顺风耳”，可以对本地区3至4级、周边地区5级及全球6级以上地震进行自动定位监测。“有了精准监测，才能更好应对。中国技术让我们更有效地应对地震和海啸。”2004年，印度洋大地震引发巨大海啸，给泰国造成重大人员伤亡和财产损失。之后，泰国加快地震监测网络建设，地震台站从2004年的27个增加至如今的近80个，广泛分布在泰国全境。“关键时刻，时间便是生命。应对地震引发的海啸，提早预警十分重要。”泰国气象局地震监测司地震和海啸研究组组长帕廷亚告诉记者：“中国设备精确且反应快速，明显提升了地震监测网络效能。一旦发生会引发海啸的大地震，我们将有30分钟到120分钟的海啸预警时间。”“一带一路”东南亚地区地震监测台网项目还向老挝、缅甸、马来西亚援助了地震台网中心，在印尼援建了14个地震台站，有效提升了东南亚地区的地震监测能力，促进了中国与东盟国家的防震减灾合作。“通过高频观测的卫星数据，在热带气旋登陆3天前就能发出预警”“明天开始，楠普拉和赞比西亚大部地区将有强风”“热带气旋‘贡贝’即将登陆，楠普拉部分地区将有雷暴大风和强降雨，请尽快撤离危险区域”……莫桑比克国家气象局局长阿德里托·阿拉牧格打开手机收件箱，向记者展示一条条预警短信。这是莫桑比克气象部门正在探索试验的一个新项目：与电信运营商合作，直接向用户手机发送预警信息。项目的顺利推进，得益于中莫双方的积极合作。莫桑比克地处非洲多条主要河流下游，常年遭受洪水、干旱和热带气旋等气象灾害困扰。2019年，热带气旋“伊代”过境，造成该国数十万人受灾，400多人死亡。莫桑比克向国际社会提出请求，希望帮助该国进一步提高气象预报服务水平。中国气象局第一时间向该国提供了风云气象卫星产品。仅几个月时间，风云气象卫星接收处理系统便成功落地莫桑比克。“中国的援助非常重要。通过高频观测的卫星数据，在热带气旋登陆3天前就能发出预警。”阿拉牧格告诉记者，今年莫桑比克接连遭受“安娜”“杜马科”“贡贝”等多个热带气旋袭击，“有了风云气象卫星数据和监测报告，预

报员更容易监测到热带气旋的位置，灾害风险管理机构、农业部门、旅游部门等都能更及时地采取应对措施。”近年来，中莫两国不断深化气象合作。“我本人就是受益者。”阿拉牧格说。2003年，还是一名气象技术员的他曾在中国贵州接受了为期一个月的技术培训。近几年，又有十几名他的同事到中国学习气象监测、预报等专业知识，把气象领域的先进经验和技术带回莫桑比克。作为共建“一带一路”合作的重要内容，风云气象卫星为相关国家和地区提供数据服务，助力提升遥感应用水平，开展多层次科技人才交流与合作。目前，中国风云气象卫星家族全球用户“朋友圈”已增至121个国家和地区，通过实时向国内外用户免费开放数据，为全球气象预报、自然灾害应对和生态环境治理发挥了重要作用。“中国提供的培训务实、高效、丰富，有助于提高气象研究和服务能力”45岁的克莱顿·约翰逊是牙买加气象局的一名气象预报员。9年前，在世界气象组织推荐下，他参加了由中方组织的第二期航空气象服务国际培训班。“这些年来我参加过多次国际培训，在中国的学习经历最让我难忘。”约翰逊回忆道，中方安排的课程“与众不同”，内容实用且有趣——除了讲解探测资料在航空气象预报中的应用，授课老师还让不同国家的学员进行“角色扮演”，通过互动交流，强化知识记忆。“气象学是一门理论与实践紧密结合的学科，需要在知识储备基础上做出有效判断和传达。”约翰逊说，中方的教学方式不仅让大家广泛接触了各种天气主题，更通过互动和实景模拟，提升了气象预报员的播报能力，“这让我们非常受益”。每年牙买加进入雨季，极端天气突发事件随之增多，这给天气预报工作带来不小难度。每次值班，约翰逊坐在电脑前，做的第一件事就是重新分析一遍气象数据——这是他在中国学习后，养成的一个习惯。“中国老师时常督促我们，要不断分析气象数据，做出自己的判断，这是一个气象工作者最基本的能力。”一次值班，约翰逊发现当日的气象形势有变，须将预警等级从山洪监测立即升级为山洪预警，他马上向牙买加所有低洼和洪水易发地区发出了警告。这次预警及时准确，帮助不少民众避免了生命和财产损失。“雨季山洪带来的损失和危害是难以估量的。在中国的学习让我对极端天气更加警觉，判断力更强。”约翰逊说。这些年来，每逢重要节日，约翰逊都会给中国气象局气象干部培训学院的老师发邮件问候。“感激中国老师。在他们的指导下，我的预报能力有了显著提高。”专业人才交流与培养是共建“一带一路”科技合作的重要一环。截至2021年底，中国气象局气象干部培训学院在预报预测、气候服务、卫星气象、航空气象、防灾减灾等领域已累计举办国际培训班86期，培训了来自151个国家和地区的5208名国际学员。约翰逊说：“气象研究对于经济、社会、民生等各方面都非常重要，中国提供的培训务实、高效、丰富，有助于提高气象研究和服务能力。”

