

《“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. Researchers call for a gendered approach in strategies for community uptake of livestock vaccines

【Ag health】 The design of strategies for uptake of livestock vaccines by communities in East Africa should take into account that male and female farmers face different barriers in the uptake of the vaccines, a new research study says. These barriers include the cost of the vaccines, distances to vaccination points, access to information on vaccination campaigns and decision-making processes at household level. Some constraints affect both men and women while others affect one gender group only, based on prevailing gender norms and division of labour.

链接:

https://aghealth.wordpress.com/2019/08/16/researchers-call-for-a-gendered-approach-in-strategies-for-community-uptake-of-livestock-vaccines/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+aghealthnews+%28AgHealth+News%29

2. Alternatives to burning can increase Indian farmers' profits and cut pollution, new study shows

【CGIAR】 A new economic study in the journal Science shows that thousands of farmers in northern India could increase their profits if they stop burning their rice straw and adopt no-till practices to grow wheat. Alternative farming practices could also cut farmers' greenhouse gas emissions from on-farm activities by as much as 78% and help lower air pollution in cities like New Delhi. The new study compares the costs and benefits of 10

distinct land preparation and sowing practices for northern India's rice-wheat cropping rotations, which are spread across more than 4 million hectares. The direct seeding of wheat into unplowed soil and shredded rice residues was the best option — it raises farmers' profits through higher yields and savings in labor, fuel, and machinery costs.

链接:

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/alternatives-to-burning-can-increase-indian-farmers-profits-and-cut-pollution-new-study-shows/>

3. 2019年1月1日到7月21日泰国大米出口3,660,769吨

【中国农业信息网】据美国农业部海外农业局发布的最新参赞报告显示,根据初步的非官方出口数据,2019年7月15日到21日期间泰国大米出口量为77,789吨,比一周前减少61,094吨,比四周平均值96,888吨低19,099吨。2019年1月1日到7月21日泰国大米出口3,660,769吨,同比减少28%。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201908/t20190809_6461066.htm

4. 关税“阴雨”不停歇 美国棉农盼“天晴”

【中国农业信息网】8月初,在美国宣布将自9月1日起对3000亿美元中国输美产品加征10%关税之时,位于美国佐治亚州东部的西尔韦尼亚市正下起绵绵细雨。当地棉花种植户、70岁的乔·博迪福特站在自家农产品仓库前连声感叹:“我很失望,真的太失望了!”博迪福特的农场位于西尔韦尼亚市东部,占地面积共约2400英亩(1英亩约合0.4公顷)。除了棉花,他还种植玉米和花生。这三种农作物都不同程度地受到美方挑起的中美经贸摩擦的影响。博迪福特说:“(加征关税)这样的声明显然是对市场有害的。”

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201908/t20190809_6461069.htm

5. Guiding farmers to safer use of pesticides in Rwanda and Burundi

【CGIAR】It's hard to overstate the importance of root, tuber, and banana (RTB crops) for smallholder farmers in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. Thousands of farming households here depend on orange-fleshed sweetpotato, yellow cassava, east African cooking banana and table potato for their daily meals. These families also rely on the cash generated from the sale of surplus RTB crops to cover home expenses, often including school fees and medical care. Despite the prominent role RTB crops play in the livelihoods

of farmers in the region, their production is constrained by numerous pests and diseases that can hamper yields and cause significant postharvest losses. The African sweetpotato weevil and diseases such as potato late blight, cassava mosaic disease, and banana Xanthomonas wilt place high pressure on crop health and yields and are spreading to new areas with changing climatic condition.

链接:

<http://www.rtb.cgiar.org/blog/2019/08/08/guiding-farmers-to-safer-use-of-pesticides-in-rwanda-and-burundi/>

6. Can creation of a separate Indian Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries bring fresh momentum in growth?

