

《“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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【政策法规】

1. Negotiating agricultural trade: Options for moving forward

发布源: IFPRI

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摘要: Open trade is increasingly important as countries prepare to face the coming challenges in food demand and production. The rules-based system established under the World Trade Organization (WTO) has facilitated the growth of agricultural trade, creating global welfare gains. But today negotiated settlements on tougher issues, such as domestic support, have become more difficult to obtain. The authors offer a set of seven options for modest reforms that could build confidence for moving the agricultural trade agenda forward in these challenging times.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/publication/negotiating-agricultural-trade-options-moving-forward>

【动态资讯】

1. US Acreage Report Deepens Market Uncertainty About Corn Planting

【GRO】 Market participants are left guessing for several more weeks about how much US corn and soybeans are going to be planted this year. The uncertainty comes after the USDA NASS caught the market off guard Friday with a surprisingly robust acreage report and announced a decision to resurvey farmer planting intentions in 14 states—84% of total corn planted area. The latest report, which is compiled from farmer surveys, showed only a 1-million-acre decline in corn planting to 91.7 million from 92.8 million in the March intentions report. Soybean area, meanwhile, had a record decline in the new report of 4.6

million acres to 80 million. Futures prices reacted sharply with a 4.3% decline in corn and a 1.2% gain in soybeans.

链接:

<https://www.gro-intelligence.com/blog/us-acreage-report-deepens-market-uncertainty-about-corn-planting>

2. 中非农业合作 中国杂交水稻在非洲创高产纪录

【中国农业信息网】农业是中非合作的重点领域。自2006年中非合作论坛北京峰会以来，中国与非洲各国携手推进农业合作，迄今已走过13个年头。最近，中国的农业技术专家在马达加斯加种植的水稻取得了巨大成功，未来有望解决这个非洲贫困国家的粮食安全问题。中国农业技术专家在马达加斯加马义奇镇种植了5公顷杂交水稻，最近完成了抽样测产，得出的数据达到每公顷10.8吨，在当地，这是非常惊人的高产量。远远高于当地一般每公顷3吨左右的产量。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201907/t20190701_6420686.htm

3. 中远比雷埃夫斯港务局2018年对希腊GDP贡献率达0.4%

【中国一带一路网】6月24日，中远海运比雷埃夫斯港务局举行新闻发布会，发布首份《企业社会责任报告（2018年度）》。这是比港港务局自1930年成立以來发布的首份企业社会责任报告。报告从公开透明的公司治理，关注员工福利、安全和健康，积极参与社会帮扶和救助，坚持环境保护和绿色发展理念，履行强制性投资责任等方面介绍了公司近三年来在履行企业社会责任方面所作主要工作及取得的良好社会反响。报告用详实的数据介绍了比港港务局2018年对希腊社会与经济发展所作贡献及积极履行社会责任的情况,具体数据如下。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/95295.htm>

4. 文莱官员表示希望扩大对华食品农产品出口

【中国农业信息网】文莱官员表示希望扩大对华食品农产品出口。新华社斯里巴加湾市6月25日电（记者薛飞）文莱财政与经济部副部长阿卜杜勒·马纳夫25日表示，文莱希望尽快与中国就便利食品农产品贸易达成一致，扩大文莱对华食品农产品出口。马纳夫在与到访的中国海关总署代表团举行会谈时表示，中国是文莱最大贸易伙伴之一，文方致力于持续扩大双边贸易，特别是通过机制性安排，便利文莱农产品和水产品

对华出口。文方提议与中方签署的《关于加强合作便利食品农产品贸易的协定》就是这种机制性安排之一。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201906/t20190628_6419997.htm

5. How renewable energy is rapidly making its mark in developing countries

【IFPRI】 Ten years ago, predictions for the adoption of renewable energy around the world made it seem a distant and costly goal. But recent rapid declines in the costs of renewable energy systems and their key role in efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions are reshaping the global energy landscape. The expansion of renewable energy has the potential to achieve universal access to electricity, greater food security, and lower emissions of GHGs and other pollutants. Developing countries with high solar potential have a significant opportunity to leapfrog directly to more advanced energy technologies that are low cost, reliable, better for the environment, and well-suited to serving dispersed rural populations.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/policy-seminar-how-renewable-energy-rapidly-making-its-mark-developing-countries>

