



2023年第17期总392期

粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ 政策法规

1 . Helping Ukrainian farmers resume production (帮助乌克兰农民恢复生产)

简介: The ongoing war has damaged Ukraine's agriculture and food production, disrupted supply chains and exports, increased production costs and caused widespread mine contamination. A new programme aims to help smallholder farmers. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have launched a joint programme in collaboration with mine action partner Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD) to support Ukrainian smallholder farmers and rural families most affected by the war, the two organisations announced in June 2023. The programme has already started in Kharkivska oblast, and will later expand to Mykolaivska and Khersonska oblasts, focusing on farmers with land plots smaller than 300 hectares as well as rural families growing food for their own consumption.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRbCKAflxNAAomkCrFEKs285.pdf>

➤ 前沿资讯

1. 俄罗斯、乌克兰、土耳其，黑海战略通道控制力哪家强？

简介: 黑海港口农产品外运协议日前到期，外界高度关注黑海运粮通道的未来前景。而想要了解这条战略通道的前景，首先要了解俄罗斯、乌克兰以及土耳其等对黑海的控制权以及它们是通过哪些关键节点来实施自身掌控力的。《环球时报》记者针对相关话题进行了一番梳理。

来源: 环球时报

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6w0SAYmo9AC0TxFYnIpw697.pdf>

2. 米价领涨，国际粮食危机魅影浮现？

简介: 联合国粮食及农业组织日前发布的全球大米价格指数显示，由于天气因素，全球大米价格已经在11年来高点附近盘桓有日。印度、泰国和越南均为主要的大米出口国，其中，印度能够占到世界大米出口量的40%以上，2022年其总出口量达到5600万吨。探看近期米市行情，印度大米的出口价格已经上涨了9%，创下5年来新高。与之相仿，泰国和越南的大米出口价格也触达两年多以来的高位。据印度政府提供的数据，目前印度夏稻播种面积比去年同期减少了26%，原因在于厄尔尼诺极端天气影响造成降雨量比平常年景少了8%。全球第二大大米出口国泰国，5月份降雨量比正常水平低了26%。汇总多数亚洲国家的情况，今年第二季水稻种植普遍低于常年水平。再如另一主要稻米生产国印尼，十分罕见地于6月份同印度签署了一项进口100万吨大米的协议。据相关业界信息，

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已有国家在紧急进口大米，亦有大米进口商担心厄尔尼诺现象导致的干旱天气可能会影响产量进而开始大量囤积大米。越南等国的大米贸易商表示，市场上已经有来自菲律宾、印尼等国的买家开始囤货。囤积现象渐起，进一步拉高了市场上大米的交易价格。

来源：中国商务新闻网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6x2aAe97NABRiHb5eU5E416.pdf>

3. 黑海粮食协议续约难 “中国方案” 提供新选择

简介：7月22日原本是联合国、土耳其与俄罗斯、乌克兰签署《黑海粮食协议》一周年的日子，但俄罗斯总统新闻秘书佩斯科夫7月17日表示，俄方不再延长该协议，原因是协议执行遭公然破坏，继续执行“毫无意义”。但他也强调一旦协议中涉及俄方内容得到落实，俄方将立即恢复执行协议。联合国秘书长古特雷斯对此表示“深感遗憾”，称联合国将继续致力于寻找解决方案。黑海粮食协议四方协调中心（JCC）网站数据显示，一年来，在该协议框架下，已有超过3200万吨的粮食从乌克兰的3个港口运往三大洲的45个国家。受相关消息影响，7月17日，美国芝加哥市场的小麦期货价格涨逾3%。中国外交部发言人毛宁7月17日、18日连续两天表示希望黑海粮食运输一揽子协议继续得到均衡全面有效落实。中方提出了国际粮食安全合作的倡议，“愿同各方就此加强沟通合作，促进形成更多的国际共识，为确保世界粮食安全作出积极贡献”。

来源：中国青年报

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkReqiAH5urABv6VKdRQT8025.pdf>

4 . Welthungerhilfe calls for more determined effort to achieve zero hunger (世界饥饿组织呼吁为实现零饥饿做出更坚定的努力)

简介：The consequences of wars, armed conflicts, climate change and price rises have worsened the food situation for countless people over the last few years. It is all the more important not to relent in combating global hunger and, above all, not to allow cuts in official development assistance, Welthungerhilfe cautions. “Hunger is one of the world’s biggest solvable problems. With Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, we have a good strategy for permanently ending hunger. But we have to make a significantly more dedicated effort to implement it,” said Welthungerhilfe President Marlehn Thieme, presenting her organisation’s Annual Report in Berlin/Germany in mid-July.

