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国家社科基金项目博士后研究报告

# 世贸组织框架下闽台农业资源整合与优化配置

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# 序

《世贸组织框架下闽台农业资源整合与优化配置》是林卿博士在博士后阶段的研究成果,也是她在博士后期间所申请到的国家社科基金课题,在这一研究成果即将付梓之际,作为其合作教授,应邀为其新著做序,感到十分高兴。

林卿博士多年来潜心研究农业经济问题,在博士学习阶段与博士后研究阶段取得了丰硕的研究成果。先后在《中国农村经济》、《台湾研究》、《农业经济问题》等国家级刊物发表论文 10 余篇,在省级以上刊物发表论文 30 余篇;参加国家社科基金课题,在课题,参与台湾合作研究课题,主持国家社科基金课题共项。主持福建省科技厅软科学重点课题、福建省社科规划课题,主持福建省教育厅、福建省邓小平理论研究基地等课题、在国家级出版社出版专著 3 部,主编全国统编教材一部,台湾学者合著专著一部。较之以往的研究,新著《世贸组织框架下闽台农业资源整合与优化配置》在理论应用于实际问题的分析上有了更深入的发展,体现了以往研究基础的积累。

由于特殊的血缘与地缘关系,闽台经贸合作一直在促进两岸合作与发展中扮演着重要角色,加入世贸组织后面临着共同的机遇与挑战,为了中华民族的利益,两岸有效合作与共同发展问题显得更加迫切。闽台经贸合作始于闽台农业合作,闽台农业合作一直是闽台经贸合作中最重要的部分,同时也是两岸农业合作的示范窗口。因此,研究如何在世贸组织框架下深化闽台农业合作,具有重大的理论与实践意义。它的研究成果不仅对深化闽台

#### 闽台农业资源整合与优化配置

农业合作,对促进两岸农业合作、两岸经贸合作都有重要的决策参考价值。正是这一问题研究的重要性与重大意义,促使林卿博士选择对闽台农业合作进行深入研究,并形成新著《世贸组织框架下闽台农业资源整合与优化配置》。

 论, 闽台农业资源具有极强的互补性; 闽台农业资源要素的流动 与整合,可大大提高闽台农业资源的配置效率,发挥与创新区域 优势,提高闽台农业在国际市场上的竞争力,取得双赢的效果; 随着合作进程中闽台农业经济依存性的不断提高,台湾资本、技 术等现代农业生产要素与福建土地、劳动力等传统农业生产要素 的整合,大大提高了福建农产品在国际市场的竞争力、与此同 时, 闽台农业合作对台湾农业发展的影响不断深刻, 面对激烈的 国际市场竞争,台湾的农业发展在一定程度上取决于闽台农业合 作的发展; 政策创新一直在推动闽台农业合作与发展中发挥重要 作用,深化闽台农业合作,两岸政策的进一步创新是关键;闽台 农业资源要素整合中,农地价格形成的不合理造成农民土地权益 流失,是导致闽台农业合作中纠纷不断形成的最主要根源: 农地 价格形成的不合理是由于信息不对称的价格博弈过程与带有浓厚 计划经济色彩的定价依据, 而根源又在于还有待于进一步明晰的 现行农地产权制度, 因此, 通过制度创新, 促使闽台农业合作中 资源要素整合按市场方式运作,是深化闽台农业合作的关键:闽 台农业合作的模式可归纳为"以资源要素的流动与整合为核心, 以决策分析与政策创新为基础,以有效的分工与合作、化互竞为 互补、联手开拓国际市场、提高区域比较优势等级为策略。以双 赢为目标",等等。较之以往的研究,该书独特的视角,鲜明的 观点,颇有说服力的结论,给人留下深刻的印象,并引发进一步 的思考。除了理论上的创新性外, 该书研究的特点还凸现在以下 三方面:

