

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

# 农业经济问题



中国农业经济学会 主办  
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# 目 录

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对十八届三中全会《决定》有关农村改革几个重大问题的理解 ..... 冯海发(4)

## 市场与贸易

入世以来我国农业和农产品贸易发展情况及存在的突出问题分析

..... 田维明,高 颖,张宁宁(13)

中国农产品进口的贸易创造与贸易转移效应

——基于 CAFTA 框架的评估 ..... 曹 亮,蒋洪斌,黄 羽(19)

金砖五国合作机制下中印农产品贸易救济及应对 ..... 周友梅(26)

农产品产销对接模式和机制创新研究 ..... 李建平,王吉鹏,周振亚,李俊杰(31)

## 农业发展

“九连增”后的思考:粮食内部结构调整的贡献及未来潜力分析

..... 朱 晶,李天祥,林大燕,钟甫宁(36)

中国农业企业“走出去”的现状、问题与对策 ..... 仇焕广,陈瑞剑,廖绍攀,蔡亚庆(44)

我国农业产业化进程中龙头企业与农户的博弈分析与改进

——兼论不同组织模式的制度特性 ..... 王亚飞,唐 爽(50)

基于原料乳生产系统运行机制的奶牛养殖成本收益分析 ..... 李翠霞,魏艳骄(58)

## 农村发展

农村大学生就业质量分析

——基于浙江省 1514 名农村大学毕业生的调查 ..... 袁红清,李荔波(65)

城乡一体化进程中农民家庭集中居住意愿研究

——基于江苏扬州和湖北荆州的调查 ..... 杜云素,钟涨宝,李 飞(71)

资源配置

农户集体林地细碎化及其空间特征分析 ..... 孔凡斌,廖文梅,杜 丽(77)

农村土地承包经营权流转价格问题研究 ..... 翟研宁(82)

其他

中国实现“四化同步”的挑战:目标 VS 制度 ..... 杨 鹏,朱琰洁,许 欣,马恒运,王济民(87)

论农业面源污染的产生和应对 ..... 金书秦,沈贵银,魏 珣,韩允垒(97)

浙江省海洋战略性主导产业的选择及其价值链延伸研究 ..... 李平龙,胡求光(103)

英文要目 ..... (110)

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## MAIN CONTENTS

### **Understanding Several Major Issues on Rural Reform in “the Decision” of the Third Plenary**

**Session of the 18th Central Committee of the C. P. C** ..... *FENG Haifa* (4)

### **Analysis on the Development Situation and Prominent Problems of China’s Agriculture and**

**Agricultural Trade since Joining the WTO** ..... *TIAN Weiming, GAO Ying and ZHANG Ningning* (13)

### **An Empirical Analysis of Trade Effects on Chinese Imports of Agricultural Products**

**in CAFTA** ..... *CAO Liang, JIANG Hongbin and HUANG Yu* (19)

Agricultural product is one of the five major cooperation programs in CAFTA. So evaluating the effect of the implementation of CAFTA in agricultural products precisely is meaningful to the development of Chinese agriculture. Based on the gravity model, this paper adopts a difference-in-difference estimator to incorporate the binary variables representing trade creating effects and trade diversion effects respectively, and then implements the Heckman sample selection model to correct for zero trade flow appearing in our data. Finally, this paper offers a table to compare the results between what this paper implements and the pooled OLS method. The results show that trade creating effects are positive and statistically significant, which means the implementation of CAFTA does improves the trade of Chinese agricultural products and therefore welfare gains. However, there is no statistically significant result proving the existence of trade diversion. Besides, if the pooled OLS method is implemented, the trade effect will be over-estimated. Another important conclusion is that the cooperation in agriculture between China and ASEAN falls greatly behind that between China and the rest of the world.

