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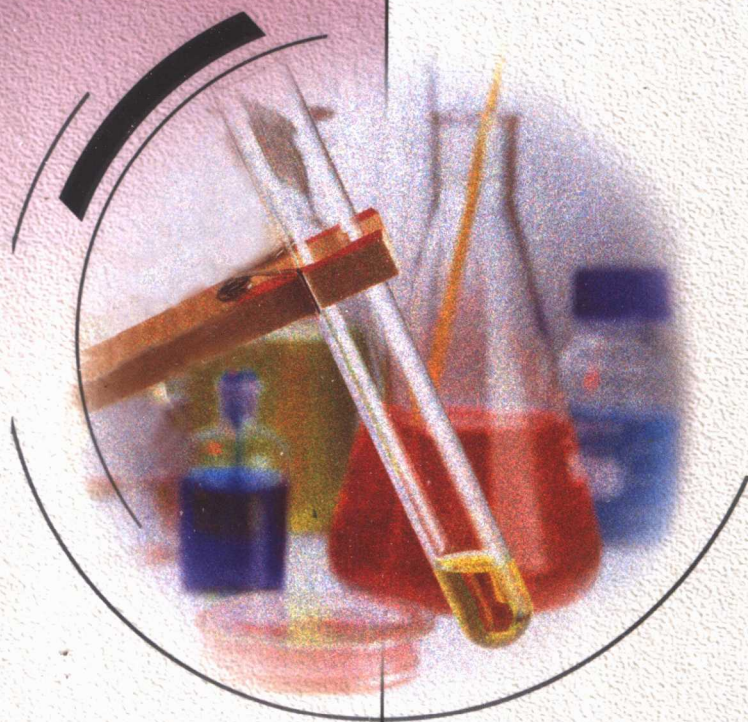
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SPS措施对猪肉贸易的影响及 中国遵从方略研究

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中国的改革既是经济体制的改革，又是促进传统社会向现代社会转变的历史过程。党中央高瞻远瞩，总揽全局，在世纪交替的重要历史时刻做出了西部大开发的战略决策，提出了坚持以人为本，全面、协调、持续发展的科学发展观，构建社会主义和谐社会的战略方针。和谐社会的核心内容是经济、政治和文化的和谐发展，城乡、区域和各阶层利益的协调发展，以及人与自然的协调发展。作为构建和谐社会的重大举措，党中央实施“农业新政”和“区域新政”，资源政策向农村、落后地区 and 环境保护方面倾斜。在此背景下，加强对西部地区发展的研究，尤其是针对西部农业、农民和农村问题开展持久、深入、系统的研究，成为历史赋予我们的神圣使命。

历史悠久的中国西部，沉淀了丰富的文化宝藏；资源富集的中国西部，蕴藏着巨大的发展潜力。目前，西部的贫困，主要表现为西部相对于东中部的贫困，西部农村相对于西部城市的贫困，西部农村相对于东中部农村的贫困三个方面。其中的关键是西部农村的绝对贫困。在经济全球化和经济一体化的背景下，如何立足于西部地区的资源禀赋和优势产业的深度开发，通过深化体制改革和扩大对外开放，协调政府职能和市场机制的作用，发挥后发优势，探究西部农业及农村经济的发展规律，建立具有鲜明区域特色的西部社会经济协调发展模式，引导西部农村健康发展，这是持久性和富有挑战性的重大课题。

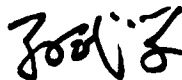
应该看到，改革开放以来，我国农村社会经济发展在各方面都取得了巨大成就，但也出现了许多新情况、新问题，诸多深层次的矛盾开始显现，阻碍了农业和农村经济的良性发展。在此情况下，面对我国新一轮产业结构调整与升级的机遇，以及西部人口、资源与环境压力日益增大的挑战，我国西部农村要实现可持续发展，缩小与城市地区、东部地区的差距，确非易事。解决这个世纪性的难题，需要我们有新的视角、新的思路、新的办法和新的举措，需要我們不断地学习和实践，在循环往复中求得真知。作为中青年学者，更应该在一个充满挑战的时代和富有希望的领域，大胆进行理论创新和实践探索。

近代思想家梁启超先生曾言：“求中国国家之新生命必于其农村求之，必农村之有新生命而后中国国家乃有新生命焉”。令人欣慰的是，西北农林科技大学经济管理学院的一批青年学者，多年来立足西部地区，紧紧抓住农业与农村发展等相关问题进行了较为系统的研究，得出了一系列重要的结论，也发现

