Department für Agrarökonomie
und Rurale Entwicklung

2025

Is it worthwhile for Cambodian smallholders to invest in CamGAP certification?

A domestic demand-side investigation

Charlotte Reich[ab], Dongjin Bae[c], Oliver Musshoff[a],
Selina Bruns[d]

[a]Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University of Goettingen, Germany

[b]German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS), Germany

[c]Korean Institute for Development Strategy, Lao PDR

[d]Bristol Veterinary School, University of Bristol, UK

Department für Agrarökonomie und
Rurale Entwicklung
Universität Göttingen
D 37073 Göttingen
ISSN 1865-2697

Diskussionsbeitrag 2503

Is it worthwhile for Cambodian smallholders to invest in CamGAP certification? A domestic demand-side investigation

Charlotte Reich[ab*] Dongjin Bae[c] Oliver Musshoff[a] Selina Bruns[d]

[a] *Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University of Goettingen, Germany*
[b] *German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS), Germany*
[c] *Korean Institute for Development Strategy, Lao PDR*
[d] *Bristol Veterinary School, University of Bristol, UK*
[*] *Corresponding author, email: charlotte-elena.reich@uni-goettingen.de*

Disclaimer: We disclaim no conflict of interest by the authors;

Abstract

Transformation of the food system is critical in the face of growing challenges such as climate change. Smallholder farmers in the Global South are particularly vulnerable to these challenges, often living in poverty. One potential pathway to increasing their resilience and income is through price premiums and consistent buy-offs from supermarkets. However, supermarkets rarely source from domestic smallholder farmers due to unstable production and a lack of guarantee of complying with food safety standards. An instrument to overcome these shortcomings are certification schemes. However, for a farmer to invest in or for a policy to subsidize certification, it is central to understand if there is a consumer group that will respond to it. Thus, our objective is to investigate whether urban consumers in a low-income country setting are willing to pay a premium for certified food. We specifically focus on Cambodia and the newly established Cambodian Good Agricultural Practice (CamGAP) certification, which promotes food safety. This research seeks to understand whether the willingness to pay (WTP) of consumers can support the entry of small farmers into the supermarket supply chain. In markets where food safety is an emerging concern but clear signals are lacking, a key question is whether certification can override existing heuristics consumers currently use to identify safe food. We used a quantitative questionnaire and a discrete choice experiment (DCE) with middle to high income urban shoppers to assess their WTP for CamGAP certified food. We also conducted an information treatment as part of the DCE by showing a short video to a randomly selected treatment group to examine the impact of consumer knowledge on purchasing decisions. Our results show that consumers' WTP is higher for certified food, with an even stronger WTP after receiving the information treatment. Notably, consumers were also more willing to pay for domestic fresh food after the treatment. Our study provides first evidence for governments and international agencies that certification can support smallholder farmers in accessing supermarkets, even in countries where food safety certifications are just entering the market.

Smallholder Farmers, Discrete Choice Experiment, Willingness to Pay, Market Integration

1 Introduction

Worldwide, 80 percent of the extreme poor live in rural areas, most commonly in smallholder farm households in the Global South. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to poverty and operate under highly uncertain conditions, for example due to unstable environmental, market, and household conditions (FAO, 2021; World Bank, 2016, 2018, 2025). Focusing on increasing the welfare of small farm households is central to the Global Development Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially for achieving SDG 1 *no poverty* and SDG 2 *zero hunger* (United Nations, 2024). One promising avenue to improve household incomes and stability is by earning price premiums through access to high-value markets, such as domestic supermarkets. However, smallholder farmers often struggle to maintain stable production levels and demonstrate compliance with food safety standards.

Signaling food safety is imperative for accessing high-value domestic or international markets. If farmers cannot comply, they are excluded from these markets (Hoffmann et al., 2019). There is good reason for this market entry barrier to formal markets. Every year, unsafe food leads to 600 million cases of foodborne disease and 420,000 deaths worldwide (World Health Organization, 2015). Alarmingly, 30% of these deaths occur among children under five years of age, which is likely underestimated (World Health Organization, 2015). In Southeast Asia specifically, contaminated food causes 150 million illnesses and 175,000 deaths annually (World Health Organization, 2015). These foodborne diseases have a detrimental impact on socioeconomic development, as they strain healthcare systems and negatively affect national economies, tourism, and trade (World Health Organization, 2015).

