

《“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. 巴基斯坦期待更多外来投资

【中国一带一路网】削减公共开支是巴基斯坦解决“双赤字”困境的重要举措。但是，随着政府投入减少，巴基斯坦未来国家经济建设将在更大程度上依赖投资。因此，巴政府在本财年公共支出发展项目文件中提出，要大力吸引本国和外国投资，同时探索创新公私合营模式，以减少财政压力。巴基斯坦计划发展部日前公布的数据显示，本财年前5个月，即今年7月份至11月份，由财政拨款的公共开支发展项目（PSDP）额度为1820亿卢比（约合12.9亿美元），较去年同期减少40.3%，已拨款额度占公共开支发展项目全年拨款的比例也从去年同期的38%下降到27%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/75110.htm>

2. 探访上马相迪A水电站：中企助力尼泊尔走出缺电困境

【中国一带一路网】“我们愿扎根尼泊尔水电行业，助力中尼友谊朝前发展。”尼泊尔上马相迪项目总经理晏洪伟近日在接受中新网记者专访时如是说。尼泊尔位于喜马拉雅山脉南麓，也是中国的重要邻邦。尼泊尔水能资源丰富，因此有不少中资企业在尼泊尔从事水电行业的投资、建设工作。其中，上马相迪A水电站系尼泊尔境内第一个由中国企业开发建设、运营的项目，也是尼泊尔水电建设史上第一个提前实现发电的水电站。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/75127.htm>

3. 1-10月中哈贸易统计数据公布 中国自哈进口额增长37%

【中国一带一路网】据中国海关统计，2018年1-10月，中哈贸易额为163.5亿美元，同比增长15.3%。其中，中国对哈出口96亿美元，同比增长3.7%；自哈进口67.5亿美元，同比增长37%；中方贸易顺差28.5亿美元，同比下降34.2%。据哈统计委员会发布数据，2018年1-10月，哈中贸易额为93.5亿美元，同比增长12.6%。其中，哈对华出口48.2亿美元，同比增长6.8%；自华进口45.3亿美元，同比增长19.2%。哈方贸易顺差2.9亿美元，同比下降60%。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/74865.htm>

4. 联合国卡托维兹气候变化大会召开 “一带一路”搭建绿色发展合作平台

【中国一带一路网】12月14日，联合国卡托维兹气候变化大会“中国角”的最后一场边会活动举行。这场名为“可再生能源推动能源革命研究成果交流会”的活动吸引了大批来自发展中国家的嘉宾前来学习和交流经验。中国从传统能源向可再生能源的转型探索、运用互联网推动节能减排的创新实践、通过绿色金融支持“一带一路”沿线国家和地区减排项目合作等内容，赢得了广大发展中国家代表的积极评价。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/74808.htm>

5. 2018年1-10月中格贸易额同比增长18.8%

【中国一带一路网】据格鲁吉亚国家统计局数据，2018年1-10月，中格双边贸易额为9.03亿美元，同比增长24.9%，其中格鲁吉亚对华出口1.82亿美元，同比增长1.6%，自华进口7.21亿美元，同比增长32.5%。根据该数据，中国是格鲁吉亚第三大贸易伙伴，前两位分别是土耳其（格土双边贸易额14.22亿美元）以及俄罗斯（格俄双边贸易额11.29亿美元）。

链接:

<https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/74700.htm>

6. Paucity of Rain Threatens South Africa Corn Crop

【GRO】South Africa's corn crop is stalled before it even gets going. A lack of rain in the Northeast corn producing provinces has left fields parched, which has prevented farmers from sowing seed. The critical planting window for South African corn closes roughly around the end of December, but the ideal crop planting window in some states has already passed.

Adding to concern for the 2019 crop is an expected El Nino, which typically brings less rainfall to South Africa in the summer months from January through April and threatens crop progress and plant condition in later stages of development. El Nino in 2016 sharply curtailed production.

