华南农业大学国家重点学科"农业经济管理"系列丛书

经济发展理论与政策系列 温思美 主编 JINGJI FAZHAN LILUN YU ZHENGCE XILIE

中国棉花生产波动研究

谭砚文 [著]

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- ●经济发展理论与政策系列
 - ■温思美 主编

中国棉花生产波动研究

A STUDY ON THE FLUCTUATION OF CHINA'S COTTON PRODUCTION

谭砚文 著

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谭砚文, 男, 博士, 现在华南农业大学经济管理学院从事博士后研究工作。先后毕业于青岛理工大学机械系、华中农业大学经济贸易学院。1989年8月至1996年12月, 在山东淄博轻工进出口公司从事农产品及纺织品国际贸易工作; 1997年1月至1999年12月, 在罗马尼亚嘉华公司从事东欧农产品及纺织品贸易工作(任总经理); 2000年1月至2001年6月先后在淄博宝利进出口集团公司、Sofinal Group, Belgium (任驻华代表)从事棉花及其他纺织品原料国际贸易实务及研究工作。2004年7月起至今, 在华南农业大学经济管理学院——广东农村经济研究中心从事博士后科研工作。

多年来,一直从事农产品国际贸易实务及研究工作,主要研究领域为农产品国际贸易与农业技术经济,并对农村剩余劳动力转移与农业经济增长、农村可持续发展及政策、城乡统筹发展等领域抱有极大的研究兴趣。曾主持国家农林经济管理重点学科建设基金资助课题1项,参与国家自然科学基金、武汉市政府软科学项目、广州市政府第十一五规划前期项目等多项

课题的研究,在《中国农村经济》、《农业技术经济》、《农业现代化研究》、《国际贸易问题》等刊物及《农民日报》(理论版)上发表学术论文18篇,参与编写面向21世纪教材《农产品营销学》,主编(副)《计量经济学》教材一部。

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《经济发展理论与政策系列》 序 言

华南农业大学经济管理学院是一所包括经济学和管理学两大门类, 涉及四个一级学科 (应用经济学、工商管理、公共管理、农林经济管理)、八个二级学科, 具有博士后、博士、硕士、本科等多层次、多规格人才培养能力, 实行人才培养、科学研究和社会服务相结合的、在国内外具有一定影响的综合性经济管理学院。

经过多年的建设,学院已经形成了以农业经济管理为核心的复合型学科群,其主要研究方向包括:农林经济发展与政策、农村经济组织与制度经济、外向型经济与企业管理、农产品国际贸易等。本学科的总体水平在国内同类学科及广东经济管理类学科中的排名均处于前列。1997年被列为华南农业大学"211"工程建设重点学科之一,1999年被遴选为广东省重点学科,并被评为广东省经济管理类三个 A 类重点学科之一,2001年被评为国家重点学科。

为了有效地实施重点学科的建设规划, 经济管理学院决定出版"国家重点学科农业经济管理系列丛书", 集中出版以反映我院学科特色、具有较高质量的标志性成果。该系列丛书由教材、研究专著及部分博

士论文组成。分为四个子系列: 经济发展理论与政策 系列、经济组织与制度经济学系列、外向型经济与企 业管理系列、国际贸易与金融系列。

经济发展理论与政策方面的研究是华南农业大学 经济管理学院学科发展的重要学术领域。学院的老师 和研究生长期致力于转型期农村经济发展的理论与实 证研究。20世纪80年代以来,重点在农村股份合作经 济、农业产业化经营、农产品市场建设、农业宏观政 策改革、农村工业化、城市化等领域进行了具有开拓 意义的研究。在农业决策者行为理论、农业增长的制 度创新与技术创新理论等方面进行了前沿性研究。20 世纪90年代以来在以上领域主持完成了国际合作项目、 国家自然科学基金、国家社会科学基金、教育部、科 技部、农业部、广东省政府等国内外课题20多项,发 表学术论文200多篇、出版专著8部。

作为华南农业大学经济管理学院主持的国家重点学科"农业经济管理"系列丛书中的一部分。"经济发展理论与政策"子系列将出版有关的专著和教材。本书即是该系列中的第四本。作为学科建设的一种尝试,我们希望本丛书浔到学术界同仁的关注和支持。并对可能存在的不足予以批评指正。

温思美 2005年3月于广州五山

内容提要

棉花是我国种植业生产中仅次于粮食的第二位大宗农产品,也是我国农产品产业链最长的大田经济作物,它不仅涉及1亿多棉农的收入来源,还关系着纺织工业1800万员工的经济利益,关系着亿万消费者的消费福利。因此,棉花生产的稳定发展与否,直接关系到整个棉农的收入水平,关系到农业生产和棉纺织工业的发展,进而关系到国民经济的稳定发展。