Cambodia is an example for an emerging economy that has recently (2015) graduated from a low-income economy to a lower-middle income economy (World Bank, 2024a). It is one of 51 countries in the lower middle income group. These countries are experiencing rapid growth and societal changes and at the same time, consumer awareness and demand for safe food are rising (Pisei, Hin, 2021a; ALiSEA teams, 2021). Despite these trends, unsafe food remains an issue. For example, from 2014 to 2019 Cambodia recorded more than 130 foodborne releated outbreaks, resulting in almost 6,000 cases of illnesses and around 80 deaths (Mekong Institute, 2019). Although there are most likely unreported cases, foodborne disease outbreaks have been officially recognized throughout the country (Ebner, 2020).

Fresh produce - such as vegetables and fruits - is one of the potential causes of foodborne diseases due to potential microbial and chemical contamination (Olaimat and Holley, 2012), which is a global phenomenon. Limited empirical evidence shows that Cambodia is also faces contaminated vegetables, for example due to being contaminated with bacterial pathogens (Muramatsu et al., 2020; Desiree, 2019; Schwan et al., 2021). Desiree (2019) examined the presence of microbial contamination on vegetables in traditional markets in Cambodia and found a considerably high presence of Salmonella enterica, E.coli, and coliform in both dry and rainy seasons. Likewise, Schwan et al. (2021) revealed that the food contact surfaces are highly contaminated by Salmonella enterica in traditional markets in Cambodia where cross-contamination occurs.

Reasons for this status quo are manifold and present throughout the food value chain, spanning from production to distribution, with the literature suggesting: Firstly, farmers might have limited information about chemical usage and its impact on health which can lead to a potential overuse of pesticides (Sokcheng et al., 2021). Secondly, contaminated soil and/or water can sometimes be the only available input to farmers (Schwan et al., 2021; Desiree, 2019; Murphy et al., 2018; Pravalprukskul et al., 2018). Thirdly, cross-contamination during storing, shipping, and selling is possible due to subpar hygiene practices and deficient cold chain systems (Schwan et al., 2022, 2021; Muramatsu et al., 2020; Nguyen, 2021; Desiree, 2019). Lastly, there is a lack of a contamination inspection system for agricultural products along the value chain. As one actor alone cannot solve the problem, there is a need for strategic approaches to improving food safety (Thompson et al., 2021).

Governments can address food safety and environmental concerns through laws, regulations, and

standards (Caswell and Mojduszka, 1996; Wongprawmas and Canavari, 2017). Market-driven certification schemes have also emerged as key instruments, though their effectiveness remains debated (Henson and Humphrey, 2009; Bonroy and Constantatos, 2015; Handschuch et al., 2013; Schleifer and Sun, 2020; Oya et al., 2018). In principle, these schemes help producers adopt proper practices and signal food safety to supermarkets and consumers (Caswell and Mojduszka, 1996) and there is empirical evidence that smallholder farmers can improve net incomes through certification (Tran and Goto, 2019). In Cambodia, both the government and private sector have introduced food safety laws (Government of Cambodia; Sreylin) and major efforts have been invested to install a certification program: The Cambodian Good Agricultural Practice (CamGAP) (Pisei, Hin, 2021a).

Launched in 2013, CamGAP aligns with ASEAN GAP to enhance food safety and sustainable farming. The government has progressively strengthened its organizational framework, expanded certification, and integrated producers into the market. Development programs have supported its implementation by establishing residue test laboratories, training inspectors, and subsidizing certification costs for fruit and vegetable farmers (IFAD, 2021). While information on uptake is limited - at least in the English language - uptake appears to be slow. The FAO reports that their collaborative program - together with the Cambodian government - 258 farmers were certified by 2020 (FAO, 2020). The Phnom Penh Post reports that by 2021, 250 farms were certified, and CamGAP produce is available in some Phnom Penh supermarkets (Pisei, Hin, 2021b,a).