一是,理论密切联系实际。首先表现在,该书综合应用国际贸易理论、区域经济理论、资源优化配置理论、制度创新理论,从更高、更综合的理论层次,更广泛的思维空间,进行研究,丰富了闽台农业合作研究的内容体系,创新了闽台农业合作研究的理论层次。其次,该书将闽台农业合作的行为选择,资源要素流动与整合的模式与途径纳

入经济学框架中加以分析,用经济学资源优化配置理论,对1949年以来闽台农业资源配置模式及其效果、闽台农业四大资源要素配置效率进行比较分析,揭示出闽台农业资源优势差异所在及其差异形成的原因,以及闽台农业资源要素极强的互补性。这种以经济学基本理论密切联系实际,直接对闽台农业出资源要素的原因,以及闽台农业资源要素极强的互大资。这种以经济学基本理论密切联系实际,在以往的通知工程,就是规范分析与实证分析密切结合农业自由的实证分析,论证闽台农业合作的成效、闽台农业发展的影响、闽台农业经济依存性随闽台农业合作的来上,从理论上阐明闽台农业合作能提高资源配置效率的根本动力。

二是,高屋建瓴,视角独特。学术研究重在创新。该书是在不少学者所作出的研究成果基础上,进行更深层次的研究,因此,要求有更广阔的思路,更新的视角,才能有所创新与突破。该书将问题的研究放在世界经济全球化与区域经济一体化两趋对同时增强,两岸同时加入世贸组织,两岸农业共同面临新的机遇与挑战的大背景中展开分析,探求闽台农业合作的规律,剖析闽台农业合作的模式,从中深刻揭示出闽台农业合作的内在动因和外在推动力,以及闽台农业合作的实质,这种高的站位与独特的视角,使研究形成许多独到的见解。该研究成果的最大意义在于深刻了我们对闽台农业合作本质与根本动力的认识。

三是,资料翔实,论据充分。以大量的统计资料,准确反映闽台农业合作的历史、现状与成效,是该书的又一突出特点。该书所收集的统计资料起始于1949年,一直延续到2002年,具有动态性、全面性与时效性。全书以71张统计资料表与21张统计资料图,为实证分析提供充分的论据,使论点更具说服力,使结

论更具有决策参考价值。

总之,该书丰富了两岸农业合作研究的理论与方法,所形成的研究内容、具有创新性的观点与结论,对深化闽台农业合作作出了贡献,对两岸经贸合作模式的选择也具有参考价值。此外,该研究成果不仅对于推动两岸的经贸合作有现实意义,而且还对促进海峡两岸的良性互动与实现祖国统一大业具有政治意义。可以说,该书是林卿博士对以往研究工作的总结,也是今后研究工作的一个新起点。我们期待着林卿博士在今后更进一步的深化闽台农业合作研究中,能在具体政策建议方面有更多的创新。

李建平 2004年4月于福建师范大学

# 摘要

世贸组织框架下闽台农业资源的整合与优化配置,是在世界 经济全球化与区域经济一体化趋势同时增强形势下,适合两岸的 一项双高的选择。

世界经济全球化能使各国在更大范围的分工与合作中获利。 各国、各区域资源禀赋的差异与资源配置效率的差异是经济全球 化趋势发展的基础。与此同时,为降低世界经济全球化过程中的 交易成本和违约风险,区域经济一体化成为世界经济全球化进程 中的产物。追求利益最大化是两趋势同时增强最根本的动力源 泉。

随着世界经济全球化进程的发展,直接将相对丰富的资源要 素在国际间流动越来越成为一种按比较优势进行分工与合作,提 高资源配置效率的重要方式。

闽台特殊的地缘与血缘关系、相似的农业生产的自然条件、发展阶段的差异性以及优惠的政策环境,形成了闽台农业合作的可能性。闽台农业产品相似、市场相同形成极强的竞争关系,闽台农业资源禀赋优势差异与资源配置效率的差异性,决定了闽台农业分工与合作,化互竞为互补的必要性。世界经济全球化进程中,区域经济一体化不断增强的趋势,两岸入世后闽台农业共同面临市场竞争日益激烈的挑战等,决定了加快闽台农业合作,提升闽台区域农业经济竞争力的迫切性。

