

## 《“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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中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

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### 【动态资讯】

#### 1. 2018年12月中国对埃及出口增长15.89% 进口增长51.52%

【中国一带一路网】据中国海关统计，2018年1-12月，中国与埃及双边货物进出口额为138.68亿美元，比去年同期（下同）增长27.63%。其中，中国对埃及出口120.34亿美元，增长26.2%。中国自埃及进口18.34亿美元，增长37.84%。中国与埃及的贸易顺差102亿美元，增长24.32%

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/80543.htm>

#### 2. 第一届“一带一路”国际青年论坛在首尔举行

【中国一带一路网】第一届“一带一路”国际青年论坛26日在韩国首都首尔举行，中国驻韩国大使馆公使衔参赞金燕光、韩国共同民主党国会议员薛勋、中日韩三国合作秘书处秘书长李钟宪以及来自全球78个国家和地区的逾200名青年学者与会，为共建“一带一路”献言献策。本次论坛由韩国“一带一路”研究院和韩中文化友好协会共同主办，设有主题演讲、小组讨论和成果发表等环节。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/80654.htm>

#### 3. 越南水产部门将力争在今年实现出口额达100亿美元的目标

【中国农业信息网】越南属于沿海国家之一，有着发展水产业优越自然条件，近年来再加上越南国家的政策支持扶持，越南的水产行业得到了较快的发展，该国的水产产量以及进出口量也都呈直线上升的趋势。目前，越南水产部门提出今年出口额达100亿美元

的目标，并提前完成2020年目标。

链接:

[http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201902/t20190222\\_6341601.htm](http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201902/t20190222_6341601.htm)

#### 4. 2018年中国印度经贸合作简况

【中国一带一路网】2018年，中印双边贸易额955.4亿美元，同比增长13.2%。其中中国对印出口767.1亿美元，同比增长12.7%；自印进口188.3亿美元，同比增长15.2%。中方统计，截至2017年底，中国累计在印直接投资47.47亿美元。截至2018年底，印累计对华实际投资额9亿美元。2018年，中国在印新签工程承包合同额28.9亿美元，同比增长12.2%；完成营业额23.2亿美元，同比下降6.1%。截至2018年底，中国在印累计签订承包工程合同额734.8亿美元，完成营业额506.2亿美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/80543.htm>

#### 5. 2019年1月中国与乌兹别克斯坦贸易增长68.1%

【中国一带一路网】乌兹别克斯坦国家统计局18日消息，2019年1月，乌外贸额33.51亿美元，同比增长26.8%。其中，乌方出口约16.76亿美元，增长16.6%，进口超过16.75亿美元，增长38.9%。中国继续保持乌第一大贸易伙伴国地位，1月份，乌中贸易额5.76亿美元，增长68.1%，占乌外贸总额的17.2%，其中，中方出口3.24亿美元，进口2.52亿美元，为乌第一大进口来源国和第一大出口目的地国，中方贸易顺差7200万美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/80021.htm>

#### 6. Tracking the Nexus of US, Brazil, Argentina, and China Soybean Trade

【GRO】China's tariffs on US soybeans opened opportunities for Brazil and Argentina to fill the trade gap. Using Gro intelligence data and visualizations, you can glean some meaningful insights regarding the extraordinary lengths to which those South American countries went to satisfy Chinese demand.

链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/tracking-the-nexus-of-us-brazil-argentina-and-china-soybean-trade?utm\\_campaign=February%202019&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=69962660&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9MThWIZfeadef\\_rlfGpYQHfacWanE328zP-sJm\\_1n6aSKaS6blz0kMpil99-9JvQnS7yJTeTx0pXOP4RPQNBiB9zApg&hsmi=69962660](https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/tracking-the-nexus-of-us-brazil-argentina-and-china-soybean-trade?utm_campaign=February%202019&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69962660&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9MThWIZfeadef_rlfGpYQHfacWanE328zP-sJm_1n6aSKaS6blz0kMpil99-9JvQnS7yJTeTx0pXOP4RPQNBiB9zApg&hsmi=69962660)