6. 第一个签订“一带一路”合作文件的非洲国家，提供了中非1/4贸易额！

【中国一带一路网】中非合作论坛北京峰会成果落实协调人会议今天在北京开幕，非洲53个国家派出高级别代表团出席，其中包括25国外长，这次会议也将成为中非在新形势下加强战略协作的一个重要契机。非洲是“一带一路”倡议的实施重点方向。在中非合作论坛和“一带一路”对接非洲发展强劲牵引下，非洲这个年轻的大陆正在快速崛起。南非是最早与中国商签“一带一路”合作备忘录的非洲国家，牵手四年以来，中南“一带一路”合作怎么样了？能够为中非“一带一路”合作提供哪些经验？

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/94832.htm>

7. How digitization could transform rural farming in Africa (CNBC Africa)

【IFPRI】 CNBC Africa conducted an interview with Director for Africa Ousmane Badiane on key themes and goals for the 2019 Malabo Montpellier Forum on Digitalization in African Agriculture. Badiane described the forum's goal of showcasing those African countries effectively bringing rural areas into the digital ecosystem in order to show governments

what actions are possible. He highlighted a focus on what governments are doing to facilitate the development of digital services in three key areas: Institutional innovations, the regulatory environment and infrastructure projects. Badiane also noted private sector involvement and ultimately emphasized that digital technologies offer key opportunities for Africa to overcome obstacles to food security.

链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/news-release/how-digitization-could-transform-rural-farming-africa-cnbc-africa>

8. 1-5月乌中贸易额约32.7亿美元 同比增长48.1%

【中国一带一路网】乌兹别克斯坦国家统计局19日消息，2019年1—5月，乌外贸额157.6亿美元，同比增长23.7%，其中，出口64.2亿美元，增长14.1%，进口93.4亿美元，增长31.1%，贸易逆差29.2亿美元。1—5月，乌中贸易额约32.7亿美元，同比增长48.1%，占乌外贸总额的20.7%。其中，中方出口18.5亿美元，进口约14.2亿美元，中方贸易顺差4.3亿美元。中国继续保持乌第一大贸易伙伴，第一大进口来源国和第一大出口目的地国地位。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/94478.htm>

9. Turning rice into wheat: The U.S. origins of large-scale, capital-intensive rice production (1885-1915)

【rice today】Farmers in North America met the pressing competitive challenges they faced in the late 19th century through a disruptive innovation in cultivation technology that offered a stark alternative to any of the cultivation schemes that farmers had ever developed anywhere else in the world.

链接:

<http://ricetoday.irri.org/turning-rice-into-wheat-the-u-s-origins-of-large-scale-capital-intensive-rice-production-1885-1915/>

【文献速递】

1. Liquidity constraints, informal institutions, and the adoption of weather insurance: A randomized controlled Trial in Ethiopia

作者: Temesgen Belissa; Erwin Bulte

文献源: Journal of Development Economics,2019

摘要: We report the results of a drought insurance experiment in Ethiopia, and examine whether uptake of index-based insurance is enhanced if we allow farmers to pay after harvest (addressing a liquidity constraint). We also test to what extent uptake can be enhanced by promoting insurance via informal risk-sharing institutions (Iddirs), to reduce trust and information problems. The delayed payment insurance product increases uptake substantially when compared to standard insurance, from 8% to 24%, and leveraging informal institutions results in even greater uptake (43%). We also find suggestive evidence that the delayed premium product is indeed better at targeting the liquidity constrained. However, default rates associated with delayed payments are relatively high and concentrated in a small number of Iddirs potentially compromising the economic viability of the novel product. We discuss how default rates can be reduced.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0daTCAZQ-mABpInqftXdY387.pdf>