经济学将生产的资源要素归结为土地、劳动力、资本与技术。闽台农业在这四大资源要素存量与配置效率上都存在较显著的优势差异,而且这种优势差异主要是由于经济发展进程与经济

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发展模式选择的差异导致资源要素相对稀缺性的差异而形成的。

闽台农业土地资源存量的差异主要表现在相对于人口与经济 增长的速度而表现出的人均占有量的差别上。台湾人均农地资源 量比福建少,但从人均劳动力耕地拥有量、农地产出率、农地利 用结构优化等方面进行比较分析、福建农地资源的配置效率都要 低于台湾,说明提高福建农地资源配置效率还有潜力可挖。闽台 农业劳动力生产率和比较劳动生产率比较分析显示。福建农业劳 动生产率显著低于台湾但比较劳动生产率却高于台湾. 表明台湾 受岛内土地和劳动力要素稀缺导致高成本的限制,农业进一步发 展面临严峻挑战。台湾农业劳动者素质相对较高,资本深化与技 术讲步程度高是台湾农业劳动生产率高的原因。影响福建农业劳 动生产率提高主要因素是,农业剩余劳动力无法有效转移,规模 经济难以形成:农业资本深化与技术进步程度低:农业劳动者素 质总体较差。但福建农业比较劳动生产率比台湾高,说明福建农 业发展还有一定的潜力。闽台农业资本要素存量与资本要素配置 效率的分析表明,闽台农业资本深化程度的显著差异是闽台农业 劳动生产率显著差异的重要原因:台湾农业资金生产率显著低于 福建,表明台湾农业资本效率下降,在资源要素组合中资本要素 偏多,因此通过资本要素流动,找到新的资源组合要素与组合空 间,就能大大提高台湾农业资本要素的生产率;福建农业劳动生 产率的提高还有待于农业资本的深化。闽台农业产出、资本、劳 动力变动趋势显示,技术进步对闽台农业的发展作出了贡献: 1991—2001 年间,台湾农业产出的增长主要归功于技术进步的 贡献,因为台湾农业资本深化程度已很高,且资金产出率递减趋 势明显: 1991-2001 年间,福建农业产出的增长主要是资本深 化与相应技术进步的贡献。

分析表明,闽台农产品竞争性强而资源要素则互补性强。福建农业的比较优势在于农业劳动力多,价格低廉;物种丰富,气候条件优越;土地资源类型多样,总量大。台湾农业的比较优势在于拥有丰富的现代农业生产要素——农业技术与资本、人力资

本、现代化通信的农业基础设施、农业生产管理经验、营销渠道等。因此,闽台农业生产要素资源的流动与整合,可大大提高闽台农业资源的配置效率,发挥与创新区域优势,化互竞为互补,提高闽台农业在国际市场上的竞争力。

闽台农产品竞争力分析显示,由于资源禀赋的差异,台湾原先具有竞争力的劳动密集技术型产品已失去竞争优势。取而代之,近几年福建劳动密集技术型产品的竞争优势不断显现,尤其是 1997 年后,与全国主要农产品整体竞争力有所下降的趋势相反,福建主要农产品表现出较强的竞争力,体现了一个不容忽视的事实——闽台农业合作提高了农产品竞争力。

闽台农业依存性分析显示,面对国际市场的激励竞争,闽台农业的依存性不断提高,并突出体现在闽台农业资源要素依存性的提高上。台湾农业结构调整与升级,福建农业结构战略性调整都需要通过闽台农业资源要素的流动与整合以创造新的生产力。分析还显示,闽台农业合作促进了福建农产品贸易依存度的提高。