义。

本书对建国以来特别是改革开放以来我国棉花生产的波动特征和波动成因进行了实证研究,尤其是对影响棉花生产波动的主要因素,诸如生产者供给行为、市场价格、棉花政策及制度安排的波动与变迁进行沉深动成内,同时对于我国棉花的国际贸易波动状况、市场价格的影响亦进行了实证分析。本书还考察了养花生产的波动特征及其影响因素,并与中国棉花生产的波动特征及成因进行了比较,同时还对美国棉花生产流通体制的特点及政府的支持政策进行了研究。本书深入探讨了未来我国的棉花供需状况,提出了棉据比较优势原则、利用国际棉花市场资源满足国内棉花需求的发展思路。本书的主要内容及结论如下:

- (1) 本书运用现代计量经济学的单位根检验技术修正了以往运用时间趋势分解法测度波动特征及分析波动形成机制的方法,即在检验所分离出的波动分量是否为平稳时间序列的基础上,进一步分析经济变量波动的特征及其影响因素;运用协整理论及其检验技术以剔除变量之间"伪回归"的现象,使模型能够真实反映变量之间的关系;运用葛兰杰因果关系检验法确定模型的解释变量和被解释变量。本书在分析波动形成机制及其影响因素的研究方法上做了一定开拓性的工作。
 - (2) 本书运用内部传导和外部冲击波动理论及模

型分析了我国棉花生产波动的形成机制。认为以政策 和自然灾害为代表的外部因素对我国棉花生产波动的 影响最大,而在我国棉花生产体系内。播种面积的波 动是直接导致产量波动的主要影响因素。本书运用局 部调整模型和协整检验方法分析了影响我国棉花播种 面积的主要因素是前一期的棉花价格和当年的生产成 本,而在1999年以前我国棉花市场垄断经营的体制 下,政府对棉花行政定价的依据除了生产成本以外, 还有供销社提供的库存信息。本书经过分析认为在 1999 年以前供销社所公布的库存数据带有较大的偏 差,从而使政府的定价决策失去了科学性、使得政府 定价偏离了市场均衡价格、放大了棉花市场波动。

- (3) 中国棉花的流通体制改革异常艰难, 可谓 "一波三折"。本书运用新制度经济学、寻租经济学和 经济博弈论探讨了我国棉花流通体制改革的历程、背 景和原因,指出国营棉麻垄断经营单位的寻租行为是 导致我国棉花流通体制改革数次夭折的根本原因。
- (4) 本书运用葛兰杰因果关系检验法分析了我国 棉花贸易波动的影响因素,结论是,在垄断经营体制 下的中国棉花国际贸易主要关注于国内供给量的多少、 而非需求层面;我国棉花的进出口贸易被人为割裂成 两个不同的行为,一方面棉花进口量与上一年的生产 量呈反向关系,另一方面棉花出口却主要依据库存量 的多少。本书指出在棉花进口方面,中国呈现出典型 的大国贸易效应,而在出口方面则是典型的小国贸易,

纠正了人们通常认为的中国棉花贸易存在"贱卖贵买"特征的观点和认识。

- (5) 本书考察了美国棉花生产波动的特征、原因以及生产、流通体制的特点,认为美国政府对其棉花生产所采取的一系列补贴和财政支持政策,在一定是上抑制了棉花生产的蛛网型波动,这对稳定发展。本书对中美国棉花生产具有较大的借鉴意义。本书对中美国棉花生产成本和收益进行了比较,结论是我国棉花的生产成本优势,而美国政府对棉花生产额补贴极大地提高了美国棉花的国际竞争力。本书还被对贴极大地提高了美国棉花的国际竞争力。本书还被对贴极大地提高了新兴度现在未来相当长时间大大、将长期处于净进口国地位。
- (6) 在总结全文的基础上,本书最后提出了稳定发展我国棉花生产的一系列政策建议,包括加强农田基本设施建设、加大科技投入提高单产水平;建立棉花库存—预警机制;发展棉花期货市场;培育棉农合作组织;设立棉农补贴机制等。对于在WTO框架下完善我国棉花市场机制,增强政府对棉花生产和市场的宏观调控能力,抑制棉花生产的剧烈波动具有十分积极的现实意义。

关键词:棉花生产;波动成因;实证研究

Abstract

Only second to foodstuff, cotton is an important staple agricultural product in China. It is also the economic crop that has the longest industrial chain in this country. Not only it is related to the income of more than 1 million farmers planting cotton, but also it affects the welfare of millions of consumers. Therefore, whether the production of cotton can maintain stability directly influences the income of farmers planting cotton, agricultural development in China as well as the smooth progress of national economy.