2. “一带一路”倡议下中国与上合组织成员农产品贸易合作发展的机遇、挑战

作者: 郑国富

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 2001年6月15日上合组织宣告成立,构建起横跨欧亚大陆的新型区域经济合作组织。17年来,中国与上合组织成员农产品贸易合作卓有成效、领域拓展、规模攀升、品种丰富、互补性优势彰显;但仍存在着:贸易规模偏低、结构不合理、种类集中、附加值低、互补性趋弱、产业内合作不足等问题。深化农产品贸易合作是上合组织成员实现经济发展及应对国际危机的重要诉求,也是构筑“上合组织命运共同体”的物质基础与有效路径。“一带一路”倡议为中国与上合组织成员农产品贸易合作发展创造了新机遇。随着上合组织阵容增扩及内部机制完善,基于资源互补性优势与农产品供需结构性矛盾,推进“五通建设”,中国与上合组织成员农产品贸易合作潜力巨大、前景广阔。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0ZufeAYZt5AB5pUF8Q8_s918.pdf

3. Negotiating agricultural trade in a new policy environment

文献源: IFPRI Discussion Paper,2019

摘要: The challenges to meeting the growing global food demand—population and income growth and supply uncertainties complicated by climate change, environmental pressures,

and water scarcity—all point to the increasing importance of trade and the need for a more, not less, open trading system. Growth in agricultural trade has been facilitated in part through the rules-based system established under the World Trade Organization (WTO), particularly the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). The AoA was implemented in 1995 and brought substantial discipline to the areas of market access, domestic support, and export competition. However, progress since the Uruguay Round has been limited. While the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) was launched with much anticipation in 2001, members failed to reach agreement in July 2008 and the trade agenda in Geneva has since advanced slowly. Despite the best efforts of many, the negotiating intensity seen in late 2007 and 2008 has largely dissipated, in part due to the global recession and the inevitable changes in governments that sometime shift the focus of negotiations. Serious efforts were made to renew the negotiations, but in the end, members have had to be content with harvesting the low-hanging fruit, such as trade facilitation and export competition. Although there have been significant accomplishments, they represent but a small portion of what was on the table during the DDA negotiations. In addition, negotiated settlements on the tougher issues, such as market access and domestic support, have become more difficult to obtain in isolation. The recent experience at the WTO's Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires highlights the difficulties of reaching a negotiated settlement on domestic support in isolation from, say, market access. Given the increasing importance of trade in addressing food security needs and its critical role in efforts to eliminate malnutrition and hunger by 2030, achieving further progress in the liberalization of world trade is of paramount importance.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0dY52Acf3JAA5ic4bANG4581.pdf>

4. Drivers of water and land use embodied in international soybean trade

作者: Oliver Taherzadeh; Dario Caro

文献源: Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019

摘要: International trade of soybeans has increased substantially over recent decades. Its environmental toll is routinely linked to deforestation and biodiversity loss. However, soybean trade also imposes a huge demand on water and land resources, in individual countries and globally. Such a burden, and its underlying sectoral drivers, is frequently overlooked within the current research and policy agenda around sustainable soybean

supply chains. This study evaluates the Virtual Water Trade (VWT) and Virtual Land Trade (VLT) of global soybean trade and reveals which countries and sectors are responsible. Soybean-related VWT and VLT are estimated by combining physical import and export data and associated resource use information from 166 countries during the period 2000-2016. Over this period global virtual soybean-related virtual water and land trade grew by 298% and 250% respectively. In 2016, 812 Gm³ of water use and 41 Mha of land use was directly embodied in international soybean trade. This corresponds to one-third of water and land used to grow soybean globally. Soybean-related VWT and VLT was mainly driven by demand in China, the Netherlands and Mexico, for soybean grown in the US, Brazil and Argentina. Animal feed is responsible for around three-quarters of this resource use. A reduction in the consumption of animal products or switching to direct human consumption of soybeans would reduce the overall demand for soybean production and associated resource use. Although welcome, calls for deforestation-free soybean supply chains do not go far enough to reduce the large, global water and land demand of soybean trade. The research and policy agenda around soybean trade warrants a broader focus on water and land use and whether this represents an efficient, and logical, allocation of resources within the context of food provision and national resource security.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0dbSgAF3o8ABg0JfKyhpc993.pdf>

