



中国与巴西：绿色金融赋能可持续农业

CHINA AND BRAZIL: GREEN FINANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2021-2024

中国-巴西绿色金融与可持续农业合作年度对话核心成果汇编

OUTCOMES FROM THE 2021-2024 ANNUAL DIALOGUE ON CHINA-BRAZIL GREEN FINANCE
AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE COOPERATION



北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院
INSTITUTE OF FINANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

关于中国 - 巴西 绿色金融与可持续农业合作 年度对话

作为“全球南方”的关键代表,中国与巴西正共同引领全球可持续发展的转型进程。两国在农产品贸易领域根基深厚,合作紧密,致力于共同推动绿色农业与可持续农产品贸易,此举对于保障全球粮食安全、维护气候稳定具有深远的战略意义。

绿色金融是驱动农业绿色低碳转型不可或缺的核心工具。基于此项共识,北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院 (IFS) 与巴西 - 中国企业家委员会 (CEBC) 于2021年共同发起《中巴可持续农业与绿色金融合作对话》这一战略性倡议。四年来,在两国政府、金融机构、企业及智库的鼎力支持下,该对话机制围绕双边可持续农业合作、绿色金融的功用发挥及绿色投资的深化等核心议题,展开了卓有成效的系列研讨,不仅凝聚了广泛而深刻的共识,更成功绘制出中巴在该领域未来深度合作的行动蓝图。

About the Annual Dialogue on China-Brazil Green Finance and Sustainable Agriculture Cooperation

As key representatives of the Global South, China and Brazil are jointly leading the global transition toward sustainable development. The two nations share a deep-rooted and close cooperation in agricultural trade. Their commitment to jointly promoting green and sustainable agricultural trade is of profound strategic significance for ensuring global food security and maintaining climate stability.

Green finance is an indispensable core tool for driving the green and low-carbon transition of agriculture. Based on this consensus, the Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS) and the Brazil-China Business Council (CEBC) jointly launched the strategic initiative of the Dialogue on China-Brazil Sustainable Agriculture and Green Finance Cooperation in 2021. Over the past four years, with the strong support from governments, financial institutions, enterprises, and think tanks in both countries, this dialogue mechanism has facilitated a series of effective discussions on core issues such as bilateral sustainable agriculture cooperation, the role of green finance, and the deepening of green investment. It has not only forged a broad and deep consensus but has also successfully charted an action blueprint for future in-depth China-Brazil cooperation in this field.

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「第一届对话：奠定框架」



巴西作为全球逾十亿人口的重要食品供应国，与全球农业贸易的领导者中国，同为具有重要国际影响力的新兴市场与农业大国，双方在该领域优势互补，合作前景广阔。可持续发展是巴西农业的核心议程，亦是中国政府高度重视的战略方向。共同应对气候变化、促进可持续大宗商品贸易是两国面临的共同挑战。

本次创启性对话成功搭建了一个连接两国政、产、学、研各界的高层次交流平台。在两国农业部长的高度支持下，与会专家就绿色金融、循环经济、农业可持续发展及生物多样性保护等议题进行了深入研讨，分享了卓越的实践案例与成功经验。各方就“融资创新是统筹生物多样性保护与经济发展的关键路径”形成了高度共识。

中国农业部部长、巴西农业畜牧业和供应部部长、中国驻巴西大使为会议致开幕辞，中国生态环境部、巴西农业畜牧业和供应部以及巴西银行、布拉德斯科银行、新开发银行、巴西食品公司、拜耳巴西公司、鹏都农牧、Natural 公司、先正达、巴西金鱼浆纸集团、Klabin 浆纸公司、中华环保联合会、巴西农业和畜牧业联合会、北京绿金院、中国农业大学等机构参加讨论。

Brazil, a major food supplier for over a billion people globally, and China, a global leader in agricultural trade, are both emerging markets and major agricultural nations with significant international influence. The two countries have complementary advantages and broad prospects for cooperation in this field. Sustainability has always been a central theme in Brazil's agricultural sector,

and the Chinese government also attaches great importance to the sustainable development of agriculture. Addressing climate change and fostering sustainable commodity trade are shared challenges the two countries must tackle together.

This inaugural dialogue successfully established a high-level exchange platform connecting government, industry, academia, and research sectors of both countries. With the strong support of the agricultural ministers from both nations, experts conducted in-depth discussions on topics including green finance, circular economy, sustainable agricultural development, and biodiversity protection. A high degree of consensus was reached that "financing innovation is the key path to balancing biodiversity protection with economic development".

