

粮食市场论

黄季博 著

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肖春阳 著

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序 言

在传统的计划经济向社会主义市场经济转轨时期,粮食商品流通如何适应这一战略转变,这是一个十分重要而又有意义的课题。

粮食是人类生存与发展的必需品,人人必需,天天必需。粮食是农业的基础,农业是国民经济的基础。因此,粮食在国民经济中处于十分重要的地位。

在传统的计划经济时期,粮食商品既不反映供求,又不反映生产成本,把粮食作为一种福利品来对待,采取的是准供给制。粮食商品流通实行的是“统购统销”体制。

1985年,粮食商品流通实行“双轨”体制,1996年中央提出了粮食商品流通“四分开一并轨”。由此可见,粮食商品流通正在逐步从传统的计划经济走向社会主义市场经济。

那么,粮食商品流通如何顺利地实现这种转变呢?

肖春阳同志的《粮食市场论》一书,对此进行了有益的探索。他认为在社会主义市场经济的条件下,粮食商品流通应通过粮食市场来进行。

本书的特点是:把粮食作为商品来进行研究,在此基础上,提出了粮食商品在粮食市场上自由流通。作者认为,在中国要实现粮食商品在粮食市场上自由流通,必须培育粮食市场主体;使粮食企业成为自主经营、自负盈亏的实体,积极引导农民进入粮食市场。必须健全粮食市场体系;加强粮食集贸市场的管理,大力发展粮食批发市场,规范粮食期货市场。必须以经济手段为主对粮食市场进行宏观调控,建立国家粮食储备制度,实行粮食市场价格。

中国粮食市场的建立和发展,正处于从传统的计划经济向社会主义市场经济的转轨时期,在这样一个特定的历史条件下,作者

认为应分阶段、逐步实行粮食商品化、经营市场化、调控宏观化。这对实际工作具有一定的指导作用。

目前,国内关于粮食市场方面选题的论文较多,专著少见。从某种意义上讲,《粮食市场论》在粮食市场研究方面,有了一个良好的开端。

这与作者有较深厚的理论功底和 10 多年粮食工作的经验是分不开的。

中国粮食市场的建立和发育是一个长期渐进的过程。希望作者能够关注中国粮食市场的发展历程,在粮食市场研究方面继续求索。

陶 珪

1997 年 5 月 18 日

序

1996—1997 两年，我有幸参加了中国社会科学院研究生院两次博士学位论文的评审工作。饶有兴味的是，这两位博士生不约而同地具有以下特点：都来自我国主要产粮区——湖北的江汉平原；都曾在粮食工作第一线有 15 年以上的业务实践；都直接考入我国社会科学的最高学府，攻读博士学位；都选择了当前我国最热门的课题——粮食问题，作为博士论文的题目。他们就是来自天门市粮食局的洪涛（现分配在北京商学院经济贸易系任副教授），和来自仙桃市粮食局的本书作者肖春阳。我，作为一位有 45 年粮食工作经历的年长者，看着拥有博士学位的年青人，朝气蓬勃地参加中国粮食经济理论和政策研究的队伍，内心的喜悦是不言而喻的。我能为他们的学术研究，发挥点桥梁和“人梯”作用，更是甘之如饴。

肖春阳同志的博士论文《粮食市场论》，是个热点、焦点和难点的命题。作者的选择，既表示出对中国改革开放大业这一重要领域的执着追求，又显现出对中国社会主义市场经济理论的探索勇气。在当前，我国深化粮食流通体制改革的关键时刻，这本专著的出版，是适应形势发展需要的，是经济界很有意义的事。

我是《粮食市场论》问世前的少数读者之一。认为这本书结构合理，逻辑严密，资料翔实，叙说清晰，特别是作者充分发挥其深厚理论基础和丰富实践经验密切结合的独到优势，剖析深刻，别具特色，系统全面，在国内同类学术著作中，可读性和操作性都是属于上乘的。

