

《“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. 我国与“一带一路”沿线国家货物贸易额十年年均增长8%

【新华社】商务部部长助理陈春江2日在国新办新闻发布会上说，2013年到2022年，我国与“一带一路”沿线国家货物贸易额从1.04万亿美元扩大到2.07万亿美元，年均增长8%。今年是共建“一带一路”倡议提出十周年。陈春江说，倡议提出以来，我国与共建国家贸易和投资规模稳步扩大，基础设施互联互通不断加强，产业链供应链合作水平持续提升。在投资方面，2013年到2022年，我国与沿线国家双向投资累计超过2700亿美元，截至2022年底，我国企业在沿线国家建设的境外经贸合作区累计投资达571.3亿美元，为当地创造了42.1万个就业岗位；在工程建设方面，2013年到2022年，我国在沿线国家承包工程新签合同额、完成营业额累计分别超过1.2万亿美元和8000亿美元，占对外承包工程总额的比重超过了一半。谈及在新起点上持续推进“一带一路”经贸合作走深走实，陈春江说，将重点提质量、拓领域、优项目、搭平台、强保障。包括优化贸易结构，扩大优质商品的进口；深度参与全球产业分工与合作，优化双向投资结构；推动与更多有意愿的共建国家商签自贸协定，加快建设覆盖“一带一路”的自贸区网络；积极商签绿色发展、数字经济、蓝色经济等领域的双边合作协议；聚焦减贫、卫生、教育等领域，建设更多“小而美”项目，不断提升当地民众的获得感、认同感；继续发布对外投资合作国别（地区）指南；推动与共建国家商签和升级投资保护协定，为共建“一带一路”高质量发展提供更多保障

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/309732.htm>

2. 聚焦“‘一带一路’这十年”：专家学者热议共建“一带一路”高质量发展

【中国一带一路网】“一带一路高质量发展学术论坛”第二届年会在京举行。与会专家学者围绕“一带一路”十年建设成就、高质量发展的途径与措施等话题开展研讨、建言献策。全国政协丝路规划研究中心理事长、第十二届全国政协副主席陈元在视频致辞中指出，在共建“一带一路”即将迎来十周年之际，做好总结、展望未来，有利于下一阶段把工作做得更好。“希望与会专家在党的二十大报告精神指引下，结合建设案例，深入开展理论研究和实践总结，加强学术交流，为推动共建‘一带一路’高质量发展奉献智慧和力量。”陈元表示。“一带一路高质量发展学术论坛”主席、“一带一路”国际科学组织联盟（ANSO）主席、中国科学院原院长白春礼强调，科技界在推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展上具有独特的作用，而且是越来越重要的作用，特别是在开拓绿色、健康、数字、创新等新领域上。应高度重视、整体谋划、统筹资源、创新机制，尽快推动共建“一带一路”科技合作迈上新台阶。“过去10年来，共建‘一带一路’取得显著成效。推进‘一带一路’建设，有利于共建国家、有利于世界、有利于中国。”全国政协经济委员会副主任、中国国际经济交流中心副理事长宁吉喆指出，10年来，共建“一带一路”得到中国人民的积极拥护，也得到全球许多国家的积极响应，不仅为共建国家、为全球发展带来新动能，也有力促进了各地对外开放和区域协调发展。北京大学国家发展研究院名誉院长、北京大学新结构经济学研究院院长林毅夫从新结构主义经济学的视角进行了阐释。他表示，在推进共建“一带一路”进程中，以基础设施的建设为抓手，帮助共建国家发展具有比较优势的产业，进而推动这种比较优势转化为竞争优势，提升发展的速度和质量，共建国家会拥有更多的资源来支付建设成本，进行内部协调，也能够创造更多的就业机会让普通民众从发展过程中得到更大的好处，真正助力共建“一带一路”实现高质量发展、实现民心相通。据悉，“一带一路高质量发展学术论坛”由中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所、全国政协丝路规划研究中心、“一带一路”国际科学组织联盟等16家研究机构、智库和企业于2022年初联合发起。

