

ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

农业经济问题



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万方数据

目 录

市场与贸易

对建立我国粮食目标价格制度的思考 冯海发(4)

粮食价格调控、制度成本与社会福利变化

——基于两种价格政策的分析 李光泗, 郑毓盛(6)

生猪周期、政策多样性与政府干预 燕志雄, 费方域, 苏春江(16)

我国生猪价格预测及实证研究 许彪, 施亮, 刘洋(25)

我国棉花国内支持政策对世界棉花市场影响研究 刘志雄(33)

组织与制度

农村集体产权制度改革中的股权设置与管理分析

——基于北京、上海、广东的调研 “农村集体产权制度改革和政策问题研究”课题组(40)

组织成本视角下的农业合作社基本制度分析 秦愚(45)

成员异质性、风险分担与农民专业合作社的盈余分配 黄胜忠, 伏红勇(57)

农村发展

安徽省农村公共设施建设体制改革效应分析

——一个投资规模效率比较的逻辑分析 刘振中, 马晓河(65)

福建省被征地农民留地安置的实践探索及政策建议 林依标(74)

资源配置

我国新型城镇化建设的投资机制分析 惠恩才,刁清华(78)

农户正规金融机构信贷违约形成机理分析 丁志国,章朝晖,苏 治(88)

其他

农民企业家创业精神形成机制研究

——以浙江省为例 吕惠明,章合杰(95)

欠发达地区人口大县城镇化动力机制分析 唐 蜜,肖 磊(100)

英文要目 (110)

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MAIN CONTENTS

Reflections on the Establishment of China's Grain Price Target System *FENG Haifa*(4)

Food Price Regulation, System Costs and Social Welfare:Based on the Analysis of Two Price Policies
..... *LI Guangsi and ZHENG Yusheng*(6)

Food price volatility has a very important effect on many people. When the price is too low, “low price of grain hurts farmers”. When the price is too high, “high price of rice hurts consumers”. From the perspective of the interests of consumers and producers, the Government can take the price stability policy or the target price subsidy policy. Which should the government do to increase social welfare? The results show; if we don't consider the factor of the system cost, food price stabilization policies can increase the social welfare. There is a huge system costs which will greatly change the effects of social welfare, and even lead deterioration of social welfare, increasing financial burden. The government can save a lot of reserves and regulation costs when they take the target price subsidy policy, and can compensate for the impact of price fluctuations on the welfare of producers and consumers. However, the efficiency of price subsidies has a significant impact on the social welfare level.

The Pig Cycle, the Diversity of Policy and Government Intervention
..... *YAN Zhixiong, FEI Fangyu and SU Chunjiang*(16)

Since 1978, the hog price frequently rises and drops suddenly and sharply, and recurs a cycle of fluctuation. It's a so-called “An expensive price hurts the civilians, but a cheap one hurts the farmers”. After all, how should the government intervene to stabilize the hog cycle? This paper builds a hog cycle model, expounds in detail how to use common intervention policy to smooth out hog cycle, and deeply discusses the applicability, income effect, the best timing and substitutability of each intervention policy. This paper finds that even if the government merely has the incomplete information, it also can guarantee that the hog price stabilizes at a certain equilibrium price or in a reasonable price range if the government could choose a group of timely and appropriate policies and a set of reasonable intervention strategies. In addition, the time lengths of government intervention not only depends the farmers' price expectation, but also on the information that the government itself has.

Analysis on Factors Affecting Pig Prices and Empirical Study ... *XU Biao, SHI Liang and LIU Yang*(25)

This article builds up a five-factor analysis model to analyze and therefore forecast the pig price in the future; trend factor, cyclical factor, seasonal factor, occasional factor and monetary factor. The core viewpoints include: 1, stocks of sows and hogs are decisive factors on capacity and supply of pig farming; 2, Revenue expectation and financing constraint of farmers have an influence on supply decisions, and the decrease is expected to last till July; 3, the price turning point is expected to come in Q2 and farming industry will begin to earn profits in Q3.

Impacts of China's Cotton Subsidies and Price Supports on World Cotton Market
..... *LIU Zhixiong*(33)

China is a traditional textile country, and plays an important role in this area, especially after China's accession to the WTO. This study examined impacts of the removal of input subsidies and price supports for cotton in China on U. S. and World Cotton Markets. Depending on the extent of the support,

the removal of domestic support will have a significant impact on the world market in general and the US market in particular. The removal of domestic support results in higher import demand from China. Consequently, the world cotton price and supply increase.

Analysis of Setting and Management of the Ownership in the Reform of Rural Collective Property Rights System: Investigation in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong

..... *Research Group of the Reform and the Policy of Collective Property Rights System in Rural Areas* (40)

How to help guarantee equity power complete, smooth, realizes the equity transfer is still to be further discussed and standardization in property rights reform. Based on Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong rural collective property rights system reform, to review and summarize the present rural collective property rights across different approaches and experiences of the reform is based, in view of the rural collective property right system reform in the setup and management in the real practice, problems in-depth analysis and evaluation, and put forward measures.

