

《“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

2019年第14期（总第52期）

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

2019年7月20日

【动态资讯】

1. 1-6月中企对“一带一路”沿线51个国家新增投资68亿美元

【中国一带一路网】16日，商务部对外投资和经济合作司负责人谈2019年上半年我国对外投资合作情况。2019年1-6月，我国境内投资者共对全球151个国家和地区的3582家境外企业进行了非金融类直接投资，累计实现投资3468亿元人民币，同比增长0.1%；6月当月对外直接投资637.3亿元人民币，同比增长6.3%。2019年1-6月，对外承包工程完成营业额4764.9亿元人民币，同比增长2.8%，新签合同额7182.2亿元人民币，同比增长5.6%；对外劳务合作派出各类劳务人员23.5万人，比去年同期增加1.7万人，6月末在外各类劳务人员98万人。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/97006.htm>

2. Food system needs a revolution, not tinkering around edges by the ultra-processed producers

【<https://theconversation.com/food-system-needs-a-revolution-not-tinkering-around-edges-by-the-ultra-processed-producers-120186>】Eating ultra-processed food is definitely bad for you, a recent study has confirmed. In the experiment, people were fed either ultra-processed or unprocessed food, with meals matched precisely for calories, salt, sugar, fat and fibre. Those on ultra-processed food ate more and gained more weight within two weeks.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/food-system-needs-a-revolution-not-tinkering-around-edges-by-the-ultra-processed-producers-120186>

3. 2019年1-5月印尼对外贸易及与中国贸易情况

【中国一带一路网】印尼中央统计局6月24日发布数据，2019年1至5月，印尼对外贸易总额1390.62亿美元，同比下降8.93%；其中，出口684.60亿美元，同比下降8.61%，进口706.02亿美元，同比下降9.23%；苏门答腊岛十省区出口174.67亿美元，占全国出口额的25.51%。5月当月，印尼对外贸易总额292.76亿美元，其中出口147.42亿美元，进口145.34亿美元，顺差2.08亿美元。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/96591.htm>

4. Global farming trends threaten food security

【Science Daily】Citrus fruits, coffee and avocados: the food on our tables has become more diverse in recent decades. However, global agriculture does not reflect this trend. Monocultures are increasing worldwide, taking up more land than ever. At the same time, many of the crops being grown rely on pollination by insects and other animals. This puts food security at increased risk.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/07/190711105647.htm>

5. Gene identified that will help develop plants to fight climate change

【Science daily】Hidden underground networks of plant roots snake through the earth foraging for nutrients and water, similar to a worm searching for food. Yet, the genetic and molecular mechanisms that govern which parts of the soil roots explore remain largely unknown. Now, researchers have discovered a gene that determines whether roots grow deep or shallow in the soil.

链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/07/190711141405.htm>

6. 非洲进出口银行为非洲大陆自贸协定提供10亿美元贷款支持

【中国一带一路网】据尼日利亚《泰晤士报》7月8日报道，非洲进出口银行行长贝内迪克特·奥拉马在第12届非洲联盟特别峰会上向非洲国家元首承诺，为支持非洲大陆自贸协议的实施，非洲进出口银行将向非洲各国提供10亿美元的贷款。奥拉马表示，该机制旨在使各国能够适应执行协议导致的重大关税收入损失。该银行还将为非洲地区标准组织和非盟在执行协议方面提供援助。7日，第12届非洲联盟非洲大陆自由贸易区

特别峰会正式宣布非洲大陆自贸区成立。截至目前，非盟55个成员中，除厄立特里亚外，54个成员已签署协议，其中27个成员按本国相关法律程序批准协议后向非盟委员会递交了协议批准书。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/96317.htm>

7. Climate change is affecting crop yields and reducing global food supplies

【The Conversation】 Farmers are used to dealing with weather, but climate change is making it harder by altering temperature and rainfall patterns, as in this year's unusually cool and wet spring in the central U.S. In a recently published study, I worked with other scientists to see whether climate change was measurably affecting crop productivity and global food security.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/climate-change-is-affecting-crop-yields-and-reducing-global-food-supplies-118897>

8. Eight ways to halt a global food crisis

【The conversation】 There are serious challenges to global food supply everywhere we look. Intensive use of fertilisers in the US Midwest is causing nutrients to run off into rivers and streams, degrading the water quality and causing a Connecticut-size dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico. Chocolate production will soon be challenged in West Africa – home to over half of global production. A variety of nutritional impacts are predicted due to increased atmospheric carbon dioxide – including decreased protein content in food, which has a potential to exacerbate malnutrition. And this is just a very small sample of the risks to the food supply chain that are foreseen.