链接：<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/309139.htm>

3. Russia, Ukraine, and global food security

【国际食品政策研究所 IFPRI】 Russia's invasion of Ukraine and attacks on Ukraine's agricultural system have led to unprecedented impacts on global agricultural markets, food security, and nutrition, writes CSIS in a piece on the current situation in Ukraine and how it is affecting the world. "Since the implementation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative in August, Ukraine has exported over 22 million tons of grains through the Black Sea ports of Odesa, Chornomorsk, and Pivdennyi, which collectively handled approximately half of Ukraine's

pre-war maritime agricultural exports", says the article linking to a recent IFPRI issue post. Speaking about the increase of staple foods prices, the article states that low-income families shift consumption away from more nutritious food and toward less nutritious food. "A recent analysis from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) illustrates this phenomenon. Prior to the war, Egypt, the world's largest importer of wheat, procured about 85 percent of its wheat imports from the Black Sea. War-related supply chain disruptions and other factors have led to more than 30 percent increase in domestic food prices. Across more than 6,000 low-income households across the country, IFPRI found that 85 percent of households consumed less meat and 75 percent of households consumed less poultry and eggs, with price increases cited as the main reason for cutbacks. At the same time, consumption of potatoes and pasta increased among 21 and 14 percent of households, respectively. These shifts in consumption could worsen malnutrition across Egypt, including anemia among women of reproductive age and overweight and obesity across the population."

链接:

<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/russia-ukraine-and-global-food-security-one-year-assessment-csis>

4. 我国跨境电商综试区已覆盖31个省区市

【中国政府网】商务部新闻发言人束珏婷说，截至2022年底，国务院已先后分七批设立165个跨境电子商务综合试验区，覆盖31个省区市，基本形成了陆海内外联动、东西双向互济的发展格局。束珏婷在商务部当天举行的例行发布会上说，近年来，综试区作为跨境电商发展的创新高地，有效助力外贸稳规模、优结构，有力推动了业态创新发展，整体呈现规模占比高、主体质量持续优化、产业配套日趋齐全的特点。海关数据显示，2022年，我国跨境电商进出口额达到2.11万亿元，增长9.8%，其中各综试区的进出口额占比超过九成；目前各综试区跨境电商相关企业约20万家，其中被认定为高新技术的企业超过9300家；各综试区积极建设跨境电商产业园，丰富各类配套设施，涌现了一批支付、物流、营销等环节的专业服务商。束珏婷表示，下一步将继续扎实推进综试区建设，重点做好四方面工作：一是建设一批优秀试点，实现差异化发展；二是培育一批骨干企业，提升综合竞争力；三是推广一批经验做法，向全国复制推广；四是加快跨境电商领域的国际合作，支持各类主体开拓好海外市场，加强与其他国家在规则制定、标准建设等方面的协调互动。

链接:http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/24/content_5743076.htm

5. Pork, milk price fluctuations harmful for rice bowls

【China Daily中国日报网】Pork and milk play an important role in many people's diet, and their production and sale benefit both producers and sellers. However, the recent fluctuations in pork and milk prices have affected both producers and consumers. The biggest challenge faced by producers is the uncertainty in the price, which prevents them from planning their investments and production properly. This, in turn, exacerbates price fluctuations at times. For consumers, wild fluctuations in price make it difficult for them to prepare the household budget and ensure a healthy diet for the family at an affordable price. And since milk is particularly important for children and the elderly, urgent policy measures should be taken to stabilize the price of milk, along with that of pork. Pork and milk prices across the country have been declining, and some pig and dairy farms appear to be in the red, spreading panic in the market. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the average price of live pigs in 30 provincial-level regions during the second week of January was 16.29 yuan (\$2.41) per kilogram after falling for 11 consecutive weeks, and the average price of pork was 29.97 yuan per kg after falling for 10 weeks. During the same period, the average price of milk in 10 major producing provinces and regions, including Hebei and Shandong provinces, and the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, was 4.11 yuan per kg, down 0.2 percent from the previous week and 3.7 percent year-on-year. In a recent price coordination meeting, Hebei authorities set a reference price for fresh milk at 4.10 yuan a kg, with the lowest being 3.93 yuan a kg. But farmers' association members voluntarily proposed that the minimum price be lowered to 3.85 yuan a kg, which showed farmers were willing to sell milk at a price lower than the local government's reference price due to surplus production. And the Shandong provincial government set the reference price of fresh milk at 3.85-4.10 yuan a kg for the first quarter of 2023. This shows the domestic dairy industry is facing a serious production and marketing challenge. Also, there are many factors behind the falling pork prices, with the main problem being an increase in pig supply at a time when consumer demand is weak. In December, for example, some large pig farms accelerated the pace of selling, with some farms stepping up the sale of both early pigs and secondary fattening commercial pigs. And data show the output of live pigs in December increased by 18.3 percent month-on-month, and 7.3 percent year-on-year. The fact that China imported about 200,000 tons of pork in December, up 25 percent from October, and the lingering pandemic forced people to avoid group dining and business gatherings, and the demand for cured pork in South China is yet to pick up has also caused the decline in pork prices. Different from the decline in pork prices, milk prices have been falling because