了一些值得深究的重大问题，并在西北农林科技大学西部农村发展研究中心的精心组织和鼎力支持下，以论著的形式问世。尽管论著中的有些结论还不够完善，还有待于进一步研究和探讨，甚至有些观点看起来还很不完善，但作者选题的前瞻性、眼光的敏锐性、视角的独特性、研究的新颖性，都值得肯定和赞赏。

关注西部农村发展，就要了解、认识和研究中国西部农村，就要帮助、支持和开发中国西部农村。鉴于此，我希望在这个深刻的历史巨变时期，有更多的学者能够紧紧抓住西部大开发的良好机遇，充分利用西北农林科技大学西部农村发展研究中心这一平台，深入实际，大胆探索，运用先进的理论、创新的思维方式和规范的研究方法，研究出一大批既有理论水平，又有实际价值的原创性成果，不辱时代赋予我们的使命！

西北农林科技大学校长：



2005年8月于杨凌

内 容 摘 要

卫生和植物检疫 (SPS) 措施是与食品安全、动植物健康以及环境安全风险密切相关的技术性贸易措施,也是 WTO 框架下规范成员国动植物检疫措施和国际贸易行为的游戏规则。其本质是在控制风险传播的前提下,促进食品安全和动植物产品国际贸易健康发展,并客观上利用技术标准达到贸易保护的目的,其功能效应犹如一道“双刃的‘防火墙’”,其中蕴涵着诸多理论和实际问题。近几年来,国内研究 SPS 和食品安全的论著较多,但专门针对国际贸易中某一具体商品的研究仍显不足。本文以中国具有价格比较优势的猪肉产品为研究对象,采用定性与定量相结合的研究方法,全面深入研究 SPS 措施对猪肉贸易的作用机理以及对猪肉出口贸易的影响效应,探寻乌拉圭回合后中国猪肉出口大幅下降的根源和关键所在,并从宏观、中观、微观 3 个层面提出中国猪肉贸易的遵从方略,为完善中国猪肉安全控制体系建设,提升中国生猪产业整体素质和出口竞争力,理性选择猪肉出口多元化战略,提供理论和实证依据。

论文的研究内容和主要观点如下:

第 1 章 导论 首先,从中国猪肉贸易所处的国际国内环境入手,着重阐述了选题背景、研究 SPS 的紧迫性、研究目的和意义;其次,对国内外有关 SPS 措施与贸易关系的研究动态作了较为全面、客观的综述和评价,指出了中国对 SPS 研究的不足,其中在理论分析框架、定量方法应用以及理论研究与贸易实践的结合上尤显不足。再次,根据研究目的和关键问题,构思出研究的路线图,研究方法以及创新之处。本书强调,在 WTO 框架下,世界农产品贸易正从“关税壁垒”时代走向“技术性壁垒”时代,从而使“安全规制”与“贸易发展”的矛盾、争端更加突出,这正是研究 SPS 措施与猪肉贸易的出发点。

第 2 章 SPS 措施的产生及其理论基础 本章在论述 SPS 的内涵、特征与分类的基础上,首先就 SPS 措施与技术性贸易措施及绿色贸易措施的相互关系进行界定和梳理;探究并论证了自 20 世纪 90 年代中期以来 SPS 措施得以广泛发展的 3 大根源,进而提出评判 SPS 措施合理性与歧视性的 8 项具体标准,这也是本书与国内同类研究的不同之处。其次,着重探寻 SPS 措施形成的理论基础,其中包括需求层次理论、标准差异理论、外部性理论、信息不

对称理论以及各种理论对 SPS 措施形成的影响。与国内同类研究相比,本研究在需求层次理论、标准差异理论的内涵及其影响效应方面做了充实和加强,有利于丰富 SPS 措施形成的理论研究。再次,在介绍国外学者分析 SPS 措施框架的基础上,具体论述了罗伯特(ROBERT)局部均衡分析框架在小国法规保护、小国供给变动、小国需求变动以及贸易大国假设条件下,SPS 措施对贸易流动、国民福利的影响。

