

《“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. 柬埔寨推出五年计划，提高东北地区有机大米产量

【中国农业信息网】柬埔寨周三推出一项五年计划，旨在提高东北地区有机大米产量。柬埔寨农业部长Veng Sakhon出席了该项目的启动仪式。他表示，该项目旨在通过帮助自耕农获得有机大米认证，提高生产力，提高产量，确保向欧洲市场提供高价优质大米，改善农户生活。政府将向1300名农户提供有关有机农业及农艺培训。今年前八个月柬埔寨成品米出口为342,045吨，中国是最大的买家。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201909/t20190927_7203798.htm

2. 阿根廷农业部：中国批准阿根廷七家加工厂对华出口豆粕

【中国农业信息网】据阿根廷农业部称，中国已经批准阿根廷七家大豆加工厂对华出口豆粕。该消息宣布之前的两周里，作为全球最大的豆粕出口国，阿根廷表示，经过数十年的谈判，中国将首次允许从阿根廷进口豆粕。阿根廷农业部称，获准出口的工厂包括邦吉阿根廷公司、阿根廷LDC公司、嘉吉公司、Molinos Río de la Plata公司、Renova公司、T6公司和中粮阿根廷公司。阿根廷农业部称，中国质检人员8月下旬对这些工厂进行了考察。但是中国贸易商认为阿根廷豆粕不会马上出口到中国，因为审批程序复杂，而且中国爆发非洲猪瘟导致国内饲料需求下滑。一位中国贸易商称，阿根廷如果对中国出口豆粕，海外企业必须在中国公司的协助下向中国农业部申请登记，程序很复杂。他说，阿根廷豆粕销售价格也应该低于采购价格。现在要达成交易还缺乏可行性。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201909/t20190927_7203801.htm

3. Palm Oil Sparks EU-Indonesia Trade War

【GRO】 Indonesia has faced stiff worldwide criticism for the rapid expansion of its oil palm plantations at the expense of deforestation. The European Union recently enacted laws to curtail its use of biofuels made from the Southeast Asian country's palm oil, sparking an unusual trade war fought over sustainable agricultural practices. Indonesian acreage devoted to oil palm cultivation has nearly tripled since 2000 to 12 million hectares. Much of that growth has come amid illegal clearing and burning of native tropical forests. This year, forest fires are the worst they've been in years, sending heavy smoke drifting over populated areas of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The EU imports large quantities of palm oil and palm-based biodiesel, which is mixed with gasoline. Under recent regulations, biodiesel imports and its use will be restricted until 2030 and then stopped altogether.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NcWmAWE4SABBtOL7Ucjo281.pdf>

4. 2024年俄罗斯大豆产量将增加75%

【中国农业信息网】俄罗斯农业部正在制定新的《大豆种植新区域化概念方案》，以支持俄罗斯政府大豆农业综合体《定点增长》的发展战略。去年，俄罗斯大豆总产量为 400 万吨，俄罗斯的大豆加工量达到520万吨，占全球大豆总加工量的1.5%。《俄罗斯农业市场分析中心》负责人德米特里·阿韦尔佐夫称，到2024年，俄罗斯大豆产量将增加75%，达到720万吨，其中，阿穆尔地区产量增加达到220万吨、库尔斯克地区大豆产量将从目前的46.2万吨增加到100多万吨，滨海边疆区从目前的38.4万吨增加到71.9万吨。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201909/t20190926_7202813.htm

5. 2019年1-7月丹麦对华猪肉出口高速增长

【中国农业信息网】根据丹麦统计局9月12日数据，2018年，丹麦对华出口猪肉21.3万吨，出口额约23亿丹麦克朗。2019年以来，丹麦对华猪肉出口急剧上升，1-7月出口量达17.1万吨，同比增长31.9%；出口额达23.2亿丹麦克朗，同比增长74%。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201909/t20190926_7202817.htm

6. Insects might soon be trained to protect our crops

【Theconversation】 One of the biggest contemporary challenges for humanity is to safeguard food security for current and future generations. A growing demand and a steady increase of the world population—nearly 10 billion people are expected to inhabit Earth by 2050—requires that food production per area of cultivated land will have to increase drastically. Expanding into land that is currently uncultivated is not feasible, especially considering the pressures of climate change. One way to achieve higher yields will be reducing crop losses caused by pests, including insects. For instance, in cereal crops such as rice and maize, which are staple foods for a large part of the world's population, insects result in up to 15% losses.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NeBqABw1NACxyMplqXg4869.pdf>

7. Market developments could mean higher feed prices

【agupdate】 According to experts, locking in a feed price at this time may be advisable because changes in supply and demand for soybeans could mean current low feed prices won't be around for much longer. "I believe in averaging in," said Russ Vering, operator of Central Plains Milling in Howells, Nebraska. "Lock some in and wait for a market move." Soybeans have been trading at low prices for the last few years. Corn is possibly bottom 30%. "I think we are near the bottom of the price cycle for now," said Robert Tigner, University of Nebraska-Lincoln agricultural economics extension educator. "I know that the crop tour put corn and soybean yields lower than USDA estimates, but in my travels in southwest and central Nebraska corn crops really look good. Soybeans not quite as positive."

