



2024年第8期总410期

粮食和食物安全专题

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行业报告

1. Reorienting budgetary support to agriculture for climate change mitigation (调整对农业的预算支持 以减缓气候变化)

简介：Reforming agricultural support is increasingly considered a viable means to enhance agriculture's contribution to climate change mitigation, while fulfilling broader food systems policy objectives related to food security and livelihoods. This study uses a new computable general equilibrium model to investigate a set of global policy reform scenarios that reorientate governments' budgetary transfers to agriculture to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The results suggest that removing budgetary support globally would reduce agricultural emissions by 2.1% with potential negative effects on food supply. Reorienting existing support, instead, could have significantly stronger effects: decoupling payments from production and tying these to suitable agri-environmental practices could raise emission reduction to over 4% without harming food supply. Targeted investments in productivity and abatement technologies could bring additional emission savings in the long term with co-benefits for food security. Overall, combining green decoupling and investment policies in OECD countries would reduce global agricultural emissions by 5% or by 11% if extended to other regions while balancing outcomes across the three dimensions of the food systems' triple challenge.

来源：OECD

发布日期：2023-12-06

全文链接：

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6C/Csgk0WX49zqAJ016AEn1ZGB7KsE571.pdf>

2. Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2023 Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change (2023年农业政策监测与评估-使农业适应气候变化)

简介：This annual report monitors and evaluates agricultural policies in 54 countries, including the 38 OECD countries, the five non-OECD EU Member States, and 11 emerging economies. It finds that support to agriculture has reached record levels amidst subsequent crises, although the increase in support has been less than the sector's growth. After COVID-19, governments have taken significant action to limit the impacts of the war in Ukraine on the farming sector and markets. This year's report focuses on policies for climate-change adaptation and identifies close to 600 adaptation measures adopted by governments, but notes that more action is required to advance the implementation, monitoring and assessment of adaptation measures. The report also finds that most of the support for the sector comes in forms that reduce rather than enhance the sector's capacity to adjust to future crises, including climate change. In line with the 2022 OECD Agriculture Ministerial Declaration, the report identifies key actions to focus policy efforts on improving agriculture and the food system's resilience to successive shocks while also enhancing the sector's environmental performance and productivity.

来源：OECD

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统：<http://agri.nais.net.cn/>

发布日期:2023-10-30

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGiRE2AURQVAJbWmeEq0-Q198.pdf>

3. Integrated approaches for agricultural sustainability and productivity assessments (农业可持续性和生产力评估的综合方法)

简介: Increasing agricultural productivity growth sustainably can help to address the triple challenge of providing sufficient affordable and nutritious food for a growing global population, while supporting sector livelihoods and improving environmental outcomes. However, challenges remain in measuring environmentally sustainable productivity growth. This study uses alternative approaches to address these challenges and provides answers to the following questions: i) has Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth coincided with improved environmental outcomes?; and ii) has the agricultural productivity and environmental performance of countries improved over time? While there is compelling evidence that TFP growth has helped countries to expand agricultural output and reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of output, these emissions increased in absolute terms for about half of the OECD countries assessed and nitrogen surpluses increased for about one-third. While these environmental impacts would have been larger if output had expanded in the absence of productivity growth, there is room to steer innovation in the sector in a more environmentally sustainable direction.

来源: OECD

发布日期:2023-09-22

全文链接:

http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/03/6C/Csgk0WX4-GiATe57ADsMZ03_b1E189.pdf

4. Towards resilient food systems Implications of supply chain disruptions and policy responses (建立有弹性的粮食系统 供应链中断和政策应对的影响)

简介: This paper explores food supply chain resilience and its connection to resilience of food systems more broadly. In terms of availability and affordability, food supply chains have been resilient to a wide range of shocks. Trade plays an important risk pooling role in allowing countries to draw on international markets in the face of domestic shocks. Some domestic policies have helped absorb supply chain shocks, for example support to low-income households or the removal of supply chain bottlenecks. Other measures like export restrictions exacerbate instability. The concept of food systems resilience goes further than availability and affordability of food. It includes broader objectives (like livelihoods and environmental sustainability), and must also anticipate a broader range of shocks, as well as the pressures generated by food systems themselves on the environment. Policy makers should therefore take a more complete systems-wide view of resilience.

来源: OECD

发布日期:2023-09-22

全文链接:

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGiReuAet3FACY3ySk2vyk080.pdf>

5. Developing food labels for improved health outcomes (Insights into simplified nutrition labelling policies (开发食品标签以改善健康结果 深入了解简化的营养标签政策))

简介: Simplified nutrition labelling policies provide supplementary nutritional information in an easy-to-understand label displayed on food products at the front-of-pack. Forty-four countries have introduced these types of labelling schemes with a view to promoting positive public health outcomes. Preliminary insights on the impact of these schemes show that they can influence reformulation efforts by the food industry as well as consumers' purchasing decisions. The schemes differ, however, across several dimensions including implementation methods (voluntary or mandatory), the extent to which they provide consumers with nutrient information versus nutrition advice, the conveyed message, targeted products, design and appearance, and accompanying national policy mix. Their rapid proliferation across the world has led to a diversity of schemes which can have implications for private sector decisions and trade. Mechanisms to improve the availability of information and reduce administrative hurdles should be considered in order to improve the integration and use of such schemes, and to facilitate trade. Improving consistency across the nutrient criteria that underpin the different schemes could be considered when reviews are undertaken, especially at the regional level.

来源: OECD

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/3E/Csgk0EGiRwWAb0u2AF1VILFRGvQ223.pdf>