of both domestic and international factors. The COVID-19 pandemic and slow economic growth have prompted people across the world to reduce the consumption of milk products, and a large number of dairy farms have lowered the prices of their products to increase sales. Data show the price of milk in China has been declining after reaching a record high of 4.38 yuan a kg in August 2021. To make matters worse for dairy farmers, the production cost (mainly forage grass and feed) has been rising, further squeezing the profit margin of small and medium-sized dairy farms. Also, the economic problems created by global monetary expansion have affected the industry because dairy cows have a long breeding cycle, which could lead to overcapacity. To stabilize pork and milk prices and facilitate the development of the dairy industry, the authorities should consider taking the following measures. First, digital platforms should be used to establish information-sharing mechanisms and prevent information asymmetry. This is not difficult to do because Chinese livestock and poultry departments have detailed livestock production and market data. But many livestock farms, especially small and medium-sized livestock farms (households), cannot access important information on time due to their limited knowledge. So related departments should consider using short videos and official WeChat accounts to disseminate information among livestock farmers in a timely manner. The proper analysis and interpretation of information, and industrial policy and data will help farmers to prepare in advance to deal with emergencies and plan their production in accordance with market changes. Second, there is a need to establish a benefit-sharing mechanism between processing enterprises and livestock farms, so as to reduce transaction costs and stabilize the supply chains. Perhaps the enterprises and farmers should consider signing long-term cooperation contracts and build long-term benefit link mechanisms so they can better tackle emergencies. And third, the government should use loans, insurance, and other means to support private enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized farms, to smooth their operations against price shocks. For example, price insurance can be used to guarantee livestock producers' income when prices go down below the cost of production. Finally, the government should use the pork and milk powder reserves to ensure smooth market operations. For example, when prices increase too high, the government can release pork or milk from reserves to protect the interests of consumers. And when prices fall too low, the government could purchase these products as reserves.

链接:

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202302/04/WS63ddac3aa31057c47ebace26.html>

【文献速递】

1. 美国“印太经济框架”的本质、影响及中国的应对策略

作者：欧定余；侯思瑶

文献源：东北亚论坛,2023-03-03

摘要：2022年5月，美国总统拜登在日本东京宣布与印太地区的13个国家启动“印太经济框架”的谈判进程。“印太经济框架”作为美国开展印太区域经济合作新的制度体系，从本质上讲，是一份以美国利益优先的印太区域制度整合方案，是美国在印太地区开展对华竞争的行动纲领，其未来必将会对我国的海外市场、供应链稳定、区域数字经贸规则制定话语权以及区域各国制度整合等方面带来不确定性的影响。为应对“印太经济框架”的可能影响和挑战，我国应加快构建新发展格局，整合“一带一路”倡议和RCEP，推出区域数字规则的“中国方案”，构建我国跨国企业主导的区域供应链，以RCEP为抓手，推动区域制度整合。

链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/55/Csgk0YhbPICAHdwAAA4zZmV_N8382.pdf

2. 新型全球化的逻辑理路：历史生成、理论回响与实践演进

作者：李珍珍

文献源：河南大学学报(社会科学版),2023-03-01

摘要：在百年变局和世纪疫情的交织叠加中，传统的西式全球化已经不能适应人类社会发展的需要，推进代表新的生产力和生产关系发展要求的新型全球化成为引领全球化发展的新方向。新型全球化在当代的构建和演进有着严密的逻辑理路，其生成于动态发展的社会历史之中，其理论回响是对马克思世界历史理论的继承与发展，其实践演进是以“一带一路”为重要实践平台，秉持共商共建共享的原则，着力建设一个和平、繁荣、开放、绿色、创新、文明的世界。

链接：

https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C44YLTIOAiTRKu87-SJxoEJu6LL9TJzd50kgie5AZ_EV_O5gMy6dV1QGZYW2_E9kcDUSlpVHWEdKq-qvAqA7EJlj&uniplatform=NZKPT