链接:

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/paucity-of-rain-threatens-south-africa-corn-crop?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68338690&hsenc=p2ANqtz-8VwGGgUqnlyZMZYfFrplRqssv_iql1MqoSveU2NpewWvAucjJtBfSbdSO2bdqp-v4AalcMUPPNixY8dRB_kXCqfSqOEA&hsmi=68338690

7. Remarks by National Security Advisor Ambassador John R. Bolton on the The Trump Administration's New Africa Strategy

【White House】 Well, Kim, thanks very much, and thanks to you and Kay for inviting me here. I'm delighted again to be here at the Heritage, an institution that really has contributed so much to the public policy debate for many decades now in the United States. And I'm particularly pleased to be here to unveil the Trump administration's new Africa Strategy, which the President approved yesterday, and which the administration will begin executing immediately. This strategy is the result of an intensive interagency process, and reflects the core tenets of President Trump's foreign policy doctrine. Importantly, the strategy remains true to his central campaign promise to put the interests of the American People first, both at home and abroad.

链接:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-national-security-advisor-ambassador-john-r-bolton-trump-administrations-new-africa-strategy/>

8. Forty Acres of Farm Land in America is Lost to Development Every Hour

【Modern Farmer】 There's a movement afoot to convert conservation land trusts into new farmer incubators. Picture bulldozers plowing up pastures and cornfields to put in subdivisions and strip malls. Add to this picture the fact that the average age of the American farmer is nearly 60 — it's often retiring farmers that sell to real estate developers. They can afford to pay much more for property than aspiring young farmers. Alarmed by this trend, environmentalists back in the 1970s developed the idea to pay retiring farmers to preserve their land in a natural state rather than sell out to real estate developers. Since

then, thousands of nonprofit “land trusts” have sprung up to support the cause, 29 states now have funding programs to support them, and the federal government has offered a hefty tax break to landowners who sign a “conservation easement,” which is legalese for a document that prevents a parcel from being paved over, in perpetuity, no matter who buys it.

链接:

https://modernfarmer.com/2018/12/forty-acres-of-farm-land-in-america-is-lost-to-development-every-hour/?utm_source=Modern+Farmer+Newsletter&utm_campaign=8fdab4c63e-email_newsletter_A&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_8b23c7adc9-8fdab4c63e-14011387

9. Global Price of a Basket of Groceries Hits Two-Year Low

【GRO】 World food prices dropped in November to their lowest level since May 2016, as measured by the FAO Food Price Index. That’s good news, according to the UN agency, since global food indexes can serve as a proxy for food security among the global population. The FAO index, which stood at 160.8 points in November, covers a basket of various agricultural commodities including meat, cereals, sugar, dairy, and oilseeds. The index’s dip of 1.3 percent in November from October was primarily driven by falling vegetable oil, dairy, and cereal prices, and was marginally offset by rising sugar prices. Other indexes, including ones from the World Bank and the International Grain Council, broadly concur with the downward drift in global food prices, and also provide greater perspective on movements of individual commodities. A closer look at data provided by the grain council, for instance, shows that falling corn and rice prices over the past six months explain the overall decline in the cereals group. Barley prices, in contrast, have risen sharply in that period, and wheat prices, despite fluctuations, are more or less unchanged from May levels.

链接:

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/global-price-of-a-basket-of-groceries-hits-two-year-low?utm_campaign=December%20Newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=68146427&hsenc=p2ANqtz-1sVkJUmjL3qQCKTmEI9SoQ6VtaC0-PvCu1foSOtG3dFw_FjQ9s91tisuS3TfPAOJ9-YN3Ay9QeBg-bje_1F7UxGqrwRQ&hsmi=68146427

10. This New Technology Can Help Farmers Save Their Crops From Disease

【Mondern Farmer】 If a farmer finds orange pustules on a crop of corn, how long does it

take to determine whether it's southern rust or another disease? That reaction time has big implications for the world's food supply. Every year, 20 to 40 percent of global crop yields are lost due to pests and diseases, according to the United Nations. It makes it harder to fight these afflictions when farmers have to spend time identifying what exactly is afflicting their crops. This delays them from taking the necessary steps to remedy the situation, affecting their crop output and, hence, the food supply. That's where artificial intelligence can help. Farmwave, an app using artificial intelligence that was released in beta in July, allows a farmer in the field to take a photo of a suspect crop and receive a diagnosis in seconds rather than days. Armed with this information, farmers can combat diseases and pests quicker, addressing the issue before it spreads and saving more money for the farmer and more crops from the trash. "Having greater yields helps farmers, especially small landholders, really preserve their crops," says Chris Chan, chief operations officer at Farmwave. "That means more people in their community can eat."