Participants in the discussion included the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil, the Chinese Ambassador to Brazil, and representatives from institutions such as the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, Bank of Brazil, Bradesco, New Development Bank, BRF, Bayer Brazil, Pengdu Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Natural, Syngenta, Suzano, Klabin, All-China Environment Federation, the Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock, the Institute of Finance and Sustainability, and China Agricultural University.

中国 - 巴西 绿色金融与可持续农业合作 年度对话



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**ANNUAL DIALOGUE ON
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中巴可持续农业合作潜力巨大，其中，制定一套共通的可持续农业标准，被双方确立为合作的优先核心议题。会议借鉴了“中欧可持续金融共同分类目录”的成功实践，与会专家一致认为，该模式可为中巴双边合作提供有益参照，以推动标准的协调统一与规范化，从而提升合作的兼容性与效率。构建可操作的标准体系是可持续农业投融资的机遇与挑战。为此，会议提出需进一步拓展绿色金融体系，并引入“转型金融”这一前瞻性概念，中国正在制定的农业转型金融标准即为此方向的积极探索。在绿色金融合作层面，会议倡议建立特定机制与工作组，并将相关合作延伸至金砖国家框架，以共同引领金融议题的探讨。此外，与会代表一致确认，必须持续进行绿色金融产品的创新，以精准响应并满足可持续农业的多元化融资需求。

中国 - 巴西企业家委员会主席、巴西农业畜牧业和供应部副部长为会议致开幕词，巴西农业畜牧业和供应部、中国农业农村部、巴西财政部、新开发银行、丝路基金、巴西银行、中国农业银行、中国银行、交通银行、荷兰合作银行、巴西国家经济社会发展银行、拜耳巴西公司、巴西金鱼浆纸集团、巴西农业研究公司、Agroicone 公司、Vallya 农业投资咨询公司、北京绿金院、气候债券倡议组织、大自然保护协会、全国工商联农业产业商会、北京大学、中国林业科学研究院等机构参加讨论。

China and Brazil have significant potential for cooperation in sustainable agriculture. The development of a common set of sustainable agriculture standards was identified by both sides as a priority core issue for cooperation.

The meeting drew on the successful practice of the China-EU Common Ground Taxonomy. Experts at the meeting agreed that this model could serve as a valuable reference for China-Brazil bilateral cooperation to promote the harmonization and standardization of standards, thereby enhancing the compatibility and efficiency of cooperation. Establishing an operational standard system is both an opportunity and a challenge for sustainable agricultural investment and finance. Therefore, the green financial system needs to be further expanded and the concept of transition finance should be introduced. China is actively working on formulating transition finance standards for the agricultural industry, which is an exploration in this direction. In green finance, the meeting proposed the establishment of specific mechanisms and working groups and extending the relevant cooperation to the BRICS framework. Furthermore, all the representatives agreed that constant innovation in green sustainable financial products is important to address the needs of sustainable agricultural development.

Participants in the discussion included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, the Brazilian Ministry of Economy, New Development Bank, Silk Road Fund, Bank of Brazil, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Rabobank, Brazilian Development Bank, Bayer Brazil, Suzano, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Agroicone, Vallya Agricultural Investment Consulting, the Institute of Finance and Sustainability, Climate Bonds Initiative, The Nature Conservancy, the Chamber of Agriculture of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, Peking University, and the Chinese Academy of Forestry.

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「第三届对话：机制构建」



本届对话承前启后,在前两届会议共识的基础上,将重点转向了更高层级的长效机制建设。会议深度探讨了在金砖国家合作框架下,建立长期、稳定的双边沟通机制,包括增进线下互访、建立定期信息交换机制等具体举措。会议前瞻性地指出,中巴在农业碳汇交易领域合作潜力巨大,可通过《巴黎协定》第 6.2 条款,探索农林项目的碳资产交易,从而促进双边碳市场机制的建立,为可持续农业项目引入新的融资渠道。巴方代表明确表达了希望获得中方金融支持,以加速其牧场可持续转型的诉求。中方代表则系统介绍了中国的相关金融激励政策与标准体系,并重申了与巴方开展务实合作的积极意愿。

巴西农业畜牧业和供应部部长、中国食品土畜进出口商会会长、北京绿金院院长、中巴企业家委员会执行董事为会议致开幕词,巴西农业畜牧业和供应部、中国投资有限公司、中金公司、隆平农业发展股份有限公司、北京国科农牧、北京绿金院、气候债券倡议组织、巴西植物油工业协会、永续全球环境研究所、浙江大学等机构参与讨论。