5. 绿色贸易壁垒对中俄农产品出口贸易的影响研究

作者: 孙红雨; 佟光霁

文献源: 改革, 2019

摘要: 依据2000~2017年中国与俄罗斯农产品贸易数据,分析描述了中俄农产品贸易的规模与趋势、中俄农产品进出口的贸易比重与贸易结构,以及俄罗斯的绿色贸易壁垒实施状况。然后将数据导入贸易引力模型,实证检验了绿色贸易壁垒对中国出口俄罗斯的农产品贸易额的影响强度。结果表明,绿色贸易壁垒对中国出口俄罗斯农产品起到了阻碍作用,但相对于两国GDP和汇率因素,其影响还处于较低水平。在对俄农产品贸易出口领域,应建立健全食品安全管理体系和法律体系,同时完善农产品出口问题应对机制,依托"一带一路"倡议加强中俄贸易伙伴关系,以应对中俄农产品贸易的绿色贸易壁垒。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0ZvRKAPn1OAAaJzllVnF0796.pdf>

6. “一带一路”背景下中越农业科技合作探析

作者: 温国泉; 韦霖; 陈格; 汪羽宁; 吕荣华

文献源: 南方农业学报,2019

摘要: 根据中越农业科技合作现状,挖掘合作潜力,为中越农业科技合作发展路径的深化提供参考。通过文献与实地调查阐明中越农业科技合作机制、现状及存在问题,结合目前双方需求,筛选合作潜力较大的领域,对进一步合作提出针对性建议。中越两国农业科技合作基础良好,已建立中国—越南科技合作联合委员会、湄公河委员会(MRC)、中国—东盟创新合作大会、南亚东南亚农业科技创新联盟及中国—越南农业合作联合委员会等合作机制,合作模式主要有农业科技人员学习、交流及培训,共同开展农业科技合作项目和农业科技合作平台建设等。当前合作中还存在双向合作不平衡、复合型农业科技人才缺乏、合作缺少创新且局限性大及合作资金投入不足等问题。合作潜力较大的技术领域有农机研发、作物种子、有机肥料研发、畜牧养殖、农产品加工及农业资源开发等。完善不成熟合作机制,制定全新合作模式;加强双语农业科技人才培养,拓宽信息交流渠道;创造更多合作机会,探索平衡合作方式;共同设立农业科技合作基金;完善农业科技支持政策,鼓励企业自主创新;加强农户技术培训;建立统一的农业生产技术标准体系。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0ZvheAYhmAAB95rQceb_Y983.pdf

7. “一带一路”沿线地区农产品进出口贸易对农业经济增长效益研究

作者: 罗桓

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 农产品进出口贸易作为我国贸易体系的重要组成部分,近几年,农产品进出口贸易发展迅速,其中很大原因就是“一带一路”战略倡议下,与沿线地区贸易往来逐渐增多。“一带一路”背景下,应对外加强与沿线地区和国家的农产品进出口贸易往来,适度调整农产品贸易逆差规模和结构;对内加强农业科技投入,调整农业产业结构,改善农产品流通方式,疏通农产品价格传导途径。

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0ZvFyAY_7UACIhsEnfpHM713.pdf

8. 日本农业对外投资经验对中国实施“一带一路”倡议的启示

作者: 杨东群; 李丽原; 邱君; 蒋和平

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 农业是实施“一带一路”倡议的重要产业部门。第二次世界大战后,综合商社是日本

农业对外投资的主力。在海外投资的过程中,日本企业遇到了资金不足、土地使用成本高以及投资风险大等问题。日本政府为了发展农业对外投资,积极培养海外开拓型人才;建立为企业对外投资服务的半官方机构,并将触角伸向海外;实施支援制度,帮助企业启动对外投资活动;实施金融保险支持政策,为对外投资保驾护航。近年来,日本农林渔业关联产业对外投资企业数量增加,投资存量增大。亚洲是日本农林渔业关联产业投资的重点区域。中国应适应"一带一路"倡议需要,加紧培养适应国外经营活动的青年人才;建立大量对外经贸活动咨询机构,为政府和企业服务;加强农业对外投资企业统计和经验总结工作;与"一带一路"沿线国家的策略对接,做大做强农业投资项目;加紧培育国际粮商,鼓励众多中小型农业企业"走出去"。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0Zuy-AYiTUACCqVhsWLA625.pdf>