Thus, despite the efforts, adoption appears to remain low given the vast number of Cambodian farms — cucumber alone is cultivated by approximately 60,000 households (National Institute of Statistics, 2020). Compliance with CamGAP entails costs and operational changes, posing barriers to adoption (Kersting and Wollni, 2012). Economic incentives play a crucial role in motivating farmers to adopt voluntary standards (Dessart et al., 2019; Laosutsan et al., 2019; Srisopaporn et al., 2015). Thus, consumer demand and willingness to pay (WTP) are essential for the expansion of such standards, e.g. in order for farmer groups to invest and/or for the government to increase subsidies (Wongprawmas and Canavari, 2017).

While there is first limited empirical evidence that Cambodian consumers are aware of food safety issues (ALiSEA teams, 2021; Kouy et al., 2016; Nurhasan et al., 2021), to our knowledge, no research was conducted on consumers' WTP for fresh produce in Cambodia. This is a critical literature gap (Ortega and Tschirley, 2017), as it would provide evidence on how food safety generally affects emerging agrifood systems. Therefore, using a quantitative survey and a Discrete Choice Experiment (DCE), we investigate i) Consumers' safety concerns with respect to fresh domestic products, ii) Consumers' trust in the CamGAP certificate as well as their WTP for certified domestic fresh products.

Our work is closest to work to Wongprawmas and Canavari (2017). The authors investigate consumers' WTP for safe food signaling in Thailand and employ a DCE to do so. There are important differences: While the countries (Thailand and Cambodia) are neighbors, their economies differ considerably. At the time of Wongprawmas and Canavari (2017) data collection in 2013, Thailand was categorized as "Upper-middle Income" and Cambodia "Low income". Since 2015 Cambodia has graduated to becoming a lower-middle income country (Thailand's status has remained the same) (World Bank, 2024b). This also explains the difference in foci between our studies. While Wongprawmas and Canavari (2017) are interested in a relative comparison and they can do so as there are a variety of brands and labels on the Thai market at the time, known to the consumer. They aim to identify the "relative value of food safety label, compared to existing brands and labels (...)" (Wongprawmas and Canavari, 2017, p. 26). In our case, the governmental and private efforts to introduce domestic food safety labels to the supermarkets have just begun. Thus, we are not interested in a relative comparison between brands and labels, instead we are interested in if a label would trump other currently used heuristics that the consumer might use at the market. In other words, we set out to understand if at all, and under which conditions, there might be a higher WTP for certified domestic fresh food products in the first place.

Therefore, our work is relevant to policy and research. By gathering first empirical evidence about

Cambodian consumers' perceptions of and preference for safe food, we provide signals to policy-makers, project developers, and relevant stakeholders to develop evidence-based interventions. At the same time, we contribute to the literature by investigating the nexus between rising food safety concerns and standards in formal supply chains in an emerging country setting. In this context investments in certification schemes often pose a great challenges for smallholders with opaque payouts and high upfront costs (Glasbergen, 2018) which thus require support mechanisms.
The remainder of the study is structured as follows: In Section 2 we will briefly discuss the background relevant to the national context and the certification scheme. In Section 3 we elaborate on Materials and Methods chosen. In Section 4 we present and discuss the results and end with concluding thoughts in Section 5.

2 Background

2.1 The vegetable industry in Cambodia

Rice dominates Cambodian agriculture, with over 70% of arable land being cultivated for rice production, and more than 60% of farm households being engaged in rice production (National Institute of Statistics, 2020). The vegetable sector in Cambodia still remains vulnerable, which is mainly due to the limited capacity to cope with pest and disease control and poor irrigation infrastructure leading to flooding or drought (Goletti and Sovith, 2016; IFAD, 2022). Thus, vegetable production in Cambodia is highly seasonal and erratic. Frequent shortages of domestic supply result in dependence on importing vegetables from neighboring countries. The country imports 30% of its vegetables from neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, and China, with most of the imported goods sold in urban markets (IFAD, 2022).