我向本书的读者，着重推荐一些作者有明显特点的论述：

农民销售组织化是我国农村经济一个突出问题。据国内贸易部 1995 年对全国 2331 个县级单位调查卡片的汇总：全国共有

2.23 亿农户，8.77 亿农民。其中，有粮食定购任务的 1.82 亿户，占 81.6%；当年国家收购总量 1.05 亿吨，人均提供商品粮 148 公斤。可以看出，如此分散细小的农户，每户微乎其微的商品粮，真是典型的小农经济汪洋大海。如何组织 8 亿多农民进入市场，如何使 2 亿多农户能及时获取准确的供求信息和价格信号，既可满足社会不断增长的需求，又能满足广大农民本身生产和生活必需的经济效益，逐步达到小康致富的目标，一直是最为困惑的难题。春阳同志归纳提炼了大量的国外资料，分别介绍了农民销售组织的多种形式，作了详尽剖析。然后，结合我国农村实际，认为由于农业生产发展很不平衡，要在全中国设计统一的农民销售组织模式，是不现实的。应在保护粮农利益的前提下，因地制宜，采取多样化的模式，并对分阶段分步骤的操作，设计了务实的方案。作者这个构想，完全符合国家当前提出的农业产业化方针，运用市场+中介组织+农户，使亿万农户与全国大市场得以有效联结。不仅具有理论价值，而且具有实用意义。这个论点具有前瞻性。近一两年浙江、广东、山东、河南等省陆续出现的粮食部门与粮农结为利益均沾、风险共担的经济共同体的各种形式，如种粮大户+粮管所，优质米集团，粮农经济服务社等等，已开创了粮食贸、工、农一体化，产、供、销一条龙的先河，就是现实的印证。

粮食批发市场的理论和实践也是粮食经济领域一个亟待充实完善的问题。春阳同志先从理论的抽象入手，对当前经济界对批发市场的“场所论”和“组织论”两种观点，进行演绎论证。认为二种观点并非对立，而是辩证统一、相辅相成。先有在集中场所批量交易的实践，然后才有政府管理集中交易的客观必要，才有专门投资兴建粮食批发市场的组织，并在此基础上促进粮食批发市场作为规范运行、有序操作的新型交易场所的发展。作者还对一般论者容易忽略的在集贸市场基础上自发形成的民办粮食批发市场，予以关注。认为它和政府建立的规范式的区域性的粮食批发市场，虽有很多不同，但它适应群众需要应运而生，具有活

力，也就是客观存在的合理性，应该因势利导，充实完善，使之有序运作，纳入市场网络。作者针对当前粮食批发市场存在活力不足、发育不够、价格机制尚未形成、理论研究严重滞后等问题，也有的放矢地提出建议，有很强的可操作性，不是隔靴搔痒，泛泛空论。

粮食期货市场在我国社会主义市场经济中属于近期引进的事物，经济界和理论界，还缺乏透辟了解，模糊观念不少。春阳同志对这一部分有独到见解。他先对期货市场的特点进行解析，进而论证它已不再是一般意义上沟通商品交易的场所（这里，对社会上不少人把期货市场误解为远期现货市场的同意语进行了澄清），认为它是一个沟通不同数额、不同时间上的货币交换场所。因之，从严格意义上说，应是一个金融市场。但它又不是一般的金融市场，与股票、债券等金融市场相比，又有职能、性质、结果、结构、场所等诸多不同，是一种特殊形态的金融市场。在《粮食市场论》全书中，这一部分理论性最强。作者以简驭繁，举重若轻，深入浅出，把粮食期货市场的特点，分析得干净利落，不显生涩难懂。这显示作者凭借厚实的理论功底，充分发挥其熟悉精通粮食经营的内在优势，并提出了理论性的循序渐进的改革完善思路。这是一般学院式纯理论研究成果所难以达到的，十分难能可贵。

