

1. Title:Survey evidence on producer use and costs of genetically modified seed
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 6-20
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 6-20
Author(s):McBride W D Books N
Author Affiliation:United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research
Service, Room N4162, 1800 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036-5831, USA
Language:English
Abstract:National survey data collected for 1997 in USDA's Agricultural Resource
Management Study were used to derive implications and pose hypotheses
about the impact on pesticide use, production practices, and producer
costs of using genetically modified (GM) seed in soyabean and cotton
production. Results of the analysis suggest concurrence with scientific
and industry claims about the environmental qualities of these
technologies. Herbicide treatments on herbicide-resistant acreage were,
on average, less than on other acreage, with more of the treatments in
post-emergent applications. The mean value of insecticide treatments
for target pests on Bt cotton acreage was reduced relative to other
acreage with these pest problems. However, mean costs and mean yields
on acreage sown to GM seed relative to other acreage did not indicate a
cost advantage, or disadvantage, for the GM seed technologies.
Additional research is needed to determine whether these suggested
relationships hold when critical variables within aggregated groups are
tested for their independent influence
Descriptors:production-costs. cotton. environmental-impact. herbicides.
pesticides. resource-management. soyabeans. yields. seed-development.
transgenic-plants. cultural-methods. economic-impact
Geographic Locator:USA
Organism Descriptors:Gossypium. Glycine-(Fabaceae)
Supplemental Descriptors:Malvaceae. Malvales. dicotyledons. angiosperms.
Spermatophyta. plants. Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. Fabales. North-
America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:WW000. EE140. HH400. FF020. FF100. EE110. FF005
Supplementary Info:23 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

2. Title:Rent creation and distribution from biotechnology innovations: the case
of Bt cotton and herbicide-tolerant soybeans in 1997
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 21-32
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 21-32
Author(s):Falck Zepeda J B Traxler G Nelson R G
Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 204
Comer Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849, USA
Language:English
Abstract:The economic welfare from the second year planting of Bt cotton in 1997
is evaluated. Estimates for the economic surplus generated by the first
year commercial planting of herbicide tolerant soybeans are also
presented. The estimation of economic welfare includes the welfare
effect of the introduction of these technologies in foreign markets.
Survey data of paired fields from commercial farms in several states of
the USA, and data from industry reports for yield and cost charges
formed the basis of the research
Descriptors:biotechnology. cotton. genetic-engineering. soyabeans. production-
economics. economic-impact. yields. production-costs. herbicides.
welfare-economics. transgenic-plants. grain-legumes

Geographic Locator:USA
Organism Descriptors:Fabaceae. Gossypium. Glycine-(Fabaceae)
Supplemental Descriptors:Fabales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta.
plants. Malvaceae. Malvales. Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. North-America.
America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:EE145. FF020. FF005. EE110. WW000
Supplementary Info:20 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

3. Title:Roundup Ready(R) soybeans and welfare effects in the soybean complex
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 33-55

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 33-55

Author(s):Moschini G Lapan H Sobolevsky A

Author Affiliation:Department of Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, IA
50011-1070, USA

Language:English

Abstract:A three-region world model for the soyabean complex is developed to evaluate the welfare effects of Roundup Ready (RR) soyabean adoption. The structural modelling of the innovation accounts for farmers' adoption incentives and for the observed pricing of RR soyabean seeds as a proprietary technology. The calibrated model is solved for various scenarios to evaluate the production, price, and welfare impacts of RR soyabean adoption. The USA gains substantially from the innovation, with the innovator capturing the larger share of the welfare gains. US farmers benefit in the base scenario, but would be adversely affected if the RR innovation were to increase yields. Spillover of the new technology to foreign competitors erodes the competitive position of domestic soyabean producers, and export of the technology per se may not improve the welfare position of the innovating country. Consumers in every region gain from the adoption of RR soyabeans

Descriptors:soyabeans. genetic-engineering. economic-impact. models. seeds. innovation-adoption. welfare-economics. production. prices. transgenic-plants

Geographic Locator:USA

Organism Descriptors:Glycine-(Fabaceae)

Supplemental Descriptors:Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. Fabales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:FF020. FF005. EE110. EE140

Supplementary Info:37 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

4. Title:The source of comparative advantage in the biotechnology industry: a real options approach

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 56-67

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 56-67

Author(s):Lavoie B F Sheldon I M

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics, Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Sources of heterogeneity within the process of research and development (R&D) investment, such as international differences in the maximum per-period rate of investment and level of regulatory uncertainty, as plausible explanations for US comparative advantage in biotechnology are assessed. Using dynamic stochastic simulation, the results presented in this article suggest US biotechnology firms may initiate more R&D projects, innovate earlier and more rapidly, persevere longer in the face of mounting R&D costs, and successfully complete more R&D projects than European firms

Descriptors:biotechnology. costs. investment. research-projects. market-competition. international-comparisons. agricultural-production. research. finance. terms-of-trade

Geographic Locator:Europe. USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:WW000. AA500. EE800

Supplementary Info:11 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

5. Title:Is agricultural research still a public good?

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 68-81

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 68-81

Author(s):Oehmke J F Weatherspoon D D Wolf C A Naseem A Maredia M Hightower A

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1069, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Biotechnology is redefining the nature of agricultural research and intellectual property. In response, public agricultural research institutions are increasingly protecting their intellectual property and commercializing research results. This paper is a critical first step in understanding how increasingly private ownership of intellectual property affects the agribusiness environment and the evolving role of public agricultural research institutions. The innovative step is the development of a neo-Schumpeterian model which examines whether commercialization of public research maximizes social welfare. The model contains two types of research firms: large firms such as the major life-science companies; and small university-related firms (SMURFs). Results show that both large firms and SMURFs underinvest in research relative to the social optimum, that research investment can exhibit cyclical behavior, and that there is a continued, albeit diminished, role for public agricultural research as the life-science revolution progresses

Descriptors:agricultural-research. agribusiness. companies. institutions. investment. models. ownership. private-sector. public-sector. research-institutes. social-welfare. intellectual-property-rights

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:WW000. AA500. EE800

Supplementary Info:17 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

6. Title:Universities and agricultural biotechnology patent production

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 82-95

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 82-95

Author(s):Foltz J Barham B Kim KwanSoo

Author Variant:Kim-K-S

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, U-4021,
1376 Storrs Road, Storrs, CT 06269, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Using patent data, this work provides an initial empirical investigation into university production of agricultural biotechnology patents. A methodology for understanding the university patent production process is developed and econometric models of university-owned agricultural biotechnology patents are tested on a series of explanatory variables. Of a total of 142 US universities, 53 were identified as having ag-biotech patents (1991-1998). The results demonstrate the importance of the US land grant university infrastructure, technology transfer offices, and star scientists

Descriptors:biotechnology. patents. agricultural-research. technology-transfer. universities

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:WW000. AA500. EE120

Supplementary Info:23 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

7. Title:An economic approach to identifying an "effective sui generis system" for plant variety protection under TRIPs

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 96-114

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 96-114

Author(s):Lesser W

Author Affiliation:Agricultural Resource and Managerial Economics, Cornell University, 405 Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Developing countries required under the WTO TRIPs agreement to provide some intellectual property protection for plants are choosing Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR). This article develops an effective system based on the detailed TRIPs patent requirements. In general, the requirements map well with current UPOV Acts. A complete analysis must also consider implementation. The US registration system, which allows limited distinctness, provides weaker protection than European examination systems. Some evidence indicates the US system provides inadequate protection while European systems may release too few varieties. The recent UPOV "initial variety" system should use high initial variety standards to discourage breeders from delaying introductions. UPOV 1991 makes seed saving a national option; preliminary results indicate seed saving does not unduly reduce breeders' profits, but may lead to growers unprofitably delaying replacing seed

Descriptors:genetic-engineering. cultivars. patents. profits. property. standards. intellectual-property-rights. plant-breeding. varieties. breeders'-rights. plant-genetic-resources

Geographic Locator:Developing-Countries

Subject Codes:FF020. EE140. DD500

Supplementary Info:30 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

8. Title:An evaluation of risk analysis as applied to agricultural biotechnology
(with a case study of GMO labeling)

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (1). 115-123

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 115-123

Author(s):Caswell J A

Author Affiliation:Department of Resource Economics, 235 Draper Hall, University
of Massachusetts at Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003, USA

Language:English

Abstract:The current use by governments of risk analysis in making decisions
about regulatory approval and labelling policies is evaluated. This
includes an outline of the steps involved in the risk analysis process
and the range of factors considered by different countries in making
regulatory decisions regarding use of agricultural biotechnology. The
evaluation will focus on the impacts of risk analysis approaches on the
timing of introduction and the adoption rate (market share) of new
agricultural biotechnologies. A case study of differences in policy for
the labelling of genetically modified organisms on retail packages is
presented in conclusion

Descriptors:biotechnology. agricultural-products. labelling. genetic-
engineering. innovation-adoption. risk. regulation. decision-making.
case-studies

Identifiers:genetically modified organism

Subject Codes:EE700. WW000

Supplementary Info:12 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

9. Title:Estimating strategic price response in a product-differentiated
oligopoly: the case of a domestic canned fruit industry