闽台农业合作的实证研究与理论分析表明,闽台农业合作的 方式与程度始终都是人们在政策框架下作出的行为选择,获得双 赢是两岸选择合作政策的利益基础,政策创新一直在推动闽台农 业合作与发展中发挥重要作用,深化闽台农业合作,两岸政策的 进一步创新是关键。

综合上述分析,可结论出闽台农业合作的核心在于资源要素的整合与优化配置。闽台农业合作的模式可概括为:以资源要素的流动、整合与优化配置为核心;以政策创新为基础;以有效的分工与合作化互竞为互补、联手开拓国际市场提高区域比较优势等级为策略;以双赢为目标。

## **Abstract**

The integration and optimum collocation of agricultural resources of Fujian and Taiwan in the WTO frame is a "win-win" option made by Mainland and Taiwan in the increasing trends of economic globalization and integration of regional economy.

Each country can get benefit from the division and cooperation at a wider range with the economic globalization. The difference of resources endowment and the difference of efficiency of resources collocation in different countries or areas are the basis of the development of economic globalization. Meanwhile, in order to reduce the transaction cost and default risk, regional economic integration becomes a product in the course of globalization. Seeking the maximization interests is the basic motive source for two trends increasing at the same time.

Direct trade of resources elements that is comparative abundance among nations has become an important means of division and cooperation according to comparative advantages and improving the resources collocation efficiency along with the development of economy globalization.

The special geographical relationship and genetic relationship, the similar climate conditions for agricultural production, the difference of developing stages and the preference of policy, all these elements above come into being possibility of agricultural cooperation between Fujian and Taiwan. Meanwhile, the similar products and the same market that have resulted in severe competition between Fujian and Taiwan, and the diversity of advantages of agricultural resource endowment, and the different efficiency of resources collocation determine the necessity of division and cooperation between Fujian and Taiwan for turning competition into cooperation. The regional economic integration has been strengthening in the course of economic globalization, and the agriculture of Fujian and Taiwan faces up with the challenge of vehement market competition, especially after the both accede to WTO, and so on, all of these come into being urgent for Fujian and Taiwan to quicken their agricultural cooperation accordingly to raise the competitiveness of agricultural economy.

Land, labor, capital and technology are four elements of agricultural resources according to the economics. There are prominent advantage difference of the saving resources and collocation efficiency of the four agricultural resources elements between Fujian and Taiwan, which is caused mainly by the different selection of economic developing models and by the difference of economic developing stages, which made the difference of resources scarcity, between Fujian and Taiwan.

The difference of saving land resource between Fujian and Taiwan shows on the difference of land resource per capita result from the difference of the rate of population development and economic growth. Taiwan's farmland resource per capita is much less than that of Fujian, however, if we compare and analyze the plough quantity per capita, land productivity, the farmland using construction, we will find that collocation efficiency of farmland in Fujian is lower than Taiwan, this shows that the collocation