2.2 Markt based instruments:

2.2.1 Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) in Cambodia

In 2006, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) introduced ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (ASEAN GAP) to standardize fruit and vegetable production, minimize socio-economic and environmental risks, and align with international food safety standards (ASEAN, 2006). Many ASEAN countries developed country-specific GAP schemes (e.g., Q GAP, VietGAP). Cambodia adopted ASEAN GAP as CamGAP in 2013, establishing it as a voluntary national standard. CamGAP consists of four modules: (a) food safety, (b) environmental management, (c) worker health, safety, and welfare, and (d) produce quality. It applies to fresh fruits and vegetables, excluding high-risk items like sprouts and minimally processed products, but includes post-harvest handling. Organic and GMO-free produce are not covered. Certified crops include leafy greens, cabbages, cucumbers, yard-long beans, bitter gourd, mango, longan, and durian (MAFF, 2024; FAO, 2020).

To obtain CamGAP certification, producers must complete a three-day training by GDA officers, followed by farm inspections and audits covering waste management, soil and water quality, and chemical residue testing. Currently, all laboratory tests are conducted at the GDA laboratory in Phnom Penh. The certification, managed by the Department of Plant Protection Sanitary and Phytosanitar and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, allows producers to label products with the CamGAP logo and a QR code for traceability. Certification is valid for two years, requiring renewal through re-inspection (MAFF, 2024).

While there are no official numbers, based on the official certification manual (MAFF, 2024) and stakeholder discussion we estimate that the average cost of CamGAP certification, including training, auditing, and laboratory tests for water, soil, and crops, is approximately $500 per farm. Costs will vary based on location, farm size, and application type. Group applicants will benefit from lower costs due to shared training and audit expenses, whereas individual applicants will face

higher fees. However, this would present a considerable economic burden to smallholder farmers given that in 2020, the average monthly agricultural income per farm household was approximately $200 and the median disposable household income in rural areas was $358 per month (National Institute of Statistics , 2021).

2.2.2 Organic Certificates

EU and USDA NOP certificates are the most prominent available organic certificates in Cambodia, provided through private certifying agencies. There are a few organic farms that obtained these organic certificates in Cambodia: In 2022, there were 66 projects for USDA NOP, 46 for EU organic. Dayet et al. (2024) investigate the organic by default rice practices, describing the traditional cultivation system that existed before the certification. They show limited profitability and a declining trend of organic by default rice cultivation. The Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) certificate is a new player on the market, with 3 projects running in 2022 (Control Union Cambodia, 2022). Although most organic products produced in Cambodia target export, some of them are available in the market for high-end consumers (Control Union Cambodia, 2022).

3 Materials and Methods

3.1 Data

We conducted an online survey in Cambodia in the summer of 2023. Given that certified products are predominantly available in urban areas and typically appeal for higher-income populations, we specifically targeted urban populations likely to fall within or above the middle-income segment - i.e., the primary target group for organic and certified products. To reach this audience, we recruited respondents through university networks (students and staff), governmental institutions, hospitals, and non-governmental organizations. This strategy allowed us to capture a diverse yet socioeconomically relevant sample for assessing preferences and willingness to pay for CamGAP-certified products. We thoroughly piloted and tested our survey and experimental design. One member of the research team was present in Cambodia from the development idea, testing the survey, translating and double-checking the survey, up to the data collection. We started our pilot work by visiting markets and supermarkets to get an understanding of products available and how these are presented. We also conducted qualitative interviews to understand heuristics which consumers might use to navigate the market to assess the quality of food products. We then tested the survey and DCE with government workers and students in early 2023.

The online survey links were distributed through various channels that we were able to contact in Cambodia such as professors of universities, the heads of government offices, heads of hospitals, and NGOs in Cambodia supported by KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency) Cambodia office. The survey yielded a *random* sample of 211, after cleaning the data our sample consists of 196 respondents. Respondents' characteristics are described in Table 1. We have received ethical clearance for this study from the University[1].

3.2 The Experiment

We utilize a DCE to elicit consumers' preferences and their WTP for fresh vegetables. Just as Wongprawmas and Canavari (2017), we searched for a popular vegetable for our experiment. Thus, pak choy (Brassica rapa subsp. Chinensis, also called Bok choy) was used as a representative product for the experiment because it is a common fresh vegetable that is produced and consumed on a regular basis in Cambodia (PINN et al., 2020). Precise price information of pak choy is available across the country as a baseline reference of WTP analysis (WFP, 2023). Price, certification,

[1]Please note: We do not mention the name of the institution due to the blind peer-review. We will add it afterwards.