第3章 SPS 的国际贸易规制与争议案例 本章主要采用实证和案例方法,重点阐述了世界贸易组织、联合国粮农组织以及下属国际组织关于 SPS 措施的国际贸易规制及其运作机制,具体剖析了 SPS 协议下 3 个典型争议案例,即荷兰蒙牛肉案,澳大利亚鲑鱼案,以及日美农产品品种测试案。得出以下结论和认识:一是国际贸易中 SPS 措施得以正当化、合法化的 3 个途径是:采纳国际标准、提供科学依据以及有效开展科学风险评估。二是现行国际贸易规制虽有助于国际贸易争议从谈判制向宣判制过渡,有助于贸易非政治化,但在现行规制下,发展中国家却面临着事实上的不平等,发达国家技术壁垒的作用正在日益增强。三是虽然国际规制与贸易发展有相互促进的作用,但当前 WTO/SPS 仍然面临诸多挑战。其中包括:转基因农产品的安全性,无歧视原则的适用性,发展中国家的遵从困难和遵从成本问题,以及 SPS 协议条款的进一步清晰化和具体化问题,这些都是进一步贯彻 SPS 协议必须着力解决的焦点问题。

第4章 SPS 措施影响猪肉国际贸易的实证分析 本章是第二章和第三章的深化和具体化,具有承上启下的作用。本章运用大量统计数据和典型案例,重点研究了近 40 年来世界猪肉生产、贸易的变动趋势;影响猪肉进出口安全的 4 个典型案例(台湾爆发口蹄疫、沙门氏菌进口标准的国际争议、抗生素残留限量标准的国际比较以及比利时爆发二恶英危机案);猪肉进出口国实施 SPS 措施对猪肉国际贸易的影响及竞争优势变动趋势。得出如下判断和结论:一是猪肉的质量安全因素在猪肉出口中的作用正在加强,猪肉质量安全控制水平对猪肉能否出口以及猪肉的出口价格有强劲影响。二是口蹄疫、旋毛虫、沙门氏菌、抗菌素残留、二恶英是影响猪肉产品安全出口的 5 个焦点问题,也是 SPS 措施在各国猪肉进口标准中的主要体现。三是某国或地区一旦爆发口蹄疫等重大生猪传染疫病,对猪肉国际贸易和本国养猪业的打击常常是毁灭性的。因此,对生猪疫病的预防和监控任何时候都不可放松。同样,生物性污染、化学品残留和物理性污染,也是影响猪肉安全和猪肉贸易的重要因素。其中的教训和利益使各国技术壁垒作用日益增大,“猪肉安全”与“猪肉贸易”的矛盾、摩擦日益加深。四是不同层次的猪肉进口市场 SPS 措施的严厉程度不同,遵

从的难度、遵从成本和收益亦不同,各出口国在 TTA(追溯、透明和质量安全控制系统)和成本价格方面不同的优势,决定着猪肉市场的基本格局,发达国家仍是猪肉国际贸易中的主角。五是在猪肉国际贸易中,猪肉生产的成本、价格因素特别是饲料价格因素虽是影响猪肉国际贸易竞争力的重要因素,但与猪肉质量安全因素相比,猪肉成本价格因素已不再是猪肉国际贸易中起主导作用的因素。六是现时国与国之间的贸易争端难以避免。中国作为猪肉生产大国,必须遵从国际贸易规制,寻求规范的渠道和具有说服力的科学证据,解决安全标准和贸易争端问题。

第 5 章 SPS 措施影响中国猪肉贸易的理论模型与量化方法 在第四章研究的基础上,本章运用定性定量相结合的研究方法,通过对近 40 年来中国猪肉贸易的动态分析,SPS 措施影响中国猪肉贸易的理论模型设计与运用,影响程度的量化方法选择与分析,形成以下观点和结论:一是将中国猪肉贸易 40 年的发展分为非正常增长期、成长期、繁荣期、低潮期 4 个阶段,论述了不同阶段猪肉贸易的特点,得出活猪、猪肉、猪肉加工品曾是中国传统出口产品,为国家建设曾做出重要贡献的结论。但自 1995 年以来,中国活猪和猪肉出口的竞争力显著下降,其原因在于中国生猪防疫和猪肉质量安全控制不能满足现代国际市场标准提升的需要。二是 SPS 协议对中国猪肉出口贸易的具体影响表现在:遵从国际标准的刚性补差成本、遵从超国际标准的超额成本以及制度约束 3 个方面,同时具体论述了 SPS 措施对中国企业遵从成本影响的 10 个方面。三是理论模型研究表明:SPS 措施对中国猪肉出口的宏观影响主要表现为:贸易禁止、贸易限制和贸易扭曲 3 种效应,其微观影响则取决于企业遵从成本和贸易收益的比较,其中短期和长期影响效应是不同的。研究认为,在一对一歧视、多对一歧视和非歧视情况下,SPS 措施对遵从成本的影响是不同的。四是采用 BOX-COX 函数模型研究了 SPS 措施和其他因素对中国活猪和猪肉出口的影响程度,量化并证明了 SPS 措施对中国活猪和猪肉出口的贸易禁止和限制作用,从而对一个未曾严格证明的问题,给予了比较严格的理论和方法证明。五是猪肉出口遭遇 SPS 措施和壁垒限制,内含国际和国内两方面原因,但根源主要在内因,即中国活猪和猪肉全程质量安全控制的宏观、中观和微观环境仍存在不足。

