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MAIN CONTENTS

The Legal Property Right of Farmers' Professional Cooperatives: The Idea of Standard Interpretation and Amendment Thoughts GUAN Hongyan and KONG Xiangzhi (4)

The rule of the property right of the legal person of Farmers' Professional Cooperatives is rooted in the character of the legal person of the cooperative. The property right of the legal person of Farmers' Professional Cooperatives is the incomplete legal person's property right. The responsibility system of legal person of the cooperative is the re-display of the incomplete property right of the legal person, and the unreal legal person's independent responsibility and the true responsibility of the members have formed a sharp contrast. Incomplete cooperative legal system of property rights and the risk of corporate responsibility system eroded the credit foundation of the cooperative legal person and transaction security. In the future, we must adhere to the concept of "adhering to the personality of Farmers' Professional Cooperatives and maintaining the safety of transactions." Should the cooperative legal property rights, members of the cooperative on capital property rights, Member rights of Cooperative member made clear and scientific definition; should be enhanced to ensure corporate property for cooperative supporting system and integrity of the surplus and the system of property responsibility of farmers' professional cooperatives to make scientific design.

Viability, External Support and Service Capabilities of Farmer Cooperatives WANG Tuzhan (14)

Based on reviewing two important literatures, the paper points out that viability and external support are important influential factors for realization of service capabilities of Farmer Cooperatives. According to large sample survey data of 338 product-production cooperatives all over the country, as well as the econometric model, the paper carries out empirical analysis and concludes. The cooperative system with heterogeneous member incentive compatibility involves that extra voting rights of major members shall be guaranteed, important matters shall be decided through democratic voting of member conference or council, and profits shall be shared according to legal schemes, all of which can prominently strengthen viability of cooperatives and promote realization of service capabilities. Whereas, some heterogeneous characteristics violating traditional cooperative principles, including contribution and share purchase in kind, external employment of management workers, non-member business and services, are also incentive-compatible as they can promote realization of cooperative service capabilities as well; meanwhile, acquisition of external governmental support also plays a crucial role for cooperatives staying at an initial development stage. Practical application of governmental funding can facilitate realization of cooperative service capabilities.

Analysis on Credit Contract in Specialized Cooperatives with Interlinked Contract Theory: A Case Study of Wangzhuang Fruit Cooperative CHEN Dongping, ZHANG Lei and GAO Mingzi (28)

Based on a case study of Wangzhuang fruit cooperative, this paper discussed the credit contract efficiency in specialized cooperatives under the perspective of interlinked contract theory. The authors find the following conclusions. First, credit contract in specialized cooperatives often show interlinked contract characteristics. Second, credit contract efficiency could be improved if cooperative members also have non-credit contract with cooperative, such as group purchase. The authors also find some issues to concern, such as fake specialized cooperatives engaged in credit cooperation, credit cooperation in specialized cooperatives lack of supervision. These findings indicate that, government should establish credit cooperation filtering mechanism of specialized cooperatives and introduce external supervision mechanism of credit cooperation.

Farmland Transfer, the Acquisition of Loan and the Normalization of the Financing Mode of Farmer Households MI Yunsheng, ZENG Zeying and GAO Yajia (36)

From the perspective of farmers, the farmland transfer behavior is not only the internal substitution of production factors, but also the great change of the career choice. It promotes capital deepening and derives huge financial demand. Financial demand upgrades to enhance the degree of financial participa-

tion and influence their financing modes as well as contract choice. Using 465 peasant household survey data from the nine provinces of Guangdong, Jiangxi and others, this article has carried out the empirical analysis on this question. The results show that the non-agricultural occupation and the accompanying entrepreneurial activity activates a strong demand of the credit funds among the units who transfer farmland which boost their financial participation. It also reveals that the mode choice of farmers' financial participation tends to be regularized: much more prefers the formal financial institutions and contact based on institutional trust. The corresponding policy suggestion is that China needs to promote rural financial supply side structure transformation. In particular, take the right to the contracted management of land, housing and land for new type of collateral, through product design, the interest rate structure and process reengineering, this way can make the supply structure of rural finance effectively match the special requirement of the units who transfer farmland.

Empirical Analysis of Rate of Agricultural Insurance Development under Market Competition:

Based on Panel Data of 16 Cities in Shandong Province CHEN Shengwei and NIU Hao (46)

Based on data relating to agricultural insurance market of 16 cities in Shandong province, combining theoretical analysis of three phases of agricultural insurance market under different competition intensity, the article builds non-linear relationship of agricultural insurance market scale and some control variables especially the market competition. Results indicate that the impact of agricultural insurance market competition index on premium income level is that there is a single threshold value, 0.719. On each side of the value, the regression coefficients of market competition to unit scale of agricultural insurance are 3.22 and 7.81. At present, agricultural insurance market of Shandong is in the phase that strengthening competence can significantly improve the speed increase, while individual agricultural insurance market not in moderate competition will slow down its growth rate of scale. Moreover, government's financial support and insurance companies' premium spending are key variable of influencing agricultural insurance scale.