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/281988.htm

3．Asia-Pacific countries urged to rapidly transform agrifood systems as hopes fade for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

【联合国粮农组织FAO】 At a symposium convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on agrifood systems transformation in Asia-Pacific, governments, the private sector and other stakeholders are being urged to massively accelerate transformation of their agrifood systems, or risk worsening malnutrition and environmental degradation in the world's most populous region.Rising food prices, floods, drought, water scarcity, increasing climate-related disasters, the global pandemic and conflicts, are driving food insecurity across the region. These challenges directly impact the most vulnerable people, including smallholder farmers, others depending on the land for their livelihoods and millions of urban poor.Changes in rainfall patterns, crucial for agriculture in the monsoon region and in the frequencies and timings of pest and disease outbreaks have combined to lower yields. Asia and the Pacific already experiences 60 percent of global fatalities and 40 percent of economic losses due to multiple hazards and risks.In summary, the region's complex agrifood systems are under enormous strain.Asia-Pacific region first out of the gate following UN Food Systems SummitLast year, caught in the grip of a global pandemic, world leaders pledged to transform their agrifood systems to make them more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable. Speaking at the beginning of a three-day Asia-Pacific symposium, the world's first since the UN Food Systems Summit, which aims to fast-track agrifood systems transformation in this vast region, FAO's Director-General, QU Dongyu, said the region's transformation needs to focus on outcomes that result in better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life for all ensuring no one is left behind.FAO has mapped out four priority areas in which acceleration is needed:1. Providing immediate support to the vulnerable through social protection systems, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups;2. Boosting agricultural production by ensuring that family farmers have affordable access to seeds and fertilizers, working capital and technical assistance, and links to markets;3. Facilitating trade in agricultural products and inputs to prevent further disruptions to food production; and4. Investing in climate-resilient agriculture to address and reverse the effects of the climate crisis.The Director-General warned that the SDG's would not be achievable unless there is a collective will to defeat hunger, as a priority, in a post-pandemic region.Ongoing crises, including the impacts of COVID-19, the climate crisis, droughts and floods, conflicts and war have disrupted the world's supply of grains and other essential commodities, Qu noted. The result is "economic downturns and loss of jobs that pushed undernourishment from 8% to