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 125-140

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 125-140

Author(s):Vickner S S Davies S P

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky,
Lexington, KY 40546-0276, USA

Language:English

Abstract:The strategic price response in a domestic canned fruit industry using
is empirically estimated using national-level, weekly point-of-purchase
scanner data. Augmented Dickey-Fuller tests are used to obtain
univariate time series properties of Del Monte and Dole's canned
pineapple prices. Johansen's likelihood ratio cointegration test is
used to characterize the existence of an industry pricing equilibrium.
Vector autoregression and vector error correction models are employed
to examine the multivariate time series properties of the two firms'
prices. Granger causality tests are used to address the price
leadership hypothesis, while impulse response functions are constructed
to chronicle the intertemporal price response to an innovation in a
rival's price series. The battery of tests indicates that Del Monte
follows Dole's pricing decisions in this narrowly defined product
market. A thorough understanding of empirical price reactions has far-

reaching strategic management implications, such as forecasting a rival's response and avoiding costly price wars
Descriptors:market-prices. imperfect-competition. fruit. domestic-markets. canned-fruit. economic-analysis. price-policy
Geographic Locator:USA
Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:QQ050. EE116. EE700. QQ100
Supplementary Info:30 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

10. Title:Cross-hedging the cottonseed crush: a case study
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 141-158
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 141-158
Author(s):Dahlgran R A
Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, 85721, USA
Language:English

Abstract:This article reports, without breaching confidentiality agreements, on a cross-hedging consulting study performed for a cottonseed crusher. This article's objectives are twofold. First, it examines how futures markets should be used to hedge cottonseed crushing. The soyabean crushing spread is applied in a cross-hedging context with a portfolio-risk minimization objective to develop the desired hedge ratios for a variety of cross-hedging portfolios and for several hedge horizons. The hedge ratios and hedging effectiveness statistics resulting from this analysis are reported. Second, based on follow-up discussions, this article reports on whether the recommended hedging strategies were adopted, how they were applied, the difficulties in implementing these strategies, and differences between managerial and academic perceptions of hedging strategies. This will lead to the conclusion that the economics of hedge management are as important as the underlying risk aversion in determining hedging behaviour

Descriptors:cotton. processing. case-studies. futures-trading. producer-prices. risk. optimization. economic-analysis

Geographic Locator:USA
Organism Descriptors:Gossypium
Supplemental Descriptors:Malvaceae. Malvales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:SS200. EE700
Supplementary Info:12 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

11. Title:Newspaper advertisement characteristics and consumer preferences for apples: a MIMIC model approach
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 159-177
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 159-177
Author(s):Patterson P M Richards T J

Author Affiliation:Morrison School of Agribusiness & Resource Management,
Arizona State University East, 7001 E. Williams Field Rd., Mesa, AZ
85212, USA

Language:English

Abstract:A structural latent variable model is used to simultaneously determine the affect of newspaper advertisement characteristics on consumer preferences for apples and on demand for apple varieties. The advertisement characteristics considered included size, colour, and logos. The estimated apple preference variable is an important explanatory variable in apple variety demand. Model specifications that exclude the variable tend to overstate own-price demand elasticities. Advertisement size has a positive impact on Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, and Gala sales, but a negative impact on Red Delicious sales. Colour advertisements, though, were only found to significantly influence Red Delicious sales. The use of a logo had no impact on apple sales

Descriptors:advertising. sales-promotion. marketing. mass-media. consumer-preferences. apples. models. economic-analysis. economic-impact. elasticity. demand. consumption

Geographic Locator:USA

Organism Descriptors:Malus

Supplemental Descriptors:Rosaceae. Rosales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE700. QQ050

Supplementary Info:41 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

12. Title:A discrete/continuous model of fruit promotion, advertising, and response segmentation

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 179-196

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 179-196

Author(s):Richards T J

Author Affiliation:Morrison School of Agribusiness and Resource Management,
Arizona State University East, 7001 E. Williams Field Road, Mesa, AZ
85212, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Commodity marketing managers are demanding an increasingly detailed description of their customers in order to make more efficient use of their marketing budgets. This study uses a purchase-occasion, household panel data set to investigate consumers' discrete choice among varieties of apples and their continuous decision of how much to buy. Households are segmented based on their elasticities of response to several marketing variables: price, promotion, and advertising using a k-means clustering algorithm. Describing each of these segments according to their demographic attributes provides the type of information required to target particular groups of similar consumers, which in turn allows for a much more effective and efficient use of scarce marketing dollars

Descriptors:fruit. sales-promotion. marketing. marketing-policy. models. advertising. economic-impact. consumption. elasticities. market-prices. consumer-surveys

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:QQ050. EE700
Supplementary Info:41 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

13. Title:Determinants of temporal variations in generic advertising effectiveness

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 197-214

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 197-214

Author(s):Chung ChanJin Kaiser H M

Author Variant:Chung-C-J

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, 313 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801, USA

Language:English

Abstract:This study develops a varying-parameter advertising model specifying advertising parameters as a function of advertising strategies and market environments to explain the varying nature of the advertising responses. This model allows researchers to examine the sources of change in advertising effectiveness over time. The model is applied to the New York City fluid milk market for the period from January, 1986 to June, 1995. Results indicate that advertising strategies and market environments play important roles in determining advertising effectiveness. Particularly, demographic factors were more important than economic factors. The results also suggest that when the market conditions are unfavourable due to increase in price, percentage of African Americans, and percentage of food expenditures for eating away from home, advertising becomes more important and effective

Descriptors:milk. advertising. marketing. marketing-policy. economic-impact. models. evaluation. market-prices

Geographic Locator:USA. New-York

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Middle-Atlantic-States-of-USA. Northeastern-States-of-USA. USA

Subject Codes:EE700. QQ010

Supplementary Info:38 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

14. Title:Probit analysis of fresh meat consumption in Belgium: exploring BSE and television communication impact

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 215-234

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 215-234

Author(s):Verbeke W Ward R W Viaene J

Author Affiliation:University of Ghent, Department Agricultural Economics, Coupure Links 653, B-9000 Gent, Belgium

Language:English

Abstract:This article focuses on factors influencing consumer decision making toward fresh meat consumption in Belgium. Discrete choice models are specified for explaining consumer decisions to decrease fresh meat consumption since the BSE-crisis and toward to the future. Demographic consumer characteristics, consumption frequency and attention to television coverage are included as explanatory variables in the

models. A major focus is the impact of television, which has carried several negative reports about meat safety during recent years. Television coverage is found to have a highly negative impact on decision making toward fresh red meat consumption. Model estimation and computation of predicted probabilities reveal that the likelihood of reducing fresh meat consumption increases with greater attention given to television messages, as well as with the presence of young children in the household and with increasing age of the consumer. Interaction between attention to television and age reveals that younger people's decisions are more sensitive to media coverage. Heavy meat consumers are least likely to cut fresh meat consumption. Findings include implications for future live-stock production and communication by the meat industry

Descriptors:meat. beef. consumption. economic-analysis. bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy. mass-media. advertising. diffusion-of-information. consumer-information. economic-impact. consumer-behaviour. decision-making. models

Geographic Locator:Belgium

Supplemental Descriptors:Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. Benelux. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:QQ030. EE130. EE116. EE720. EE700

Supplementary Info:53 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

15. Title:Technical trade barriers in US/Europe agricultural trade

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 235-251

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 235-251

Author(s):Weyerbrock S Xia T

Author Affiliation:Department of Food and Resource Economics, Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, 233 Townsend Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19717-1303, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Technical barriers strongly affect US/European agricultural and food trade. A 1996 USDA survey identifies 57 questionable European regulations affecting US agricultural exports with an estimated trade impact of \$899.55 million. This article identifies European and US technical regulations that impede bilateral trade. The article provides a background for case studies and draws conclusions regarding the future role of technical barriers. Technical barriers in US/Europe trade are expected to proliferate in the future because of changes in trade rules, higher demand for food safety and various food quality attributes, and EU membership of Eastern European countries

Descriptors:trade-barriers. international-trade. agricultural-trade. trade-policy. world-markets. EU-regulations. economic-impact. exports. imports. food-safety. food-quality

Geographic Locator:USA. European-Union-Countries

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE600

Supplementary Info:39 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

16. Title:Export demand for U.S. pecans: impacts of U.S. export promotion programs

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (2). 253-265

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 253-265

Author(s):Onunkwo I M Epperson J E

Author Affiliation:Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics, 301 Conner Hall 7509, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-7509, USA

Language:English

Abstract:The purpose of this study was to estimate the impact of the major factors affecting the export demand for US pecans in Asia and the EU which together import about 27% of US pecan exports. The primary objective pertained to the impacts of federal promotion programs on the foreign demand for US pecans. Based on previous literature, a single-equation framework was specified for estimation of the pecan model. Based on promotion elasticities, impacts on pecan export revenue from promotion were evaluated. The returns per dollar of promotion expenditure for pecans were \$6.45 for Asia and \$6.75 for the EU. Further, some spill-over benefits for pecan exports were detected from almond export promotion in Asia and walnut export promotion in the EU. It appears that the US pecan industry can benefit substantially from increased export promotion in both Asia and the EU