【IFPRI】The creation of a separate ministerial portfolio for animal husbandry, dairying, and fisheries for the first time by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his second term has aroused keen interest in the agricultural policy space. With Modi's goal of doubling farmers' incomes by 2022 dominating the political narrative and the overall policy framework, and the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors contributing significantly higher to the agricultural GDP compared to the crop production sub-sector, the new ministry has been hailed by stakeholders, mostly in the dairy industry. India being the largest milk producer in the world surely deserves to have a separate line ministry dedicated to the sector, after all.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/can-creation-separate-indian-ministry-animal-husbandry-dairying-and-fisheries-bring-fresh>

7. 菲律宾宣布：暂停进口中国、俄罗斯、越南等20国猪肉产品

【中国农业信息网】早在去年的9月，菲律宾农业部就实施该禁令，之前仅涉及七个国家，即：中国、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、波兰、罗马尼亚、俄罗斯和乌克兰。现在，该名单上共有20个国家，包括：中国、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、波兰、罗马尼亚、俄罗斯、乌克兰、越南、赞比亚、南非、捷克共和国、保加利亚、柬埔寨、蒙古、摩尔多瓦等。对此，菲律宾FDA官员表示，菲律宾上述行动的主要目的在于防止非洲猪瘟(ASF)进入菲律宾，虽然就目前来看，菲律宾尚无非洲猪瘟，但对养猪户仍要实施上述禁令。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201908/t20190808_6442977.htm

8. 中俄合作落地 数千吨俄罗斯大豆抵华

【中国农业信息网】近日，中粮集团旗下中粮贸易从俄罗斯采购的4431.677吨大豆通过海运散装方式，顺利运抵中国江苏南通港。这是中俄两国签署《中华人民共和国商务部、农业农村部与俄罗斯联邦经济发展部、农业部关于深化中俄大豆合作的发展规划》后运抵中国港口的首船俄罗斯大豆。此批大豆采购自俄境内最大粮食贸易企业俄罗斯农业集团公司，以一般贸易海运散装方式进口。这一贸易模式的常态化和规模化，极大推动了中俄两国企业在农业领域的合作逐步走向纵深。近年来，农业合作已经成为中俄经贸合作亮点之一。中俄两国在农产品进出口结构上具有较强的互补性，合作空间广阔。中国在资金、技术、市场等方面优势明显;俄罗斯土地资源丰富，农业生产潜力巨大;中国的东北振兴战略和俄罗斯远东开发战略不谋而合。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201908/t20190808_6442980.htm

9. 韩农林部称难以降低大米等农产品关税和减少农业补贴

【中国农业信息网】韩联社7月29日报道，韩国农林畜产食品部针对美国特朗普总统关于取消韩国等国发展中国家地位的言论表示，韩国今后降低大米等农产品关税和减少农业补贴的可能性微乎其微。农林部方面表示，韩国现行大米531%等农产品的进口关税，以及对农业每年1.49万亿韩元的补贴，其根据是1995年世贸组织（WTO）会员国的“国别减让表”。现行农产品关税率是与WTO协定书互为一体的文件所规定，并非因为与美国的单边问题就能予以改变。要修改WTO协定书，须完成征求会员国同意的程序。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201908/t20190807_6442424.htm

10. South Africa's carbon tax matters – for the economy and tackling climate change

【The conversation】Carbon tax is likely to be an effective way of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, which lead to climate change and have negative consequences for human life. But the carbon tax that's been introduced in South Africa could cost jobs, unless people acquire skills that can be used in sectors that are not carbon-intensive. Despite the fact that there will be winners and losers, overall, the tax should benefit South Africans.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1aWxuAJAowABdkG3FbZbk290.pdf>

【文献速递】

1. Are consumers at the base of the pyramid willing to pay for nutritious foods?

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: Base of the Pyramid (BoP) consumers living in the urban informal settlements of developing countries spend over 60% of their income on food, yet malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency remain widespread among these populations, pointing to the inadequacy of the foods they consume in terms of quality and quantity. In this paper we examine BoP consumers' willingness to pay (WTP) for nutritious multi-composite porridge flour (improved flour) in the informal settlements of East Africa. The analysis is based on experimental data collected from 600 households in the informal settlements of Kampala, Uganda and Nairobi, Kenya (300 in each country) in 2016. We use Tobit regression models to analyse determinants of WTP for the improved porridge flour. Results show that both Kenyan and Ugandan BoP consumers are willing to pay a premium for the improved porridge flour. In addition, providing nutrition information about the flour, characteristics of household head, economic status of the household, and presence of young children between six and 59 months in the household, influence WTP for the safe and nutritious porridge flour. The paper concludes by providing recommendations for enhancing nutrition among poor consumers in the informal settlements of developing countries.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1aTTaAFnxcAAV9rN4X7So615.pdf>