链接:

<https://theconversation.com/eight-ways-to-halt-a-global-food-crisis-118436>

9. 非洲大陆自由贸易区运行 预计1年涨52%内部贸易量

【中国一带一路网】 2019非盟尼日尔特别峰会7号在尼日尔首都尼亚美举行，本次峰会讨论了非洲大陆自贸区协议签署以来的自贸区建设进展情况，推出了确保自贸区顺利运行的众多配套措施，同时宣布非洲大陆自贸区于当天正式启动。在非洲大陆自贸区启动仪式上，非盟轮值主席、埃及总统塞西、尼日尔总统伊素福、非盟委员会主席法基共同

主持了自贸区纪念牌的揭幕仪式。在非盟和各签约国的共同努力下，经过一年多时间的运筹，非洲大陆自贸区正式成立。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/96040.htm>

10. 立陶宛有机食品即将受理中国绿色食品认证

【中国一带一路网】据立农业部消息，本月初，中国农业部下辖有机食品认证机构中绿华夏有机食品认证中心专家组访问立陶宛，并与立农业部、食品认证机构EKOagros和相关企业代表举行会谈。近年来，随着中立经贸互动日益频繁，立农产品和食品企业开始将中国作为重要出口市场。立有机产品耕作面积占全国农用地8.1%，并且呈上升趋势，寻找出口市场逐渐提上日程。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/95909.htm>

【文献速递】

1. Why India's urbanization is hidden: Observations from "rural" Bihar

文献源: World Development, 2019

摘要: In the developing world, processes of urbanization sometimes remain hidden in official statistics and urban populations are thought to be substantially misread. This article aims to better understand why that happens in urbanizing rural India. It situates hidden urban growth within a framework of agrarian transformation and distress-driven employment shifts out of agriculture. The analysis is based on mixed methods research: I draw on geospatial approaches that visualize population concentration and shifts in the economic profiles of villages, and on local fieldwork in rural Bihar, northeastern India. I find that hidden urbanization in Bihar mainly occurs around rapidly growing secondary cities that have spilled over into surrounding villages. Livelihoods in these villages are now for the most part based in secondary and tertiary economic sectors, but for a (declining) number of households farming still remains part of their livelihood portfolios. I show how village leaders, mukhiyas, actively hold on to the "rural" status of these villages even when urban growth has been substantial. Rural-to-urban settlement reclassification has consequences for village residents in terms of cost of living, land-ownership, access to rural development funding, and democratic and inclusive participation in local governance. These findings have a theoretical bearing on urbanizing India, and have direct implications for our understanding

of allegedly underdeveloped rural states like Bihar.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V0shl-AaaBrADz2MhL1Ccg796.pdf>

2. Social inclusion increases with time for zero-tillage wheat in the Eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains

文献源: World Development,2019

摘要: Sustainable intensification (SI) approaches to agricultural development are urgently needed to meet the growing demand for crop staples while protecting ecosystem services and environmental quality. However, SI initiatives have been criticized for neglecting social welfare outcomes. A recent review found that better-off farmers benefitted disproportionately from SI and highlighted the dearth of studies assessing the equity of outcomes. In this study, we explore the social inclusiveness of zero-tillage (ZT) wheat adoption in Bihar, India. ZT is a proven SI technology for enhancing wheat productivity while boosting profitability and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural machinery in the densely populated Indo-Gangetic Plains. With an average landholding size of 0.39 ha, most farmers in Bihar depend on custom-hiring services to access the technology. While service provision models should foster inclusive growth by reducing financial barriers to technology adoption, early evidence suggested that smallholders remained at a disadvantage. Building on this previous research, we use a panel dataset from 961 wheat-growing households that spans a six-year period to analyze ZT adoption dynamics over time while accounting for the role of social networks and access to service provision. Using a heckprobit approach to correct for non-exposure bias, we compare determinants of ZT awareness and use in 2012 and 2015. We apply a multinomial logit model to identify determinants of early adoption, recent adoption, non-adoption, and dis-adoption. Furthermore, we explore the quality of ZT services as an additional dimension of socially-inclusive technology access. We find that the strong initial scale bias in ZT use declined substantially as awareness of the technology increased and the service economy expanded. Land fragmentation replaced total landholding size as a significant adoption determinant, which also affected the quality of ZT services received. Hence, farmers with small but contiguous landholdings appear to have gained a significant degree of access over time. We conclude that early-stage assessments of SI may be misleading, and that private sector-based service provision can contribute to socially inclusive development outcomes as

