



2019年第33期总200期

粮食和食品安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . Organic food health benefits have been hard to assess, but that could change (有机食物的益处无法评估，情况将有所改变)

简介：“Organic” is more than just a passing fad. Organic food sales totaled a record US\$45.2 billion in 2017, making it one of the fastest-growing segments of American agriculture. While a small number of studies have shown associations between organic food consumption and decreased incidence of disease, no studies to date have been designed to answer the question of whether organic food consumption causes an improvement in health. I'm an environmental health scientist who has spent over 20 years studying pesticide exposures in human populations. Last month, my research group published a small study that I believe suggests a path forward to answering the question of whether eating organic food actually improves health.

来源：the conversation

发布日期：2019-08-16

全文链接：

<https://theconversation.com/organic-food-health-benefits-have-been-hard-to-assess-but-that-could-change-120959>

2 . Feeding the world: archaeology can help us learn from history to build a sustainable future for food (养育世界：考古学帮助我们从中学习以构建未来食物可持续发展)

简介：What we eat can harm not only our health, but the planet itself. About a quarter of all the greenhouse gas emissions that humans generate each year come from how we feed the world. Most of them are methane released by cattle, nitrogen oxides from chemical fertilisers and carbon dioxide from the destruction of forests to grow crops or raise livestock. All of these gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. Extreme weather events like floods and droughts are becoming more frequent and severe in our warming world, destroying crops and disrupting growing seasons. As a result, climate change could wreak havoc on already precarious food supplies. The challenges for agriculture are vast, and they'll only mount as the world's population grows.

来源：the conversation

发布日期：2019-08-09

全文链接：

<https://theconversation.com/feeding-the-world-archaeology-can-help-us-learn-from-history-to-build-a-sustainable-future-for-food-117601>

3 . Young South Africans want to farm. But the system isn't ready for them (南非年轻人希望务农，但现有体系尚不适应他们)

简介：Persistent unemployment has become synonymous with the youth experience across South Africa. Youth unemployment rates are almost four times higher than the regional

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average 62% of South Africans between 15 and 35 years are unemployed and of these 60% have never been employed. Add to this the fact that even those who have jobs are earning below what is considered to be a monthly living wage and what emerges is youth employment crisis.

来源: The conversation

发布日期: 2019-07-15

全文链接:

<https://theconversation.com/young-south-africans-want-to-farm-but-the-system-isnt-ready-for-them-120298>

➤ 学术文献

1 . Heterogeneous incentives for innovation adoption: The price effect on segmented markets (创新应用的差异化激励: 细分市场的价格效应)

简介: It is now commonly accepted that poverty alleviation and the development of agricultural value chains in low income countries require farmers to innovate. However numerous constraints to innovation adoption have been identified. In the literature, the market structures on which producers sell their output have received remarkably little attention. In this article, I argue that these can impact a producer's choices with respect to the level of effort invested in changing agricultural practices. More specifically, due to transaction costs, contract farming and other market imperfections, output prices and production levels in rural areas are often jointly determined, leading to market segmentation. I develop a simple model to discuss how market segmentation induces non-trivial effects on incentives to innovate. Next, I rely on farm-level panel data from an extension project in the Peruvian highlands to test the empirical implications of the model. Producers that were not included in the formal market but close to it, performed better in improving agricultural practices. The indirect consequence of this investment is a higher price increase than the rest of the population, creating heterogeneous impacts of the programme, opportunities for economic mobility and a reduction in inequality. The evidence indicates how considering the effects of market structures leads to a more nuanced understanding of the process of agricultural innovation adoption in low and middle income countries.

来源: World Development

发布日期: 2019-06-30

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8D/Csgk0F1C9maAI_PSAAtBWQZbkzU957.pdf

▶ 行业报告

1 .EU sugar market report and statistical update (欧洲糖市场报告与统计数据)

简介: Although current spot sugar prices are said to be not much more than 430 €/t for the small-ish quantities traded on that basis, the EU average reported price for bulk white sugar ex-mill rose by 1 €/t in June 2019 to 321 €/t, with one weighted average standard deviation up 2 €/t to 33 €/t, according to DG AGRI, a change which amounts to absolutely nothing more than statistical noise. According to Eurostat data based on VAT returns, the average price of white sugar crossing internal borders of the EU single market fell by 6 €/t to 385 €/t, again no meaningful change in the grand scheme of things.

来源: julian price

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