Table 1: Discrete Choice Experiment

Attribute	Levels
Price	2,000 Riel
	4,000 Riel
	8,000 Riel
Certification	CamGap
	Organic
	-
Country of origin	Domestic (Cambodia)
	Thailand
	Vietnam
Package	Plastic wrap
	No plastic wrap
Outlet type	traditional market
	Supermarket
	Known vendor in traditional market
	Any type of outlet

country of origin, package, and outlet type were selected based on our qualitative interviews as part of our pilot work. We designed the DCE in a way to understand whether or not a certificate can trump other heuristics and we used both the literature and qualitative pilot work to understand common heuristics to navigate the market for food safety. That is why, beyond to price and certification, other attributes are included: Consumers might find products from selected other countries to be safe (country of origin), might orientate themselves through the packaging (such as a product wrapped in plastic might be perceived as high quality or safe) and/or by knowing the vendor/market. We made respondents aware that we refer to a 'known vendor' as someone they regularly shop with. We deliberately left the definition of regular vague to accommodate the subjective nature of the term. Table 1 shows attribute levels in the DCE.

Price Prices covered three levels to reflect the range of retail prices for 500 grams at the time of the study in July 2023. The value of prices is 2,000, 4,000, and 8,000 Riel. The range was derived from local market prices and WTP stated in our pilot. The current prices of pak choy in supermarkets ranged 3,000 to 6,000 Riel depending on the quality, according to market price research in August 2023. In the conducted a pilot survey consumers' WTP ranged from 1,500 to 7,000 Riel.

Certification We considered two types of certificates that are available in Cambodia as attributes: GAP and Organic. CamGAP is available in supermarkets. In terms of organic certificates, EU and USDA organic labels are available in supermarkets.

Origin Country of origin covered Domestic (Cambodia), Thailand, and Vietnam. Thailand, and Vietnam are chosen since these two countries are the biggest exporting countries of agricultural products to Cambodia. It is estimated that Cambodia imports 30% of its vegetables from neighboring countries, and over 70% relied on Vietnam among the total amount of imported vegetables. Meanwhile, Cambodian consumers prefer domestically grown produce (ALiSEA teams, 2021). .

Package Package refers to as not being wrapped or plastic wrapped. Most traditional markets sell their products without packaging in Cambodia whereas the supermarkets sell plastic-wrapped products in general. The reason for packaging in supermarkets is that they try to satisfy consumers' safety concerns of cross-contamination along distribution and selling. Reflecting poor hygiene practices in typical wet markets in Cambodia, products properly wrapped in plastic may be preferred even in the wet market if consumers are worried about cross-contamination in the market.

Outlet type We have defined four outlet types, namely *traditional market*, *supermarket*, *known*

vendor in a traditional market, and *any type of outlet*.

As we are particularly interested in attitudes towards the CamGAP certificate, which is relatively new on the Cambodian market, we randomly split the sample into a treatment and a control group. The treatment group received a short explanatory video (designed by the FAO) about CamGAP. The control group went straight into the DCE without any prior briefing. Since CamGAP-certified produce is only just entering selected supermarkets, we assume there is an information gap. The video was one minute long and gave an overview in the local language of what CamGAP is and how it improves the product. A software randomly assigned each participant to either the treatment (sees the video) or control (does not see the video) group.

3.3 Identification strategy

We analyze consumers' preferences and WTP for pak choy via mixed logit models estimated in preference as well as WTP space. The mixed logit model is well suited for DCEs as it accounts for preference heterogeneity, substitutable alternatives, and panel effects when individuals make repeated choices (Train, 2009).

In the preference space specification, we follow McFadden (1974) and estimate utility as a function of the alternative-specific attributes and price:

$$U_{ijt} = \beta' X_{ijt} + \alpha P_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt} \tag{1}$$

where U_{ijt} is the utility individual i derives from choosing alternative j in choice situation t, X_{ijt} is a vector of product attributes (e.g., CamGAP certification), and P_{ijt} is the price of the alternative. The coefficient vector β captures mean preferences, while α represents the price sensitivity. We account for preference heterogeneity by specifying normally distributed coefficients for attributes where both positive and negative valuations are plausible and lognormally distributed coefficients for attributes that are expected to have a strictly positive or negative effect, such as price.