粮食价格形成机制是计划经济和社会主义市场经济在粮食流通领域的分水岭，是理论研究的重中之重，春阳同志根据中国国情和粮情，认为中国不能实行完全的粮食自由市场价格模式，应有必要的政府干预，即在国家宏观调控下，由粮食市场供求形成价格的机制。对于宏观调控的必要性，他从三方面论证：一是粮价在市场上的周期波动无法自动恢复到“均衡点”（即“蛛网理论”）；二是农民收入在粮食市场上，不论丰歉年景，均处于不利地位（即“格里高利现象”）；三是中国粮食市场受自然法则和经济法则双重制约，不能充分发挥合理配置资源作用。这些分析，入

情合理，令人信服。他进而论证，政府对市场粮价的宏观调控，主要运用经济手段，包括两个方面，一是数量调控，包括建立粮食储备、运用国际资源，配售、控制进口出口额度等；二是价格信号调控，包括制定价格区间、支持价格、优惠贷款、建立价格风险基金、对农业生产资料进行财政补贴等等。这里作者博采国外成功经验，以我为主，洋为中用，给读者以系统全面的印象。

兹当《粮食市场论》一书付梓之际，春阳同志索序于我。我十分高兴地写了上面一些意见。春阳同志即将到国家粮食储备局体改法规司工作，这是一个理论密切联系实际、正能发挥春阳同志所长的岗位。衷心地希望春阳同志，要以古代伟大爱国诗人屈原在《离骚》中的名句：“路漫漫其修远兮，吾将上下而求索”作为座右铭，更加谦虚、谨慎、勤奋、好学，一切从零开始，为我国粮食经济理论和政策研究，不断探索，不断前进。

李思恒于首都
一九九七年七月

Abstract

The present dissertation consists of four parts. Part One (or Chapter One) is none other than the introduction, chiefly dealing with the definitions of the conceptions of grain and grain market. Part Two (Chapters 2—4) is entitled Main Factors of the Body of Grain Market, the contents including Consumption of Grain (Chapt. 2), Change of the System of Grain Circulation (Chapt. 3) and Peasants' Sale Organizations (Chapt. 4). Part Three (Chapts 5—7) deals with Grain Market System, including Grain Country Fair Market (Chapt. 5), Grain Wholesale Market (Chapt. 6) and Grain Futures Market (Chapt. 7). Part Four (Chapts 8—9) discusses Macro - readjusting of Grain Market, including Grain Storage (Chapt. 8) and Market Prices of Grain (Chapt. 9).

In Chapter One "Conception of Grain Market", an analysis is made of the conceptions of grain and grain market. The author defines the four conceptions of grain separately with a view to unifying the different conceptions of grain in present China. Grain includes rice, wheat and coarse food grain (e. g. maize, sorghum, millet, barley, etc.) whereas in China the traditional grain means the cereal, grain, pulses and potato. In terms of food in aggregate, the detailed food products set by FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) are classified into 8 categories, which are subdivided into 106 sorts. The common grain encompasses everything that is edible and nutritious to human body, much wider in scale in

as much as the conception of Chinese traditional grain is concerned.

(Part Two) Chapter Two: Consumption of Grain

The present thesis is aimed at the study of consumption of grain with the view of investigating the potentiality of the demand and supply of grain market, which is in fact a macro - study of grain - consumers. By estimate, per capita amount of grain for the Chinese will be 400 kg by 2030. Thus, in 30 years to come, per capita amount of grain for the Chinese will stay around 400 kg. During this period the living standard for the Chinese will be transformed from just - enough - to - eat - and - wear pattern to comparatively - well - off pattern. The author makes an analysis of the level of grain consumption, food consumption structure and tendency of grain consumption. He holds that the grain consumption tend to be on the increase. Such being the case, the demand of grain for China will greatly surpass the supply grain should provide. Therefore, people should be persuaded into consuming grain in a moderate way.

In Chapter Three: Change of Grain Circulation System, the author makes a study of the history of grain circulation system and the direction of later - on reform, which is in fact a key problem of the reform of state - owned grain enterprise. As the state - owned grain enterprise occupies a monopoly position in the whole grain enterprises, the study of grain circulation system is in a certain sense the study of grain enterprise, which facilitates an understanding of the background and initial condition of the maturing of the grain market in the course of the reform. Grain production determines grain circulation. At present, per capita amount of grain for the Chinese comes to 380 kg or so, reaching world average level. For this reason, the author holds that as the conditions are basically for market - oriented grain trade, market - oriented Graintrade should

be carried out gradually.