The Distributional Decomposition on the Urban-rural Gap of Wealth and Property Income

..... FEI Shulan (55)

This paper uses the data from China Household Finance Survey to measure the Urban-rural gap of wealth, finance assets and property income. Meanwhile, we use FFL decomposition method to analyze the force behind the gap. Empirical results show that the inequality of wealth, finance assets and property income are all very severe. Gini coefficient is larger than 0.6. What's more, FFL decomposition shows, the force behind the Urban-rural gap in high percentile is unequal distribution, instead of the difference of endowments. Therefore, we should pay more attention to the inequality of wealth, finance assets and property income. Otherwise, the Urban-rural gap will be wider.

Holistic Poverty Alleviation: the Research on the Operation of Chinese Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development

..... XU Wenwen (65)

Holistic Poverty Alleviation is under the perspective of the theory of Holistic Governance, present conclusion of Chinese poverty alleviation and development policies and practices of local experience in China. Holistic Poverty Alleviation focus on the integrality in Chinese poverty alleviation and development, the specific performances are: First, The multivariate models of alleviation (special poverty alleviation, industry poverty alleviation, assistance to counterparts, social poverty alleviation, etc.) and the multivariate integration mechanism (administrative compulsion, exchange of interests, value identity, etc.) make the work of poverty alleviation and development are able to integrate all subjects and resources that could be integrated; Second, the leading role of government make the join forces with internal and external government in poverty alleviation and development possible; Third, institutionalized organization security and incentive mechanism ensure the government's emphasis on poverty alleviation and development work, make the whole "integrality" of poverty alleviation and development implemented. The name of the Holistic Poverty Alleviation comes from the western front theory of Holistic Government. However, there is still a substantial difference between "Holistic Poverty Alleviation" and "Holistic Government" despite both of them emphasize on "Multiple Integration". The difference is the background of the two theories and the absolute dominant position of the Chinese government in the "Multiple Integration". The differences come from the different system and political culture between

China and Western countries. Therefore, Holistic Poverty Alleviation is the innovation of the Chinese government and a kind of independent public governance model. Holistic Poverty Alleviation is not the copy of the west front theory.

Market Integration and Trade Costs: New Evidence from Spatial Price Transmission on China's Grain Markets MA Shuzhong and QU Yi (72)

Spatial market integration has important policy implications on food security and other issues. Previous studies on China's grain markets obtained inconsistent results, and most of them ignored transaction costs. In this study, we employ daily prices of major staple foods to estimate transaction costs and speed of adjustment among spatially separated markets in China, and analyze the their determinants. We find that the speed of adjustment to equilibrium in China's grain markets is slow. The result shows that distance between north and south and marketing infrastructure can affect price adjustment speed and transaction costs. We also find that China's grain markets lack efficient spatial arbitrage activities. Further reform towards market liberalization is needed to reduce transaction costs, promote market integration and achieve food security with high efficiency and low cost.

On Development of Pollution-intensive Industries in Rural Areas in China LI Yuhong (83)

Industrial pollution in Chinese rural areas has been deteriorating and spreading in recent years. Based on firm-level data of the first and second National Economic Census, this paper finds that there are more and smaller pollution-intensive firms in rural areas than in urban areas. Rural firms distribute widely, grow fast and take a huge volume as a whole. The heavy chemical industries prevail in rural areas, where it is not rich in technology and agricultural resource. The paper employs a Logit model to analyze quantitatively how firm location behavior is determined. It finds that coefficients of land cost and environmental regulation are both significant while the former is quite larger than the latter. It shows that there is pollution haven effect between rural and urban areas though the effect is rather smaller than that of cheap land. It concludes that government should control industrial pollution by supply of land for polluters through both overall volume and space distribution.

Compared Analysis of Comprehensive Benefit on Projects of "Linking the Increase in Land Used for Urban Construction with the Decrease in Land Used for Rural Construction" in Two Modes from the Perspective of the Peasant ... ZHAO Yunyi, WANG Xiulan, DING Xiangyu and MEI Yun (93)

Based on the research data of 5 projects in Hubei province, this paper selects 15 indicators to build the evaluation index system, then uses Fuzzy Comprehensive Evaluation Model and Ordinal Logistic Regression Model to measure the comprehensive benefits of membership under two modes. The result shows that, under the government-led mode, the growth of the comprehensive benefit membership is relatively slow; under the market-led mode, the growth of economic benefit and ecological benefit's memberships are relatively large. Advice: Based on the perspective of market-led mode, we should perfect the market-led policy system, strengthen the government's management on the macroscopic supervision and control of the key links in project; Based on the perspective of government-led mode, we should introduce the market mechanism, to make up for the problem of lack of funds and resolve the inefficiency; Based on the perspective of the project area, we should combine the government and market.

The Construction of Farmer Cooperative Organization under the Farmer Differentiation Structure in South Korea ZHOU Juan (102)

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2017年《农业经济问题》自办发行启事

尊敬的读者朋友,本刊一直得到您的支持和厚爱,
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