HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	ENGLISH SUMMARY
Author(s)	Kagatsume, Masaru; Abe, Hideaki; Araki, Kazuaki et al.
Citation	北海道農業経済研究, 14(2), 111-118
Issue Date	2009-02-27
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/63677
Type	other
File Information	KJ00006718017.pdf

Hokkaido University Collection of Scholarly and Academic Papers : HUSCAP

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

Characteristics of Agricultural Policy in Australia and Its Future Prospects

Masaru KAGATSUME（Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University）

Historically, Australia had been substantially supported by the British Commonwealth's preferential treaties. However, after the UK joined the EC, the Australian economy stagnated for a long period. This situation was remedied by import demand expansion due to Japan's rapid industrialization in the 1970s. After a long term recession, Australia has been enjoying an economic boom since the Sydney Olympics in 2000, recently even more so due to the booming import demand from China.

Australia has shown an exceptional pattern against the law of Colin Clark, i.e. the service sector has expanded greatly without the maturing process of the manufacturing sector from the early stage dominance of the primary sector. Australian agricultural policy has been based on intervention for market stabilization but not support. Marketing boards have played substantial roles for these agricultural measures.

As for agricultural free trade negotiations, Australia has shown strong leadership in promoting global liberalization under the GATT Uruguay round with the USA by forming the Cairns group. However, WTO negotiations have not been agreed upon since 1999, and instead, FTAs have sharply increased. Under these circumstances, Australia has gradually changed its stance towards regional liberalization by FTAs from global liberalization by the WTO. Among current FTA negotiations in Australia, an FTA with China is the most significant.

Australia has been indecisive and left behind by the world movement on FTAs, GMO and Bio fuel projects. These situations are partially caused by unfriendly relations between the federal government and the state governments, and also friction among the state governments.

As for future prospects, important factors are the possibility of renewal of the single desk function of AWB, impacts of the climate situation such as droughts and floods, and environmental resource issues such as soil erosion, salinity and water degradation, etc. Also, policy attitudes on FTA, Bio fuel project, GMO and APEC have substantial implications.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

Impacts of the Japan-Australian FTA/EPA on Hokkaido's Agriculture and Economy

Hideaki ABE (Hokkai School of Commerce)

In recent times there has been a trend amongst the international community for negotiating and concluding Free Trade Agreements which allow signatories to satisfy their mutual interests while offering a high degree of freedom. Following this trend, formal consultations for the conclusion of a Japan-Australian FTA were begun in December 2006, and its ongoing formulation is an important national political issue.

The resulting impacts of the Japan-Australian FTA on Hokkaido's agriculture and economy were calculated in this report using our self-developed Hokkaido macro-econometric model. Based on these analytical results, the prospects for the future development of Hokkaido agriculture were weighed.

The results of our study revealed that agricultural and dairy imports from Australia would increase, inflicting great losses on Hokkaido's agricultural production, if the duty on the four major items wheat, sugar beets, beef and dairy products were dropped. This would spur depopulation in primary industry-based rural agriculture and fishery areas. It was also deduced that these losses would affect Hokkaido's entire economy, which is significantly based on the food manufacturing industry.

Thus, great care must be exercised in lowering the duty on major agricultural products since Japan is already a major food importer with an extremely low food self-sufficiency rate of just 40% resulting from previous market-opening policies. As FTAs negotiated among other countries include many exceptions, sensitivity for particular products which are produced taking advantage of each nation's particular climatic and geographical characteristics or which have major local socio-economic importance should be respected.

With consideration for such sensitivity, it seems recommendable that a fair and impartial framework be established that benefits both countries and allows for the sustainability and co-existence of each country's agriculture industries.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

The Future of the Hokkaido Dairy Industry during the Period of Food Shortages

Kazuaki Araki（Rakuno Gakuen University, Department of Agricultural Economics）

The trade negotiations between Japan and Australia which is proceeding now will create big problems. If Japan agrees with Australia concerning trade liberalization, in the short term, Japanese Agricultural Industry will collapse because of low priced food from Australia. In the long term, Japan will be threatened by an unstable food supply owing to drought in Australia.

The difference in the competitiveness Japanese farms and Australian ones depends mainly on farm size. However, Australian farms have some barren soil, so the difference is significantly reduced. The average size of a dairy farm in Australia is only 3.3 times that of one in Hokkaido.

It is not good for dairy farmers in Hokkaido to give up competing with oversea producers owing to farm size because they will not make effort to improve their farm businesses.