Descriptors:pecans. nuts. exports. demand. impact. export-promotion. trade-policy. imports

Geographic Locator:USA

Organism Descriptors:Carya

Supplemental Descriptors:Juglandaceae. Juglandales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE600. QQ050

Supplementary Info:41 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

17. Title:Will China's diet follow western diets?

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 271-279

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 271-279

Author(s):Shono C Suzuki N Kaiser H M

Author Affiliation:Department of Life Sciences, Seika Women's Junior College, 2-12-1, Minamihachiman, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka 816-8540, Japan

Language:English

Abstract:Whether China's diet will follow western diets or not is an important question in predicting the future world food shortage. To address this question, world dietary patterns were grouped using the principal component analysis. The results show that China's dietary pattern is indeed moving from the developing country group toward the developed country group, but its direction is not towards the USA. China's dietary pattern is moving toward Asian developed countries' like Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong, who depend more on seafood as protein sources than the western countries. Meats are replaced partially with fish in these countries. Estimated expenditure elasticities of meats and seafood also support the above results. This is an important consideration in predicting China's future meat and feed grain demand

Descriptors:feed-grains. fish. meat. seafoods. diet-studies. diets. food-supply. food-consumption. trends

Geographic Locator:Developed-Countries. Developing-Countries. China. Asia

Supplemental Descriptors:East-Asia. Asia. Developing-Countries
Subject Codes:EE116. EE110. EE130. EE720. VV100
Supplementary Info:8 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

18. Title:Ex-post competitiveness of China's export in agri-food products: 1980-96

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 281-294
CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 281-294

Author(s):Chen K Xu Lian Duan YuFeng

Author Variant:Xu-L. Du-Y-F

Author Affiliation:Department of Rural Economy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H1, Canada

Language:English

Abstract:This article applied the constant market share (CMS) model to investigate the performance of China's export in agri-food products from 1980-96. The CMS results revealed a downward trend of China's competitiveness in agri-food exports over the period under the study. Some evidence was found that trade policy reforms might have strengthened the tendency of decreasing competitiveness in China's export in agri-food product

Descriptors:exports. models. trade-policy. agricultural-trade. terms-of-trade. food-products

Geographic Locator:China

Supplemental Descriptors:East-Asia. Asia. Developing-Countries

Subject Codes:EE110. EE600

Supplementary Info:24 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

19. Title:Adoption of ISO 9000 quality assurance standards by South African agribusiness firms

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 295-307

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 295-307

Author(s):Turner C R Ortmann G F Lyne M C

Author Affiliation:School of Agricultural Sciences and Agribusiness, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

Language:English

Abstract:A postal survey was conducted in 1998 among 92 South African agribusiness firms to establish the extent of adoption of the ISO 9000 quality assurance standards, reasons for certification, and the costs and benefits of adopting these standards. Almost 36% of respondent firms were ISO 9000 certified. The desire to improve customer service, a basis for quality improvement, and the need to improve operational efficiency (reduce wastage) were the most important factors influencing certification. Respondents reported financial, managerial, and production benefits following certification. Two-group and three-group discriminant analyses were performed. Results revealed that ISO 9000 certified firms tended to be larger, established firms with parent company affiliation, manufacturing products derived from agricultural output and exporting to developed countries. Most non-ISO 9000 certified firms had adopted an alternative quality assurance system.

The most important variable distinguishing ISO 9000 adopters from adopters of alternative quality assurance systems was turnover (firm size)

Descriptors:agribusiness. surveys. quality-standards. certification. cost-benefit-analysis. turnover

Geographic Locator:South-Africa

Supplemental Descriptors:Southern-Africa. Africa-South-of-Sahara. Africa. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Anglophone-Africa. Commonwealth-of-Nations

Subject Codes:EE110. EE700

Supplementary Info:15 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

20. Title:Assessing consumer response to protected geographical identification labeling

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 309-320

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 309-320

Author(s):Loureiro M L McCluskey J J

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6210, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Consumers' attitudes toward quality and desire for cultural identification have generated a growing demand for agricultural products that carry a strong identification with a particular geographical region. Many of these products are currently protected by European Legislation. A hedonic approach was used in order to calculate consumers' willingness to pay for fresh meat products that carry the Protected Geographical Identification label, "Galician Veal," in Spain. The results indicate that if this label is present on high quality cuts of meat, one can obtain a premium up to a certain level of quality. The label is not significant for either quality extreme. Implications of these results and recommendations for the industry are discussed

Descriptors:meat-products. labelling. willingness-to-pay. location-of-production. consumer-attitudes. consumer-behaviour. meat-quality

Geographic Locator:Spain

Supplemental Descriptors:Southern-Europe. Europe. Mediterranean-Region. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:QQ030. EE700. EE110. EE116. EE720

Supplementary Info:26 ref

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

21. Title:A measurement of the quality of orange-juice consumption

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 321-332

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 321-332

Author(s):Brown M G Lee JongYing

Author Variant:Lee-J-Y

Author Affiliation:Economic and Market Research Department, Florida Department of Citrus, University of Florida, 2129 McCarty Hall, P.O. Box 110249, Gainesville, Florida 32611-0249, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Theil's index of quality of consumption was used to measure the quality of orange-juice products. A change in the quality of a group of goods is defined as the covariance between the goods' income elasticities and logarithmic quantity changes. Over the US sample from 1988 to mid-1999, the quality index for orange juice products was estimated to increase by about 50%. Decomposition of the change in quality showed that most of the increase resulted from strong demand trends. Income, prices, and advertising, each, had largely offsetting positive and negative impacts on quality over the sample

Descriptors:consumption. quality. orange-juice. trends. income-elasticities. prices. advertising

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE116. EE110. EE720. EE130. EE700

Supplementary Info:24 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

22. Title:Quality versus quantity in Mexican household poultry and pork purchases

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 333-355

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 333-355

Author(s):Dong DianSheng Gould B W

Author Variant:Dong-D-S

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, 311 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA

Language:English

Abstract:How food demand responds to changes in income, prices and household characteristics is important from a policy perspective when attempting to improve the dietary status of a particular population. This study develops a unique double-hurdle model of demand for a composite food, which endogenizes the commodities unit value. The model structure allows us to account for the inability to observe such values for non-purchasing households while simultaneously adjusting for quality-based demand effects for purchasing households. Our application to Mexican household pork and poultry expenditures shows the importance of controlling for composite good quality. It is found that for these two aggregate commodities, expenditures depend on both quantity demanded and quality desired

Descriptors:pigmeat. poultry-meat. demand. models. households. purchasing. quality. meat

Geographic Locator:Mexico

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Latin-America. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE130. EE720. EE116. QQ030. EE110

Supplementary Info:32 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

23. Title:The wealth effect of swap usage in the food processing industry

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (3). 367-379

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 367-379

Author(s):Yang Jian Leatham D J Case S A

Author Variant:Yang-J

Language:English

Abstract:US companies use interest rate swaps more than any other financial derivative. The effect of swap usage on the shareholders' wealth is both controversial and unclear. Using a sample from the food processing industry, the paper examined both short-run and long-run wealth effects associated with swap usage. A significant long-run wealth effect of swap usage on swap users was not found. However, there was a significant negative wealth effect during a short period before firms first disclosed swap usage to the SEC. This finding is consistent with the argument that derivative usage may not be in the best interest of shareholders

Descriptors:food-processing. companies. interest-rates. welfare-economics. food-industry

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE116. EE800

Supplementary Info:20 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

24. Title:Assessing aspects of agricultural contracts: an application to German agriculture

View Article:Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 385-398

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 385-398

Author(s):Drescher K

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Olshausenstr. 40-60, 24118 Kiel, Germany

Language:English

Abstract:Contract farming is defined as an agreement between legally independent firms for the production of a commodity for a future market. Analysing contract farming and the intensity (quality) of contracts is as important as the extent of the contractual arrangements. Current publications do not sufficiently distinguish between contracts, which have a far-reaching and long-term influence on farm-firms and those based on spot-market transactions. A model has been developed to distinguish between different forms and features of agricultural contracts. Agricultural contracts are analysed on the extent of authority, the duration of the contract, and the extent of investment with regard to the contract. The model provides insights into both the extent and the intensity of contract farming. Results of an empirical analysis of agricultural contracts in Germany clearly show that the majority of the contracts can be characterized as short-term agreements with few binding penalties. Hence, contracts between farmers and up- or downstream industries rarely influence the organizational structure and business development of German farms

Descriptors:contract-farming. contracts. models

Geographic Locator:Germany

Supplemental Descriptors:Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE110. EE700

Supplementary Info:31 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

25. Title:The relationship between economic value added and the stock market performance of agribusiness firms

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 399-416

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 399-416

Author(s):Turvey C G Lake L Duren E van Sparling D

Author Variant:van-Duren-E

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics and Business, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1, Canada