链接:

https://modernfarmer.com/2018/11/can-a-i-help-farmers-save-crops-from-disease/?utm_source=Modern+Farmer+Newsletter&utm_campaign=8fdab4c63e-email_newsletter_A&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_8b23c7adc9-8fdab4c63e-14011387

【文献速递】

1. 基于合作博弈的两岸农业合作条件及优化措施

作者: 谢国娥

文献源: 国际经济合作,2018

摘要: 2016年蔡英文上台以后,由于拒不承认"九二共识",使两岸关系跌入冰点,两岸经贸合作时有中断。台湾政党轮替是常态,在台湾经济发展对大陆依存度越来越高的当下,两岸经贸关系经过一段冷淡期后,终会回到正常轨道。本文基于合作博弈理论论证了两岸农业合作的必要性及其合作的条件——平等互惠,并提出强调贸易对等、协调制度安排,优化两岸农产品贸易合作;借助"一带一路"建设加快两岸的农业投资合作;优化两岸农业科技交流、加强两岸农产品电商合作;打造海峡两岸农业试验区和台湾农民创业园升级版以及加强两岸休闲农业的合作等具体措施。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbGvaAGthxABW5yYjuCqY953.pdf>

2. 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,2018

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/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbGgqALRTIAAWcyjrz5I0872.pdf>

3. Global inequality when unequal countries create unequal people

作者: Martin Ravallion

文献源: European Economic Review,2018

摘要: Current global inequality measures assume that national-mean income does not matter to economic welfare at given household income as measured in surveys. The paper questions that assumption on theoretical and empirical grounds and finds that prominent stylized facts about global inequality are not robust. At one extreme, theories of relative deprivation yield nationalistic measures whereby global inequality is average within-country inequality, which is rising. However, other theories and evidence point instead to the benefits of living in a richer country. Parameter values consistent with research on global subjective wellbeing imply higher inequality than prevailing measures, though falling since 1990.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0Fwa_iAfUmHAAo6CGL94q0767.pdf

4. The Effects of Foreign Aid on Refugee Flows

作者: AXELDREHER;;ANDREASFUCHS

文献源: European Economic Review,2018

摘要: We investigate whether foreign aid affects refugee flows from recipient countries. Combining refugee data on 141 origin countries over the 1976-2013 period with bilateral Official Development Assistance data, we estimate the causal effects of a country's aid

receipts on both total refugee flows to the world and flows to donor countries. The interaction of donor-government fractionalization and a recipient country's probability of receiving aid provides a powerful and excludable instrumental variable (IV), when we control for country- and time-fixed effects that capture the levels of the interacted variables. Though our IV results suggest that aid induces recipient governments to encourage the return of their citizens, we find no evidence that aid reduces worldwide refugee outflows or flows to donor countries in the short term. However, we observe long-run effects after four three-year periods, which appear to be driven by lagged positive effects of aid on growth.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0Fwa9vaAcXePABaC5Jr9n_o546.pdf

5. All you need is love? Trade shocks, inequality, and risk sharing between partners

作者: Katrin Huber;;Erwin Winkler

文献源: European Economic Review,2018

摘要: A large literature suggests that growing international trade is among the drivers of rising labor earnings inequality within countries. We contribute to this literature by studying the distributional effects of Germany's trade integration with China and Eastern Europe. We provide evidence that the trade shock explains 518% of the rise in earnings inequality between individual workers. However, when we take risk sharing between partners into account, we find that the inequality-increasing effect of the trade shock is up to 42% lower. Our results therefore suggest that a pure worker-level perspective which ignores risk sharing might give an incomplete picture of the distributional effects of international trade.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbAziAlfjuABaZj4geN0257.pdf>

6. “一带一路”背景下河南省农产品出口结构优化的对策研究

作者: 徐书宜

文献源: 现代商贸工业,2018

摘要: 2014年“一带一路”正式上升为国家战略,成为我国在后金融危机时代经济战略布局的又一新方向。而郑州作为建设中的七个高地城市和丝路新图中心线的节点城市,为河南省融入“一带一路”的发展提供了契机。长期以来河南省在农产品出口结构上表现出极大的不均衡性。在“一带一路”的战略背景下,河南省应抓住机遇实现农产品出口结构的优化。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbG3eALHctAAPLQdZWIkW907.pdf>