2. “丝绸之路经济带”背景下中国对中亚直接投资:演进特征、政治风险与对策

作者: 阴医文; 汪思源; 付甜

文献源: 国际贸易,2019

摘要: 中亚五国(哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦,下同)毗邻中国西北地区,位于“丝绸之路经济带”的核心地带,是“一带一路”倡议的关键支点和首要目标区。本文结合中国对中亚直接投资的演进阶段及特征,以能源资源行业为例探究了“丝绸之路经济带”背景下中国对中亚直接投资中潜藏的政治风险,并提出对策建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1SZZaAQ28hABvd7Ao6TvU233.pdf>

3. Cash transfers and nutrition: The role of market isolation after weather shocks

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: Cash transfers are a widely used policy instrument in Sub-Saharan Africa to shield vulnerable populations from malnutrition. In this paper, we focus on the role of local food markets after weather shocks as a facilitating factor for program impacts on nutrition. As food prices tend to be negatively correlated with households' own production in isolated markets, we expect the purchasing power of cash transfers to decrease after harvest failures in such markets. To test this, we analyze the impact of Kenya's Hunger Safety Net Programme during the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa, considering the impacts on food consumption and the availability of macro- and micro-nutrients at the household level. We particularly focus on heterogeneous program impacts depending on the exposure to the drought, measured with satellite imagery, and impacts depending on the isolation of local food markets, approximated by price differences between community and wholesale maize prices. Our findings indicate that, despite some encouraging effects on proxy indicators, the program does not have significant impacts on nutrient availability on average. However, we do observe significant positive impacts for drought affected households in less isolated communities.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1aWjqAchfqAF0Kt68daFw078.pdf>

4. Spatial market efficiency of grain markets in Russia: Implications of high trade costs for export potential

文献源: Global Food Security,2019

摘要: Using a threshold vector error correction model approach, we find the wheat market of Russia to be segmented, with the primary grain export region poorly integrated with the domestic market. Results also indicate that trade costs are high, hindering the spatial market efficiency of wheat markets in Russia. This study demonstrates that an empirical benchmark allows for a more comprehensive assessment of the spatial market efficiency compared to the theoretical benchmark that is normally applied. The study shows that the distinction between grain production and export potential, especially for markets located in peripheral regions of Russia, is essential to correctly identify Russia's future role for global food security. As a general conclusion, apart from increasing agricultural production potential, it is also essential to strengthen spatial market efficiency in the agricultural sector

to boost Russia's agricultural export potential and the country's prominent role in global food security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1aV0yAVPGaAA3gIF5IGyg295.pdf>

5. Jobs and agricultural policy: Impact of the common agricultural policy on EU agricultural employment

文献源: Food Policy,2019

摘要: This paper investigates the relationship between EU agricultural subsidies and the outflow of labor from agriculture. We use more representative subsidy indicators and a wider coverage (panel data from 210 EU regions over the period 2004-2014) than has been used before. The data allow to better correct for sample selection bias than previous empirical studies. We find that, on average, CAP subsidies reduce the outflow of labor from agriculture, but the effect is almost entirely due to decoupled Pillar I payments. Coupled Pillar I payments have no impact on reducing labor outflow from agriculture, i.e. on preserving jobs in agriculture. The impact of Pillar II is mixed. Our estimates predict that an increase of 10 percent of the CAP budget would prevent an extra 16,000 people from leaving the EU agriculture sector each year. A 10 percent decoupling would save 13,000 agricultural jobs each year. However, the budgetary costs are large. The estimated cost is more than € 300,000 per year (or more than € 25,000 per month) per job saved in agriculture.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7F/Csgk0F1bVX2ADqddAAojL2EG9IU549.pdf>

6. The cost of a nutritious diet in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka

文献源: Global Food Scurity,2019

摘要: The high cost of a nutritious diet can worsen nutrition outcomes especially among low-income households. Yet little is known about the cost of a nutritious diet in South Asia, where malnutrition in multiple forms remains high. We use data from Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh to calculate the minimum cost of meeting recommended food-based dietary guidelines, or the Cost of a Recommended Diet (CoRD). We further compare CoRD to actual food expenditures. Across these countries, we find that majority of households spend less on food than the CoRD estimate, that an average household

overspends on staples and protein foods and underspends on dairy and vegetables, and that subnational variation in CoRD is to an extent driven by the higher variability in the price of vegetables relative to that of starchy staples. Our results suggest a need to shift food policy focus away from energy-dense towards nutrient-rich foods.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1aU92AExnDADH_lnu55LQ468.pdf