## 7. Global Trade's Critical Role in Food Security

【GRO】 There's good news and bad news on global food security. The world produces enough calories and protein to feed everyone at current forecast growth rates of population and food production. The distribution of those calories and protein poses a problem, however. A close look at some diverse regions of the world—from East Asia and Australia to the Middle East and Central America—highlights the potential pitfalls to ensuring adequate food supplies. Getting food from where it grows to where people need to eat it requires uninterrupted, secure transpacific and transatlantic shipping lanes. Any material disruption would rapidly lead to disaster. Unfortunately, even as geopolitical tensions appear to rise, the gap is widening between countries with food surpluses and those with deficits. The risk and consequences of an unpleasant surprise are growing simultaneously.

链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/global\\_trade\\_critical\\_food\\_security?utm\\_campaign=January%202019%20content%20emails&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=69893548&\\_hsenc=p2ANqtz--leUI-2PjDTMbdrn7vGfFR-4AAscbvOYQoF9KBnTkTERwd5HNp0vzIwl2SaD7QLzxxaz9R2fCzBmsG4IzYb2MU8oNSaQ&\\_hsmi=69893548](https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/global_trade_critical_food_security?utm_campaign=January%202019%20content%20emails&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69893548&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--leUI-2PjDTMbdrn7vGfFR-4AAscbvOYQoF9KBnTkTERwd5HNp0vzIwl2SaD7QLzxxaz9R2fCzBmsG4IzYb2MU8oNSaQ&_hsmi=69893548)

## 8. US Winter Wheat Planting Hits Record Low

【GRO】 US farmers planted fewer acres of winter wheat this season than in any year since record keeping began in 1909, according to the USDA's Winter Wheat and Canola Seedings report. It marks the nadir of a trend that began in the early 1980s, as more acres have been turned over to other crops, especially corn and soybeans. At its peak, wheat was planted on more acres than corn, but looks to be planted on barely more than half that acreage this season. Wheat area plateaued in the late 1980s and early 1990s due to gains in spring wheat area, but the downward trend became more pronounced in the late 1990s. Expanding corn and soybean area has pushed wheat out. Soybean area surpassed wheat for the first time in 1998 and has not looked back.

链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/us-winter-wheat-planting-hits-record-low?utm\\_campaign=February%202019&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=69962660&\\_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9MThWIZfeadef\\_rifgDpYQHfacWanE328zP-sJm\\_1n6aSKaS6blz0kMpil99-9JvQnS7yJTeTx0pXOP4RPQNBiB9zAppg&\\_hsmi=69962660](https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/us-winter-wheat-planting-hits-record-low?utm_campaign=February%202019&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69962660&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-9MThWIZfeadef_rifgDpYQHfacWanE328zP-sJm_1n6aSKaS6blz0kMpil99-9JvQnS7yJTeTx0pXOP4RPQNBiB9zAppg&_hsmi=69962660)

## 9. Congress Finally Passed a New Farm Bill and It Continues to Pay Homage to the Cult of Corn and Soy

**【 Modern Farmer 】** Pointing fingers at Big Ag, both index and middle, is like an Olympic sport in some circles. This nefarious entity is singled out as the culprit for everything from the decline of butterfly and bumblebee populations to the vast expansion of the American waistline. Climate change, depleted aquifers and toxic algae blooms? They get blamed on Big Ag, too. So, why exactly has the image of modern agriculture come to consist largely of herbicide-drenched GMO crops stretching to the horizon and livestock wallowing shoulder to shoulder in their own manure? The answer, in part, lies in the agricultural subsidy system: Farmers grow what the government pays them to.

链接:

[https://modernfarmer.com/2019/01/congress-finally-passed-a-new-farm-bill-and-it-continues-to-pay-homage-to-the-cult-of-corn-and-soy/?utm\\_source=Modern+Farmer+Newsletter&utm\\_campaign=f586513011-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2018\\_12\\_13\\_09\\_58\\_COPY\\_01&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_8b23c7adc9-f586513011-14011387](https://modernfarmer.com/2019/01/congress-finally-passed-a-new-farm-bill-and-it-continues-to-pay-homage-to-the-cult-of-corn-and-soy/?utm_source=Modern+Farmer+Newsletter&utm_campaign=f586513011-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_12_13_09_58_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_8b23c7adc9-f586513011-14011387)