almost 10% during the first year of the pandemic, with the number of undernourished that has now grown by 150 million. The majority of this increase is in Asia and the Pacific, accounting for nearly 85 million more people in hunger, as well as in Africa and Latin America," the FAO Director-General said. "To achieve the SDGs we need a major transformation one that begins with the transformation of our agrifood systems to ensure they can meet the present and future needs of all stakeholders and consumers."Asia-Pacific region dangerously backsliding on SDGsAccording to the recent UN 2022 Asia and the Pacific Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report the region is so off course, it would need until 2065 to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals a delay of 35 years.The recent disruption to supply chains, lives and livelihoods has come together to produce a crisis of five 'Fs' lack of food, feed, fuel, fertilizer and finance, and a prediction that there could be reductions in cereal output next year due to fertilizer shortages in some countries in the region.However, the backsliding predates even the pandemic, with successive annual editions of FAO's flagship publication, the State of Food Security and Nutrition warning the fight against hunger and malnutrition was failing in this region. In 2021, more than 400 million people in Asia-Pacific were malnourished, most of them in South Asia, with 40 percent of all inhabitants unable to afford a healthy diet.In Asia and the Pacific, now is the time to accelerate the agrifood systems transformation to leave no one behindMore than 80 percent of the world's smallholders and family farmers live off the land in this Asia-Pacific region, and the Symposium was told their interests and livelihoods must be safeguarded by measures including social safety nets and reskilling programmes to improve employment prospects. FAO called for bold action by all stakeholders to transform the region's agrifood systems, saying governments must provide leadership; the private sector must broaden its customer base to provide affordable solutions for smallholders; civil society must work more proactively with policymakers and the private sector; academia must accelerate research, while resource partners must make this transformation their top priority, with FAO committed to helping its Members and partners achieve these objectives.

链接:

https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/asia-pacific-countries-urged-to-rapidly-transform-agrifood-systems-as-hopes-fade-for-achieving-the-sustainable-development-goals-by-2030/en

4．外汇局：我国跨境投融资结构不断优化

【新华社】国家外汇管理局近日发布的《2022年上半年中国国际收支报告》显示，我国近年来实施更大范围、更宽领域、更深层次对外开放，推动我国跨境投融资结构不断优化。报告显示，随着国内营商环境不断优化，消费市场潜力巨大，外商来华投资兴业意愿较强。截至2022年上半年，外商直接投资存量达3.6万亿美元，较2012年末增长73%。同时，随着实体经济发展和企业实力增强，国内企业“走出去”需求增加，我国对外直接投资由2012年末的5000多亿美元增长至2022年上半年的2.6万亿美元。在金融市场双向开放的推动下，更多国际资本投资境内证券产品，境内机构投资海外证券市场的渠道也不断拓宽。截至2022年上半年，我国吸收证券投资和对外证券投资分别占总负债、总资产的28%和11%，较2012年末上升12个和6个百分点。报告提及，近年来，外债增长主要来自境外央行等中长期投资者配置国内债券，稳定性较强的资金在外债中的比重提升，传统融资型外债占比下降。“我国持续推进人民币汇率市场化形成机制改革，更大程度发挥市场供求在汇率形成中的决定性作用。”报告指出，伴随汇率避险工具推广普及，更多企业运用外汇衍生品管理汇率风险。2022年上半年的企业套保比例提升至26%，企业对汇率波动的适应性明显增强，开展外汇交易更加理性。报告认为，在市场化调节等机制综合作用下，2012年以来，我国国际收支逐步形成经常项目与资本项目自主平衡、储备资产基本稳定的平衡格局。

链接:

https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/281809.htm

5．Biden-Harris Administration Announces $502 Million for High-Speed Internet in Rural Communities

【美国农业部USDA】U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack today announced that the Department is awarding $502 million in loans and grants (PDF, 221 KB) to provide high-speed internet access for rural residents and businesses in 20 states. The funding is part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitment to investing in rural infrastructure and providing reliable, affordable, high-speed internet for all. USDA is making the investments through the third funding round of the ReConnect Program. The Department will make additional investments for rural high-speed internet in the coming months, including 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.“President Biden’s commitment to high-speed internet in rural communities is foundational to ensuring that the nation’s economy continues to expand

