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李经谋 主编



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主 编 简 介

李经谋 汉族，1942年5月生于山东济宁，1962年毕业于济宁二中，1966年毕业于山东财经学院，中共党员，高级经济师，享受国务院特殊津贴的著名粮食专家和期货专家，全国五一劳动奖章获得者，我国粮食批发市场、期货市场创始人之一，国家粮食局顾问，第八届河南省人大代表，第九届全国人大代表。受聘为中国人民大学、西安交通大学、北京工商大学、郑州大学等院校兼职教授，中国社会科学院兼职研究员。历任河南省商业管理委员会副主任，河南省粮食厅副厅长，中国郑州粮食批发市场主任，郑州商品交易所总裁、理事长；现任中国粮食行业协会批发市场分会理事长，郑州粮食批发市场总经理，中华粮网高级顾问。在长期的市场实践中，形成了自己关于粮食批发市场、期货市场、电子商务、市场体系、价格形成和宏观调控等方面的理论观点。在国内外发表论文、著作300多万字，代表著作有《期货交易必读》《中国期货市场理论研究》《国债期货》《期货交易方略和技巧》《期货市场教程》《市场中介组织研究》《农产品期货套期保值》《中国粮食批发市场发展研究报告》和2003—2005年度系列《中国粮食市场发展报告》等。

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李经谋

守望春天

(代序) 李经谋



2006年《中国粮食市场发展报告》携淡淡的墨香如约而至。从2003年首卷序言“春天的报告”，到2004年“又是一年春来时节”、2005年“春天的思考”，《中国粮食市场发展报告》与春天结下了不解之缘。市场化改革就是粮食市场的春天，序言忠实地记载着我们美好的心愿与期盼。诚如著名经济学家马晓河先生在书评《一枝一叶总关情》中所讲：“三篇序言均切中粮食市场要害。所提建议高屋建瓴，对实际决策和学术研究都有一定的参考价值。”而诞生在春天里的《中国粮食市场发展报告》注定要以“志不求易，事不避难”的精神，承担起研究、探索新时期粮食市场热点、焦点、难点问题的重任。

围绕“春天”做文章，是我们以“问题意识”的新视野，对粮食市场化所涉及的既相对独立、又互为联系的诸多“问题丛”进行全方位认知和探寻的一种新尝试。“问题意识”是美国著名史学家史华慈提出的新概念，是在实践探索和理论思辨过程中以质疑、探寻的态度审视主客观世界的一种新的思维方式和方法。树立“问题意识”，就是要勤于

思考问题，善于发现问题，勇于提出问题，努力解决问题。毛泽东同志早在 60 多年前就提出过“问题就是事物的矛盾，哪里有没有解决的矛盾，哪里就有问题”。这就要求我们应以“得时无待，时不再来”的高度责任感强化“问题意识”，不断提升对粮食市场化进程中出现的新情况、新问题的敏锐感知和驾驭能力。最近几年，我们先后对社会主义市场经济条件下的粮食流通安全、现代粮食市场体系和粮食宏观调控等问题进行了深入探讨。不难发现，所有这些问题都同粮食价格息息相关，形成了典型的“问题丛”。

2004 年以来，国家全面放开了粮食收购价格，并连续颁发了三个关于“三农”问题的中央 1 号文件，出台了一系列惠农政策，充分体现了国家对农业、农村、农民问题的高度重视。但随着粮食生产形势的变化，粮食增产与粮价合理稳定的矛盾已变得非常尖锐。我们看到，自 2003 年 10 月粮食价格经过几轮较大幅度的恢复性上涨后，2004 年中期即出现了持续回调的态势，2005 年多数月份粮价已是负增长。为了稳定粮食价格，切实保障农民利益，国家不得不启动最低收购价政策，政府稳定粮价的成本明显提升，粮食价格已然成为最为引人瞩目的焦点。这充分说明我国粮食价格管理体制亟待完善。

“粮食价格改革是粮食流通体制改革的核心”，为了避免“为山九仞，功亏一篑”，应以科学发展观为指导，借鉴国际经验，结合中国国情，尽快建立市场经济条件下的粮食价格形成新机制，这是当务之急。

首先，要完善粮食价格保护体系。尽管我国在粮食价格放开前制定了一系列粮食价格保护政策，但主要是通过流通环节“暗补”的方式来实现，实践证明这种方式弊大于利。因此，建立目标价格是一项重要选择。

目标价格是国家在一定时期内，根据粮食总量平衡、粮食价格水平以及粮农收益率等因素制订的对种粮农民进行直接补贴的政策性价格。如果市场平均价格达不到目标价格水平，国家对粮农进行差价补贴；反之则自行销售。目标价格有利于保护粮农的利益，不会因粮价较大幅度的下跌而影响其收益和生产积极性；而且目标价格对市场粮价总水平有重要支撑作用，但又构不成对市场价格直接干预，也不违背世贸组织的基本原则，因此为许多发达国家所采用。

