

中国与“一带一路”沿线国家农产品贸易分析
Analysis of Agricultural Products Trade between
China and Countries along “the Belt and Road”

摘要

“一带一路”建设具有重要意义，它的提出得到许多积极响应，迄今为止，已有 100 多个国家参与。它使得中国与其他国家的贸易往来更密切，发展空间更广阔，实现合作共赢。首先，论文从中国和“一带一路”国家的贸易入手，分析与其在农产品方面的现状，从它的规模、结构以及增速三个方面描述。其次运用 RCA 指数和 TCI 指数来解析国家之间的贸易存在的竞争和互补，分析面临的困难和挑战。据此得出相应的结论：中国与东南亚，南亚以及中东欧地区具有很强的互补性，在发展农业贸易方面具有巨大潜力。但是，从 TCI 指数可以看出，中国在农产品贸易领域，只有少数几个产品在贸易过程中占据优势，有较多的产品处于贸易劣势，使得中国在农产品贸易领域需要大量从国外进口。论文最后针对这些问题及结论，提出相关的对策建议，促进双方贸易合作，形成互利共赢的局面。

关键词 一带一路 农产品贸易 互补性 竞争性

Abstract

The construction of “the belt and road” is of great significance. Its proposal has received many positive responses, so far, more than 100 countries have been involved. It makes China’s trade with other countries closer and development space broader, achieving win-win cooperation. First, the paper starts with the trade between China and the “Belt and Road” countries. It describes its current situation in agricultural products; including its scale, structure and growth rate. Secondly, the RCA and TCI index are used to describe the competition and complementarity of trade. Based on this, the corresponding conclusions are drawn: China has strong complementarity with three countries. Additionally, It has great potential in developing agricultural trade. However, as can be seen from the TCI index, China has only a few products that have an advantage in the trade process of agricultural products, and many products are at a trade disadvantage, making China need to import a large amount from foreign countries in the field of agricultural products trade. Lastly, the paper introduces some relevant countermeasures and suggestions for these issues and conclusions. It aims to promote trade cooperation between the two sides, and to form a mutually beneficial and win-win situation.

Keywords the Belt and Road Trade in agricultural products Complementarity
Competitiveness

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