来源：rural 21

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRad6AaCiZAA6Eij_8o9k820.pdf

5. 三大粮食作物完全成本保险和种植收入保险实施范围扩大至所有产粮大县

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简介: 按照通知,自今年起,扩大稻谷、小麦、玉米三大粮食作物完全成本保险和种植收入保险实施范围至全国所有产粮大县,为农户和农业生产经营组织提供覆盖农业生产完全成本或种植收入的保险保障。其中,完全成本保险为保险金额覆盖物化成本、土地成本和人工成本等农业生产总成本的农业保险;种植收入保险为保险金额体现农产品价格和产量,保障水平覆盖农业种植收入的农业保险。从具体补贴方案来看,两类保险保障水平原则上均不得高于相应品种产值的80%。补贴比例按照有关规定,在省级财政保费补贴不低于25%的基础上,中央财政对中西部地区和东北地区补贴45%,对东部地区补贴35%。

来源: 央视网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRfBaAF5NBAA8ABYLXwu8250.pdf>

6 . Midwest Drought: Corn and Soybeans Suffer as Forecasters Expect No Quick Relief for Farmers (中西部干旱: 玉米和大豆受灾, 预报员预计旱情不会迅速缓解)

简介: Farmers are struggling all across the Corn Belt. Drought expanded rapidly throughout the Midwest in June — doubling within the first week after significantly less rainfall than normal. Forecasters say the region is not likely to get relief anytime soon. Through September, arid conditions are expected to persist or even expand in eastern Iowa and Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. More than 80% of corn and soybean crops in Illinois and Iowa — which together produce more than a quarter of the nation’s total — face drought conditions. Farmers are gritting their teeth as their crops dry up and deteriorate. “Although it’s probably too early to declare massive losses in crops just yet, that potential is certainly there unless we get some decent rainfall,” said Mark Fuchs, a hydrologist at the St. Louis National Weather Service forecast office. But most of the Midwest, excluding Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, can expect an inch of rain or less in the next seven days.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6s6eALACSAHglwA8jzgL104.pdf>

学术文献

1. “北粮南运”物流供应链安全与绿色统筹发展研究

简介: 粮食安全始终是党中央、国务院高度关注的重大战略问题,“北粮南运”作为我国粮物流大通道,迫切需要通过实现“北粮南运”物流供应链安全与绿色统筹发展。本文基于压力-状态-响应(pressure-state-response)理论,构建“北粮南运”物流供应链分析框架,深入剖析我国“北粮南运”物流供应链安全与绿色统筹发展的理论逻辑、新形势下面临的挑战,围绕“北粮南运”物流供应链安全与绿色统筹发展的顶层设计、安全发展、绿色发展三个方面提出政策建议,对政府部门决策与企业运营具有重要参考

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价值。

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2. 主产区粮食增产影响因素及发展应对研究——基于南北主产区差异视角

简介:【目的】旨在探究主产区粮食生产格局及增产影响因素，为稳定国家粮食安全大局及制定差异化粮食政策提供一定依据。【方法】拟借助集中度、基尼系数、对数平均迪式指数分解法(LMDI)和耕地压力指数等方法，从粮食生产重心变迁、品种结构、增产贡献、资源承载、生产成本等诸多维度定量分析2000—2020年我国粮食主产区增产的影响因素。【结果】①从粮食生产重心变迁看，我国粮食增量的95%以上来自主产区，其中北方主产区增产贡献更为突出，尤其是山东、河南和黑龙江长期占据粮食产量及播种面积前三位。②从不同粮食作物生产重心看，小麦、玉米、豆类生产重心长期稳定在北方主产区，稻谷、薯类生产主要集中在南方主产区，但稻谷生产重心逐渐表现出向北迁移的倾向。③从粮食增产贡献因素看，主产区粮食增产主要依赖单产能力的提升，单产提升对粮食增产贡献率达61.16%，北方主产区粮食增产源于耕地面积、复种指数、粮作比例和单产的共同作用，南方主产区耕地面积减少对粮食增产产生负向效应，增产对单产和复种指数依赖度更高。④从粮食生产的资源承载力看，水土资源的时空分布不均长期未得到改善，北方主产区水资源约束日趋加强，南方主产区耕地资源压力持续偏高。⑤从粮食生产成本变化及结构看，主产区粮食平均生产成本不断抬升，其中北方主产区土地成本较高，南方主产区人工成本较高，北方主产区粮食生产成本长期高于全国及南方主产区，且抬升速度略快于南方主产区。【结论】从构建产销区共同承担的粮食安全责任机制和差异化补偿机制；严守粮食播种面积、调整区域品种结构；夯实粮食增产科技支撑、促进水土资源与粮食生产协调发展；多措并举提升粮食生产效益，提高各类主体种粮积极性等方面提出建议。