### **Trade Remedy and Relevant Solution under the Background of BRICS’ Cooperation: a Study of the Agricultural Trade between India and China** ..... *ZHOU Youmei* (26)

The trade of agricultural products between India and China is not only mutually beneficial, but also competitive, basing on the BRICS’ cooperation. The India adopts the trade remedy method frequently in order to investigate the Chinese agricultural companies. This study bases on the viewpoint of BRICS’ cooperation mechanism, investigates the agricultural trade between India and China, analyzes the characteristics of the Indian trade remedy about the Chinese agricultural products and explores the solution to the Indian investigation. Finally, the study also highlights that it is necessary for Chinese agriculture to build an accounting information platform and early-warning system in order to answer trade remedy from the India.

### **Study on Producing and Marketing Docking Modes and Mechanism of Agricultural**

**Commodity** ..... *LI Jianping, WANG Jipeng, ZHOU Zhenya and LI Junjie* (31)

The establishment of producing and marketing docking helps to avoid agricultural commodity slow-moving and price fluctuations by reducing circulation. Chinese agricultural market currently has formed various modes of producing and marketing dock. However, problems in the involved organizations and operating mechanism have weakened these modes’ influence. Appropriate measures are proposed then to solve these problems, such as cultivating professional production and sales entities, improving rural information and the socialization service and so forth.

### **Analysis on China’s Nine-year Consecutive Grain Production Growth: Contribution and Future Potential of Inter-crop Structural Adjustment**

..... *ZHU Jing, LI Tianxiang, LIN Dayan and ZHONG Funing* (36)

China has achieved historical nine-year consecutive grain production increase from the year 2004 to 2012. Apart from the expansion of grain sown area and yield increase, structural adjustment among

grain crops with high yielding crops replacing low-yielding ones is also an important factor contributing to the output growth. In this paper, the grain output growth has been decomposed into three factors—sown area increase, yield rising and cropping structural adjustment. The results show that the structural adjustment among grain crops has contributed a yearly average of 26% to the national grain output growth, with the highest year reaching 67%. Northeast China, from a regional perspective, is the area experienced the biggest grain crop restructuring in the country and accounts for nearly 70% of the contribution of the restructuring to the national output growth. The paper further discusses the driving forces of the grain crop restructuring as well as further potentials for continuous grain production growth in China in the future.

**Foreign Agricultural Investments of China's Agricultural Companies: Current Status, Difficulties, and Policy Suggestions** ..... *QIU Huanguang, CHEN Ruijian, LIAO Shaopan and Cai Yaqing* (44)

Although there are many discussions on the foreign agricultural investments of China's companies, few data is available on the status of China's foreign agricultural investment. Based on face-to-face interview of 9 key agricultural companies and 38 State farming companies in different provinces, this study analyzes the status of Chinese companies' foreign agricultural investments and difficulties faced during the process. The results show that by the end of 2011, the 47 companies investigated had acquired 983 thousand hectares of land either by renting or by buying, which is amount to 0.83% of China's arable land area. Among the land had been acquired by the companies, 111 thousand hectares of land had been planted for crop production, which is amount to 0.1 of China's cultivated area. The study also shows that China's foreign agricultural investment not only affected by the limited capacity of the companies, but also the invested country and China's domestic policy and institutional constraints. Based on the results, this study provides suggestions both for companies and related government agencies on foreign agricultural investment.

**The Game Playing Analyse and Improvement Between Farmers and Leading Enterprise During the Process of Agricultural Industrialization: Also Comment the System Characteristics of Different Organizational Models** ..... *WANG Yafei and TANG Shuang* (50)

This paper focuses on the game analysis of contractual relationship between leading enterprises and farmer household under conditions of three organization patterns in the process of industrialized operation of agriculture, "company + farmers", "company + medium organizations + farmers" and "farmers' cooperative integration". The study finds that under the premise of contractual incompleteness and opportunistic tendencies, leading enterprises and farmers, as rational-economic man, can effectively improve the contract-implementing behavior of both sides with the involvement of medium organizations. "Farmers' cooperative integration" organization mode, as a kind of medium organization, will help improve farmers' organization degree, reduce transaction costs and enhance the stability of the vertical relationship of the agricultural industrial chain, which is a direction to the evolution of the organization of agricultural industrialization in China.