第 6 章 中德猪肉安全控制系统比较分析 本章采用对比和实证考察方法,对中德 1991—2002 年间猪肉生产、贸易、猪肉安全控制系统进行了全面和具体的比较,得出以下结论:一是与 90 年代中期以来中国猪肉出口大幅下降趋势不同,同时期德国猪肉出口竞争力不断加强。分析认为,猪肉安全控制系统的设置、内容及其运作效率是造成中德猪肉出口巨大差异的重要原因。二

是从法规标准系统、质量安全管理系统、疾病预防与控制系统以及质量安全控制系统4个层面,对中德两国猪肉安全控制的全面比较分析后发现:OIE生猪无病区认证、猪肉HACCP质量安全预防和控制系统以及严格的TTA保证体系,是猪肉国际贸易的核心竞争力,也是欧盟、美国和加拿大垄断猪肉国际市场的“秘密武器”。而在这3大关键问题上,尤其在HACCP和TTA两方面,目前中国和许多发展中国家尚未开展或开展的成效不显著,还不能形成与欧盟、美国、加拿大等猪肉出口大国相互抗衡的竞争力,从而为中国猪肉出口企业全面提升质量安全水平指明了主攻方向。

第7章 中国猪肉贸易遵从SPS措施的总体方略 遵从方略是一项系统工程。本章在前文研究的基础上,从宏观、中观、微观3个层面9个方面提出政府、产业和企业遵从SPS措施,提升国际标准采标率和出口竞争力的总体方略。与国内同类策略研究相比,本文着重强调以下几个方面:

宏观策略的强调重点在于:一是从我国国情和城乡不同的承受力出发,同时考虑出口企业遵从成本与遵从收益、遵从资源和能力的实际,将我国猪肉贸易的安全标准定位在3个层次,其中依据国内市场和国际市场的差异化需求,提出我国宜采用两套标准:一套用于国内市场,另一套用于进出口,促使遵从标准成本最低。二是强调加强以科学为基础的猪肉安全风险分析与危害性评估建设,提高识别生猪重大疫情和猪肉安全风险能力,是实施猪肉控制体系建设的基础工作和基本功,也是我国政府或企业参与国际谈判,解决标准、安全与贸易争端,维护我国企业正当利益的必备条件。文中提出了进一步加强风险分析与危害性评估的具体措施。三是提出加强生猪和猪肉安全的源头控制是保证猪肉质量安全的重中之重,也是影响猪肉能否出口的关键因素,尤其是生猪无病区建设、产地环境安全、药物残留控制以及全面可追溯制度建设应作为建设重点。

中观策略上联政府下联企业,具有承上启下作用。为了提高中国生猪产业质量安全水平的整体素质,本书强调以下两点:一是按照猪肉质量安全标准化要求,实施生猪质量安全产业化经营,构建猪肉“超市+龙头企业+中介组织+养猪农户”的猪肉供应组织体系,通过“定单产销与安全供应合同”组成利益共同体。二是借鉴发达国家的成功经验充分发挥协会的猪肉质量安全标准修订、监督、保证和服务功能,提出了我国养猪协会存在的主要问题和改进的具体措施。

微观策略重在降低遵从SPS标准的成本和遵从风险,提高遵从收益,选择多元化市场和不同的遵从模式。主要策略包括:一是研究企业遵从成本必须与企业遵从收益、遵从能力、遵从资源、遵从风险结合起来。强调只有解决好