其次，要建立市场形成价格的机制。以市场为基础的价格形成机制是

市场经济的核心。因此，健全完善的现代粮食市场体系是粮食价格形成的重要基础。经过十多年的发展，我国多层次的粮食批发市场体系已初步建立，通过规范化的粮食批发市场合理配置粮源，可以理顺流通渠道、规范交易行为、降低流通费用，并通过公开、公平、公正的交易形成真实的粮食价格，指导生产、流通和消费活动。但由于种种原因，粮食批发市场的重要功能和作用还没有得到充分发挥。

另外，还必须充分发挥粮食期货市场发现未来价格、“熨平”现货价格和套期保值、转移现货价格风险的功能与作用。现货、期货两个市场是粮食市场体系中不可或缺的重要组成部分，只有二者的发育和健全，才能形成较为完善的市场形成价格机制，才有可能把粮价大幅度波动给生产者、经营者和消费者带来的风险降至最低限度。

再次，要建立市场价格调控机制。市场不是万能的，有时也会失灵，特别是在粮食市场化初期。由于政策变化、信息不对称及多种因素导致的心理扭曲，如抬价抢购、待价而沽等，都容易造成市场价格的非正常波动，甚至在粮食供求关系相对平衡的情况下，也会引发局部地区和某些品种的供需矛盾。在这个时候，政府应加强对不正常粮价的间接调控而非直接干预，即通过中央粮食批发市场进行政策粮的吞吐调节来平抑市场粮价。当粮价大幅度上涨时，国家可在中央粮食批发市场抛售国家政策粮，抑制粮价大幅上涨；反之，则可以通过中央粮食批发市场采购国家政策粮，促进粮价的合理回升。局部地区粮价的非理性波动也可通过区域性粮食批发市场进行调控。令人欣慰的是，国家有关部委和粮食行政管理部门已明确提出按品种划分、建立小麦、稻谷、玉米中央粮食批发市场的意见，这是国家在加强粮食宏观调控方面迈出的具有重要历史意义的新步伐。

在社会主义市场经济条件下，加强国家粮食宏观调控的核心是要紧紧围绕“价格”做文章，既要充分发挥市场在粮食资源配置中的基础作用，又要加强国家对粮食价格的保护和对市场价格的间接调控，最终实现国家调控市场，市场形成价格，价格引导生产、流通和消费的良性循环。这将有利于逐步形成我国在世界粮食市场上的话语权。

我国的粮食市场正经历着“乍暖还寒”的过渡时期，巩固和发展粮改成果始终是我们面临的一项重要任务。粮食市场化的航船依然前行，如果

把前进中的某些政策调整简单地理解为历史的“回复”，显然是不明智的。“请君莫奏前朝曲，听唱新翻杨柳枝”，而今仍沉浸在“涛声依旧”梦幻中的人们再不要拿着“旧船票”去登市场经济的新“客船”。这大概就是“守望春天”的一点感悟吧。

2006 年 3 月 19 日

Watch for Spring

Preface

Li Jingmou

Report on Development of China's Grain Markets in 2006 comes out on time accompanying a light ink smell. *Report on Development of China's Grain Markets* from the preface of *Report in Spring* to the 2003 report, through *Time of Spring Again* to the 2004 report and *Reflection in Spring* to the 2005 report, forms a close connection with spring. Marketization reform is spring of grain markets, and the preface records our beautiful wishes and expectations faithfully. Just as Mr. Ma Xiaohu, a famous economist has written "Three Prefaces all hit the points of grain markets. Proposed suggestions are significant and penetrating, having a certain value of reference for both practical decision making and academic study" in his comment of "*Every Branch and Every Leaf Related to Emotion*". *Report on Development of China's Grain Markets* issued in spring is fated to assume the heavy task to research and explore into the hot areas, focuses and difficult issues of grain markets in the new period of time, by the spirit of "deciding not to seek for ease, and not to avoid difficulty".

Writing articles around "spring" is a new trial that we exercise all - dimensional cognition and exploration into many "issue mats" which are both relatively independent and related to each other, involved in grain marketization , through the new view of "problem consciousness" put forward by Schwartz, a famous American historian. "Problem consciousness" is a new concept that is a new way of thinking and a new method by which subjective and objective worlds are examined in

a questioning and exploring way in the process of practical exploration and theoretic thought. Setting up “problem consciousness” means thinking diligently, being good at discovering problems, raising questions bravely, and solving them with efforts. Comrade Mao Zedong said as early as more than sixty years ago “Problems means contradictions of matters. Where there are contradictions unresolved, there are problems”. This requires that we should strengthen “problem consciousness” with the high responsibility of “not hesitating in front of occasions, which won’t come again”, continuously improve sensibility and the controlling ability to new situations and new problems in the process of grain marketization. In recent years, we have successively conducted deep exploration into issues such as grain circulation security, modern grain market system, macro – regulation on grain markets etc. under the circumstance of the market economy. It is not difficult to be found that all these issues are related closely to grain prices, forming a typical “issue mat”.