markets mature.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0sg3qAUP1cAArju00mGS4397.pdf>

3. “一带一路”背景下中国与北欧国家农产品贸易——互补性、竞争性与发展潜力

作者: 刘春鹏; 肖海峰

文献源: 大连理工大学学报(社会科学版),2019

摘要: 基于UNComtrade贸易数据, 利用显示性比较优势指数、贸易互补性指数、产品出口相似性指数和贸易强度指数对1995~2015年中国(数据不包括港澳台地区)与北欧国家农产品贸易的互补性、竞争性与发展潜力进行了分析。研究表明: 中国与北欧国家具有比较优势的农产品种类差别较大; 中国农产品出口与瑞典、丹麦和冰岛农产品进口的贸易互补性较强, 与挪威和芬兰互补性较弱, 而北欧国家农产品出口与中国农产品进口的互补性整体处于较低水平; 中国与北欧国家的农产品出口在世界市场上竞争并不明显; 中国与北欧国家的农产品整体贸易联系不够密切, 具有很大发展潜力。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/88/Csgk0F0ISniAYbcRAA9dGHIWvdA702.pdf>

4. “一带一路”倡议下中国与东盟农业投资合作特点与展望

作者: 姜晔; 茹蕾; 杨光; 陈瑞剑

文献源: 世界农业,2019

摘要: 东盟地处“一带一路”建设的重要节点, 农业合作是“一带一路”建设的重要领域, 中国—东盟农业合作优势互补、基础良好、成效显著, 农业投资合作发展尤为迅速。东盟在中国农业对外投资中地位显著, 中国在东盟农业投资企业数量多、投资金额大、合作领域和产业链广泛, 带动当地农业和经济发展成效明显。政府间合作正在由援助、技术合作向战略顶层对接全面拓展, 企业投资合作正在从独立经营模式向园区集聚模式转型。下一步, 建议从战略对接、产业合作、模式创新、平台搭建、政策支持等方面加强中国—东盟农业合作, 推动合作层次不断提升。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V0ITKeASIQbABI6aAhL2MQ974.pdf>

5. Greenhouse gas emissions from Uganda's cattle corridor farming systems

文献源: Agricultural Systems,2019

摘要: The objective of this study was to estimate the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from

practised cattle farming systems (Stall, Semi-Intensive, Grazing, Tethering and Scavenging) and identify potential areas for GHG mitigation. Using the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM-i), GHG emissions in 2016 were 2009 Gg CO₂-eq/yr of which the Grazing system contributed 88.5%. Enteric fermentation produced about 75.8% of the total GHG emissions. At an annual growth rate of 3%, the projected GHG for 2020 and 2025 would increase by 12.6% and 30.7% respectively. The milk and meat emission intensities were far higher than the global averages. A reduction in grazing by 10% and a 10% increase in use of anaerobic digesters to handle manure resulted in a 4.4% reduction in annual GHG emission.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0shc-AMKZNA BmnpQuYl2Q490.pdf>

6. Sustainable agriculture and food security in Africa: The role of innovative technologies and international organizations