企业遵从动力和遵从能力问题,才能真正提高国际标准采标率,这与单纯要求出口企业遵从国际标准或尽快与国际标准接轨的观点不同。二是对不同的 SPS 模式,应采用不同的应对策略,以降低遵从成本,提高遵从收益。三是在促进活猪和猪肉出口多元化的前提下,现阶段应以中国周边市场为重点,积极开拓日本、韩国和新加坡活猪和猪肉市场,巩固和发展中国香港、俄罗斯和马来西亚活猪和猪肉市场。

必须清楚地认识到,由于不同类型国家技术水平、经济实力以及管理制度等方面的差异,现阶段 SPS 措施的壁垒作用是不能完全消除的。就中国而言,现实的选择是通过 WTO 条款以及内部制度的改革和完善,将 SPS 的负面效应尽可能降到最低水平。

关键词: 卫生和植物检疫措施 (SPS) 猪肉 国际贸易 遵从方略

Abstract

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measure are those technical trade measures which is closely related with risk of food safety, health of the animals and plants and the environmental security. It used for standardizing the quarantine measure of the animals and plants of member states and game rule of the international trade behavior under WTO frame too. The essence is to promote the sound development of international trade of food and the animal or plant-based product on the premise of controlling the risk and its spreading and function as “ ‘the fire wall’ of one pair of edges”, among them contain a great deal of theories and practical problems. In recent years, there are plenty woks studying the food safety in China, but the research that specially directs against SPS measure and pork international trade is still blanks. This text took pork products, which have the cost comparative advantage in China, as the research object, further investigate SPS's mechanism on pork trade and impact on Chinese pork export, analyzed the origin and key points dropped by a wide margin in Chinese pork export after Uruguay Round, proposed the complying plan. This research have important theory value and realistic meaning for perfecting Chinese Pork Control system construction, and raising pig's industry's whole quality and choosing reasonably the pork pluralistic export market and promoting the international competitiveness of the Chinese pork.

The contents of the thesis and main conclusions are as follows:

Chapter One. Introduction First of all, this paper has explained urgency, research background, purpose and important meaning of studying SPS starting from the international and domestic environments to Chinese pork trade; Secondly, the paper made a more comprehensive and objective review for the domestic and international researches development about SPS measure standard, regulation and trade relations. It pointed out that Chinese research lagged behind west on theoretical frame, quantitative method and on combination of theoretical research and trade practice. Moreover, according to the studying purpose and key problem, the paper proposed the research street

map and main research approaches; it then introduced the innovation of the thesis. This text emphasize under WTO frame, world agricultural product move towards “technical barrier” era from “tariff barrier” era, thus make contradiction, dispute between “safe regulation” and “trade development” more outstanding, which is exactly the starting point of this research.

Chapter Two. The Formulation of SPS Measure and Theoretical Foundation This chapter lays particular emphasis on the basic theoretical research. First of all, the paper defined and combed the relation among SPS measure and technical trade measure and green trade measure using the comparative analytical method on the basis of describing the intension, characteristic of SPS and classification. It probed into 3 great origins that SPS measure had be developed extensively since the 1990s, and proposed 8 concrete standards for judging justified SPS measure. Secondly, the paper seek the theoretical foundation that SPS measure involves, include demand level theory, standard difference theory, externality theory, asymmetry information theory and the influence of those theories to form SPS measure. Compared with similar theoretical research, this text has paid more attention to demand level theory and the standard difference theory. Moreover, foreign scholar study the effect of SPS measure using 3 basic approaches, the paper introduced Robert's partial equilibrium analyzing SPS measure on the assumption of regulation protect, little country with supply change, little country with demand change and large trading nation. All these theories, methods have offered theoretical and method foundation for this study.

Chapter Three. International Trade Structure for SPS and Dispute Case Adopting the examples this chapter explained World Trade Organization especially Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and subordinate international structure and operation mechanism about SPS measure. It chose the hormone beef case, Australian salmon case, and the Japan-American agricultural product assortment tests 3 typical cases, analyze concretely the mechanism of SPS regulation, standard and trade dispute, draw the following conclusion: First, World Trade Organization dispute solving mechanism gave the rule for setting up justified SPS measure: Scientific basis and relevant risks assessment. Second, although current trade structure for SPS evolve from negotiating to pronouncing, the developing countries faced actually inequality,

the function of the technological barrier of developed country is being strengthened day by day. Third, though current system has promoted the trade development, WTO/SPS still faces a great deal of challenge problems at present, including the safety of GMO products, suitability of non-discriminating principle, compliance cost, difficulty of participating in the international organization of developing countries, specificity and clarity of SPS clause.