from the bottom up and the middle out," Vilsack said. "High-speed internet will improve the rural economy. It will help rural businesses grow and get access to new markets. It will help rural residents get access to more and better health care and educational opportunities. USDA knows rural America is America's backbone, and prosperity here means prosperity for all."USDA is making 32 awards in Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming. Many of the awards will help rural people and businesses on Tribal lands and people in socially vulnerable communities.As part of today's announcement:In Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is receiving a $25 million grant to connect 1,217 people and 26 businesses to high-speed internet in Chippewa and Mackinac counties. The Tribe will make high-speed internet affordable by requiring its service provider to participate in the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Affordable Connectivity Program, which provides a discount of up to $30 per month or $75 per month for households on Tribal lands on household's internet bills, as well as the FCC's Lifeline Program. This project will serve Sault Ste. Marie Off-Reservation Trust Land, the Sault Ste. Marie Reservation as well as socially vulnerable communities in Chippewa and Mackinac counties.Net Vision Communications LLC is receiving a $12.4 million loan to connect 4,587 people, 300 businesses, nine farms and 15 public schools to high-speed internet in Barton County, Missouri. This project will serve socially vulnerable communities in the county.Oklahoma's Southern Plains Cable LLC is receiving an $8.1 million loan and an $8.1 million grant to deploy a fiber-to-the-premises network that will connect 7,093 people, 230 businesses, six farms and 29 schools to high-speed internet in Caddo, Comanche, Cotton and Grady counties. Southern Plains will make high-speed internet affordable by participating in the FCC's Affordable Connectivity and Lifeline programs. This project will serve the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache-Fort Sill Apache tribal statistical area as well as socially vulnerable communities in Cotton County.USDA has announced $858 million in the third round of ReConnect funding so far and plans to make more investment announcements under this program in the coming weeks. Today's announcement follows the Department's July 28 announcement that it has invested $356 million through the ReConnect Program to help very rural residents and businesses in 11 states (PDF, 192 KB) gain access to high-speed internet.

链接:

https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/09/22/biden-harris-administration-announces-502-million-high-speed

【文献速递】

1．Global investment gap in agricultural research and innovation to meet Sustainable Development Goals for hunger and Paris Agreement climate change mitigation

文献源：Frontiers In Sustainable Food Systems ,2022-10-05

摘要：This paper provides estimates of the global investment gap in agricultural research and development (R&D) and innovation. The investment gap is defined as the additional annual investments required to end hunger in 2030 (Sustainable Development Goal SDG2) and to put agriculture on the pathway to the Paris Agreement target for 1.5◦C increase over pre-industrial temperature levels. The investment gap is projected relative to a reference scenario with projections to 2030 using an integrated economic-biophysical model of the global agri-food system. In addition to showing the impacts on hunger, the modeling results are used to simulate the effect of the gap-closing investments on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture. In addition to projecting the impacts of overall investment in agricultural R&D on productivity and environmental outcomes, the analysis assesses the contributions of different types of innovative technologies and farming systems to the environmental outcomes, especially technologies that contribute to sustainability outcomes. Sustainability-oriented technologies and management practices examined include conservation tillage, nitrogen-use efficiency, improved livestock management, and other climate-smart technologies. The projected results show that additional agricultural R&D investments of USD 4 billion per year above baseline investments together with USD 6.5 billion per year invested in technical climate-smart options, can reduce hunger to 5% globally and achieve 2030 GHG emission reductions consistent with the Paris Agreement 2◦C and 1.5◦C pathways to 2030.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/12/Csgk0GNBJ1qAAAIbABCf23zlJUg962.pdf

2．“一带一路”沿线国家经济距离对我国农产品贸易成本的影响

作者：余永庆；杨小云

文献源：商业经济研究,2022-09-25

摘要：随着“一带一路”倡议的提出，我国与沿线不同国家之间的经济互补程度日益增高，农产品贸易往来也越来越频繁。尽管农产品贸易成本逐渐降低，但国家之间仍然存在较高的关税、文化、制度等影响贸易成本的距离因素，而经济距离的差异也导致农产品贸易成本的差异。因此，本研究基于世界银行、世界贸易组织等多个机构的数据，对2007-2021年我国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易成本变化趋势进行实证分析。通过

实证分析，为进一步推进区域经济一体化，缩小与“一带一路”国家间经济距离，进而为降低农产品贸易成本提供政策性建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/12/Csgk0GNBJWyAM7XvABk2kcxay7s685.pdf

3．Capitalism and extreme poverty: A global analysis of real wages, human height, and mortality since the long 16th century