Chapter Four: Peasants Sale Organization, discusses how peasants enter the grain market in organizational capacity, which presents a difficult problem, i. e. the peasant problem in nature, the study of grain – growers. This chapter is designed for the study of blazing new trails in grain – market organization from peasants' angles. Based on China's historical experience and viewed from the development of peasant organizations in other countries, the sale organizations for Chinese peasants should rightly take the forms of co – ops in rural communities, combination united entity of peasants, workers and merchants and peasant society and others. Only by so doing can the Chinese peasants in economy – developing regions be led into grain market.

Chapter Five (in Part Three): Country Fair Trade of Grain Market, is an elementary market in the grain market system, of which the organizational degree is low, but it is convenient for peasants to go marketing at the fair. Obviously, the country fair is aimed at helping the peasants supply each other's needs and regulating local masses' surplus or shortage of grain. Based on the forming and developing of the grain country fair market, the present thesis analyses its objective foundation still in existence and proposes some methods of running it.

Chapter Six: Wholesale Grain Market, the grain wholesale market is a middle – rank market, of which the organizational degree is relatively high; in which the peasants usually trade in organizational capacity, of which the function is to shape the wholesale price of grain on hand and readjust the regional demand and supply of grain. In this chapter, the author analyses the relations between the grain wholesale market and the grain country fair market and

grain futures market, proposing the pattern of wholesale grain market. The author is of the opinion that the wholesale grain market that is formed spontaneously is in existence derived from the development of country — fair grain market; and the standardized wholesale grain market is developed out of the spontaneously — shaped wholesale grain market. Based on the growth of China's grain market at present, the author proposes that great efforts should be made to develop the wholesale grain market.

Chapter Seven: Grain Futures Market. The grain futures market is a high — ranking market in the system of grain market. Its organizational degree is high. In general, peasants enter the grain futures market through middle agency. Its chief function is to predict forward price of grain, to disperse risks of the grain — growers and grain — managers and hence a place of venture investment. The author points out that it is different from grain — on — hand market and financial market. He also discusses the theory of grain futures market price. He insists that China's grain futures market price should include production costs of grain goods, trading costs of grain futures, circulation costs of grain futures goods and anticipated returns. Due to great risks on grain futures market, the managers at home fail to get a better understanding of such a situation. In addition, the operating regulations for the grain futures market leave much to be desired, therefore, the author feels that the grain futures market should be standardized in the course of its development.

Chapter Eight (in Part Four): Grain Storaion. Grain storaion is a key means by which the state exercises its macro — regulation of grain market. It is generally held that if the national storage of grain can control 17—18% of the aggregate consumption of grain, then the whole grain market will be controlled by the mea-

sures of national macro - regulation. According to this proportion, the author holds that the national storage of grain should be around 80 billion kg. The state should perfect the buying and selling mechanism to ensure its storage of grain and in the light of demand and supply of grain, the handling of grain should go in an opposite direction with a view to enabling the national storage of grain to play a decisive role in intervening demand and supply in grain market.

Chapter Nine: Market Price of Grain. Generally speaking, the amount of grain demand and market price of grain tend to change in an opposite direction in the grain market: when the grain price goes up, the amount of grain demand decreases and vice versa. On the other hand, the amount of grain supply and the market price of grain tend to change in right direction: when the grain price goes up, the amount of grain supply increases, and vice versa. Through bargaining, when buyers and sellers of grain equal in price and amount, the balanced price of grain market thus comes into being. But due to slight resilience of the demand and supply of grain goods, there are certain limitations in forming the price of demand and supply of market. On the ground of "spider-web" theory, under the conditions in which grain supply exceeds grain demand, the grain price will deviate from the balanced price of grain market farther and farther. Therefore, it is necessary for the government to intervene the price with the view of approaching the balanced price.

