



2019年第31期总198期

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2019年8月5日

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . To feed its 1.4 billion, China bets big on genome editing of crops (为了养育14亿人，中国大力发展基因编辑作物)

简介: If Gao Caixia were a farmer, she might be spread a little thin. Down the hall from her office at a branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) here in Beijing, seeds from a strain of unusually soft rice and a variety of wheat with especially fat grains and resistance to a common fungus sprout in a tissue culture room. A short stroll away, wild tomato plants far hardier than domestic varieties but bearing the same sweet fruit crowd a greenhouse, along with herbicide-resistant corn and potatoes that are slow to brown when cut. In other lab rooms Gao grows new varieties of lettuce, bananas, ryegrass, and strawberries.

来源: Science

发布日期:2019-07-29

全文链接:

https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/07/feed-its-14-billion-china-bets-big-genome-editing-crops?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=8d554c08c1-briefing-dy-20190730&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9dfd39373-8d554c08c1-44044989

2 . Low prices for coffee, sugar and cocoa weigh down farmers' income (咖啡、糖和可可低价导致农民收入下降)

简介: The price of sugar has risen by no less than 8% this year, while the prices of cocoa and Arabica coffee now reached the same level as 1 January. The price for Robusta coffee decreased by 8% this year. All these markets are faced with an oversupply. Although this oversupply is low in relative terms, it keeps prices at lower levels. This mainly creates problems for farmers.

来源: ABN-AMRO

发布日期:2019-07-17

全文链接:

https://insights.abnamro.nl/en/2019/07/low-prices-for-coffee-sugar-and-cocoa-weigh-down-farmers-income/?utm_source=nieuwsbrief&utm_medium=email&utm_term=17-07-2019&utm_content=Low%20prices%20for%20coffee%2C%20sugar%20and%20cocoa%20weigh%20down%20farmers%E2%80%99%20income&utm_campaign=Nieuwsbriev2019-dagelijksEN

▶ 学术文献

1 . New concerns on caffeine consumption and the impact of potential regulations: The case of energy drinks (有关咖啡因消费及潜在规范影响的新问题：能量饮料的案例)

简介: The increasing consumption of energy drinks and caffeine added products, coupled

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with somewhat inconsistent labeling practices, has generated health concerns from possible excessive caffeine intake. In this paper, we simulate the impacts of potential caffeine content regulatory policies on demand for energy drinks as well as caffeine and sugar consumption. We model demand for energy drinks as a function of price and product characteristics that includes both caffeine levels and the presence of labeled caffeine content. Using our demand estimation results, we simulate the impact of potential policies including mandatory caffeine content labeling, advertising restriction and caffeine content regulations. Results indicate that mandatory labeling and advertising restrictions would reduce the overall sales in the energy drinks sector, but with a limited impact. The effect of caffeine content regulation would vary depending on whether the policy is implemented on a per-ounce basis or a per-can basis. Furthermore, these policies have different impacts on sugar and caffeine consumption, and therefore policymakers should be cautious when implementing caffeine regulations.

来源: Food Policy

发布日期: 2019-07-31

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1ClvaAeDDKAA7svMHKaRA627.pdf>

2 . Dis-incentivizing sustainable intensification? The case of Zambia's maize-fertilizer subsidy program (损害可持续发展? 来自赞比亚玉米肥料补贴项目的案例)

简介: Poor and declining soil fertility is a major constraint to increased cereal yields in sub-Saharan Africa. While input subsidy programs (ISPs) for inorganic fertilizer are a popular and expensive tool used by African governments to increase smallholder farmers' cereal yields, far fewer resources are devoted to promoting other soil fertility management (SFM) practices that can improve soil health, increase cereal yield response to inorganic fertilizer, and support sustainable agricultural intensification. Moreover, little is known about how ISPs affect farmers' use of such SFM practices. We examine whether and to what extent household participation in Zambia's maize-fertilizer subsidy program affects the household's use of fallowing, intercropping, crop rotation, and animal manure. Using nationally-representative panel survey data from Zambian smallholder farm households, we find that Zambia's maize-fertilizer subsidy program reduces the probability and extent of fallowing and intercropping of maize with other crops. In addition, we find some evidence that the program induces an increase in continuous maize cultivation on the same plot over time; however, the weight of the evidence suggests no statistically significant ISP effects on the use of animal manure. The analysis uses the Mundlak-Chamberlain device to control for time-invariant unobserved heterogeneity and addresses concerns related to the endogeneity of selection into the subsidy program with an instrumental variables/control function approach. Overall, our results suggest that Zambia's maize-fertilizer subsidy program may have dis-incentivized sustainable intensification rather than promoted it.

来源: World Development

发布日期: 2019-06-29

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1CnXCAVB9qAAc b LrE U585.pdf>

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▶ 行业报告

1 . China Dairy and Products Semi-annual (中国乳制品半年报告)

简介: In 2019, China's fluid milk production will increase 2.3 percent due to higher profits earned by the dairy farmers. These higher profits are generally due to the increased profitability of the large scale modern farms. However, consumption growth will continue to outstrip domestic supply, driving increased imports of fluid milk, whole milk powder (WMP), and skim milk powder (SMP). This report includes production, supply, and demand estimates for cheese and butter for the first time. High input and production costs limit domestic production of both cheese and butter. However, Chinese imports of cheese in 2020 are forecast to reach a record high 119,000 metric tons.

来源: USDA

发布日期:2019-07-17

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1CoF6AZGfLABBrm35oYfc859.pdf>