9. Global implications of regional grain production through virtual water trade

作者: M. Badrul Masud; Yoshihide Wada

文献源: Science of The Total Environment,2019

摘要: Crop yields (Y) and virtual water content (VWC) of agricultural production are affected by climate variability and change, and are highly dependent on geographical location, crop type, specific planting and harvesting practice, soil property and moisture, hydro-geologic and climate conditions. This paper assesses and analyzes historical (1985-2009) and future (2040-2064) Y and VWC of three cereal crops (i.e., wheat, barley, and canola) with high spatial resolution in the highly intensive agricultural region of Alberta, Canada, using the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT). A calibrated and validated SWAT hydrological model is used to supplement agricultural (rainfed and irrigation) models to simulate Y and crop evapotranspiration (ET) at the sub-basin scales. The downscaled climate projections from nine General Climate Models (GCMs) for RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 emission scenarios are fed into the calibrated SWAT model. Results from an ensemble average of GCMs show that Y and VWC are projected to change drastically under both RCPs. The trade (export-import) of wheat grain from Alberta to more than a hundred countries around the globe led to the annual saving of ~5 billion m³ of virtual water (VW) during 1996-2005. Based on the weighted average of VWC for both rainfed and irrigated conditions, future population and consumption, our projections reveal an annual average export potential of ~138 billion m³ of VW through the flow of these cereal crops in the form of both grain and other processed foods. This amount is expected to outweigh the total historical provincial water yield of

66 billion m³ and counts for 47% of total historical precipitation and 61% of total historical actual ET. The research outcome highlights the importance of local high-resolution inputs in regional modeling and understanding the local to global water-food trade policy for sustainable agriculture.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0dbTyAZdK0AGBDXJP3suo212.pdf>

10. Impact of farming systems on agricultural landscapes and biodiversity: From plot to farm and landscape scales

作者: Gilles Martel; Stéphanie Aviron; Alexandre Joannon; Etienne Lalechère

文献源: European Journal of Agronomy, 2019

摘要: Green-way policies in agricultural landscapes focus on ecological continuity between semi-natural elements (hedgerows, permanent grasslands, woods) and landscape heterogeneity. These policies suggest annual crops and temporary grasslands exhibit a negative or neutral impact on biodiversity. However, recent studies indicated the spatial continuities between different crops (spring vs. winter) showed positive impacts on biodiversity. These landscape patterns were directly related to farmers' decisions regarding the crops cultivated and where the crops were distributed spatially on the farm. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the impacts of different livestock farming system management types on crop patterns and associated biodiversity (carabid beetles) in agricultural landscapes. We combined empirical analyses of farmers' decision making and ecological data to develop a modeling framework simulating crop allocation and abundance of two different carabid beetle species groups (maize and woody species). Modeling included field, farm, and landscape levels. We simulated different scenarios, where two livestock farming systems, swine and dairy, were combined in different proportions (i.e. number of swine vs. dairy farms) in two agricultural landscapes with varied hedgerow densities. Simulations showed maize carabid species abundance was higher in swine production landscapes due to more frequent spatial continuities between spring and winter crops. In contrast, woody carabid species were more abundant in mixed landscapes (dairy and swine) under high crop diversity. For a given combination of livestock farming systems, simulated landscapes were highly variable in crop acreages and spatial continuities between crops. Our results emphasized the need to manage landscape at a collective level, where crop allocation decisions create more interfaces without modifying livestock farming system

combinations.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0ddTuAb4udABlhtQ-7VXI021.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. FOOD OUTLOOK-201905

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摘要: Early prospects point to a likely rebound of 2.7 percent in global cereal production in 2019, following a decline registered in 2018. Based on the conditions of crops already in the ground and on planting intentions for those still to be sown, and assuming normal weather for the remainder of the season, world cereal output is forecast to reach a new record level of 2 722 million tonnes (including rice in milled equivalent), that is 71 million tonnes higher than in 2018. Among the major cereals, wheat, maize and barley would account for most of the rise in cereal production, with projected year-on-year increases of 5.0 percent, 2.3 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. Global rice production is likely to remain close to the 2018 all-time high.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0dYfmAOmfXAIB1SKsqhA8471.pdf>

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