

<<东亚农产品比较优势变迁模式分析>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所研究论丛：东亚农产品比较优势变迁模式分析》系中国农业科学院农业经济与发展研究所研究论丛（第一辑）本文从静态与动态比较优势的角度揭示了东亚经济发展模式变迁的动因，并从产业间与产业内比较优势的角度对“后雁行模式”形态进行分析，从比较优势的角度探讨东亚经济发展模式的变迁。

《东亚农产品比较优势变迁模式分析（英文）》系英文版，共十章内容，系统全面的针对东亚地区持续出现高速增长，“东亚奇迹”、“雁行模式”等成为争相关注的焦点。

20世纪90年代以来，尤其是1997年东亚经济危机以后，人们对东亚发展前途及发展模式疑虑渐增这一问题进行了探讨。

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There is a sizable general literature on comparative advantage for agricultural products. RCA (Balassa B. , 1965) and DRC (Pearson and Meyer , 1974) are the two main measurements to estimate comparative advantage. PingSun Leung and Junning Cai (2005) argued that DRC approach paid more attention to social profitability while RCA approach was based on observed trade specialization performance , Ian Goldin (1990) thought trade and macroeconomic policy were more important determinants of comparative advantage.

Also there emerged literature on processed foods due to their increasing importance. It has been found out that processed food products accounted for a growing share of global agricultural trade and that technique and factors and transfer effect from agricultural sector determined the trade performance of processed foods (Gopinath M. , et al. , 1996 ; Gopinath M. and Carver J. , 2002) . Regmi A. , et al. (2005) thought why processed foods recently stopped to increase after the rapid growth in the last two decades was because of market access problems.

Athukorala and Sen (1996) found that processed foods trade expanded although its share in total manufactured exports declined and policy regime was the more important reason than resource endowments and other country-specific factors. But most of these studies mainly focus on cross-sector comparing , and less attention has been paid on East Asian processed foods. "Changing patterns in comparative advantage for processed foods in East Asia" remains a subject that is sparsely covered.

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