## 10. Gro Launches New India Winter Wheat Yield Model

**【 GRO 】** India has the second-largest population in the world and is expected to rank No. 1 by 2024. As the Indian people become more numerous, they are also becoming more prosperous. Consumers with incomes that increase from low levels tend to want more wheat in their diets. The net effect has been a rapid increase in Indian wheat demand. Because of the increasing importance of India's agricultural sector, Gro Intelligence a year ago decided to build a machine-learning-based yield model for India's winter wheat crop. It follows the process set forward in our successful US corn and Argentine soybean yield models.

链接:

[https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/gro-launches-new-india-winter-wheat-yield-model?utm\\_campaign=February%202019&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=69526625&hsenc=p2ANqtz-8A\\_T42fYweY8qPOFyT0h4P5dBoI6BxGzOKucNBrQzQVO TIhTsgni8cJNQfGagi8rz9Vr4SNBMrb1mhvKoltQGMurp6RA&hsmi=69526625](https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/gro-launches-new-india-winter-wheat-yield-model?utm_campaign=February%202019&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69526625&hsenc=p2ANqtz-8A_T42fYweY8qPOFyT0h4P5dBoI6BxGzOKucNBrQzQVO TIhTsgni8cJNQfGagi8rz9Vr4SNBMrb1mhvKoltQGMurp6RA&hsmi=69526625)

## 【文献速递】

### 1. Long-term crop productivity response and its interaction with cereal markets and energy prices

作者: Wyatt Thompson;;Joe Dewbre

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: Crop yields are endogenous as long as economic agents adjust to permanent changes in expected prices. The literature, however, does not offer a definitive value of how much yield would change in response to sustained price changes. To fill the gap, we use available scientific findings and data to estimate yield elasticities that enable agricultural commodity and food policy analysis. Using a world market model with short- to long-run yield response, we show the impacts of sustained energy price shocks on global cereal supply and demand. The results highlight substantial differences in quantity and price effects depending on the yield elasticities. These results demonstrate the need to recognize yield response when assessing impacts of energy prices or biofuel production on food uses or, more generally, on food security in the face of income and population growth, evolving dietary patterns, climate change implications, or other long-run pressures.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-H0yAdYwXAA4D7wj0EB8342.pdf>

### 2. “一带一路”沿线国家和地区农业生产技术效率研究

作者: 王洋洋;;张晓慧;;崔冀娜

文献源: 统计与决策,2019

摘要: 文章使用三阶段DEA模型,通过构建基于生态视角的评价指标体系、引入非期望产出指标以及剔除非效率因素的影响,对“一带一路”沿线66个国家和地区2013年的农业生产技术效率进行实证分析。结果发现:经济发展水平、自然灾害和极端天气、人口结构等是影响沿线国家和地区农业生产效率的显著性因素;大部分国家和地区的农业生产综合技术效率处于较低水平,未达到理想规模报酬状态,且他们之间差距较大;中国的农业生产技术效率显著优于其他国家和地区。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx57QiADUbcABUsPabHlrQ826.pdf>

### 3. 中国向“一带一路”沿线国家对外直接投资影响因素的实证分析

作者: 张丽

文献源: 统计与决策,2019

摘要: 文章以周边国家为主要研究对象,基于2001—2016年中国与“一带一路”沿线22个国家的双向直接投资数据,运用拓展引力模型对其影响因素进行实证分析。结果表明:中国与“一带一路”国家双向直接投资依存度较低;“一带一路”国家对中国的直接投资占比较小,来源国有限;地理距离、东道国GDP、劳动市场效率和技术准备水平对中国向“一带一路”国家直接投资具有显著影响,其中距离为反向影响,其余变量为正向影响。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx57ICAeAh0ABTOX6uVdBs624.pdf>