Language:English

Abstract:This paper examines the relationship between economic value added (EVA) and the stock market performance of 17 publicly traded companies in the Canadian food processing sector. The research is motivated by the increased popularity of EVA in corporate finance and by the claims that high EVA causes incremental gains in share price values. Using 1996 annual reports to compute EVA, and daily stock prices for 1994 through 1998, we attempt to correlate EVA with a variety of measures including accounting return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), share price, the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) returns and risk, and others. Results find little support for the conjecture that high-EVA firms lead to higher shareholder value, however, because the management logic that has popularized EVA is so logical and fundamental to common practices in corporate finance, we resist dismissing EVA as a valued paradigm. Rather, we suggest that market volatility and other factors mask the short-run increments to shareholder wealth from EVA-implemented strategies

Descriptors:food-industry. companies. value-added. finance. assets. returns. prices

Geographic Locator:Canada

Identifiers:stocks (financial)

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE116. EE800

Supplementary Info:11 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

26. Title:Food purchase diversity across U.S. markets

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 417-433

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 417-433

Author(s):Jekanowski M D Binkley J K

Author Affiliation:USDA/ERS/FRED/FMB, 1800 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036-5831, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Growth in the number of food products and brands carried by grocery stores implies a preference for diversity. We examine the factors that affect the variety of food purchases across US markets. Three measures of variety, based on market-level sales of both grocery categories and RTE cereal brands, are regressed on various population and market characteristics. We find that markets with a high proportion of low-income individuals exhibit less variety both in terms of grocery categories and breakfast cereal brands. We also find that racial diversity and average store size are important factors in explaining

diversity of grocery purchases across markets, but are less important in explaining the variety of cereal brand purchases
Descriptors:food-products. consumer-preferences. cereals. trade-marks. markets. income. ethnic-groups. shops. purchasing
Geographic Locator:USA
Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:EE116. QQ000. EE720
Supplementary Info:23 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

27. Title:Panama Canal: how critical to U.S. grain exports?

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 435-455

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 435-455

Author(s):Fuller S W Fellin L Eriksen K

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas A&M University, 2124 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-2124, USA

Language:English

Abstract:The administration and operation of the Panama Canal was transferred to the Republic of Panama on December 31, 1999. Shipping and agricultural interests indicate new Canal management may increase tolls in an effort to maximize revenues, and some fear mismanagement may eventually result in Canal closure. Analysis show increasing tolls would reduce exports via US Gulf ports, increase exports via US Pacific Northwest ports, reduce quantities transiting the Canal, and increase maritime movements to East Asia via Africa's Cape of Good Hope. The US role in Asia's maize and soyabean markets would decline; however, total US exports would be reduced by no more than 2%. Results suggest a revenue-maximizing Canal operator could substantially increase revenues by adjusting tolls up by \$2/ton on maize-laden vessels and \$1/ton on soyabean-laden vessels. This would lower US maize and soyabean revenues by about \$160 million. If the Canal were to be closed, it is projected that revenues of US maize and soyabean producers would decline \$303 million per year

Descriptors:canals. cereals. exports. sea-transport. maize. soyabeans. income. economic-impact

Geographic Locator:Panama. USA

Identifiers:tolls

Organism Descriptors:Zea-mays. Glycine-(Fabaceae)

Supplemental Descriptors:Central-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Latin-America. North-America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Zea. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:QQ050. EE110. EE700. EE600

Supplementary Info:41 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

28. Title:Private investment in livestock breeding with implications for public research policy

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 457-470

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 457-470

Author(s):Narrod C A Fuglie K O
Author Affiliation:Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis,
Washington, DC 20250, USA

Language:English

Abstract:The private sector is playing an increasingly important role in livestock genetic improvement. Specialized breeding firms now supply virtually all commercial poultry breeding stock and growing market shares of improved genetic material for swine, beef, and dairy cattle. This article examines how incentives for private investment in livestock breeding are affected by consumer demand, market structure, intellectual property protection, new technologies, and market globalization. Survey results collected by the authors provide new evidence on the extent of private spending on livestock breeding. Implications of the findings for public and private roles in research on animal genetic improvement are discussed

Descriptors:private-sector. livestock. animal-breeding. genetic-improvement. genetic-engineering. investment. incentives. research. funding. public-sector. research-policy. research-support

Subject Codes:LL240. EE110. EE800. AA500

Supplementary Info:21 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

29. Title:Price skewness and the marketing of finished cattle

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 471-484

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 471-484

Author(s):Jack C McErlean S A Anderson D McCallion T

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Food Economics, The Queen's University of Belfast, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX, Northern Ireland, UK

Language:English

Abstract:Incomplete information about product quality generates risk for market participants. The amount of information and perceived risk varies between marketing channels and an agent's attitude to this risk influences their choice of marketing channel. For risk-averse sellers, expected price and the associated price risk (dispersion) are relevant to their choice of marketing route. This paper examines how the choice of marketing channel by farmers selling finished cattle is influenced by their perceptions of expected market price and price variation. The study uses a unique dataset of "matched" animals, sold first in liveweight auction markets in Northern Ireland and subsequently to a meat packer. The findings indicate that price skewness also influences channel choice. The positive skewness exhibited by auction market prices combined with the negative skewness exhibited by meat packer prices may mean that some risk-averse individuals, faced with incomplete information about product quality, prefer the liveweight auction market to selling directly to meat packers

Descriptors:quality. consumer-information. risk. marketing-channels. market-prices. farmers. marketing. decision-making. auctions. meat-and-livestock-industry

Geographic Locator:UK. Northern-Ireland

Organism Descriptors:cattle

Supplemental Descriptors:Bos. Bovidae. ruminants. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates. British-Isles. Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries. UK

Subject Codes:QQ030. EE110. EE700
Supplementary Info:17 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

30. Title:The Canadian Wheat Board and feed barley
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2000. 16 (4). 491-501
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 491-501
Author(s):Schmitz A Gray R
Language:English

Abstract:We present arguments that the Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation in the USA has no basis for filing a countervail complaint against the Canadian cattle industry in which it alleges that Canadian cattle are being fed cheap barley because of alleged inefficiencies of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB). If there are inefficiencies in the Canadian grain marketing system, many are not attributable to the CWB. For example, elevation charges are set by grain companies, and not by the CWB. Furthermore, when the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and other factors are taken into account, barley prices are not lower in Lethbridge, Alberta (a major cattle feeding region in Canada) than they are in comparable areas in the USA. In addition, with the removal of the Crow transportation subsidy there has been a dramatic change in the export and domestic pricing relationship for barley

Descriptors:barley. marketing-boards. prices. terms-of-trade. feeds

Geographic Locator:Canada. USA

Organism Descriptors:cattle. Hordeum-vulgare

Supplemental Descriptors:Bos. Bovidae. ruminants. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries. Hordeum. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:EE700. EE130. QQ050. EE110. LL120

Supplementary Info:20 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

31. Title:Agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development.

An overview of issues, patterns, and determinants

View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 195-205

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 195-205

Author(s):Reardon T Barrett C B

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

Document Editor:Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T

Conference Title:Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development

Language:English

Abstract:This paper offers an overview for a special issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development. It sets out a conceptual framework for understanding the links among these three broad phenomena and then discusses emerging issues and evidence concerning the factors conditioning agroindustrialization in developing

countries and the subsequent effects on employment, poverty, and the natural environment. It concludes with a research agenda
Descriptors:industrialization. agricultural-development. globalization. economic-development. world-markets. technical-progress. technology. international-trade. organizations. agribusiness. poverty
Geographic Locator:Developing-Countries
Subject Codes:EE120. EE600. EE700
Supplementary Info:38 ref
ISSN:0169-5150
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

32. Title:Agroindustrialization of the global agrifood economy: bridging development economics and agribusiness research
View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 207-218
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 207-218
Author(s):Cook M L Chaddad F R
Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, 125C Mumford Hall, Columbia, MO 65211, USA
Document Editor:Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T
Conference Title:Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development
Language:English
Abstract:This paper examines the agroindustrialization process from two supposedly disparate views: development economics and agribusiness research. The evolution of conceptual and methodological approaches emanating from these fields is explored and general observations are made concerning farm economic interdependence, institutional and organizational change, differing scopes of interest, the causes of agroindustrialization, orientation, and the choice of microanalytic tools, terminology, and unit of analysis. Despite an impressive list of hurdles, disincentives, and disconnects, complementarities between the two fields are identified. The paper concludes by exploring the potential of bridging development economics and agribusiness research to inform the future agroindustrialization research agenda
Descriptors:industrialization. agricultural-development. food-industry. agricultural-sector. agricultural-research. economic-theory
Subject Codes:EE700. EE116. AA500. EE120
Supplementary Info:2 pp. of ref
ISSN:0169-5150
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

33. Title:Trade and agroindustrialization in developing countries: trends and policy impacts
View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 219-229
CD Volume:332
Print Article: Pages: 219-229
Author(s):Diaz Bonilla E Reca L
Author Affiliation:International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2033 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006, USA
Document Editor:Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T
Conference Title:Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development
Language:English