Building upon the consensus achieved in the previous two sessions, the focus shifted to establishing higher-level, long-term mechanisms. The meeting held in-depth discussions on establishing a long-term and stable bilateral communication mechanism within the BRICS cooperation framework, including specific measures such as increasing in-person visits and establishing a regular information exchange mechanism. The dialogue prospectively highlighted the considerable potential for cooperation between China and Brazil in carbon sink trading for sustainable agriculture. Promoting agricultural and forestry projects

under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement could facilitate carbon asset trading, establish bilateral carbon markets, and attract more investment into sustainable agriculture. Brazilian representatives expressed their explicit hope of receiving financial support from China to accelerate the sustainable transition of their ranches. In response, Chinese representatives detailed their country's relevant financial incentives and standards, reaffirming their strong interest in practical cooperation.

The Minister of MAPA of Brazil, the President of China Chamber of Commerce of Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-products, the President of IFS, and the Executive Director of CEBC delivered opening remarks at the conference. Participants in the discussion included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil, China Investment Corporation, China International Capital Corporation, Longping Agriscience, Beijing Guoke Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the Institute of Finance and Sustainability, Climate Bonds Initiative, the Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries, Global Environment Institute, and Zhejiang University.



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**ANNUAL DIALOGUE ON
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「第四届对话：深化落实」



值此中巴建交 50 周年这一历史性节点，逾百位来自两国的政府官员、专家学者及业界领袖齐聚一堂，围绕深化中巴可持续农业合作、强化绿色金融支撑作用、扩大双边绿色投资等议题展开了研讨，共同探讨绿色金融与可持续农业的发展路径。

本次论坛达成重要成果之一是建议在中国—巴西高层协调与合作委员会 (COSBAN) 框架下设立专门的可持续农业双边协调委员会工作组。该工作组将为双方合作提供机制化平台，并推动中国扩大对巴西可持续产品的采购，这一举措将带来多重收益，包括助力应对全球气候变化和促进经济转型等目标。围绕该工作组机制，论坛形成了六项核心行动建议：

- 一、推动双方农业标准在产品层面的细化与互认；
- 二、研究并出台包括优惠配额与税率在内的支持性贸易政策；
- 三、创新开发旨在降低融资成本的金融工具；
- 四、加大出口融资支持，并优先使用本币结算；
- 五、鼓励中国对巴农业直接投资，并引入先进技术提升其供给能力；
- 六、引导多边开发银行投资巴西关键基础设施，以增强巴西农产品的全球市场竞争力。

巴西农业畜牧业和供应部部长、巴西 - 中国企业家委员会主席、北京绿金院院长、伊塔乌联合银行农业总监为会议开幕致辞，中国驻巴西使馆公使和参赞以及巴西财政部、巴西农业畜牧业和供应部、中国农业农村部、中国人民银行、发改委能源所、中粮国际、大北农、中国工商银行、中国银行、丝路基金、蚂蚁集团、湖州银行、北京绿金院、气候债券倡议组织、清华大学、巴西热图里奥·瓦加斯基金、Vallya 咨询公司、巴西农业研究公司、巴西国

家开发银行、世界资源研究所、农业与森林管理与认证研究所、大自然保护协会、伊塔乌联合银行、巴西银行、荷兰合作银行、巴西农业企业协会、巴西农业和畜牧业联合会、拜耳巴西、JBS、书赞梭诺、巴西 - 中国企业家委员会、气候与社会研究院等机构代表参加了讨论。

On the historic occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Brazil, more than a hundred experts from government departments, think tanks, enterprises and financial institutions of both countries engaged in in-depth discussions on topics such as promoting sustainable agricultural cooperation between China and Brazil, leveraging the role of green finance, and facilitating bilateral green investment. They jointly explored the development paths of green finance and sustainable agriculture.

One of the key outcomes of this forum was the recommendation to establish a dedicated working group on sustainable agriculture under the framework of the China-Brazil High-Level Coordination and Cooperation Committee (COSBAN). The working group will provide an institutionalized platform for cooperation between the two sides and promote China's procurement of more sustainable products from Brazil. This initiative will bring multiple benefits, including addressing global climate change and facilitating economic transition. Centered on this working group mechanism, the forum formulated six core action recommendations: (1) Promote the refinement and mutual recognition of agricultural standards at the product level; (2) Research and introduce supportive trade policies, including preferential quotas and tax rates; (3) Innovate and develop financial instruments aimed at lowering financing costs; (4) Increase support for export financing, prioritizing the use of local currencies; (5) Encourage Chinese direct investment in Brazilian agriculture and introduce advanced technology to enhance its supply capacity; (6) Guide multilateral development banks to invest in Brazil's key infrastructure to enhance the global market competitiveness of Brazilian agricultural products.