来源：中国知网

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3. 粮食、外交与边界——中国取道印度转运大米进藏的若干重要史实和意义(1951—1953)

简介:20世纪50年代初期，中国取道印度转运大米进藏，是缓解中国人民解放军进驻西藏后粮食短缺的重大举措；同时，通过向印度出售粮食，发展同印度的贸易，部分解决了驻藏部队物资短缺问题。在印度协助转运大米和在印采购重要物资的情况下，中国在处理中印关系重大问题时采取了现实主义的政策和立场。印度决策者在同中国的有关谈判及实施转运的过程中，把转运大米同解决印度所谓的至关重要的战略利益联系起来，凸显了其对华政策的重要方面。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6xbCAMs7wABts0gC5RDU738.pdf>

4. 中国农业农村现代化:生成逻辑、内涵特征与推进方略

简介: 农业农村现代化是建设农业强国的应有之义,是促进农民农村共同富裕的内在要求。中国农业农村现代化是中国式现代化理论在“三农”实践中的成功运用,是历史逻辑与现实逻辑的辩证统一,是向世界贡献解决“三农”问题的中国方案。当前,中国农业农村现代化仍面临着诸多挑战,如安全性主动权要求更高、城乡要素资源配置不平衡的再平衡难度更大、资源与生态双刚性约束更强、农民持续增收压力更大,等等。深入推进中国农业农村现代化,要全方位夯实粮食安全根基,把握主动权,增强发展安全性;加快畅通城乡要素流动,促进乡村全面振兴;增强农业科技与改革的双轮驱动力,提高全要素生产率和农业竞争力;构建生态优先、节约集约的农业生产体系,推动形成绿色低碳生产方式;发展县域富民产业,多措并举促进农民农村共同富裕;建设宜居宜业和美乡村,让农村具备现代生活条件。

来源: 中国知网

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkReRmALoo8AAq4_fqr0xc769.pdf

5. 中国粮食空间生产格局演变特征及其驱动机制

简介: 确保粮食安全是稳定经济社会发展的重要基础,也是保证国家长治久安的根本之策。基于2000—2020年中国31个省区市粮食生产面板数据,运用生产集中度指数、核密度估计、重心—标准差椭圆等方法考察中国粮食生产格局的时空演化趋势,并采用空间相关分析法考察中国粮食产量的空间特性,在此基础上建立空间计量模型探究中国粮食生产空间格局演化的驱动机制。研究发现:中国粮食生产存在显著的空间不均衡现象,粮食生产逐步向东北、华中和华东地区集中,粮食生产空间格局整体呈现“南退北进”的演进趋势;中国粮食生产格局具有显著的空间溢出特征,部分省区市的粮食生产空间溢出存在“涟漪效应”和“规模效应”;城镇化发展、化肥投入、机械投入以及政府干预等因素均对粮食生产空间格局演化起到显著的正向作用,自然灾害和经济发展水平的影响效应则显著为负。据此,提出政策建议旨在优化粮食生产布局规划进而确保国家粮食安全。

来源: 中国知网

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRd9uAXgiSABgIXxnJzH0477.pdf>

6. 新世纪中国粮食生产特征及粮食安全政策取向

简介: 全球疫情持续和俄乌冲突以来,确保大宗商品供应链稳定,消弭全球粮食供应不确定性因素,成为全球经济安澜的重要基础。本文基于国家统计局根据第三次农业普查后发布的修正数据,对新世纪以来中国粮食生产的阶段特征、品种特征和区域特征进行了深入分析,并对其因素贡献进行了解释。结果表明,新世纪以来中国粮食播种面积扩大、单产水平提高在不同阶段交互作用推动中国粮食产量实现“十九连丰”,中央政府

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连续出台的系列粮食生产扶持政策发挥了显著制度效应。运用跨学科和结构分析方法，对新时期中国粮食生产结构演化的主要挑战进行了分析。在此基础上提出新时期中国粮食安全的政策取向，包括优化粮食生产区域布局，实施藏粮于地、藏粮于技战略，优化制度支持体系和建立主产区与主销区间的利益补偿机制等方面。

来源：中国知网

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6xIOATMg0AB4FkeA0HPo485.pdf>