Since directly estimating WTP rather than deriving it post-estimation may yield more stable distributions, we estimate a WTP-space model where utility is reformulated as (Train and Weeks, 2005):

$$U_{ijt} = \lambda(\gamma' X_{ijt} - P_{ijt}) + \varepsilon_{ijt} \tag{2}$$

where $\lambda = -\alpha^{-1}$ scales utility, and $\gamma = \beta/\alpha$ gives WTP measures for each attribute. This specification ensures that WTP distributions remain behaviorally plausible by constraining price coefficients to be strictly negative. By estimating both preference-space and WTP-space models, we validate robustness and ensure that our WTP estimates remain consistent with economic theory and behavioral expectations.

4 Results

4.1 Descriptives

Table 2 presents sociodemographic statistics for our sample of 196 individuals. The average age of respondents is 32.07 years. Education levels average 14.89 years of schooling, making our sample relatively educated compared to the rest of society. In 2021, 22.1 % of the population of 25 or older has at least completed lower secondary school (World Bank, 2025). 45% of our sample is female. Household size averages 4.82 members, which is in line with the average Cambodian household size (United Nations, 2017). Most of our participants live in the city center or close to the city. Most participants own a smartphone.

In addition to our efforts in the pilot, we also included questions on market navigation and perception. First of all, 71% of participants answered with *yes* to the question *Are you concerned about*

Table 2: Sociodemographics N=196

Variable	Mean	Std. Error
Age	32.07	10.28
Education^A	14.89	2.93
Gender^B	0.45	
Household size	4.82	2.13
Location		
City center^C	38.27 %	
in/around city^C	30.61 %	
Semi-rural^C	15.82 %	
Rural^C	15.31 %	
Simple Phone^C	22.96 %	
Smartphone^C	85.71 %	

A:in years; B:dummy, female=1; C:dummy, yes=1

getting sick after eating Cambodian fresh fruits or vegetables. We further asked an open question regarding how individuals know if their product is safe. Participants stated to rely on visual cues (e.g. appearance, "not very fresh", "look at color"), trusted sellers or farmers, as well as trial-and-error approaches. In the trial-and-error method, they simply test the food, i.e. they eat it and see if they fall sick. If they do not fall sick, they go back to the same vendor and categorize her products as safe. Many consider certificates to indicate safety, also the outlet "buy in supermarket" as well as the packaging "wrapped in plastic". Many, however, state that they simply do not know [2].

4.2 Discrete Choice Experiment

The results from the DCE mixed logit models shown in Table 3 and Table 4 provide insights into consumer preferences and WTP for the different product attributes. A few key patterns emerge across both models. Consumers exhibit strong aversion to products from Vietnam, a preference for organic and GAP-certified products, and a dislike for purchasing from known outlets and supermarkets. As expected, we observe price sensitivity, with variations across treatment and control groups.

The mixed logit results suggest that price plays a crucial role in decision-making. In the overall sample - driven by the treatment group - price has a statistically significant positive coefficient, indicating greater WTP for preferred attributes. However, the control group's price sensitivity is weaker, suggesting different valuation patterns.

Product origin strongly influences consumer preferences. Vietnamese products are statistically significantly less preferred across all groups, particularly by the control group (-0.60). The treatment group shows a much smaller negative coefficient (-0.07), indicating that exposure to the treatment may have softened their aversion to Vietnamese products. Preferences for domestic products are not statistically significant overall but are positively statistically significant (0.25) in the treatment group, suggesting a shift in favor of domestic origin. Conversely, the WTP for Vietnamese origin is statistically significantly negative, at -13,850 KHR in the general sample and an even more extreme -31,810 KHR in the control group. The treatment group, while still negative, shows a smaller effect at -11,200 KHR, suggesting that the intervention may have reduced aversion to Vietnamese products.

Certifications play a key role in driving consumer choices. Both organic and CamGAP certifications show strong positive and statistically significant coefficients for the whole sample and the treatment group. Organic certification is slightly more valued than CamGAP certification, with coefficients of 1.26 and 1.07 in the general sample, respectively. The treatment and control groups follow a similar pattern, reinforcing the importance of quality certifications in consumer decision-

[2] In the final version, we will attach an Appendix showing these answers in detail.