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NaOqATLsDAAKbRDbmtrg192.pdf>

8. 乌克兰农业部：2019/20年度迄今谷物出口已达1190万吨

【中国农业信息网】 据乌克兰农业部称，2019/20年度迄今为止，乌克兰已经出口谷物1190万吨，高于上年同期的780万吨。其中小麦出口量为727万吨，大麦266万吨，玉米192万吨。乌克兰计划今年收获至少7100万吨谷物，基本上与上年同期持平。农业部尚未发布谷物出口预测数据。2018/19年度乌克兰谷物出口量达到创纪录的5000万吨。

链接:

http://www.agri.cn/V20/ZX/sjny/201909/t20190924_7200665.htm

9. Soybeans limp to finish line

【agupdate】 After the worst start to a cropping season in decades, mid-season lack of rain in parts of Illinois, and season-long low crop ratings, it's time to take a look at what comes next as 2019 moves into its final stages. With 80% of the 2019 Illinois soybean crop planted after June 1 and some 10% planted after July 1, we set a new record for late planting of soybean in Illinois this year. With such late planting, the flowering and pod setting took place at least two weeks later than normal (average of the last five years). By Sept. 1, nearly 10% of the crop was still not setting pods.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NaeyADDHdAAIdCiqXn_Y608.pdf

10. Why Ethiopia's showcase sugar projects face huge challenges

【Theconversation】 If it's completed, the Kuraz sugar project in Ethiopia will be a mega-scheme unprecedented in size and processing capacity. The project sits on 100,000 hectares in the southwestern lowlands along the lower reaches of the Omo River. Kuraz was the showcase project of the state-owned Ethiopian Sugar Corporation under the country's first five-year growth and transformation plan launched nearly a decade ago. One of its central objectives was to meet increasing local demand for sugar. It also aimed to become a net exporter of sweeteners, and to create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NdjGAUc9eAA4_AdECC2Y487.pdf

【文献速递】

1. 中巴农产品贸易的效率评价与潜力预测研究

作者: 舒芹;苏洋;李凤;汪晶晶;黄玉洁;刘蕾

文献源: 干旱区地理,2019

摘要: 本文基于1992—2016年中国与南亚八国的相关贸易数据,从巴基斯坦的角度出发,选取南亚七国作为参考对象,利用随机前沿引力模型对其双边农产品贸易总额及出口农产品贸易总额的面板数据进行测算。研究表明:人均GDP、国家类型等因素对中巴双边农产品贸易发展产生正向影响;人口、距离因素则阻碍中巴农产品贸易发展;中巴双边农产品贸易效率(平均值约0.689)高于中国对巴基斯坦出口农产品贸易效率(平均值约0.615);中国对巴基斯坦实际农产品出口总额未达到最佳的贸易前沿水平,因此农产品出口还存在较大的提升空间。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2Mdm-ACJcmAAg4a9I5NfE486.pdf>

2. How far has Africa gone in achieving the zero hunger target? Evidence from Nigeria

文献源: Global Food Security,2019

摘要: Sustainable Development Goal 2 is hinged on achieving zero hunger, worldwide, by the year 2030. Many developing countries, especially African countries, are faced with extreme hunger often caused or compounded by bad governance, conflicts and climate change. In this paper, we review patterns of Global Hunger Index scores across Africa from 2000 to 2018 noting advances and setbacks in the fight against hunger in relation to the underlying causes of hunger in these nations, using Nigeria, the poverty capital of the world, as a case study. We also review selected policies of the Nigerian government and development partners aimed at reducing hunger in Nigeria and proffer solutions that can help actualise the target of zero hunger by 2030.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NpHWAlekPABnDCvvWOjM194.pdf>