The MAPA of Brazil, Chairman of CEBC, President of IFS, and Director of Agriculture of Itaú BBA at the opening of the conference. The Minister and Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Brazil, along with representatives from the Brazilian Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazil, China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the People's Bank of China, the Energy Research Institute under the National Development and Reform Commission, COFCO International, Dabeinong Group, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Bank of China, Silk Road Fund, Ant Group, Huzhou Bank, the Institute of Finance and Sustainability, Climate Bonds Initiative, Tsinghua University, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Vallya Consulting, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Brazilian Development Bank, World Resources Institute, Institute of Forest Management and Certification, The Nature Conservancy, Itaú Unibanco, Bank of Brazil, Rabobank, the Brazilian Agribusiness Association, the Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock, Bayer Brazil, JBS, Suzano, the Brazil-China Business Council, and the Climate and Society Institute participated in the discussion.



政策建議



- 1、建立一个设立在双边中国 - 巴西高层协调与合作委员会 (COSBAN) 框架下运作的可持续农业与绿色金融合作工作组,以制定农业贸易和金融的共同可持续分类体系,建立中巴可持续农业标准互认机制。
- 2、推动中国与巴西可持续农产品贸易并增加对巴西可持续农业的投资,支持使用绿色金融工具和本币融资降低可持续经济活动的融资成本。
- 3、支持绿色金融和货币融资工具创新。双方金融机构可联合探索绿色信贷、绿色债券、可持续挂钩贷款与债券、绿色基金等金融工具在农业领域的创新应用。
- 4、双方加强可持续农业技术合作,例如退化牧场修复技术合作、绿色低碳和气候适应型农业技术合作等。
- 5、两国金融机构可与金融科技企业合作创建主权投资实体,而企业及私人投资者则可携手金融科技企业获取金融与技术支持。
- 6、加大农业基础设施建设合作,两国开发性金融机构以及商业性金融机构可共同对巴西铁路、公路、港口等交通设施和仓储设施在内的农业基础设施进行投资。
- 7、通过加强 5G 等网络科技在农业领域的应用,构建科技农业、智慧农业体系,增加农业系统的气候韧性。

Policy Recommendations



1、Establish a working group on sustainable agriculture and green finance cooperation operating under the COSBAN framework to develop a common sustainable taxonomy system for agricultural trade and finance, and establish a mutual recognition mechanism for China-Brazil sustainable agriculture standards.

2、Promote trade in sustainable agricultural products between China and Brazil and increase investment in sustainable agriculture in Brazil and support the use of green finance instruments and local currency financing to reduce the financing costs of sustainable economic activities.

3、Support innovation in green and other financial instruments. Financial institutions from both sides may jointly explore innovative applications of financial instruments within the agricultural sector, including green credit, green bonds, sustainability-linked loans and bonds, and green funds.

4、Strengthen cooperation in sustainable agricultural technologies, such as cooperation on technologies for restoring degraded pastures, as well as green, low-carbon, and climate-resilient agricultural technologies.

5、Financial institutions from both countries can cooperate with fintech enterprises to create sovereign investment entities, while corporations and private investors can collaborate with fintech enterprises to secure financial and technical assistance.

6、Enhance cooperation on agricultural infrastructure. Development and commercial financial institutions from both countries should partner on investments in Brazilian transportation and warehousing infrastructure, including railways, highways, and ports.

7、Increase the climate resilience of the agricultural system by expanding the use of technologies like 5G and developing a smart, technology-driven agricultural framework.



北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院(北京绿金院)是一家注册于北京的非营利研究机构。我们聚焦ESG投融资、低碳与能源转型、自然资本、绿色科技与建筑投融资等领域,致力于为中国与全球绿色金融与可持续发展提供政策、市场与产品的研究,并推动绿色金融的国际合作。北京绿金院旨在发展成为具有国际影响力的智库,为改善全球环境与应对气候变化做出实质贡献。

The Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS) is a Beijing-based non-profit research institution specialized in the issues of ESG investment, natural capital, green technology innovation, and the low-carbon transition. Its mission is to advance green finance and sustainable development in China and beyond, through high-quality research on green finance policies, markets and products. It aims to become a globally recognized think tank and make substantial contribution to international efforts to conserve nature and combat climate change.



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