Abstract: There have been important changes in the international trade of processed and high-value added food products from developing countries over the past several decades. One of them has been the emergence of oilseeds and fruits and vegetables, replacing traditional products such as sugar, coffee, and cocoa as the main exports from developing countries. Another trend has been the collapse of African agroindustrial exports and the increase of exports from Asia. The paper highlights key trends, and explores possible reasons for the trends, focusing on trade policies in less-developed countries (LDCs) and developed countries (DCs). The paper argues that national trade policies and other economic policies appear to have been relatively supportive of agroindustrial production and exports in Asia. In contrast, policies have had more mixed effects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and seem to have been just one component in a larger array of forces inhibiting economic development in Africa. The performance of agroindustrial production and exports from LDCs may be now more dependent than ever on the completion of reforms in the agricultural trade policies of DCs. For Africa, however, a more supportive international environment and better macroeconomic and trade policies will not be enough to ensure a thriving agroindustrial sector within a broader process of economic development until military confrontations stop

Descriptors: agribusiness. agricultural-development. industrialization. international-trade. trends. agricultural-policy. economic-policy. food-industry. food. imports. exports. agricultural-production

Geographic Locator: Developing-Countries

Subject Codes: EE600. EE120. EE700

Supplementary Info: 37 ref

ISSN: 0169-5150

Year: 2000

Journal Title: Agricultural Economics

Copyright: Copyright CAB International

34. Title: How private contract enforcement mechanisms can succeed where public institutions fail: the case of Juhocukor a.s

View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 253-265

CD Volume: 332

Print Article: Pages: 253-265

Author(s): Gow H R Streeter D H Swinnen J F M

Author Affiliation: Policy Research Group, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Louvain, Belgium

Document Editor: Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T

Conference Title: Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development

Language: English

Abstract: The enforcement of contracts is necessary for efficient exchange and investment in economic activities. Contracts can be enforced through a variety of mechanisms, both public and private. However, in many developing and transitional countries these public institutions are either absent or ineffective in ensuring contract enforcement. Under such conditions, private enforcement mechanisms may provide a suitable replacement for public enforcement institutions. This may be done externally through a third party or internally through self-enforcing agreements. This paper analyses the use of "self-enforcing" arrangements or "internal" private enforcement mechanisms. Using a case study of an agri-business in a transition economy - Juhocukor a.s., a Slovakian sugar processor - we show that the use of "internal" private contract enforcement mechanisms can have a significant positive effect on output and efficiency for both partners to the exchange

transaction in an environment characterized by the absence or ineffectiveness of public enforcement institutions
Descriptors:regulations. legislation. contracts. case-studies. sugar. agribusiness. food-processing. economic-impact. efficiency. transition-economies
Geographic Locator:Slovakia
Supplemental Descriptors:Central-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries
Subject Codes:EE600. EE700. DD500
Supplementary Info:13 ref
ISSN:0169-5150
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

35. Title:Endogenous institutional innovation and agroindustrialization on the Peruvian coast

View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 267-277

CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 267-277

Author(s):Escobal J Agreda V Reardon T

Author Affiliation:Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), Lima, Peru

Document Editor:Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T

Conference Title:Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development

Language:English

Abstract:This paper presents an analysis of endogenous institutional innovations that have recently emerged in the agroindustrial zone of Chincha, on the coast of Peru. These innovations include: (1) contracts between agroindustrial firms and large farmers, introduced by the firms themselves to assure timely delivery and compliance with strict requirements implied by the emerging demanding quality and safety standards for agro-export of processed asparagus; (2) management services exchanged for labour supervision and land collateral in share tenancy contracts between a management company and "farmer companies" of small cotton farmers. These contracts introduced by the management company illustrate those described theoretically by Eswaran and Kotwal [Am. Econ. Rev. 75 (3), 352-367]. The nature and importance of these institutional changes are twofold: (1) They were induced institutional innovations driven by the requirements of agroindustrialization itself. (2) Together they had ambiguous employment and income impacts (tending to the negative). On the one hand, the emergence of asparagus and firm-farm contracts reduced employment through exclusion of small farms and shifts to capital-intensive crops. On the other hand, the reinforcement of smallholder cotton and the emergence of farmer companies increased employment and income of smallholders. The institutional innovation allowed them to reduce risk and increase profits and thus access some of the benefits of agroindustrialization and globalization. While processing firm-farm contracts are common in Peru, as is the presence of NGOs bringing subsidized credit, the private management firm innovation is rare and new in Peru and apparently also in the region, and of great interest. In fact, policymakers and NGOs have recently discovered that this innovation is taking place and are asking hard questions about whether this innovation can and will be diffused. The interest in the private for-profit institutional change is sharpened by growing doubts about how economically sustainable and widespread a response NGO help can be to small farmers in maintaining their participation in income-enhancing agroindustrialization. Moreover, with changes in land laws and markets the fluidity of the situation is

apparent, with agroindustrial firms even starting to ask themselves whether contracts with large farms are necessary and best
Descriptors:industrialization. agricultural-development. innovation-adoption. case-studies. agribusiness. diversification. employment. contracts. organizations. risk. profitability. rural-development
Geographic Locator:Peru
Supplemental Descriptors:South-America. America. Developing-Countries. Andean-Group. Latin-America
Subject Codes:EE120. EE700. EE900. EE350
Supplementary Info:12 ref
ISSN:0169-5150
Year:2000
Journal Title:Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

36. Title:The impact of the tomato agroindustry on the rural poor in Mexico
View Article: Agricultural Economics. 2000. 23 (3). 289-297
CD Volume:332

Print Article: Pages: 289-297

Author(s):Barron M A Rello F

Author Affiliation:Faculty of Economics, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico DF, Mexico

Document Editor:Barrett-C-B. Reardon-T

Conference Title:Special issue: An issue on agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development

Language:English

Abstract:This article addresses the issue of whether the tomato agroindustry (TAI) has been an effective instrument in the reduction of rural poverty. The TAI is by far the most important agroindustry in Mexico in terms of exports and employment creation. Most of the labourers employed by the TAI in northwest Mexico are temporary migrants coming from poverty-stricken regions in southern Mexico. Conditions of poverty-induced migration are explained. The characteristics and strategies of large, modern tomato enterprises are analysed. The main conclusion is that migrant income earned in the tomato fields and packing plants, is fundamental for the bare survival in villages in poverty-stricken regions. However, this does not provide a solution to poverty alleviation because migrant income is not sufficient to contribute to capital formation in the migrating communities, or the to create the conditions for endogenous local development

Descriptors:tomatoes. agricultural-development. agribusiness. production. employment. migration. poverty. rural-areas. rural-development. economic-impact. food-processing. food-industry

Geographic Locator:Mexico

Identifiers:poverty alleviation

Organism Descriptors:Lycopersicon

Supplemental Descriptors:Solanaceae. Solanales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Latin-America. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE950. QQ050. EE130. EE700

Supplementary Info:12 ref

ISSN:0169-5150

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

37. Title:Evaluation of seedbed preparation, planting method, and herbicide alternatives for dryland soybean production
View Article: Agronomy Journal. 2000. 92 (6). 1149-1155

CD Volume:297

Print Article: Pages: 1149-1155

Author(s):Popp M P Oliver L R Dillon C R Keisling T C Manning P M

Author Affiliation:Dep. of Agric. Econ. and Agribusiness, 221 Agric. Building,
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

Language:English

Abstract:A study was conducted to examine the implications of seedbed preparation (conventional vs. conservation tillage), planting equipment (broadcast, drill, no-till drill, air seeder, and planter), and herbicide alternatives (full-rate preplant followed by full-rate over the top (FRI), reduced-rate preplant followed by reduced-rate over the top (RRI), and full-rate over the top by itself (FROT)) for soybeans grown at two locations (Keiser and Pine Tree, AR) with two cropping systems (full season vs. double-cropped). While some yield differences were observed across seedbed preparation and planting equipment, they did not lead to consistent results. Conventional and conservation tillage were the preferred production strategies for full-season and double-cropped systems, respectively. Seasonal labour, weather, and scale of operation are expected to play a major role because planting equipment did not impact yields or cost. Herbicide programs did not affect yields. Lower costs through reduced-rate herbicide applications led to higher returns and lower financial risk without restricting the planting method. Both the FROT and RRI weed control systems lead to higher returns compared with the FRI system. Producers concerned with the lack of residual herbicide activity afforded by preplant herbicides would be expected to choose the RRI system at the cost of slightly lower net returns in the full-season system

Descriptors:soybeans. seedbed-preparation. tillage. conservation-tillage. sowing. broadcasting. direct-sowing. herbicides. establishment. crop-yield. returns. economic-analysis. dry-farming

Geographic Locator:USA. Arkansas

Organism Descriptors:Glycine-max. Glycine-(Fabaceae)

Supplemental Descriptors:Glycine-(Fabaceae). Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. Fabales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. West-South-Central-States-of-USA. Southern-States-of-USA. USA. Delta-States-of-USA

Subject Codes:FF005. FF100. JJ900. EE110. EE145

Supplementary Info:16 ref

ISSN:0002-1962

Year:2000

Journal Title:Agronomy Journal

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

38. Title:A Unified Approach to Sensitivity Analysis in Equilibrium Displacement Models: Comment

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (1) 2000. 236-40

CD Volume:302

Print Article: Pages: 236-240

Author(s):Griffiths W Zhao X

Author Affiliation:U New England. U New England

Language:English

Descriptors:Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Subject Codes:EE110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2000

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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39. Title:A Unified Approach to Sensitivity Analysis in Equilibrium Displacement Models: Reply

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (1) 2000. 241-43
CD Volume:302

Print Article: Pages: 241-243

Author(s):Davis G C Espinoza M C

Author Affiliation:TX A&M U. TX A&M U

Language:English

Descriptors:Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices.
Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Subject Codes:EE110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2000

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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40. Title:Optimal Temporal Policies in Fluid Milk Advertising

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (2) 2000. 274-86
CD Volume:302

Print Article: Pages: 274-286

Author(s):Vande Kamp P R Kaiser H M

Author Affiliation:Northwest Airlines. Cornell U

Language:English

Abstract:This study develops an approach to obtain optimal temporal advertising strategies when consumers response to advertising is asymmetric. Using this approach, optimal strategies for generic fluid milk advertising in New York City are determined. Results indicate that pulsed advertising policies are significantly more effective in increasing demand than a uniform advertising policy. Sensitivity analyses show that the optimal advertising policies are insensitive to reasonable variations in interest rates and the inclusion of milk demand seasonality in the model. Also less asymmetric responses to advertising are found to result in shorter optimal pulsing cycles and reduced intensity of advertising pulses

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness.
Advertising. Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

Geographic Locator:U.S.