The Ownership of Agricultural Cooperative: an Organization Cost Perspective *QIN Yu* (45)

The disputations on agricultural cooperative usually result from ownership of agricultural cooperative. The allocation of ownership plays an important role on organization cost and efficiency of enterprise. Organization cost com from inside contract cost, ownership cost and outside contract cost. The success of agricultural cooperative depends on inside contract cost and ownership cost especially. This article opens black box of agricultural cooperative by the means of organization cost and ownership. This article analyzes the mechanism design of agricultural and the problem of the farmer's specialty cooperative in china. The agricultural cooperative is one kind of enterprise, which pursues efficiency. The agricultural cooperative is neither factor cooperation nor social movement. The difference between china and development country cannot change the principle of agricultural. The direction of Chinese cooperative is cooperation among farm producer.

Membership Heterogeneity, Risk Sharing and Surplus Distribution of Farmer Professional

Cooperatives *HUANG Shengzhong and FU Hongyong* (57)

A fair and reasonable mechanism on surplus distribution is an effective measure for farmer professional cooperatives to enhance internal cohesion and external core competitiveness, and has important value to the sustainable development of farmer professional cooperatives. Considering the reality of membership heterogeneity and uneven allocation of risks, this paper constructs surplus distribution model of farmer professional cooperative, design the surplus distribution mechanism that retains part funds of "First Yielding Benefit" as the participation of venture capital. This study found that: under the condition of membership heterogeneity, surplus distribution based on risk sharing mechanism can increase lower bound of "Second Rebate Settlement" and narrow the feasible region range of "Second Rebate Settlement", this provides theoretical basis for making surplus distribution plan for farmer professional cooperative.

The Effect of the Reform in the Construction of Public Facilities in Rural Areas of Anhui Province: A Logical Comparison Analysis of the Investment Scale Efficiency

..... *LIU Zhenzhong and Ma Xiaohu* (65)

During the changing process of building the system of rural public facilities is the "contest" process between different system efficiency. Naturally, as the core of system changes, efficiency is the key content of the "battle". Five years ago, Anhui reservoir immigrants' areas creatively practiced an-

other public facilities construction system-villagers self-build system. Through collection and analysis of the data about the 27 immigrant villages and the 29 non-immigrant villages in Anhui 2008—2011, DEA model indicated that the comparison of the government investment scale efficiency finds public facilities construction investment efficiency in immigrants village is higher, public facilities construction investment efficiency in non-immigrants village is relatively low in 2008—2011. In the past four years, the change tendency of the two regions is also very obvious, the specific performance that scale efficiency gradually improve in immigrants village, but scale efficiency decline in non-immigrants village, and when most of the immigrants village sample first two years or three years ago did not have the scale advantage, most of the non-immigrants village but relatively have the scale advantage, and after the two years or three years, the counter-productive comes out. Therefore, judged from the scale efficiency perspective, agent construction system will be instead that has certain inevitability under certain conditions and within the self system.

Practice and Policy Suggestions of the Resettlement of Land Expropriated Peasants by Land

Reserving in Fujian LIN Yibiao(74)

Analysis of the Investment Mechanism on the Construction of New Towns in China

..... HUI Encai and DIAO Qinghua(78)

The Formation Mechanism of the Formal Financial Institution's Credit Default

..... DING Zhiguo, TAN Zhaohui and SU Zhi(88)

Study on the Mechanism of the Formation of Entrepreneurial Spirit of Farmers

..... LV Huiming and ZHANG Hejie(95)

Analysis of Urbanization Dynamic in Less-developed Counties with Large Population in

Sichuan Province TANG Mi and XIAO Lei(100)

Urbanization of counties with large population in Sichuan province is far behind that of developed areas in China. To get a better understanding of dynamic characteristics of urbanization in these counties, this paper starts from building mathematical models to get a comprehensive evaluation of urbanization of less-developed counties with millions of people in Sichuan province, and summarizes the characteristics of dynamic mechanism of urbanization in these counties. Based on the statistic study, it conducts correlation analysis between urbanization level index and dynamic variables such as economy, industrialization, policy and system dynamics and the transfer of labor force, and explores the contribution of various dynamics to the urbanization process from perspectives of both top-down and bottom-up impetus. Finally, it tries to reveal the typical dynamic of urbanization in less-developed counties with large population in Sichuan province and provide reference for the urbanization of other similar counties.

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《农业经济问题》1980年创刊，著名经济学家薛暮桥先生题写刊名，是由中国农业经济学会和中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所共同主办的国内外公开发行的学术理论性刊物。是全国创刊较早的农业经济学术理论刊物。曾荣获国家新闻出版署全国社科期刊奖提名奖，是中国经济类、农业经济类和贸易经济类核心期刊。

本刊的办刊宗旨是探索农村改革，面向农村建设，服务宏观决策，促进学科发展。

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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