文献源: Technology in Society,2019

摘要: This paper argues that input-intensity and a lack of democratic control over the conditions for advanced technology adoption indicates that low-tech approaches, despite generating lower yields, may be best positioned to improve food security as a basis for sustainable agriculture. Advanced technology adoption by smallholders can become a choice, dependent on the containment of ecological risks, rather than a survivalist strategy. We examine research led by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and make clear that public-sector research and the international organizations can significantly contribute to the adoption of evidence-based policies that support context-specific combinations of low- and high-tech approaches.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wBvqAEiHiABrx2xJdc_w703.pdf

7. Persistence and practice of trading networks a case study of the cereal trade in Mali

作者: Ellen Mangnusa; Sietze Vellema

文献源: Journal of Rural Studies,2019

摘要: In West Africa, networks of traders have consistently played an important role in connecting farmers to urban and rural food markets (Walther, 2014). These networks buy produce from a large number of agricultural producers, organise trade over impressive

distances and cover vast rural areas. Moreover, the trading networks operate under conditions characterised by unpredictable and harsh climatological circumstances, weak infrastructure and absence of formalised markets.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/87/Csgk0F0dd42ARXy0AAQJoLHELPw780.pdf>

8. 中国与“一带一路”沿线国家制造业共生水平与贸易效率研究

作者: 潘雨晨; 张宏

文献源: 当代财经,2019

摘要: 基于共生理论,从融合、竞争、互补、依存四个维度构建"产业共生水平评价指标体系",并对中国与"一带一路"沿线国家制造业的共生情况进行分析。在此基础上拓展随机前沿引力模型,研究了在共生环境下2008—2016年间中国与"一带一路"沿线国家制造业在市场域层面和产品域层面的贸易效率。结果显示:双边制造业具有较好的共生水平;融合性与依存性对双边贸易有显著的正向影响,而竞争性和互补性则具有显著的负向影响;在市场域层面,中国与沿线国家的整体贸易效率偏低且相对稳定,与东南亚地区的贸易效率较高而与中东欧地区的贸易效率较低;在产品域层面,中国与沿线国家在初级产品领域内的贸易效率较低,而在工业制成品领域内的贸易效率较高。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/88/Csgk0F0lmtKAVMPnABkAlpfmPo4438.pdf>

9. 我国农产品对外贸易战略的转型与农村发展的国际化视野

作者: 冯晨

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 当前我国农产品对外贸易形势严峻,国际市场对农产品的需求下滑,农产品市场竞争更为激烈。受我国传统农业生产方式和经营方式的影响,我国农产品对外贸易缺乏核心竞争力。为推进我国农产品对外贸易战略转型,发挥农产品对外贸易对农村发展的积极作用,应从国际化视野出发,一方面,对接国际农产品市场的需求和标准,另一方面,对我国农业资源进行整合和优化,形成具有本国特色的农产品品牌。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V0IU2aAJbMLACIkpwIBg5M924.pdf>

10. 中国与东盟农产品产业内贸易及影响因素——基于1992~2015年面板数据的实证研究

作者：王纪元；肖海峰

文献源：经济问题探索,2019

摘要：文章运用GL指数和GHM分类方法,测算了1992~2015年中国与东盟10国农产品产业内贸易指数,并对其影响因素进行了实证研究,结果表明:中国与东盟农产品产业内贸易发展呈现先降后增态势,并且呈现出明显的垂直型产业内贸易特征;从产品类别来看,产业内贸易主要集中于食品及活动物类产品贸易;从国别来看,越南、新加坡、菲律宾和泰国与中国的农产品产业内贸易程度较高。此外,回归模型表明双方经济规模差异以及贸易距离对农产品产业内贸易具有显著抑制作用,而FDI和对外开放程度则对农产品产业内贸易具有显著促进作用。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V0IVU2Afw2xAAwFSOev5Rw348.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Turkey Retail Foods

发布源：USDA

发布时间：2019-06-10

摘要：The Republic of Turkey has a young population of 82 million people fueling consumption. The country is in a Customs Union with the EU and is the 18th largest economy in the world. Though the Turkish economy stagnated recently, an annual average GDP growth of 1.9 percent is forecast by the IMF between 2019 and 2023. There was a very slight increase in total imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products in 2018 compared to 2017 in USD terms. EU countries are the major suppliers to Turkey in terms of consumer-oriented agricultural products.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0v35aANfbMAAmRHfVvfGI594.pdf>

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