Subject Codes:EE110. EE700

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2000

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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41. Title:Broiler Production Contracts as a Multi-agent Problem: Common Risk, Incentives and Heterogeneity

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 606-22
CD Volume:302

Print Article: Pages: 606-622

Author(s):Goodhue R E

Author Affiliation:Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Econ, U CA, Davis

Language:English

Abstract:The broiler industry presents two puzzles regarding production contracts: why do processors control growers' inputs, and why do they use a statistically insufficient estimator to calculate growers' compensation? This paper provides an agency theoretic framework that explains these puzzles in terms of processors' response to grower

heterogeneity and production risk and to grower risk aversion. Processors control inputs to reduce the information rents paid to agents. By forcing agents to bear additional income risk through the use of an imprecise estimator, processors can increase profits, due to the combined moral hazard-adverse selection nature of the informational problem

Descriptors: Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator: U.S.

Subject Codes: EE700. EE110

ISSN: 0002-9092

Year: 2000

Journal Title: American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright: Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

42. Title: Efficiency and Market Power in Greek Food Industries

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 623-29
CD Volume: 302

Print Article: Pages: 623-629

Author(s): Oustapassidis K Vlachvel A Notta O

Author Affiliation: Aristotelian U Thessaloniki. Aristotelian U Thessaloniki.
Aristotelian U Thessaloniki

Language: English

Abstract: This paper uses firm level data to examine the market power versus efficiency hypothesis by taking into consideration both the long-run behavior of profitability and the possible endogeneity bias among profitability, market share, and advertising variables. In a sample of 266 Greek food manufacturing firms in the period two-stage least-squares results show both a direct effect of firm characteristics and an indirect effect of industry characteristics on profitability which do not provide support for the efficiency hypothesis alone but they do show that profitability is affected by both firm and industry variables

Descriptors: Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco. Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size and Size Distribution of Firms

Geographic Locator: Greece

Subject Codes: EE110. EE520. EE700

ISSN: 0002-9092

Year: 2000

Journal Title: American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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43. Title: Distribution of Generic Advertising Benefits across Participating Firms

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 659-64
CD Volume: 302

Print Article: Pages: 659-664

Author(s): Chung C Kaiser H M

Author Affiliation: Cornell U. Cornell U

Language: English

Descriptors: Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator: U.S.

Subject Codes: EE700. EE110

ISSN: 0002-9092

Year: 2000

Journal Title: American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

44. Title:The Incidence of the Costs and Benefits of Generic Advertising
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 665-71
CD Volume:302
Print Article: Pages: 665-671
Author(s):Alston J M Chalfant J A Piggott N E
Author Affiliation:Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Econ, U CA, Davis.
Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Econ, U CA, Davis. NC State U
Language:English
Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives;
Agribusiness
Geographic Locator:U.S.
Subject Codes:EE700. EE110
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2000
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

45. Title:Distributional Impacts of Generic Advertising on Related Commodity Markets
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 672-78
CD Volume:302
Print Article: Pages: 672-678
Author(s):Kinnucan H W Miao Y
Author Affiliation:Auburn U. Auburn U
Language:English
Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives;
Agribusiness
Geographic Locator:U.S.
Subject Codes:EE700. EE110
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2000
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

46. Title:Distributional Impacts of Generic Advertising: Comments
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 679-81
CD Volume:302
Print Article: Pages: 679-681
Author(s):Liu D J
Author Affiliation:U MN
Language:English
Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives;
Agribusiness
Subject Codes:EE700. EE110
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2000
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

47. Title:Agricultural Market Liberalization and Instability of Domestic Agricultural Markets: The Case of the CAP
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 82 (3) 2000. 718-26
CD Volume:302

Print Article: Pages: 718-726

Author(s):Thompson S R Herrmann R Gohout W

Author Affiliation:OH State U. Inst of Agricultural Policy & Market Research, U
Giessen. U Applied Science, Germany

Language:English

Descriptors:Agriculture in International Trade. Agricultural Markets and
Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agricultural Policy; Food
Policy. Country and Industry Studies of Trade

Geographic Locator:Europe

Subject Codes:EE110. EE600

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2000

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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Economic Association, is used with permission

48. Title:The Prime Pasture Program - using marketing concepts to achieve
technology transfer

View Article: Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 2000. 40 (4). 541-
546

CD Volume:324

Print Article: Pages: 541-546

Author(s):Keys M J Orchard P W

Author Affiliation:NSW Agriculture, P.O. Box 408, Queanbeyan, NSW 2620,
Australia

Conference Title:Special issue: Improving agricultural practices and decisions

Language:English

Abstract:The Prime Pasture Program in New South Wales, Australia, was set up to
increase the success of perennial pasture establishment. The programme
was a practical example of successful technology transfer from applied
research to farmer adoption. It was based on a marketing approach akin
to the launch of a new commercial product, involving a unique
partnership between government extension services, agribusiness and
farmers. The processes of product development, advertising and product
support are described together with the outcomes from this approach.
Evaluation studies revealed wide recognition of the project's messages
and a high degree of satisfaction by producers who adopted the
technology

Descriptors:pastures. establishment. technology-transfer. extension.
evaluation. innovation-adoption

Geographic Locator:Australia. New-South-Wales

Supplemental Descriptors:Australasia. Oceania. Developed-Countries.
Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries. Australia

Subject Codes:PP350. CC200. EE110

Supplementary Info:12 ref

ISSN:0816-1089

Year:2000

Journal Title:Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

49. Title:An analysis of farmer uptake of formal farm management training in
Western Australia

View Article: Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 2000. 40 (4). 557-
570

CD Volume:324

Print Article: Pages: 557-570

Author(s):Murray Prior R B Hart D Dymond J

Author Affiliation:Curtin University of Technology, Muresk Institute of
Agriculture, Northam, WA 6401, Australia

Conference Title:Special issue: Improving agricultural practices and decisions
Language:English

Abstract:Anecdotal and research evidence has suggested that many farmers do not perceive the need to upgrade their business management skills to cope with the rapid changes in the agribusiness environment and are reluctant to participate in formal business management training to upgrade their skills. A study involving focus groups, a survey of training providers and a telephone survey of 197 farm managers in 1998/99 investigated if and why farmers in the south-west agricultural region of Western Australia might be reluctant to participate. Two thirds of farmers in the survey had not participated in formal farm business management training. Older, more experienced farmers with lower levels of formal education were the least likely to attend and were less likely to be aware of available training activities. Women who were members of farm management teams (32%) were more likely to attend training than men. Attitudes towards formal training appear to be improving and farmers are aware of the increasing importance of farm business management training. Lack of attendance seems to be related in some instances to a lack of suitable local training activities, a preference for informal over formal learning and a lack of confidence in the relevance of the training. It is suggested that strategies should be developed to provide and deliver suitable training to those sectors of farming community that are not participating in current programs

Descriptors:farm-management. training. participation. non-formal-education. farmers. men. women. farmers'-attitudes

Geographic Locator:Australia. Western-Australia

Supplemental Descriptors:Australasia. Oceania. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries. Australia

Subject Codes:EE110. CC100

Supplementary Info:32 ref

ISSN:0816-1089

Year:2000

Journal Title:Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

50. Title:Estimating the off-farm labor supply in Canada

View Article: Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2000. 48 (1). 1-14
CD Volume:317

Print Article: Pages: 1-14

Author(s):Howard W Swidinsky M

Author Affiliation:Agribusiness Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California, USA

Language:English

Language of Summary:french

Abstract:Off-farm labour supply in Canada is modelled using separate off-farm labour participation and off-farm labour supply equations, which allows variables to affect participation and labour supply differently. The data used in this study are from Statistics Canada's Agriculture-Population Linkage Database, which links the Population Census for 1986 to a 20% sample from the Census of Agriculture. Results indicate that age, education and wages have large, significant and opposite effects on participation and supply, and that government efforts to stabilize and supplement farm incomes through rural employment programmes may have less effect on labour allocation decisions than do the underlying demographic factors and regional and farm characteristics

