

注意：本試卷分為二部份，共有五大題，每一題都要作答，滿分為一百分。

每一題之分數如括號內所示。作答時請將各題號標示清楚。

第一部份：問答說明題（50分）

一、(16分) 請簡述以下段落所欲論述之意旨。同時請就臺灣農業政策發展脈絡，試論述臺灣目前政策走向與以下段落相似或相異之處，以及相關政策內涵。

Currently, crop insurance participation—defined as insured acres as a percent of planted acres—is about 80 percent. Coverage levels at which producers are insuring are generally high. But coverage levels continue to be low in some regions and for some crops. Thus, while most U.S. crop production is insured, pockets of inadequate protection raise the prospect of ad hoc disaster assistance.

Drought has been the source of the largest share of crop insurance indemnities. From 1989 to 2004, drought was listed as the primary cause of loss for about 40 percent of indemnities. Excessive moisture, rain, or flood accounted for about 30 percent, followed by frost, freeze or cold weather, and hail, each of which accounted for about 10 percent of indemnities.

Does crop insurance need to be strengthened for it to be the primary form of disaster aid to farmers and ranchers? The use of premium subsidies to encourage insurance participation and to raise coverage levels is costly. Additional subsidies are not likely to boost participation in large areas of the U.S. where it is already high.

The Administration's proposal would mandate participation by linking it to other farm program benefits. This requirement would likely bring more acres into the crop insurance program. However, cuts in subsidies may lead some producers to reduce their coverage levels. In the end, whether participation and coverage would be adequate to forestall future ad hoc disaster assistance legislation will depend on perceptions of coverage, the fiscal environment, and the political decisions of Congress and the Administration.

Note: Coverage level could be thought of as a deductible. The difference between your selected level and 100% is the deductible for that protection unit. In insurance, deductible is the amount paid for the covered service before insurance plan starts to pay.

二、(17分) Under the wave and debate of GMO food labeling law in U.S., assume many food products can be made of one ingredient that can be produced from two different raw agricultural inputs. One input is free of genetically engineered production process, while another input relies fully on such process. Under market allotment (i.e. production quota) scheme, the supply of these two agricultural inputs will be highly inelastic at a certain quantity. Please use microeconomics tool and graph to analyze how the enactment of GMO food labeling law would affect the market-level response of these two agricultural inputs, the winner and loser under this institutional background, and what are the gains and losses for the stakeholders in this industry.

見背面

題號： 225
科目： 農業經濟學
節次： 4

國立臺灣大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號：225

共 2 頁之第 2 頁

三、(17 分) 試談能夠達成 2040 農業淨零目標的具體作為，請從不同主軸/面向來敘述。

第二部份：填空題 (50 分)

- (a) 此部分答題不要求任何計算過程，只依答案的對錯給分。
- (b) 如果沒有特別指示，請將答案約分至「最簡分數」表示，否則不予計分。
- (c) 請依格號 (A、B、C、...、M、N) 順序作答。

四、(32 分，每格 4 分) A firm has two factories for which costs are given by:

$$\text{Factory \#1: } C_1(Q_1) = 10 Q_1^2; \text{ Factory \#2: } C_2(Q_2) = 20 Q_2^2.$$

The firm faces the following demand curve: $P = 700 - 5Q$, where Q is total output, i.e., $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$.

The firm maximizes its profit (π). The equilibrium values for the output of factory #2 $Q_2^* = \underline{\text{(A)}}$, the total output $Q^* = \underline{\text{(B)}}$, the marginal revenue $MR = \underline{\text{(C)}}$, and the market price $P^* = \underline{\text{(D)}}$.

Suppose that labor costs increase in Factory #1 but **not** in Factory #2. How should the firm adjust (i.e., raise, lower, or leave unchanged) the following variables? The output in Factory #2 would $\underline{\text{(E)}}$; the total output of the firm would $\underline{\text{(F)}}$; the marginal revenue would $\underline{\text{(G)}}$; and the market equilibrium price would $\underline{\text{(H)}}$.

五、(18 分，每格 3 分) 農業部為辦理全國農業、林業、漁業及畜牧業行政業務。在民國 38 年經濟部下設置農業司，負責農政事務。... 並於民國 $\underline{\text{(I)}}$ 年 8 月 1 日，為回應農業界期盼，因應氣候變遷，區域衝突加劇，農業需積極轉型，行政院農業委員會配合行政院組織改造，改制為農業部，...，以因應內外部環境挑戰，永續發展農業。截至民國 114 年 1 月為止，擔任過農業部部長有 $\underline{\text{(J)}}$ 位。在臺灣所施行的法規，依照法源有不同位階，包括法律、命令、以及行政規則。請判斷下列與農業相關的法規名稱所在的位階：【優良農產品驗證管理辦法】是歸類於 $\underline{\text{(K)}}$ ；【動物用藥品使用準則】是歸類於 $\underline{\text{(L)}}$ ；【農業部山坡地土地可利用限度查定工作要點】是歸類於 $\underline{\text{(M)}}$ ；而【農民健康保險條例】則是歸類於 $\underline{\text{(N)}}$ 。

試題隨卷繳回