➤ 相关成果

1 .African old variety permanent crops could face extinction (非洲老品种永久性作物可能面临灭绝)

简介：Permanent crops are plants that can survive for years in a certain favourable environment and do not require as much care as temporary crops to bear fruits. These crops do not end their lives with the harvesting season, rather they stay in the environment to promote, protect and maintain biodiversity. Alongside familiar permanent crops such as cocoa, etc., there are old varieties. Many of the old varieties of permanent crops in Nigeria and other African countries are threatened with extinction. Nigeria has an arable land area of 34 million hectares: 30.3 million hectares on meadows and pastures, but just 6.5 million hectares for permanent crops. Agriculture accounts for over 20 per cent of Nigeria's GDP. The country is a leader in various types of agricultural production, such as palm oil, cocoa beans and pineapple. However, Nigeria is also home to rare and little known permanent crops such as Ube okpoko or African olive (*Canarium schweinfurthii*), Ukpa or African walnut (*Tetracarpidium conophorum*), Mmimmi or pepper fruit (*Dennettia tripetala*) or others only bearing local names, such as Udala Nwa enwe. These old varieties of permanent crops are not popular, and there are many of them, varying from region to region, and the local community gives them names based on their taste, shapes, animals that feed on them, etc.

来源：rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6uVWANhvdABRUdGh4N1E433.pdf>

2 . New food safety toolbox (新的食品安全工具箱)

简介：A new toolbox provides information on food safety for food producers. The aim is to support small food business operators and producers in low- and middle-income countries. In June 2023, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) launched a comprehensive, practical and accessible toolbox designed to support all those operating in the food sector in adhering to international food hygiene standards. The toolbox is based on the Codex Alimentarius (Latin for "food code"), a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice managed by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO)

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that aims to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-07-06

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6tx6ASRaGAA2yx4nGo4A448.pdf>

3 . Markets for farmers and consumers, not for speculators and corporations (农民和消费者的市场，而不是投机者和公司的市场)

简介: The impacts of the Ukraine crisis on food prices world-wide have highlighted just how globalised the commodity flows have also become in the agrifood sector. This is of no benefit to most farmers, our author maintains, and calls for a New Deal for agriculture. Food prices surged world-wide after the Russian Army's invasion of Ukraine in late February 2022. Within a matter of weeks, the price of wheat rose from 260 euros a tonne to 430 euros, while the Food Price Index of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reached an all-time high. At first glance, this comes as no surprise after all, Russia was the most important wheat exporter, and Ukraine the fifth most important. Furthermore, Russia is the world's biggest exporter of fertiliser. Globally, around 50 countries import more than 30 per cent of their wheat from Russia and Ukraine. A major world-wide famine seemed to be looming. However, one year on, the war continues, Ukrainian exports have collapsed, and the price of wheat has nevertheless returned to its pre-war level. Losses among Ukrainian exports have been made up for by deliveries from other countries, including Russia. After the long-awaited agreement on the resumption of Ukrainian grain exports via the Black Sea ports had been signed, the first ship sent out came to a standstill in the Black Sea because the Lebanese importer had changed his mind and no longer wanted the shipment he had ordered several months previously. Initially, no one was willing to buy the consignment. At the time, the European Union suspended its tariffs on food imports from Ukraine in order to get them onto the world market via alternative ports in the EU. At least this was the idea but now, Poland, Hungary and other eastern European countries started closing their frontiers to cheap food imports from Ukraine. Instead of feeding a hungry world, the Ukrainian imports were flooding markets in the East of the EU, forcing local prices down. The good news is that the world markets have proved to be more resilient than expected, and able to bear the impact of the war somehow. The bad news is that a global food system in which precisely this seems surprising is not really sustainable. For already before the war broke out, world food supplies had been in a severe state of crisis. By the time the war started, two years of what had sometimes been erratic Covid-19 restrictions had already massively harmed the livelihoods of the poor, even in countries which had imposed no lockdowns or other such measures. Depending on sources, between 100 and 160 million people had slid into extreme poverty from 2020 on. Around 2.3 billion people have no access to adequate food, which is 320 million more than in 2019.