3. Farm size limits agriculture's poverty reduction potential in Eastern India even with irrigation-led intensification

文献源：Agricultural Systems,2023-02-24

摘要: CONTEXT Millions of people living in the Eastern Gangetic Plains (EGP) of India engage in agriculture to support their livelihoods yet are income poor, and food and climate insecure. To address these challenges, policymakers and development programs invest in irrigation-led agricultural intensification. However, the evidence for agricultural intensification to lift farmers' incomes above the poverty line remains largely anecdotal. OBJECTIVE The main objective of this study is to use a large household survey (n = 15,572; rice: 8244, wheat: 7328; 2017/18) to assess the link between agricultural intensification and personal daily incomes from farming (FPDI) in the rice-wheat systems of the EGP the dominant cropping system of the region. METHODS We use the Intensification Benefit Index (IBI), a measure that relates farm size and household size to FPDI, to assess how daily incomes from rice-wheat production change with irrigation-led intensification across the EGP. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS Relative to the international poverty line of 1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)\$ day and accounting for variations in HH size in the analysis, we found that small farm sizes limit the potential for agricultural intensification from irrigation to transform the poverty status of households in the bottom three quartiles of the IBI. The estimated median FPDI of households with intensified systems in the bottom three quartiles is only 0.51 PPP\$ day (a 0.15 PPP\$ gain). The median FPDI increases to 2.10 PPP\$ day for households in the upper quartile of the IBI distribution (a 0.30 PPP\$ gain). Irrigation-led agricultural intensification of rice-wheat systems in the EGP may provide substantial benefits for resilience to climatic change and food security but achieving meaningful poverty reduction will require complementary investments. –1–1–1 SIGNIFICANCE Transforming the poverty status of most smallholder farmers in the EGP requires diversified portfolios of rural on- and off-farm income-generating opportunities. While bolstering food- and climate security, agronomic intervention programs should consider smallholders' limited monetary incentives to invest in intensification. Irrigation-led agricultural intensification programs and policies should explicitly account for the heterogeneity in household resources, irrigation levels, and degree of dependence on agricultural income.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/55/Csgk0YhbSqqAOG6IAEfDR9v3IsM213.pdf>

4. 全球价值链嵌入对中国农产品出口贸易的影响研究

作者: 陈晔婷; 何思源

文献源：价格月刊,2023-02-20

摘要：全球化背景下，中国农业发展更多表现出全球价值链生产的特征。以全球价值链数据库收录的相关国家数据为基础，采用固定效应模型回归方法，对全球价值链与中国农产品出口贸易的影响关系及作用机制进行了研究。结果显示：全球价值链嵌入程度对中国农产品出口具有正向促进作用，嵌入程度越深、价值链越长越有利于中国农产品出口贸易；除此之外，外国劳动力与资本、汇率等变量对中国农产品出口的影响也呈现正相关关系；以人均GDP衡量的市场规模对被解释变量的作用与预期相反，表现为负相关。根据研究结论，结合中国国情，提出了加大资金投入和政策支持力度，加快农业结构调整、做好优势农产品区域规划，积极应对农产品绿色贸易壁垒、实施绿色品牌战略，努力提高中国农业科研水平、引导农产品出口由数量型向质量型转变，制定农产品出口新战略、建立健全农产品贸易预警机制等对策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/55/Csgk0YhbQx2Alph7AA7pUd4lZaA976.pdf>

5. The Russia-Ukraine war: Implications for global and regional food security and potential policy responses

文献源：Global Food Security,2023-02-12

摘要：This paper analyzes the implications of the Russian-Ukraine war on global and regional food security. We start with a global vulnerability analysis to identify most vulnerable regions and countries. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is particularly vulnerable to trade shocks because of its high food import dependence. Thus, we provide descriptive evidence characterizing how food systems and policies impact vulnerability to the price shock in selected MENA countries: Egypt, Sudan, and Yemen. Within these countries, we show that the crisis will differentially impact poor and non-poor households as well as rural and urban households. Although the absolute level of food insecurity may still be higher in rural areas where larger numbers of poor households are located, urban poor are likely to suffer most because of the Russia-Ukraine crisis and associated hikes in food prices, especially in those countries where social protection and food subsidies are missing. We review lessons from previous food crises and identify actions needed to take (and to avoid) to protect most vulnerable countries and households in the short-term while also highlighting long-term policy options to diversify food, fertilizer and energy production and trade.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/27/Csgk0GQEkqmAdHJ7AEwN0iMyH_w433.pdf

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