### 4. “中蒙俄经济走廊”经济效应影响因素及贸易潜力分析

作者: 李艳华

文献源: 统计与决策,2019

摘要: 文章利用中蒙俄对外贸易面板数据,通过随机前沿引力模型分析了中蒙俄三国经济效应的影响因素以及贸易潜力。结果表明:在自然影响因素方面,GDP与经济效应成正比,地理距离与经济效应成反比,因此中蒙俄三方具有其他贸易多边组织不具备的地缘优势;中蒙俄三个国家的贸易效率明显低于“一带一路”整体水平,这从侧面反映出三个国家的经济效应具有较大的潜力和提升空间。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx57yyASlrlABXtRm1cVzY085.pdf>

### 5. 中国与“一带一路”国家贸易竞争性与互补性分析

作者: 胡玫;;郑伟

文献源: 经济问题,2019

摘要: 根据UN Comtrade和UNCTAD数据库统计数据,采用出口相似度指数、贸易密集度指数、修正后专业化系数和一致系数、产业内贸易指数、显性比较优势指数、竞争优势指数和拉菲指数等实证测度指标,从贸易竞争性、互补性和产业国际竞争力三个方面对中国与“一带一路”国家货物贸易关系以及货物和服务贸易部门的国际竞争力变化趋势进行了系统测度与分析。研究表明:中国与“一带一路”国家间商品以产业间贸易为主且互补性大于竞争性。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx57--AKA4iAATIBZKlw7k665.pdf>

## 6. Innovation, investment and enterprise: Climate resilient entrepreneurial pathways for overcoming poverty?

作者: Anamika Dey;;Anil K.Gupt

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: Harnessing innovative potential of individual and communities in high risk environments provides an entrepreneurial approach to poverty alleviation. The access to resources and the ability of communities to transform these resources technologically depends on the matrices of institutional assurances and attitude to take risks to convert ecological variability into entrepreneurial opportunities for investments. These innovations can emerge endogenously or sourced exogenously or might be a blend of both. The Honey Bee Network has evolved several instruments for scouting, documenting, validating and value-adding, financing and disseminating innovations for, from and with grassroots. Climatic fluctuations produce four kinds of household portfolios depending upon the average income or productivity and variance around it: a) high mean-low variance, b) high mean-high variance, c) low mean-low variance and d) low mean-high variance. Category d comprises the most vulnerable community members; but the challenge before agriculture scientist is to recognize that the economically poorest people may not be intellectually or institutionally poor. The grassroots innovations often remain localized and underdeveloped. Blending and/or bundling formal and informal knowledge systems can generate viable, investible choices for individuals, communities or a combination thereof. Innovation can take place in terms of various combinations of products, processes, services and systems (PPSS). The conventional agricultural system has not focused on creating or augmenting innovation capabilities or potential by modifying the interplay between existing institutions, technologies and resources. In the age of mass customization, the standardized solutions and packages have no place. Without enhancing local capabilities to interpret climatic and other sources of fluctuations, we cannot generate dynamic household portfolios of private, common and public resource based survival strategies.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-GDqASg78AAeQU582tck726.pdf>

## 7. “一带一路”背景下劳动力成本上涨是否抑制进出口贸易的发展?

作者: 张扬;;邹素林;;姚志毅

文献源: 湖南财政经济学院学报,2019

摘要：基于劳动力成本及广西对东盟商品贸易的现状,以1998-2016年广西对东盟商品贸易的统计数据为样本,建立VAR模型,通过脉冲响应和方差分解确定劳动力成本、居民消费、汇率及固定资产投资影响广西对东盟商品贸易出口额、进口额的程度,结果表明:劳动力成本影响广西对东盟商品贸易出口额与进口额的程度较小;居民消费与固定资产投资影响广西对东盟出口商品贸易额的程度较大;汇率对广西从东盟进口商品贸易额的影响程度也较大。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx5JdOAN7GOAA417prVAaM212.pdf>