文献源：World Development,2022-07-06

摘要：This paper assesses claims that, prior to the 19th century, around 90% of the human population lived in extreme poverty (defined as the inability to access essential goods), and that global human welfare only began to improve with the rise of capitalism. These claims rely on national accounts and PPP exchange rates that do not adequately capture changes in people’s access to essential goods. We assess this narrative against extant data on three empirical indicators of human welfare: real wages (with respect to a subsistence basket), human height, and mortality. We ask whether these indicators improved or deteriorated with the rise of capitalism in five world regions - Europe, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and China using the chronology put forward by world-systems theorists. The evidence we review here points to three conclusions. (1) It is unlikely that 90% of the human population lived in extreme poverty prior to the 19th century. Historically, unskilled urban labourers in all regions tended to have wages high enough to support a family of four above the poverty line by working 250 days or 12 months a year, except during periods of severe social dislocation, such as famines, wars, and institutionalized dispossession particularly under colonialism. (2) The rise of capitalism caused a dramatic deterioration of human welfare. In all regions studied here, incorporation into the capitalist world-system was associated with a decline in wages to below subsistence, a deterioration in human stature, and an upturn in premature mortality. In parts of South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America, key welfare metrics have still not recovered. (3) Where progress has occurred, significant improvements in human welfare began several centuries after the rise of capitalism. In the core regions of Northwest Europe, progress began in the 1880s, while in the periphery and semi-periphery it began in the mid-20th century, a period characterized by the rise of anti-colonial and socialist political movements that redistributed incomes and established public provisioning systems.

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/40/Csgk0YeX3dOAPLzOACv41lyb4XU655.pdf

4．新疆边境口岸农产品国际贸易便利化路径研究

作者：钟鸣

文献源：贵州民族研究,2022-06-25

摘要：目前新疆边境口岸农产品对外贸易发展势头良好，但国际贸易便利化进程仍受诸多因素制约。文章综合分析制约因素，有针对性地提出各相关国家推动口岸营商环境“三化”建设、深化海关管理体制改革、逐步实现针对边境口岸及农牧企业所产生的差异化分级化管理模式、完善通道功能、加强基础设施建设与检验检疫国际标准化力度、引导农产品错位发展、形成优势互补、实现资源优化配置和整体效益最大化、发挥边境口岸农产品贸易产业集聚能力、打造全产业链、为配套项目构建定制化的融资体系等解决路径。以上路径不仅为其他陆路边境口岸农产品国际贸易便利化提供启示，也有利于提升新疆乃至整个西北地区边境口岸的整体贸易环境，深化与相邻国家的经济文化交流。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/11/Csgk0GNBITKAPFdTADHmX7hTAHI742.pdf

5．中国与非洲农产品贸易网络结构与合作态势分析——基于“一带一路”倡议

作者：彭虹

文献源：中国农机化学报,2022-04-15

摘要：农产品贸易是中非经贸合作领域中的重要组成部分。研究基于2001—2018年中非农产品贸易数据，在分析中非农产品贸易整体格局的基础上，借助社会网络分析法，从网络中心性、网络联系强度两个维度刻画中非农产品贸易网络格局并运用二次指派程序（QAP）法分析其影响因素，能够有助于建立中非农产品贸易的结构关系，从而推动双边农产品贸易的发展。结果表明，中非农产品贸易网络是循序渐进的演化过程。2009—2018年，中国与非洲10国的农产品贸易网络密度整体呈现波动式上升态势，较为明显的是“一带一路”倡议提出以来，贸易网络密度明显增加，平均密度均保持在0.6以上。从贸易中心化趋势和贸易网络格局演化可以看出，中国与非洲10国的农产品贸易中心化趋势处于中等水平，中国与主要国家的农产品贸易发展比较均衡，并没有出现个别国家垄断农产品贸易地位的现象，其农产品贸易相对度数中心势指数NC为0.493。农产品贸易虽存在明显的国别间贸易联系差距但整体网络的核心——边缘结构较为稳定，核心国家数量较多。通过QAP回归分析发现，贸易国的经济发展水平和市场规模分别为0.556和0.076,均有效地促进农产品贸易的发展，而地理距离和制度距离因素分别为-0.782和-0.103,均对农产品贸易发展产生抑制作用。最后分别从中国以及非洲各国不同角度提出促进中非农产品贸易合作健康发展的对策建议。

链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/11/Csgk0GNBIjCASvElAAxkRZNXCEM435.pdf

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