That the government intervenes the market price of grain is another means by which the government exercises its macro - readjustment and control of grain market. To intervene market price of grain, the government has first and foremost to set price range, set the lowest protective price and the highest restrictive price so as to prevent the market price of grain from going to an extreme and

avoid severely affecting the production of grain and causing an imbalance of demand and supply of grain. Secondly, the government has to handle market storage of grain at certain oppositely - directed price, selling in quantities storage of grain at the highest restrictive price when the price of grain is higher than the highest restrictive price till the market price of grain falls back within the restrictive price; when the market price of grain is lower than the lowest protective price, the government is to buy in grain in large quantities at the lowest protective price till the market price of grain goes up above the protective price.

At present, conditions have become ripe for China to carry out market price of grain and the sooner the better.

前 言

在选择博士论文题目时，我毫不犹豫地选择了试论中国粮食市场。这主要是因为我一直在基层粮食部门工作，熟悉粮食购、销、调、加、存业务，对粮食经济学方面的问题有浓厚的兴趣。另外一个原因，是我认为粮食改革的终极目标是粮食商品化、经营市场化、调控系列化。

这里，先对粮食流通体制改革过程作一简要回顾。

1949年，粮食实行自由购销体制。

1953年，粮食实行统购统销体制。

1985年，粮食实行“双轨制”：粮食征购改为粮食合同定购，城镇居民口粮仍实行计划供应，这称为计划“一轨”；粮食合同定购以外的部分，允许自由购销，这称为市场“一轨”。1985年农村口粮开始实行购销同价，1993年取消了城镇居民口粮的定量计划供应。

1990年建立了粮食最低保护价格制度，建立了用于调节粮食市场供求与价格的专项储备制度，同年10月12日建立了国家级的粮食批发市场——郑州粮食批发市场。

1993年5月28日建立了第一个粮食期货市场——郑州商品交易所。

1994年建立了中央和省两级粮食市场风险基金制度。

1995年实行政策性、商业性经营两线运行和“米袋子”省长负责制。

1996年中央提出了“四分开一并轨”，即政企分开、经营和储备分开、中央与地方的责任分开、新老挂帐分开；实行订购粮

价和市场粮价的并轨。

从以上粮食改革的历程看，基本上是从计划走向“双轨”，再向市场迈进。这期间，中国人均占有粮食从1949年的209公斤，上升到了1995年的386公斤，达到世界平均水平。这说明了粮食流通体制以市场为取向的改革是成功的。当然，这里也有农村实行家庭联产承包责任制后，解放了生产力的作用。

那么，在粮食由计划经济向社会主义市场经济转变的条件下，怎样建立中国的粮食市场呢？本文就是对如何建立中国粮食市场的思考。

本文认为，应实行国家宏观调控下的粮食自由流通。为了实现这一目标，需要培育粮食市场主体，完善粮食市场体系，加强国家对粮食的宏观调控。

粮食市场的主体，严格的说是农民、消费者、粮食企业。粮食市场的客体是粮食商品。

为了便于研究，本文采取从重点入手的方法进行论述，以重点带一般。

在粮食商品这个问题上，考虑到中国目前粮食概念口径不一，于是专门对粮食的概念进行了辨析。从某种意义上来说，这是从一个角度来研究粮食市场的客体问题。

在农民这个问题上，本文从如何保证农民顺利进入粮食市场这个角度来谈问题，确立了农民销售组织这个核心，并就此展开研究。

在粮食消费者这个问题上，由于有农民粮食消费、城镇居民粮食消费，而且两者差异较大，为了论述条理清楚，本文以粮食消费整体作为研究对象。实际上粮食消费就是粮食市场的需求。

在粮食企业这个问题上，国有粮食企业不论是从企业的数量上，还是从经营规模上来看，占整个粮食企业的比重在85%以上，而且历史资料齐全。由于集体、个体或其他类型的粮食企业资料很少，且残缺不全，只好以样本国有粮食企业代替总体粮食