**Analysis of the Costs and Benefits of Dairy Cattle Farming Based on the Running Mechanism of Raw Milk Producing System** ..... *LI Cuixia and WEI Yanjiao* (58)

Through researching on the dairy cattle farming bases of Baotou and Huhehote in Inner Mongolia autonomous region and Shuangcheng, Shangzhi in Heilongjiang province, the raw milk producing system's running mechanism is divided into four kinds; the dispersed, the semi-centralized, the centralized and the unified. In this paper, from the perspective of raw milk producing system's running mechanism, the non-parameter statistical tests about rank-sum of the statistical analysis is applied to analyze the costs and benefits of dairy cattle farming of different running mechanisms, and explore the development trend of raw milk producing system in China.

**Analyze on the Quality of Employment for the College Students of Rural Areas: Based on Survey**



**of 1514 College Graduated Students of Rural Areas in Zhejiang Province**

..... YUAN Hongqing and LI Libo(65)

**A Study on the Peasant Family Will of Concentrated Residence in the Process of Urban-rural Integration: Based on the Survey in Yangzhou, Jiangsu and Jingzhou, Hubei**

..... DU Yunsu, ZHONG Zhangbao and LI Fei(71)

The survey taking family as the unit of analysis found that peasant families do not know much about the centralized residence policy and the will of centralized residence is not high. Under the guidance of economic rationality, the proportion of family non-peasant account, housing structure and policy understanding are the main influencing factors. There are significant differences in different regions. The will of peasant family in economically developed areas with high level of industrialization, urbanization and agricultural mechanization, strong policy support, is significantly higher than the underdeveloped areas with relatively backward economic development and less government support. Therefore, the peasant families in the underdeveloped areas choose centralized residence mainly for housing update.

**Study on the Woodland Fragmentation Degree and It's Spatial Differences on the Farmer Household Level after Collective Forest Property Right System Reform (CFPRS) in China**

..... KONG Fanbin, LIAO Wenmei and DU Li(77)

This study uses 2420 households' data that surveyed in the July-August 2009 on 18 counties (cities, districts) of 9 provinces (regions) as Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Guangxi, Henan, Shandong, and Liaoning in China. It attempts to analyze the fragmentation degree of woodland and its spatial differences after RCFPRS. Empirical results show that, The S index of the woodland fragmentation is 0.41, followed by woodland descending order of degree is Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Liaoning, Sichuan, Fujian, Guangxi and Shandong Province as the lowest one. Physical geography is the main factor that affected woodland fragmented degree and its spatial differences.

**The Study on the Transfer Price of Rural Land Contractual Management Right ... ZHAI Yanning(82)****The Challenges for China to Achieve Synchronous Development of Four Modernizations:****Goal vs. Institution** ..... YANG Peng, ZHU Yanjie, XU Xin, MA Hengyun and WANG Jimin(87)

Synchronous Development of Industrialization, Information Technology, Urbanization and Agricultural Modernization (SDIIUAM) has become a hot issue, and therefore, achieving SDIIUAM has become the core part of the "Chinese Dream". There have been many studies on this issue. However, most of them are subject to the existing system or institutional framework without realizing its possibility and sustainability under the existing institutional framework. For this end, we analyze the present situation of SDIIUAM and investigate key institutional issues that need to be solved, provide a deep observation that affect SDIIUAM globally. It is suggested that the key issues for SDIIUAM are to conduct the existing institutional and systematic reforms, such as rural land system, household registration system, administration system and higher education system.

**The Generation of Agricultural Non-point Source Pollution and Response**

..... JIN Shuqin, SHEN Guiyin, WEI Xun and HAN Yunlei(97)

**Choice of Leading Ocean Strategic Industries and Its Value Chain Extension in Zhejiang Province**

..... LI Pinglong and HU Qiuguang(103)

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本刊刊登的主要内容：探索我国农村经济与社会发展的规律；研讨农村生产关系的完善和农村生产要素的优化配置；反映农村改革和经济发展的新情况、新问题和新观点；介绍国外农业经济的理论和实践。本刊的读者对象：从事经济工作和农村工作的各级行政领导和实际工作者、政策研究人员、科研人员、大专院校师生以及各级农经学会会员。

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