efficiency of farmland resource in Fujian can be more improved. According to the agricultural labor productivity and comparative labor productivity we have compared and analyzed, we can deduce such conclusion. Taiwan's agricultural labor productivity is remarkably higher than that of Fujian, but the comparative-labor productivity is lower than that of Fujian, which indicates that higher cost resulting from the scarcity of land and labor resource has restricted the further development of Taiwan agriculture and that the Taiwan's agriculture development has been faced with severe challenge. The higher productivity of Taiwan agriculture attributes to the higher quality of agriculture laborers, and the capital deepening, and the technical progress. The main factors that impact on the improvement of Fujian agriculture productivity are follow aspects: There is no way to transfer the surplus rural laborers, which makes it difficult to form scale economy; The lower degree of agricultural capital deepening and technical progress; The lower quality of agricultural laborers as a whole. But the fact that the agricultural comparative labor productivity of Fujian is higher than that of Taiwan shows the potential of Fujian agriculture development. By analysing the saving quantity of agricultural capital and its collocation efficiency in Fujian and Taiwan, we can deduce that the remarkable difference of the degree of agricultural capital deepening is the important reason for the remarkable difference of agricultural labor productivity between Fujian and Taiwan. The agricultural capital productivity of Taiwan is remarkably lower than that of Fujian shows that the decline of the utilization efficiency of agricultural capital in Taiwan, and that the capital element, among all elements, is too much relative to the others. Taiwan agricultural capital productivity can be enhanced by capital mobility to seek new combining elements and spaces. Enhancing Fujian's agricultural productivity depends on the agricultural capital deepening. The variety trends of agricultural output, capital and labor reveal that technical progress has contributed to the development of agriculture of Fujian and Taiwan. From 1991 to 2001, the increasing output of Taiwan's agriculture primarily depended on the technical progress, because the contribution of agricultural capital is reducing gradually, and the output rate of capital investment is decreasing remarkably; meanwhile, the increasing of Fujian's agriculture output mainly depends on the agricultural capital deepening and the technical progress.

The analysis shows that the agro-products of Fujian and Taiwan have a strong rivalrousness while the elements of resource have a mutual complement relation. The comparative advantage of Fujian agriculture rest with these aspects: the plentiful and cheap laborers, the abundant species and favorable climate conditions, the various types of land resources and ample quantity in total. The comparative advantage of Taiwan agriculture lies on the abundant production elements of modern agriculture, such as the agricultural technology and capital, the human capital, the agricultural infrastructure with modern communications, the experience of the management of agricultural product and the marketing channels, and so on. So boosting the mobility and integration of the agricultural production elements of Fujian and Taiwan can improve greatly the collocation efficiency of agricultural resources, develop and innovate the regional advantage and enhance agricultural international competitiveness of Fujian and Taiwan.

According to the analysis of the agro-products competitiveness of Fujian and Taiwan, we can find that the labor-intensive products of Taiwan that had originally competitiveness have lost the competitive advantage now, Instead, the competitive advantage of the labor-intensive technical products of Fujian have been emerging gradually in recent years, owing to the difference of resources endowment. Opposite to the trend of the holistic competitiveness decline of the main agro-products in Mainland, especially after 1997, the main agro-products of Fujian present a strong competitiveness, which reveals a not-allow-to-ignore fact that the agricultural cooperation of Fujian and Taiwan enhances agro-products competitiveness.

The analysis of agriculture dependence of Fujian and Taiwan shows that the agriculture dependence of Fujian and Taiwan has been enhancing gradually, being up against the drastic contest from the international market, thereinto, the enhancement of the dependence of agricultural resource elements is evident especially. The adjustment and upgrade of agricultural structure of Taiwan and the strategic adjustment of agricultural structure of Fujian need the mobility and integration of agricultural resource elements of Fujian and Taiwan to create new productivity. The analysis also shows that the cooperation promotes to enhance agro-products trade dependence of Fujian.

The empirical analysis and theory study make it clear that the mode and degree of agricultural cooperation of Fujian and Taiwan is a behavior selection in the policy frame; achieving a "Win-Win" goal is the basis of benefits for Fujian and Taiwan to choose the cooperative policy; the innovation of the policy has been playing an important role in the agricultural cooperation and development of Fujian and Taiwan; the policy innovating further of the Cross-Strait is the key to deepen agricultural cooperation of Fujian and Taiwan.

Based on the analysis above, we can come to a conclusion that the core of the agricultural cooperation of Fujian and Taiwan lies on the integration and optimum collocation of agricultural resources. The mode of agriculture cooperation of Fujian and Taiwan can be generalized like that: the core is the mobility and the integration and optimum collocation of agricultural resources, the basis is the innovation of policy, the tactic is the efficient division and cooperation and the conversion competition into complementarity mutually and the deploitation jointly international market to enhance the grade of comparative advantage of the area, the aim is the "Win-Win".