Descriptors:off-farm-employment. labour. supply. labour-allocation. socioeconomics. wages

Geographic Locator:Canada

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries.
Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:EE900

Supplementary Info:17 ref

ISSN:0008-3976

Year:2000

Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

51. Title:A transaction cost primer on farm organization

View Article: Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2000. 48 (4). 643-652
CD Volume:357

Print Article: Pages: 643-652

Author(s):Allen D W Lueck D

Author Affiliation:Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Conference Title:Proceedings of the 2000 Annual Meeting of the Canadian
Agricultural Economics Society

Language:English

Abstract:Agricultural economists, with their knowledge of farming, are well positioned to take advantage of the fertile ground of economic organization. The transaction cost paradigm is particularly useful in addressing such questions and is outlined in this paper. The overriding theme in the transaction cost approach is that patterns of ownership and contracts are chosen to mitigate transaction costs, which result from attempts to establish and maintain property rights. In agriculture, transaction costs are heavily influenced by nature. Nature's uncertainty, via weather and pests, leads to moral hazard and seasonal forces impose constraints on production cycles that are not often found in the production of most other commodities. Applications in land contracts, asset control, and business organization are discussed

Descriptors:agribusiness. assets. contract-farming. contracts. farm-structure.
ownership. property-rights. risk. uncertainty

Identifiers:transaction costs

Subject Codes:EE110. EE165

Supplementary Info:33 ref

ISSN:0008-3976

Year:2000

Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

52. Title:A new generation of power

View Article: Choices. The Magazine of Food, Farm, and Resources Issues. 2000.
(No. 2). 43-46

CD Volume:318

Print Article: Pages: 43-46

Author(s):Levins R A

Language:English

Abstract:This article describes the rise of agribusiness and the technology treadmill evident in US agriculture. Policy options that address the income distribution problems that have occurred as a result are then considered. The economic power shift towards big companies and away from family farms is highlighted as an issue needing addressing by US farm policy

Descriptors:agribusiness. technical-progress. agricultural-policy. income-
distribution. political-power. family-farms

Geographic Locator:USA

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-
Countries

Subject Codes:EE110. EE120. EE950. EE140

Supplementary Info:6 ref

ISSN:0886-5558

Year:2000

Journal Title:Choices The Magazine of Food, Farm, and Resources Issues

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

53. Title:Marketization of the Chinese Economy and Reform of the Grain Distribution System

View Article: Developing Economies. 38 (1) 2000. 11-50

CD Volume:299

Print Article: Pages: 11-50

Author(s):Yamamoto H

Author Affiliation:Kyoto U

Language:English

Abstract:This paper analyzes the relationship between economic liberalization and the reform of the grain distribution system, and the relationship between economic liberalization and the terms of trade between agricultural and industrial goods in China. It shows that the present reform of the grain distribution system represents a shift from directly controlled to indirectly controlled management. Given the differentials between domestic and international prices, price increases under the government's grain price policy have reached a ceiling. With its admittance into the WTO in the near future and the opening of its market for agricultural products, China will have to improve agricultural productivity by undertaking structural adjustment reforms

Descriptors:Collectives; Communes; Agricultural Institutions. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Economic Development; Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products

Geographic Locator:China

Subject Codes:EE100. EE110. EE450

ISSN:0012-1533

Year:2000

Journal Title:Developing Economies

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54. Title:Problems concerning Grain Production and Distribution in China: The Case of Heilongjiang Province

View Article: Developing Economies. 38 (1) 2000. 51-79

CD Volume:299

Print Article: Pages: 51-79

Author(s):Kako T Zhang J

Author Affiliation:Kobe U. Kobe U

Language:English

Abstract:Heilongjiang Province in northeastern China has been blessed with ample agricultural resources and thus serves as one of the most important food supply bases in China. The growth in grain production there over the last twenty years has been remarkable and has contributed greatly to improvement in the nationwide food supply. Rice production has shown the fastest growth among all the grains, due to rapid technological change and expansion of rice planted area. Technology transfer of the dry field seedling transplantation method from Japan has helped most to stabilize and increase Heilongjiang's rice yield and expand rice planted area northward, by overcoming such disadvantageous conditions as cold weather and short frost-free seasons. Agricultural measures, such as extending farmland lease contract durations,

establishing a more rational agricultural financial system, building cooperative sales organizations, and promoting upstream and downstream industries, are necessary for the agricultural development of Heilongjiang Province in the future

Descriptors:Collectives; Communes; Agricultural Institutions. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices. Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products

Geographic Locator:China

Subject Codes:EE100. EE110. EE450

ISSN:0012-1533

Year:2000

Journal Title:Developing Economies

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database, _Copyright (c)_2001 American Economic Association, is used with permission

55. Title:Contract farming for agricultural diversification in the Indian Punjab: a study of performance and problems

View Article: Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2000. 55 (3). 283-294
CD Volume:317

Print Article: Pages: 283-294

Author(s):Sukhpal Singh

Author Variant:Singh-S

Author Affiliation:Institute of Rural Management, Anand-388 001 (Gujarat), India

Language:English

Abstract:This paper looks at the role of contract farming in agricultural diversification and development in terms of its practice and implications for the producers and the local economy in Indian Punjab, India. Specifically, it explores the nature of contracts; studies the farmers' and the firms' perceptions of the working of the contract system and the problems, if any; and examines the effect of the contract system on the local economy. The paper presents case studies that are based on an interview survey of contract farmers, and the contracting companies (Hindustan Lever Limited, Pepsi, and Nijjer) in 3 different crops (tomatoes, potatoes, and chillies). Analyses show that Indian Punjab has faced problems of agricultural income stagnation, lack of diversification, and ecological degradation since the 1980s. The state agribusiness firms deal with relatively large producers. Contracts are biased against the farmers, and the contract crops perpetuate many of the existing problems of the farming sector (like high chemical input, unstable future incomes, and social differentiation) though contracting has led to higher farm incomes and labour employment, especially for women. It is suggested that there seems to be an inherent contradiction in the objectives of the contracting parties and that of the local economy. What seems crucial for local economy change is the nature of institutions and organizations. The paper suggests ways of making contracting a useful development tool

Descriptors:agricultural-development. case-studies. chillies. constraints. contract-farming. contracts. crop-losses. diversification. farm-leases. potatoes. rural-economy. surveys. sustainability. tomatoes

Geographic Locator:India. Indian-Punjab

Organism Descriptors:Capsicum. Lycopersicon-esculentum. Solanum-tuberosum

Supplemental Descriptors:Solanaceae. Solanales. dicotyledons. angiosperms.

Spermatophyta. plants. South-Asia. Asia. Developing-Countries.

Commonwealth-of-Nations. India. Lycopersicon. Solanum

Subject Codes:EE110. EE111. EE165. FF003. FF005. UU850

Supplementary Info:21 ref

ISSN:0019-5014

Year:2000

Journal Title:Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

56. Title:The geography of Washington's world apple: global expressions in a local landscape

View Article: Journal of Rural Studies. 2000. 16 (1). 1-11

CD Volume:330

Print Article: Pages: 1-11

Author(s):Jarosz L Qazi J

Author Affiliation:Department of Geography, Box 353550, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98115, USA

Language:English

Abstract:This article explores how the globalization of food and agriculture is linked to local processes of agrarian transformation in the case of the apple industry in Washington state, USA. The local, regional history concerning environmental, technological and social change in the apple industry reveals the ways in which the local landscape has changed as this agro-industry has developed and globalized over the last century. The focus embraces three themes: (1) the social construction of value in fresh apples; (2) the changing structure of the apple industry; and (3) the changing social relations of production as they concern transnational wage workers. The social constructions of value ascribed to apples in the industry's advertisements aimed at national and international consumers exist in sharp contrast with the local level intensification of farming practices. Changes in farm structure, production technology, labour process and relations, and the composition and settlement patterns of farm labour reflect both the industry's regional development as well as how the globalized apple industry is manifested in the region's development history and geography

Descriptors:apples. globalization. agribusiness. agroindustrial-sector. structural-change. farm-workers. labour-relations. intensification. regional-development. social-change

Geographic Locator:USA. Washington

Organism Descriptors:Malus

Supplemental Descriptors:Rosaceae. Rosales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Pacific-Northwest-States-of-USA. Pacific-States-of-USA. Western-States-of-USA. USA

Subject Codes:EE165. EE520. EE900. QQ050. UU480

Supplementary Info:51 ref

ISSN:0743-0167

Year:2000

Journal Title:Journal of Rural Studies

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

57. Title:Light activation of vindoline biosynthesis does not require cytomorphogenesis in *Catharanthus roseus* seedlings

View Article: Phytochemistry (Oxford). 55 (6). November, 2000. 531-536

CD Volume:330

Print Article: Pages: 531-536

Author(s):Vazquez Flota Felipe A St Pierre Benoit De Luca Vincenzo

Author Affiliation:Novartis Agribusiness Biotechnology Research Inc., 3054 Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709-2257: vince.deluca@nabri.novartis.com