3. Understanding the Spatial Distribution of Welfare Impacts of Global Warming on Agriculture and Its Drivers

文献源: American Journal of Agricultural Economics,2019

摘要: This paper explores the interplay between the biophysical and economic geographies of climate change impacts on agriculture. It does so by bridging the extensive literature on climate impacts on yields and physical productivity in global crop production, with the literature on the role of adaptation through international trade in determining the consequences of climate change impacts. Unlike previous work in this area, instead of using a specific crop model or a set of models, we employ a statistical meta-analysis that encompasses all studies available to the IPCC-AR5 report. This permits us to isolate specific elements of the spatially heterogeneous biophysical geography of climate impacts, including the role of initial temperature, differential patterns of warming, and varying crop responses to warming across the globe. We combine these climate impact estimates with the Global Trade Analysis Project model of global trade in order to estimate the national welfare changes that are decomposed into three components: the direct (biophysical impact) contribution to welfare, the terms of trade effect, and the allocative efficiency effect. We find that when we remove the spatial variation in climate impacts, the terms of trade impacts are cut in half. Given the inherent heterogeneity of climate impacts in agriculture, this points to the important role of trade in distributing the associated welfare impacts.

When we allow the biophysical impacts to vary across the empirically estimated uncertainty range taken from the meta-analysis, we find that the welfare consequences are highly asymmetric, with much larger losses at the low end of the yield distribution. This interaction between the magnitude and heterogeneity of biophysical climate shocks and their welfare effects highlight the need for detailed representation of both in projecting climate change impacts.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NgTWAflptAAwiyT6EgYw819.pdf>

4. Can women's self-help groups improve access to information, decision-making, and agricultural practices? The Indian case

文献源: Agricultural economics,2019

摘要: Effective agricultural extension is key to improving productivity, increasing farmers' access to information, and promoting more diverse sets of crops and improved methods of cultivation. In India, however, the coverage of agricultural extension workers and the relevance of extension advice is poor. We investigate whether a women's self-help group (SHG) platform could be an effective way of improving access to information, women's empowerment in agriculture, agricultural practices, and production diversity. We use cross-sectional data on close to 1,000 women from five states in India and employ nearest-neighbor matching models to match SHG and non-SHG women along a range of observed characteristics. We find that participation in an SHG increases women's access to information and their participation in some agricultural decisions, but has limited impact on agricultural practices or outcomes, possibly due to financial constraints, social norms, and women's domestic responsibilities. SHGs need to go beyond provision of information to changing the dynamics around women's participation in agriculture to effectively translate knowledge into practice.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2Nh4mAP2leAAuQIVgWMFE208.pdf>

5. Big is efficient: Evidence from agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia

文献源: Agricultural economics,2019

摘要: In Ethiopia, there is a renewed interest in agricultural cooperatives as an institutional tool to improve the welfare of smallholder farmers. One of the pathways through which

cooperatives benefit their members is scale economies. However, the establishment of cooperatives in Ethiopia seems to pay little attention to the size of the organizations. This article aims at investigating the effect of size on cost efficiency of agricultural cooperatives. More specifically, the purpose is to examine whether a single cooperative can serve a given number of farmers at a lower cost than two or more smaller cooperatives could. We employ the concept of cost subadditivity to compare the cost efficiency of large versus small cooperatives, and by extension unilateral actions. We estimate a flexible production technology using cross-sectional cooperative-level data. Findings show that costs would drop by 78% to 181% if farmers join hands in relatively large rather than small cooperatives.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NiYOABY2aAAwvOPNCJ2o368.pdf>

6. 对外投资、东道国金融生态与支点国家选择——基于对“一带一路”国家的研究

作者: 胡冰;王晓芳

文献源: 国际经贸探索,2019

摘要: 中国对“一带一路”沿线的投资,需要选择支点国家作为突破口。因此,文章通过相关理论研究,认为东道国区位优势与投资效率可作为支点国家选择的重要指标。基于Heckman选择模型的分析,认为中国倾向于向低收入、资源与技术要素丰富、政治友好及贸易开放的国家提供投资。然后,通过对各国的聚类分析,并利用拓展的SFA模型及各国金融生态的评估表明,不同区位类型国家的金融生态环境对中国在该国的OFDI效率有显著影响,总体上两指标呈现显著的正相关关系。结合地理地缘因素,应选择金融生态环境良好,OFDI效率较高的国家为支点国家,通过发挥示范效应以推进“一带一路”建设。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2Md4GAab1zAAw5SZ2D78k553.pdf>