Since 2004, the state government has fully opened up grain purchasing prices, and successively issued three No. 1 Documents of the central committee of the Communist Party of China on the issue of “agriculture, rural area and farmers” and a series of policies favorable for farmers, fully showing the state government’s high emphasis on the issue of “agriculture, rural area and farmers”. But with the changing of grain production situation, the contradiction between increased output of grain and suitable and stable grain prices has become very acute. It could be seen that grain prices showed the trend of falling down continuously in mid 2004, and of having been negative increase in most months of 2005 since Oct. 2003 they underwent several sharp recovering rises. To stabilize grain prices and protect interests of farmers really, the state government has to put into operation the policies of minimum purchasing prices; the cost of the state government to make grain prices stable is increased remarkably, and grain prices have been the most eye – catching focus. This fully shows that China’s grain price system need perfecting immediately.

The reform of grain prices is the core of the reform of the grain circulation system. To avoid “all efforts full through because of one wrong action”, we should, under the guidance of the view of scientific development, use international experiences for reference, combine with the true situation of China, and give priority

to the establishment of a new grain prices forming system under the circumstance of the market economy.

First of all, completing and perfecting a grain price protection system. Although the state government had made a series of policies of grain price protection before grain prices were opened up, they were implemented mostly through circulation links in the way of "hidden subsidy", which is proved to have more disadvantages than advantages in practice. Therefore, Setting up target prices is an import choice.

Target prices are the policy – based prices that the state government sets to give a direct subsidy to crops – planting farmers, according to factors such as balance of total grain output, grain price level, farmers' income rate etc. in a particular period of time. When average market prices are below the level of target prices, the state government will give financial compensations to farmers, who should sell by themselves under the contrary situation. Target prices are favorable for the protection of the interests of farmers, whose income and productive enthusiasm won't be influenced by a bigger fall in grain prices. Furthermore, target prices are in use in many developed countries because they play an important role of support for the total level of grain market prices while causing no direct interference with market prices and keeping in line with the basic principles of the World Trade Organization.

Secondly, establishing a market forming price system. The price forming system based on markets is the core of the market economy, which decides that the completion and perfection of a modern grain market system is the important base of forming grain prices. After more than ten years' development, the system of China's grain wholesale markets at different levels has been established initially. Rational allocation of grain resources through standardized grain wholesale markets may make circulation pipelines flow, standardize marketing acts, reduce circulation fees as well as forming true grain prices and guiding activities of production, circulation and consumption through openness, fairness and justice. But due to various reasons, the important functions and roles of grain wholesale markets are still not put into full play.

In addition, we must give full play to the functions and roles of grain futures

markets in guiding future prices, regulating prices of cash commodities, hedging and shifting risks of cash commodities. Cash markets and futures markets are the important parts inseparable to the grain market system. Only the growth and completion of the two markets can form relatively perfect market forming price system, have the possibility to reduce to the lowest degree the risks that the wide fluctuation of grain prices brings to producers, operators and consumers.

Thirdly, establishing a market price regulation system. Market is not omnipotent, and sometimes fails, especially in the initial stage of grain marketization. Changed policies, unsymmetric information and mental distortion caused by various factors such as raising up prices, scare buying, waiting for the highest bid, all easily result in the irrational fluctuation of market prices. Even under the circumstance of the relative balance of the relationship between grain supply and demand, they also cause contradictions of supply and demand in local areas or about some varieties. At this moment, the state government should enhance indirect regulation on irrational grain prices but not direct interference – by regulating the inflow and outflow of state grain stock to control grain market prices through the central grain wholesale markets. As grain prices rise by a wide margin, the state government may sell state grain stock in the central grain wholesale markets to curb the large rise of grain prices; on the contrary, it may purchase state grain stock through the central grain wholesale markets to promote the rational rise of grain prices. Local grain prices' irrational fluctuation may also be regulated through local grain wholesale markets. Comfortably, related state departments and grain administrative agencies have definitely put forward the opinion of dividing and establishing central grain wholesale markets for wheat, rice and corn respectively according to varieties. This is a new pace of important historic meaning in the aspect for the state government to improve macro – regulation on grain markets.

The core for the state government to improve macro – regulation on grain markets is to take measures closely around “prices” under the circumstance of the socialist market economy. Markets' basic role in allocation of grain resources should be played fully while the state government's protection of grain prices and indirect regulation on market prices are enhanced, so that a positive circulation for the state

government to regulate the market, for the market to form the price, and for the price to guide the production, circulation and consumption is realized finally. This will be favorable for the gradual realization of a say that China has on world grain markets.

China's grain markets are in a period of transition "from cold to warm weather", and consolidating and developing achievements of grain markets reform is an important task always in front of us. The ship of grain marketization is still advancing, and it is obviously unwise if some changes of policies in the advancing process are understood simply as "return" of history. Just as a line in one ancient poem says—"Please you don't play old music pieces, and hear and sing improved ones." Those people who are still deep in the dream of "old wave sound" shouldn't intend to get on the new "passage ship" of the market economy by "an old ship ticket". This is roughly a bit of reflection of "watching for spring".

March 19, 2006



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