Language:English

Language of Summary:English (EN)

Abstract: Upon illumination, the cotyledons of *Catharanthus roseus* seedlings readily synthesise vindoline from late biosynthetic intermediates, which accumulate in etiolated seedlings. The cellular localisation of tryptophan decarboxylase (TDC) and desacetoxyvindoline 4-hydroxylase (D4H), which catalyse the first and penultimate reactions of vindoline biosynthesis, was identified by immunocytochemistry in developing seedlings. The expression of TDC was restricted to the upper epidermis of cotyledons, whereas that of D4H was confined to laticifer cells. Light exposure of etiolated seedlings significantly induced D4H enzyme activity without changing the steady-state levels of D4H immunoreactive protein or modifying the cellular distribution of D4H expression in dark-grown seedlings. These results suggest that the early and late stages of vindoline biosynthesis occupy different cellular compartments, even in the early phases of etiolated seedling development. The role of light in activating the late stages of vindoline biosynthesis does not, therefore, seem to be related to the formation of the laticifer and idioblast cell types. It is concluded that light is not required for formation of these cell types, whereas regulatory factors, restricted to idioblasts and laticifers, may respond to light to activate localised expression of the late stages of vindoline biosynthesis

Descriptors: cytomorphogenesis; light; light exposure. Development; Metabolism. desacetoxyvindoline 4-hydroxylase: cellular localization, expression; desacetoxyvindoline 4-hydroxylase immunoreactive protein; tryptophan decarboxylase: cellular localization; vindoline: biosynthesis light activation

Organism Descriptors: *Catharanthus roseus* (Apocynaceae): cultivar-Little Delicata, dark-grown, etiolated, seedling. cotyledon: upper epidermis; idioblast cell; laticifer cell

Supplemental Descriptors: Apocynaceae; Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae. Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

Subject Codes: Development; Metabolism

ISSN: 0031-9422

Year: 2000

Journal Title: Phytochemistry

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58. Title: An explanation of genotype by environment interaction for maize in South Africa

View Article: South African Journal of Plant and Soil. 17 (4). October, 2000. 147-150

CD Volume: 323

Print Article: Pages: 147-150

Author(s): Laubscher M C Roux C Z Geerthsen J M P

Author Affiliation: Novartis Agribusiness (Pty) Ltd., Delmas, 2210: chris.laubscher@seeds.novartis.com

Language: English

Language of Summary: English (EN)

Abstract: The causes of genotype interaction with the environment was investigated using AMMI (Additive Main Effects and Multiplicative Interaction) analysis. AMMI quantified environments by means of E-IPCA1 (first principal component analysis for environment) such that it was highly significantly correlated ($r = -0.79$) with accumulated growing degree units (GDUs) during the growing season. G-IPCA1 (first principal component analysis for genotype) scores were highly significantly correlated with growth rate related observations, such as days to 50% pollen shed (-0.77), days to physiological maturity (-0.81), and grain moisture at harvest (-0.87). Multiple linear

regression analysis of data led to the conclusion that G-IPCA1 scores can be explained with $R^2 = 0.80$ accuracy from a combination of grain moisture at harvest and either days to physiological maturity, or days to pollen shed. The AMMI required that E-IPCA1 and G-IPCA1 scores should both be either positive or negative in order to increase AMMI1 yield estimates. This means that hybrids with a slower growth rate will be better adapted to environments with more GDUs during the growing season, and hybrids with a faster growth rate will be better adapted to environments with less GDUs during the growing season. This conclusion suggests that temperature, especially minimum night temperature, which determines the rate of development between physiological stages in the maize plant, may be a major contributor to genotype by environment interaction

Descriptors:genotype-environment interaction; grain moisture; growing degree units; growth rate; physiological maturity; temperature. Agronomy (Agriculture); Genetics; Physiology

Geographic Locator:Arnot (South Africa, Africa, Ethiopian region); Bergville (South Africa, Africa, Ethiopian region); Bethlehem (South Africa, Africa, Ethiopian region); Bultfontein (South Africa, Africa, Ethiopian region); Delmas (South Africa, Africa, Ethiopian region);

Organism Descriptors:maize (Gramineae): grain crop. pollen: reproductive system, shedding

Supplemental Descriptors:Gramineae: Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae. Angiosperms; Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

Subject Codes:Agronomy (Agriculture); Genetics; Physiology

ISSN:0257-1862

Year:2000

Journal Title:South African Journal of Plant and Soil

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59. Title:Food Firms and Food Flows in Japan 1945-98

View Article: World Development. 28 (3) 2000. 487-512

CD Volume:336

Print Article: Pages: 487-512

Author(s):McDonald M G

Author Affiliation:U HI

Language:English

Abstract:Japan's food capitals in food processing, retailing, and services have grown to rank among the world's largest companies in three stages over the past 50 years. In each stage, firms have increased the import content of their products and expanded their interdependencies with foreign firms. This paper traces the growth and survival strategies of four firms: Ajinomoto, Kikkoman, Kirin Brewery, and Nissin Food Products. Production abroad for markets abroad is not a new trend, but is more globally extensive in recent years

Descriptors:Multinational Firms; International Business. Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator:Japan

Subject Codes:EE600. EE520. EE110

ISSN:0305-750X

Year:2000

Journal Title:World Development

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60. Title:Agri-food Restructuring and Third World Transnationals: Thailand, the CP Group and the Global Shrimp Industry

View Article: World Development. 28 (3) 2000. 513-30

CD Volume:336

Print Article: Pages: 513-530

Author(s):Goss J Burch D Rickson R E

Author Affiliation:Griffith U. Griffith U. Griffith U

Language:English

Abstract:In this paper we concentrate on developments in Southeast Asia concerning newly-emerging relationships between the nation-state and a globally-oriented corporation. Using an integrated corporate-commodity systems analysis, we examine the nature of the farmed shrimp industry in Thailand and the company (Charoen Pokphand. or the CP Group) most responsible for the vertical integration of production. first in Thailand and subsequently elsewhere in the region. We argue that the shrimp industry, both globally and in Thailand, offers a particularly significant example of the consequences that agri-food restructuring and the intensification of aquaculture has on the possibilities for the participatory control of social resources

Descriptors:Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products. Multinational Firms; International Business. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Renewable Resources and Conservation; Environmental Management: Fishery

Geographic Locator:Thailand

Subject Codes:EE450. EE600. EE110. EE150. MM110

ISSN:0305-750X

Year:2000

Journal Title:World Development

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61. Title:Eating More Beef: Market Structure and Firm Behavior in the Pacific Basin Beefpacking Industry

View Article: World Development. 28 (3) 2000. 531-50

CD Volume:336

Print Article: Pages: 531-550

Author(s):Francis R

Author Affiliation:Dartmouth College

Language:English

Abstract:New GATT/WTO regulations have enhanced the power of competitive strategies implemented by the transnational corporations which now dominate the production and distribution of packaged beef in the Pacific Basin. The political actions that have facilitated these economic changes are illustrative of a wider globalization project sponsored by the US and transnational capital. Here I explain the replacement of "national beef sectors" in Australia, New Zealand and the United States with a new industry structure focused on exports to East Asia that features key attributes of the emergent third (global) food regime (after McMichael, 1995)

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size and Size Distribution of Firms. Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco

Geographic Locator:Pacific-Basin

Subject Codes:EE110. EE700. EE520

ISSN:0305-750X

Year:2000

Journal Title:World Development

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62. Title:The Cotton Commodity Chain, Women, Work and Agency in India and Japan:
The Case for Feminist Agro-food Systems Research

View Article: World Development. 28 (3) 2000. 551-78

CD Volume:336

Print Article: Pages: 551-578

Author(s):Ramamurthy P

Author Affiliation:U WA

Language:English

Abstract:This paper centers gender to advance alternative theoretical explanations in agro-food systems research and develops a methodology, feminist commodity chain research. The theory and methodology are put to work in the historical context of cotton in India and Japan to illuminate similitude and disruption when agrarian economies articulate with the global forces of colonialism. I then present a case study of contemporary south India to argue that a respect for history, differentiating between forms of transgressionary and feminist agency, and listening to women's theories, speak to the current disjuncture by acknowledging winners, "losers," and new possibilities for women and workers

Descriptors:Economics of Gender. Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Economic Development: Human Resources; Income Distribution; Migration

Geographic Locator:India. Japan

Subject Codes:UU200. EE450. EE110

ISSN:0305-750X

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63. Title:Trust, Networks and Norms: The Creation of Social Capital in
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Author(s):Lyon F

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Language:English

Abstract:This paper contributes to the continuing debate over the multifaceted concept of trust, and its ability to provide a richer explanation of processes of economic activity. Using case studies of agricultural production, marketing and financing systems in Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana, the analysis documents the means agricultural input suppliers. The mechanisms include formal and informal networks of working relations, customer friendships, pre-existing networks and intermediaries. The study shows that trust is necessary for the development of a vibrant private sector based on microenterprises, in conditions where actors cannot rely on formal legal institutions at present

Descriptors:Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products. Cultural Economics: Social Norms and Social Capital; Economic Anthropology. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator:Ghana

Subject Codes:EE450. EE100. EE110

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