The production of cotton has been staying in fluctuation for a long time especially after the carrying out of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. Both the situation of supply exceeds demand and demand exceeds supply occurred repeatedly, along with the difficulty in selling and buying cotton happens alternately, which has driven the cotton production in China sink into a cycle fluctuation with the strenuous change composed of both short and excee-

ding supply. Compared with other agricultural products such as food, cotton fluctuates more deeply. It can be said that the fluctuation of production and price has became the most essential internal characteristics of cotton production in China, which has influenced the decision – making behavior of producer and the welfare of consumers, as well as the balance development of national economy. Therefore analyzing and understanding the mechanism underlying the cotton production fluctuation in China with the result of the offering of suggestion on corresponding policy and constitutional arrangement is a research task with great significance.

By the adoption of a positive study approach, this book does research into the fluctuation of cotton production after the foundation of the People's Republic of China especially after the carrying out of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and the reasons behind this fluctuation. Main factors influencing cotton production such as supplying behavior of producers, the market price, cotton policy change and institutional arrangement have been examined, together with the positive analysis of international trade fluctuation of China's cotton production and the reasons behind this fluctuation, the influence of this

fluctuation on international cotton market has also been provided. Furthermore, features and reasons of cotton production fluctuation in America has been checked, based on which a comparative study in terms of fluctuation characteristics and reasons between china and America has also been finished. The research into the characteristics of the circulation system and government support policy of cotton products has been included too. This book analyzes the prospect of cotton supply and demand situation in china, and a thought of using international cotton resource to meet domestic demand on the basis of the adoption of the comparative advantage principle has been provided. The main contents of this book are as follows:

(1) The book corrects the former method of measuring fluctuation characteristics and analyzing fluctuation – creating – mechanism by using the unit root test in modern Economics. It means that whether the decomposed time trend is a stable one or not should be checked first, based on which further research into fluctuation characteristics and reasons should be analyzed. This book adopts the Co – Integration theory and testing technique to eliminate the 'spurious regression', allowing the model to reflect the real relationship among variables. This book also

utilizes the Granger Causality Test to determine the dependent and independent variables, with the consequence that a certain degree of innovative work have been done in terms of the research approach used to analyze fluctuation – creating – mechanism and the discovery of the factors impacting the fluctuation.

(2) By carrying out the theoretical model of internal propagation & external impulse, this book analyzes the fluctuation - creating - mechanism of cotton production in China, with the conclusion that the external factors represented by policy and natural disaster have the most important effect on cotton production. As for the internal factors, cotton - planting area is the most critical one. Using the Co - Integration Test and PAM, this book finds that the price in the previous year and the costs of the current year impact the cotton planting area the most. Before 1999. when China's cotton market was still a highly monopolized one, the production cost along with the storage information of cotton provided by the Supplying - and - Selling Cooperative formed the main base of government's price decision. Under careful examination, this book indicates that the data offered by the Supplving - and - Selling Cooperative came with error, making government price decision lose the necessary scientific base and thus driving the price departure the market equilibrium point with the result of enlarged market fluctuation.

- (3) Reform of China's cotton circulation system is full of difficulties. Borrowing theories from institutional economics, rent seeking economics and game theory, this book discusses the process, background as well as reasons of the reform, with the conclusion that the rent seeking behavior of state owned cotton and gunny products marketing organizations occupying monopoly market status is the fundamental cause of the failure of the reform.
- (4) Through the adoption of the Granger Causality Test, factors leading to China's cotton trade fluctuation have been examined in this book, and the followings conclusions have also been made: under the monopoly business system, China's international trade of cotton focuses on the supply rather than the demand in the domestic market; The importing and exporting trade of cotton of China have been segmented into two different behavior artificially, on one hand the amount of cotton that should be imported is decided reversal to the production of the previous year, on the other hand the amount of cotton be exported is

decided by the present storage. Therefore, the book points out that China has a typical strong country effect in terms of its cotton import, and it is also a weak country given its small – scale cotton export. This conclusion help people correct the false perception that the cotton trade in China comes with the "cheaply selling together with expensively buying phenomenon.

(5) Characteristics and reasons for the fluctuation of American cotton production together with the features of the production and circulation system in America have been examined in this book. It points out that the series of subsidy and financial sustaining policy for cotton production implemented by American government restrains the web cob type fluctuation of cotton production to some extent, which has valuable reference for China. On the basis of a comparative research in to the production cost and income of cotton between China and America, this book draws the conclusion that cotton production in China has hardly and cost advantages compared with that in America, and American government huge subsidy for cotton production enhances the international competitive competence of its cotton greatly. This book forecasts the future situation of cotton supply and demand in

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