### **8. Linking agricultural investments to growth and poverty: An economywide approach applied to Mozambique`**

作者: Rui Benfica;;Benedito Cunguara

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: National agricultural investment plans in developing countries are expected to be evidence-based, reflect broad development processes, and measure contributions to high-level outcomes, such as economic growth and poverty reduction. We propose an economywide systems-approach that combines ex post household econometric analysis (using propensity score matching) of investment impacts with ex ante modeling of growth and poverty linkages (using a spatially-disaggregated dynamic computable general equilibrium model). We apply this approach retrospectively to Mozambique. Simulation results indicate that the country's investment plan from 2012 to 2017 would not achieve national growth targets, despite doubling public spending on agriculture. Rather than increasing spending, the government should have reallocated resources towards agricultural research and extension, instead of irrigation and fertilizer subsidies. Providing extension services to smallholders is most effective at raising growth and reducing poverty in all regions of the country. Investing in irrigation was more likely benefit growth in the country's southern region due to less favorable agroecological conditions. These conclusions are robust across assumptions about investment efficiency. As demonstrated in Mozambique, our approach provides a consistent framework for evaluating ex ante sector-wide agricultural investment plans based on growth, poverty and regional equity considerations. Our approach complements household-level evaluations by enhancing their relevance for national planning.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-GZyAMqXzAAZOiwd2\\_6g967.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-GZyAMqXzAAZOiwd2_6g967.pdf)

## **9. Rapid transformation of food systems in developing regions: Highlighting the role of agricultural research & innovations**

作者: Thomas Reardon;;Ruben Echeverria

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: Developing regions' food system has transformed rapidly in the past several decades. The food system is the dendritic cluster of R&D value chains, and the value chains linking input suppliers to farmers, and farmers upstream to wholesalers and processors midstream, to retailers then consumers downstream. We analyze the transformation in terms of these value chains' structure and conduct, and the effects of changes in those on its performance in terms of impacts on consumers and farmers, as well as the efficiency of and waste in the overall chain. We highlight the role of, and implications for agricultural research, viewed broadly as farm technology as well as research pertaining to all aspects of input and output value chains.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-FmOAFkjiAAcM1pjoEP8920.pdf>

## **10. Climate risk management and rural poverty reduction**

作者: James Hansen;;Jon Hellin

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: Climate variability is a major source of risk to smallholder farmers and pastoralists, particularly in dryland regions. A growing body of evidence links climate-related risk to the extent and the persistence of rural poverty in these environments. Stochastic shocks erode smallholder farmers' long-term livelihood potential through loss of productive assets. The resulting uncertainty impedes progress out of poverty by acting as a disincentive to investment in agriculture by farmers, rural financial services, value chain institutions and governments. We assess evidence published in the last ten years that a set of production technologies and institutional options for managing risk can stabilize production and incomes, protect assets in the face of shocks, enhance uptake of improved technologies and practices, improve farmer welfare, and contribute to poverty reduction in risk-prone smallholder agricultural systems. Production technologies and practices such as stress-adapted crop germplasm, conservation agriculture, and diversified production systems stabilize agricultural production and incomes and, hence, reduce the adverse impacts of climate-related risk under some circumstances. Institutional interventions such

as index-based insurance and social protection through adaptive safety nets play a complementary role in enabling farmers to manage risk, overcome risk-related barriers to adoption of improved technologies and practices, and protect their assets against the impacts of extreme climatic events. While some research documents improvements in household welfare indicators, there is limited evidence that the risk-reduction benefits of the interventions reviewed have enabled significant numbers of very poor farmers to escape poverty. We discuss the roles that climate-risk management interventions can play in efforts to reduce rural poverty, and the need for further research on identifying and targeting environments and farming populations where improved climate risk management could accelerate efforts to reduce rural poverty.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5F/Csgk0Fx-FCqAHNobAAkh4q61vio539.pdf>

## 【行业报告】

### 1. Ethiopia Agricultural Biotechnology Annual

发布源: USDA

发布时间: 2018-12-28

摘要: In 2018, the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) authorized cultivation of genetically engineered (GE) cotton by granting official approvals for environmental release. The government has identified cotton as a strategically important commodity crop to supply raw material for the rapidly growing textile sector and to generate thousands of jobs along the cotton subsector value chain. Ethiopia is now part of the Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA) project to develop conventional and GE drought resistant maize varieties for smallholder farmers and planted its first GE maize field trial in 2018.

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/60/Csgk0Fx-IBSAfB6GAAOM23lmz\\_c506.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/60/Csgk0Fx-IBSAfB6GAAOM23lmz_c506.pdf)

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