7. 英国脱欧对涉华贸易救济措施的影响

作者: 郑江

文献源: 国际经济合作,2019

摘要: 2019年3月6日,英国国际贸易部正式对外宣布,英国新设立的贸易救济调查团队即日起开始履行职能,这标志着英国脱欧后独立实施贸易政策的一个重要方面——自主开展贸易救济调查取得重要进展。本文从欧盟现有贸易救济体制和英国脱欧后的贸易救济法律框架入手,以英国脱欧后对现有贸易救济措施和新立案件的处理为重点,分析英国独立实施贸易救济对我国产品出口的影响,并提出政府和企业层面的相关应对建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1SZKWAcBNIABplaUNt3GY837.pdf>

8. 中非合作与“一带一路”建设战略对接:现状与前景

作者: 姚桂梅;许蔓

文献源: 国际经济合作,2019

摘要: 非洲是“一带一路”倡议的重要参与方,中非合作论坛是“一带一路”建设的主要实践平台。2018年中非合作论坛北京峰会宣言强调,要将“一带一路”同非洲各个层面的发展战略全面对接,推动中非共建“一带一路”再升级。展望未来,中非共建“一带一路”将在习近平主席“真、实、亲、诚”合作理念和正确义利观引领下,逐渐落实以构建更紧密的中非命运共同体为方向的“八大行动”,推动中非全面战略合作伙伴关系迈向历史新高。其间,需要中非携手解决中非合作中存在的难以持续、失衡和不对称的三大问题,补齐各种投资“短板”、创新合作模式、平衡产业布局和各种利益关系、力求共同发展。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1SZB6AZ4-dAEErrS5G_hk051.pdf

9. “一带一路”倡议下中国农业FDI引资结构分析

作者: 黄森;张铃涓;芮小明

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 外商直接投资(FDI)是中国吸收外资、融入全球开放式经济的主要方式,虽然中国农业FDI利用相对规模偏小,但自“一带一路”倡议实施以来,其引资结构也在悄然发生改变。本文基于2006—2015年中国28个省份相关面板数据,将农业外商直接投资作为衡量FDI异质性的指标,从资本流入视角区分对应外商资本技术水平和投资动机,同时结合东中西部3地区的地理条件和综合优势,分析制度、市场、资源禀赋等因素对当地农业异质性FDI引入的影响,并提出相应的对策建议。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1SYiuAAQ_qAAWfA7jo4G0459.pdf

10. “一带一路”倡议下中国与印度尼西亚农产品贸易合作发展的路径与前景

作者: 郑国富

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 2001—2016年中国与印度尼西亚农产品贸易合作卓有成效,总量持续攀升,商品结构日渐优化;但双边农产品贸易合作发展中仍存在总体规模不足,增势乏力,格局不平衡,层次低端,品类单一且较为集中,潜在优势未能充分发挥,产业内贸易合作不足等问题。在“一带一路”倡议下,深化中国与印度尼西亚政治与经济贸易关系,明晰未来双边农业合作方向,细化合作目标与步骤,完善经济贸易合作政策,推进两国农业产业园项目建设,务实推动双边农产品贸易合作更大发展。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/Csgk0F1SYvyABOm6AAyBj6fO4z8811.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Global Country Ranking:Trade Exposure to the Chinese Economy

发布源: Scotiabank

发布时间: 2019-07-22

摘要: This report focuses on assessing countries' relative vulnerability to slowing economic growth in China based on their reliance on bilateral trade with China. Vietnam, Malaysia, Laos, Singapore, and South Korea form the global top-5 of our Chinese trade exposure-ranking, reflecting the proximity to the vast Chinese market and deeply integrated regional supply chains. Large differences in trade dependence with China exist in Asia-Pacific.

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Japan are significantly less exposed to weaker import demand in China than most of their regional peers. Chile and Peru appear relatively high in the ranking compared to many other countries outside Asia-Pacific, reflecting China's interest in their natural resources.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1DkHGAluC7AAfYZtCDpqc646.pdf>

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