7. 邻国汇率效应对中国与“一带一路”国家贸易的影响——基于动态空间计量模型的实证分析

作者: 李雄师; 唐文琳; 赵慧

文献源: 亚太经济,2019

摘要: 利用动态空间SDM模型对邻国视角下汇率变动对中国与“一带一路”国家双边贸易的影响进行研究,研究发现:邻国汇率效应对中国与“一带一路”国家双边贸易确实存在显著影响,但由于“加总偏误”的存在,邻国汇率效应的影响在整体层面和行业层面上有较大差异;邻国汇率效应在整体层面上的影响比邻国贸易效应的影响小,但在行业层面上,

邻国汇率效应的影响普遍比邻国贸易效应的影响大;中国与"一带一路"国家双边贸易关系并非传统认为的"竞争抑制"的对立关系,而是稳定可持续的"互利共赢"的共生关系,并在"一带一路"倡议提出之后更加明显,行业层面的分析进一步证实了共生关系的存在。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2McMaAOe7LAAelyljaKUc951.pdf>

8. “一带一路”倡议下边疆农产品对外贸易质量保障体系的建构与引领——以“丝绸之路经济带核心区”新疆为例

作者: 赵丽莉

文献源: 重庆理工大学学报(社会科学),2019

摘要: 新疆是丝绸之路中国最前沿、最核心的地带,未来在国家建设丝绸之路经济带、中巴经济走廊等政策措施的强力推动下,将成为我国西部地区重要的对外开放门户和重要通道。新疆拥有丰富的农产品优势资源,农产品产业和对外贸易发展将是实施乡村振兴战略和推进"丝绸之路经济带核心区"建设的重要突破口之一,但在对外贸易中面临着农产品技术含量和附加值不高、农产品质量安全管控不健全、农产品质量标准化认证缺乏等品质提升方面的障碍。基于中共中央农业供给侧结构性改革及乡村振兴战略实施的要求,为推进"一带一路"倡议中新疆农产品产业绿色生态发展,构建农产品对外贸易质量安全保障体系具有现实必要性,这需要重视发挥地理标志在农产品产业发展中的作用,加强农产品质量安全管控和国际标准认证工作,推动口岸服务农产品对外贸易便利化。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NZ8qANkksAARoOcGnDg4600.pdf>

9. 非关税措施与我国农产品出口三元边际——基于“一带一路”沿线国家实证分析

作者: 朱再清;叶文灿;高奇正

文献源: 农业经济与管理,2019

摘要: 随着多边谈判削减全球关税,各国普遍增加非关税措施使用频次。利用CEPII BACI数据库中HS92六位数商品贸易数据,测算1995~2015年我国与20个"一带一路"沿线国家四类农产品出口三元边际,结合"措施-产品"层面分析非关税措施对我国农产品出口三元边际影响。研究发现,我国不同时期农产品出口增长动力源自不同边际;计量结果表明,措施发起国对我国使用非关税措施显著降低我国农产品出口扩展边际,对数量边际和价格边际无显著影响;措施发起国对所有国家统一实施非关税措施显著提升我国农产品出口数量边际,对扩展边际和价格边际无显著影响。研究揭示我国农产品出口增长动力,为

我国应对非关税措施提供参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NaE6AIT1pABvoR7UjF3k741.pdf>

10. The Household and Individual-Level Productive Impacts of Cash Transfer Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa

文献源: American Journal of Agricultural Economics,2019

摘要: The objective of most cash transfer programs is to alleviate poverty and/or food insecurity directly and through improvements in educational, health, and nutritional status (Fiszbein et al. 2009; Slater 2011). As these programs are key components of social protection strategies, understanding their impact on social outcomes is critical and a large body of literature has emerged on the social impacts of cash transfers focusing primarily on the health, nutrition, and schooling of the children of the poor (Fiszbein et al. 2009; Adato and Hoddinott 2010; Handa et al. 2010). Cash transfers may also have productive impacts, a dimension that only recently has started to receive explicit attention in the literature

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NhF6AO4JOAAejVi7iTpc089.pdf>

【行业报告】

1. Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

发布源: FAO

发布时间: 2019-09-01

摘要: Biodiversity is the variety of life at genetic, species and ecosystem levels. Biodiversity for food and agriculture (BFA) is, in turn, the subset of biodiversity that contributes in one way or another to agriculture and food production. It includes the domesticated plants and animals that are part of crop, livestock, forest or aquaculture systems, harvested forest and aquatic species, the wild relatives of domesticated species, and other wild species harvested for food and other products. It also encompasses what is known as “associated biodiversity”, the vast range of organisms that live in and around food and agricultural production systems¹, sustaining them and contributing to their output.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C9/Csgk0F2NfFGAEKnuARdVgHcA8sE657.pdf>

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