It is very important for dairy farmers in Hokkaido to change their farming system. Firstly, they have to change the dairy farming system from a breeding system where they feed a lot of grain from oversea to their cows in their barns all year around to a grazing system in summer. It will reduce the cost of milk due to a lower input of labor, energy and machinery. Secondly, they have to promote the Farm Type TMR Center which produces the total mixed ration feed and supplies the feed to their members. The Center creates big farms by combining the members' farmlands. Thirdly, they have to improve the quality of milk, for example by introducing organic dairy farming. Fourthly, they have to establish an acceptance system for newcomers, so the Japanese government has to change the budget system for dairy farming.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

Life Cycle Assessment of Dairy Farming in a Hokkaido Dairy Farming Area

Kiyotaka Masuda（School of Environmental Science, University of Shiga Prefecture）

In recent years, environmental problems in a Hokkaido dairy farming area have been receiving significant attention. The rate of increase in the number of cows has been greater than that of cultivated acreage in this area. Therefore, environmental problems resulting from dairy farming might degrade this area. This paper quantitatively evaluated environmental problems from dairy farming in this area, using LCA（Life Cycle Assessment), which can analyze environmental impacts throughout a product's life cycle. The subject of this paper was dairy farming in Hokkaido Nemuro subprefecture from 1975 to 1994. In this LCA, the functional unit is 1 ha of cultivated area, and the environmental impact categories are global warming, acidification, and eutrophication. The results of this paper showed that the growth in the number of cows has increased the environmental problems associated with dairy farming in this area. The increase in environmental impact categories from 1975 to 1994 were as follows; global warming potential; 53.6%, acidification potential; 75.7%, eutrophication potential; 243.2%.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

Settlement Related Changes of Nomadic Livestock Management
— A case study of China, Xinjiang region —

ZULIFEIYA Maimaiti（Xinjiang Agricultural University, School of Economy Management）

At present, the Chinese government is promoting settlement of pastoral nomads in the Xinjiang region. This article will examine actual changes in nomadic livestock management, and its characteristics.

Main factors of changes in nomadic livestock management during the settlement process are 1) pastoral management style which is defined by the natural condition of a given pastoral area and 2) the ability of the nomadic livestock management body. The livestock production base and social infrastructure plays rather a minor role for the settlement. The following changes occurred because of settlement. First, the traditional nomadic livestock production method, which requires seasonal movement, was replaced with lesser movement of herds and crop production became part of the nomadic life. Nomads started to build fences for winter which decreased the number of nomads and nomadic families who move seasonally. Traditional nomadic production groups, which consisted of several families, were dismantled. Instead, settled nomads start to delegate care of their livestock to the nomads who still continue their seasonal movements. Second, introduction of crop production among nomads, and its success was variables in the Xinjiang region, dependent on natural conditions and market access. The method of crop production was largely affected by the individual nomad's initiatives and market oriented activities, as well.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第 14 巻第 2 号　2009. 2〕

Japanese Consumer Willingness to Pay for Locally Produced Agricultural Products: Using Data Obtained from a Consumer Survey Conducted at a Supermarket with 'Shop in Shop'

Yasutaka YAMAMOTO*, Takahiro SAJIKI*, Daisuke SAWAUCHI**, Kiyotaka MASUDA***,
Setsuo TOKORO* and Hiroyuki IWAMOTO****
(*Hokkaido University, **JSPS Research Fellow / Hokkaido University,
***University of Shiga Prefecture, ****Tokyo University of Agriculture)

Summary

We analyzed factors that affect Japanese consumers' willingness to pay (WTP) price premiums for locally produced agricultural products (LPAP) and estimated the mean WTP for LPAP using data obtained from a consumer survey conducted at a supermarket with 'shop in shop'. The results showed that consumers are willing to pay a price premium on average just under 10 percent for LPAP.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第14巻第2号　2009.2〕

Successful Conditions for the Business of 'Camp on Farms' for Japan's Rural Tourism : The Case Study of 'S Camp' in Hokkaido Prefecture

Saori NAKAYAMA, Kiyotaka MASUDA*, Daisuke SAWAUCHI**,
Yasutaka YAMAMOTO and Katsuhiko DEMURA
(Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, **University of Shiga Prefecture,
**JSPS Research Fellow / Hokkaido University)

This paper analyzed the successful conditions for the business of 'camping on farms' for Japan's rural tourism. As a case study, this paper focused on 'S camp' business in Hokkaido Prefecture, started in 2005. The results of the analysis were as follows. First, the farmers saved an initial investment for 'S camp' business by using lavatories that had already been made for rural tourism other than 'S camp'. Second, since work such as reservation service were made not by the farmer of 'S camp' but by a local rural tourism organization, labor burdens on the farmer of 'S camp' were saved. Third, the farmers intended to continue the 'S camp' business.

〔北海道農業経済研究　第 14 巻第 2 号　2009. 2〕

Cost reduction measures of large-scale dairy-beef production management outside Hokkaido

Naofumi Hatakeyama（Dairy Support Center, MEIJI FEED. CO. Ltd.）
and
Tokihisa Doi（Professor emeritus at Iwate Prefectural University）

This paper aims to examine what kinds of measures have been taken for cost reduction in the management of large-scale dairy-beef farms outside Hokkaido that have been seeking further scale expansion.

The most effective way to reduce the cost of large-scale dairy-beef farming is to reduce the feed cost. This is done by limiting the amount of supplies against the rise in feed cost, stabilizing the milk return-feed cost ratio.

The second way is to reduce labor costs. Relative cost reduction is realized by balancing the labor costs against the cost of sales at a regular rate.

Such a point of view will serve as a basic guideline to the scale expansion and business enlargement of dairy-beef raising farming.

Furthermore, a synergistic effect within the divisions of the farm is also an important factor in stable management.