来源: rural 21

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRcISAFuhQABs_SY7Zrgg545.pdf

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4 .Food price inflation, its causes and speculation risks (食品价格通胀、其原因和投机风险)

简介: Food prices are soaring across the world. The causes are a complex mix of global and national factors and are not only related to disruptions through the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war. Policy-makers and central banks need to counteract present food price inflation trends and fight the consequences to reverse the current trend of increasing global hunger, our authors maintain. The world economy is currently facing significant challenges: high inflation, food and energy insecurity, elevated debt levels, tightened financial conditions, volatility in capital flows and exchange rates, and the intensification of geopolitical tensions. The sharp and persistent rise in inflation, which started in 2021 and grew to distressing dimensions in 2022, is causing concern, above all for the world's poor, and is expected to increase food insecurity world-wide. The impact of inflation is not felt equally across economies. Low- and middle-income countries tend to be more vulnerable to high inflation than developed, richer countries, as lowest-income households in emerging and developing economies spend roughly 50 per cent of their income on food, while the highest-income households spend only 20 per cent. While higher food prices could benefit food sellers in developing economies, most of the poor are net buyers of food, so food-price spikes tend to have acute impacts on human health and living standards, increasing overall poverty and amplifying the risks of social unrest and political instability. In 2022, 828 million people were suffering from undernourishment, a 150 million increase from 2019, about 260 million were in acute hunger, and more than 3 billion people could not afford a healthy diet.

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6uzGAAyL3ACJ_dUnd6ak466.pdf

5 . Agrifood prices and international trade flows (农业粮食价格和国际贸易流动)

简介: The development of global food prices and their short-term volatility are viewed with concern, as price increases indicate shortages and can have a direct impact on countries' food security, which is a problem not only for low-income countries. Our authors demonstrate which factors have a short- and long-term impact on agrifood prices and what the role of trade is in this context. International trade facilitates the movement of food from surplus to deficit regions, helping to alleviate food shortages and stabilise prices. However, high trade dependence makes a country's food supply vulnerable to trade disruptions, as seen recently during the Covid-19 crisis and the Ukraine-Russia conflict. Global trade in agricultural commodities is an important aspect of agricultural production and consumption and is growing, with the value of trade flows increasing fourfold over the past 20 years. The most traded commodity groups by value are fruits and vegetables (23 %), cereals (14 %), fish and meat (11 % each) and oilseeds (8%). At product level, the most traded product by value

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is the oil seed soy, followed by cereals wheat and maize. China is the world's largest importer of soy. The country's large population, growing demand for meat products and expanding livestock industry have led to a significant increase in soy imports. The largest bilateral trade flows for any single commodity is soy from Brazil and the USA to China. Chinese meat imports from Latin America and Europe are also considerable. Agricultural trade is highly concentrated. While there is some variation between commodity groups, the large majority of global agricultural trade is accounted for by just 11 countries. Trade shares by commodity group and region are depicted in the Figure below.

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5C/Csgk0YkRbkaAd0WZACq1ORCP9hk692.pdf>

► 科研项目

1 . FAO launches Action Plan for ambitious climate strategy (粮农组织启动雄心勃勃的气候战略行动计划)

简介: Rome The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has launched an Action Plan designed to support the implementation of its ambitious Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031. The Strategy, which was endorsed in June 2022 by FAO's executive body, the Council, envisages agrifood systems as sustainable, inclusive, resilient and adaptive to climate change. Global agrifood systems, which encompass the production of food and non-food agricultural products, as well as their storage, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing, disposal and consumption, are currently responsible for about a third of total greenhouse gas emissions. They are also one of the major victims of the climate crisis. But agrifood systems also offer many solutions for confronting the climate crisis, from building resilience and adaptation to mitigation and sequestration. The Strategy aims to scale up the visibility, uptake and investment in these solution by contributing to adaptive, resilient low-emission economies "while providing sufficient, safe and nutritious foods for healthy diets, as well as other agricultural products and services, for present and future generations, leaving no one behind.

来源: FAO

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<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2E/Csgk0GS6vfSAT75aABIFcWuGq0c408.pdf>

► 专业会议

1 . FAO at the UN Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment (粮农组织在联合国粮食系统首脑会议+2总结会议上的发言)

简介: Over three days, the high-level meeting aims to create a conducive space for

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countries to review progress on the commitments to action made at the first Food Systems Summit in 2021, and identify successes, enduring bottlenecks and establishing priorities.“The UNFSS+2 stocktaking meeting will be an important occasion to further strengthen political commitment and pathways for implementation at global, national and sub-national levels. The historic task we are facing is clear: defining a holistic, coordinated and science based approach to make our agrifood systems more efficient, more inclusive, more resilient and more sustainable, for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind,” the FAO Director-General said.The event will also be an opportunity for countries to outline the work required to address some of the challenges they face to transform their agrifood systems. These include the impacts of conflicts and climate change as well as access to finance and other resources.

来源：FAO

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