Chapter Four. Positive Research Influences of SPS Measure on Pork International Trade The chapter analyzed, using a large number of statistics data and typical cases, the change trends of world pork production and trade in the past 40 years, and analyzed the impact of SPS measures and competitive advantage change trend of pork international trade, following conclusion can be drawn: developed country played predominant role in pork international market, the importance of quality and safety factor in the pork is being strengthened, and pork quality and safety competition have powerful influence on pork export price. Second, foot-and-mouth disease, trichina, salmonella, antibiotic residue and dioxin become five focus questions that influence the pork trade. The paper used the foot-and-mouth disease in Taiwan, salmonella import standard comparison, antibiotic MRLS international comparison and dioxin crises in Belgium to demonstrate the great influence of SPS on pork international trade. Once FMD or other great epidemic disease broke out in one country, it often ruin the national pig industry and the pork foreign trade. Therefore, prevention and control can't relax at any time. Meanwhile, biological pollution, chemicals residue and physics pollution are important factors influence pork trade, too. Third, by analyzing the SPS standards of main importer and competitive advantage of TTA (Traceability, transparency, quality and safety assurance) and production cost of main exporter, it can be found that in pork international trade, although pork production cost especially fodder cost is an important factor influencing the pork international trade competitiveness, it has already no longer played a leading role in pork international trade if compared with pork quality and safety. Fourth, the trade disputes among countries are unavoidable, as the pork big producing country, China must focus on above-mention questiones.

Chapter Five. Theoretical Model and Quantitative Method for measuring

SPS's Influences on Chinese Pork Trade This chapter draw the following conclusion from dynamic survey of Chinese pork trade in the past 40 years, theoretical model and quantitative analysis. First, the Chinese pork trade can be divided into four stages, i. e abnormal development period, growth stage, prosperity period, low tide stage. Living pig, pork and pork processed goods were once traditional export products in China and made an important contribution to the country. However, since 1995, the competitiveness of the living pig and pork in China has dropped notably, whose reason lies in live pig's epidemic prevention and pork quality and safety control can not meet the need of modern international market. Second, the impact of SPS agreement on Chinese pork in three aspects: rigidity compliance cost, excess cost and and institution restrain. Third, the theoretical model shows: the macro-impact of SPS measure on pork export trade is mainly 3 kinds of effects, i. e forbidden, restriction of trade and trade twist. Its micro-effect depends on enterprises compliance cost to compare with trade revenue, it is different between short and long-run equilibrium. The model further analyzed the impact on trader's welfare on discrimination one to one, more to one and non-discrimination situation. Fourth, by adopting BOX - COX regression method, the paper suveyed the influence degree of SPS and other elements on Chinese live pigs and pork, and prove that SPS measure has negative effect on Chinese living pig and pork, i. e trade prohibition and trade restriction. Fifth, by analyzing the international and domestic reason lead to Chinese live pig and pork obstructed. It point out that the internal reason is the main cause which lead to obstacle in live pig and pork export, namely the whole macro-and micro environment that pork quality and safety control exist a great deal of problems.

Chapter Six. Comparison on Pork Safety control system between China and Germany This Chapter form the following understanding and view by comparing overall pork production and trade in past 12 years, pork safety control system: First, on contrary to decreasing trend of Chinese pork since mid - 1990s, the German pork competitiveness strengthen constantly. This text thinks the establishment, content and efficiency of the pork safety control system are one of the important reasons to this enormous difference. Second, it were the OIE authentication for non-disease district, pork HACCP quality and safety preventing and control system and strict TTA assurance system the key

competitiveness of pork international trade, and just on the three key problems, especially in HACCP and TTA, China and other developing country lagged greatly behind developed country, this is why China and a great deal of developing countries can't form the competition strength to contending with such pork big export countries such as European Union, U. S. A. , Canada , etc at present. This offer the direction for Chinese live pig and pork export enterprise to promote the quality and safety level in an all-round way.

Chapter Seven. Overall Compliance plan with the SPS measure for Chinese pork trade This chapter based on the preceding chapters approach from macroeconomy, mid-economy and microeconomy, proposed from 9 aspects the general compliance plan for government, industry, enterprise.