7. “一带一路”背景下陕北现代农业产业对策研究

作者: 颜毓洁;;宋文雅

文献源: 山西农业大学学报(社会科学版),2018

摘要: 新时代陕北农业发展方式转变是对接“一带一路”战略走新时代中国特色新型农业现代化道路的必然选择。本文分析了陕北地区发展现代农业的概念和特点,在生态农业、科技农业和绿色农业三个方面阐述了陕北地区现代农业发展意义及现存问题,在“一带一路”涓滴效应下结合政策实际提出相关产业相应发展对策和具体农业保障措施,有利于打造特色农业产业链与价值链,提升陕北现代农业产业链位置与区域竞争力,并促进“一带一路”建设加速推进。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbHAOAIU9FAAUmfXNEokk520.pdf>

8. “一带一路”倡议下农业生态效率对比研究——以中国和东盟10国为例

作者: 王丽莉;;杨婷婷;;许荔珊

文献源: 世界农业,2018

摘要: 农业生态效率作为衡量农业经济与资源环境协调程度的重要指标,已成为学术界研究的热点领域。本文基于非期望产出的SBM模型对中国以及“一带一路”沿线的东盟10国农业生态效率进行了测算,并对各国农业生态效率进行了敏感性分析。研究结果表明:(1)2006—2015年,农业生态效率整体呈上升趋势,但除了中国等国家发展水平相对乐观外,其他国家农业生态效率水平较低。(2)中国农业生态效率对农业节水灌溉、化肥及农药施用量仍较为敏感,其余国家主要受农业从业人数、役畜数量和农业用水量等因素的影响,在不同地区的敏感程度存在一定差异。因此,因地制宜地转变农业发展方式,采取相应的政策措施规范人们的生产行为,普及推广农业生态效率技术研究,提升农业生态效率,追求经济—资源—环境复合系统的协调发展才是未来各国农业良性发展之路。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbHI6AO8yaAAanzW18jMLU303.pdf>

9. Fertilizing growth: Agricultural inputs and their effects in economic development

作者: John W.McArthur;;Gordon C.McCord

文献源: Journal of Development Economics,2018

摘要: This paper estimates the role of agronomic inputs in cereal yield improvements and the consequences for countries' processes of structural change. The results suggest a clear

role for fertilizer, modern seeds and water in boosting yields. We then test for respective empirical links between agricultural yields and economic growth, labor share in agriculture and non-agricultural value added per worker. The identification strategy includes a novel instrumental variable that exploits the unique economic geography of fertilizer production and transport costs to countries' agricultural heartlands. We estimate that a half ton increase in staple yields generates a 14 to 19 percent higher GDP per capita and a 4.6 to 5.6 percentage point lower labor share in agriculture five years later. The results suggest a strong role for agricultural productivity as a driver of structural change.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwTpzaADKIVABEcKdAelmU604.pdf>

10. Impact of Village Savings and Loan Associations: Evidence from a cluster randomized trial

作者: Christopher Ksolla;;Helene BieLilleør

文献源: Journal of Development Economics,2018

摘要: The vast majority of the world's poor live in rural areas of developing countries with little access to financial services. Setting up Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) has become an increasingly widespread intervention aimed at improving local financial intermediation. Using a cluster randomized trial we investigate the impact of VSLAs in Northern Malawi over a two year period. We find evidence of positive and significant intention-to-treat effects on several outcomes, including the number of meals consumed per day, household expenditure as measured by the USAID Poverty Assessment Tool, and the number of rooms in the dwelling. This effect is linked to an increase in savings and credit obtained through the VSLAs, which has increased agricultural investments and income from small businesses.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0Fwa84-AejNQAAvhsySfbwA002.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Pakistan Grain and Feed

发布源: USDA

发布时间: 2018-12-13

摘要: The Government of Pakistan (GOP) granted approval for the export of an additional

500,000 tons of wheat with a subsidy of \$105 per ton. Consequently, Pakistan's MY 2018/19 wheat export forecast is revised upward to 1.7 MMT. Pakistan's MY 2018/19 wheat production is adjusted downwards to 25.1 MMT, in accordance with the latest GOP data. Based on preliminary official data, Pakistan has exported 4.0 MMT of rice during MY17/18 as compared to 3.6 MMT during the preceding marketing year.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/59/Csgk0FwbB8KAWRn4AAScX4Itlgs194.pdf>

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