Macroeconomic tactics emphasized the following focus points: Firstly, it proposed to orientate safety standard of pork trade on 3 levels and suggest our country adopt two sets of standards: One is used in the domestic market and another for imports and exports. Second, risk analysis and assessment construction is the key measure to comply with SPS measure and should be paid more attention to. Thirdly, original source control is the most important factor to guarantee the pork quality and safety. The mid-economic tactics link upward with the government and downward with enterprises. In order to improve the whole quality and safety level of Chinese live pig industry, this text emphasizes the following two points: Firstly, according to the higher demand for pork quality and safety, live pig's quality safety industrialization management for pork safety and quality should be implemented and strengthened, its structure is "supermarket + leading enterprise + intermediary + pig households" . Secondly, pig's association should play an important role in standard revising, supervising, guaranteeing and servicing in the production of safety and quality pork according to the successful experience from the developed countries. The microeconomic tactics focus on reducing the compliance cost and compliance risk. It ephamized the following points: First, study on enterprises's compliance cost must be combined with compliance revenue, compliance ability, compliance resources, compliance risk and put emphasis on improving enterprises' compliance motivation and capability. This view is different from those requiring the export enterprise to comply with the

international standard as soon as possible. Second, the different compliance mode should be adopted for different SPS measures. Third, on the premise of promoting living pig and pork export pluralistically, peripheral markets should be the key point at the present stage, explore actively Japan, S. Korea and Singapore pork market, consolidate and develop the Hong Kong , Russia and Malaysia pork market.

KEY WORDS: Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measure Pork
International Trade Compliance plan

目 录

序

内容摘要

Abstract

第 1 章 导论	1
1.1 引言	1
1.2 研究背景与研究目的	1
1.2.1 研究背景	1
1.2.2 研究目的	8
1.3 国内外研究动态综述	9
1.3.1 国外研究动态综述	9
1.3.2 国内研究动态综述	15
1.3.3 简要评价	17
1.4 研究的技术路线与方法	18
1.4.1 研究的技术路线	18
1.4.2 研究方法	18
1.5 创新之处	19
1.5.1 提出评判 SPS 措施合理性与歧视性的 8 项标准	19
1.5.2 构建 SPS 措施对中国猪肉贸易影响的理论和量化模型	19
1.5.3 提出中国猪肉出口贸易遵从 SPS 措施应着力解决的 3 个关键问题	20
1.5.4 提出宜用两套标准保障中国猪肉安全的新构想	20
1.5.5 提出企业遵从国际安全标准要同遵从成本研究紧密结合, 着力解决企业遵从动力和遵从能力问题	21
第 2 章 SPS 措施的产生及其理论基础	22
2.1 SPS 措施的内涵、分类与特征	22
2.1.1 SPS 措施的内涵及与相关措施辨析	22
2.1.2 SPS 措施的分类	23

2.1.3 SPS 措施的特征	25
2.2 SPS 措施的产生与发展根源	25
2.2.1 SPS 措施的产生	25
2.2.2 SPS 措施的发展原因	26
2.2.3 SPS 措施的实质	29
2.2.4 SPS 措施合理性与歧视性的评判标准	29
2.3 SPS 措施形成的理论基础	31
2.3.1 需求层次理论	31
2.3.2 标准差异理论	32
2.3.3 外部性理论	36
2.3.4 信息不对称理论	39
2.4 SPS 措施对贸易影响的评价模型	41
2.4.1 评价困难与评价模型	41
2.4.2 贸易小国法规保护模型	42
2.4.3 贸易小国供给变动模型	44
2.4.4 贸易小国需求变动模型	46
2.4.5 贸易大国导致国际价格变动模型	48
第 3 章 SPS 的国际贸易规制与争议案例	50
3.1 SPS 的国际制度安排	50
3.1.1 国际制度安排的动力	50
3.1.2 世界贸易组织 (WTO) 对 SPS 的规制	51
3.1.3 国际贸易标准制定机构	54
3.2 SPS 争议案例分析	57
3.2.1 荷尔蒙牛肉争议案与启示	59
3.2.2 澳大利亚鲑鱼争议案与启示	60
3.2.3 日美农产品品种测试争议案与启示	62
3.2.4 对 WTO 处理 SPS 争议案的评价	63
3.3 国际制度安排的意义与评价	64
3.4 WTO 面临的新挑战	66
3.4.1 转基因产品的安全争端	66
3.4.2 WTO 无歧视原则的适应性	67
3.4.3 发展中国家遵从 SPS 协议的困难与遵从成本	68
3.4.4 发展中国家参与国际组织的困境	70