Table 3: Preliminary Results of the DCE Mixed Logit

	General		*Treatment*		*Control*	
	N=5,112		*N=2,880*		*N=2,232*	
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error
Means						
Price	0.05***	0.02	0.06***	0.02	0.04	0.02
Origin (Vietnam)	-0.65***	0.12	-0.07***	0.17	-0.60**	0.18
Origin (domestic)	0.08	0.09	0.25**	0.11	-0.11	0.13
Certification (organic)	1.26***	0.18	1.36***	0.24	1.14***	0.27
Certification (GAP)	1.07***	0.15	1.19***	0.21	0.92***	0.22
Package (none)	-0.29***	0.07	-0.28***	0.09	-0.29**	0.10
Outlet (known)	-1.07***	0.19	0.98***	0.23	-1.20**	0.37
Outlet (supermarket)	-0.73***	0.09	-0.79***	0.13	-0.67***	0.13
asc	2.21***	0.32	1.68***	0.40	2.84***	0.52
SD						
Origin (Vietnam)	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.04
Origin (domestic)	-0.01	0.15	-0.03	0.19	0.02	0.09
Certification (organic)	0.34	0.23	-0.027	0.36	-0.54*	-2.11
Certification (GAP)	0.70***	0.14	0.90***	0.18	-0.12	-0.11
Package (none)	0.13	0.21	-0.12	0.30	-0.16	-0.58
Outlet (known)	-0.42	0.44	-0.08	0.68	-0.88	-1.45
Outlet (supermarket)	0.04	0.52	0.26	0.29	-0.02	-0.05
asc	2.42***	0.27	2.38***	0.35	2.44***	5.61

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1*

making. The WTP for organic certification is particularly high, with estimates of 28,020 KHR in the general sample and even higher (70,730 KHR) in the control group. GAP certification follows a similar trend, with WTP estimates of 25,650 KHR in the general sample and 59,300 KHR in the control group. These figures suggest strong consumer preference for quality assurance in food products.

Consumers exhibit a clear aversion to products without packaging, as indicated by the statistically significantly negative coefficient for the "none" category. Additionally, retail preferences show a strong pattern: consumers prefer not to buy from known outlets and supermarkets, as reflected in the negative and statistically significant coefficients. This suggests a preference for alternative retail sources, possibly traditional markets or specialized stores. Consumers are willing to pay a penalty to avoid purchasing from known outlets and supermarkets, with WTP estimates of -24,200 KHR and -21,190 KHR, respectively, in the general sample. The control group exhibits even stronger negative WTP for known outlets (-95,930 KHR), suggesting deep-seated aversion to these retail formats.

The alternative specific constant (asc) is positive and statistically significant in the general and control groups, indicating an overall preference for the presented alternatives. In the treatment group, however, the asc is not statistically significant, pointing to a potential shift in choice behavior following treatment.

5 Discussion and conclusion

Our study addresses a critical gap in empirical research on Cambodian consumers' WTP for food safety, particularly for fresh domestic produce. While prior studies indicate some awareness of food safety concerns, no research has quantitatively assessed how much consumers value certified safe food. Using a quantitative survey and a DCE, we analyze (i) consumer safety concerns regarding fresh domestic products, (ii) perception of the CamGAP certification and the WTP for certified domestic produce.

Table 4: Mixed logit model in WTP space

	Whole Sample *N=5,112*		*Treatment Group* *N=2,880*		*Control Group* *N=2,232*	
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error
Means						
Price	-3.10***	0.39	-2.79***	0.35	-4.27***	1.26
Origin (Vietnam)	-13.85***	1.74	-11.20***	4.11	-31.81	36.75
Origin (domestic)	-0.03	1.96	4.07*	2.33	-8.05	10.67
Certification (organic)	28.02***	7.20	22.13***	6.85	70.73	80.12
Certification (GAP)	25.65***	8.13	19.38***	6.77	59.30	67.56
Package (none)	-5.98***	1.75	-4.60***	1.62	-14.83	16.36
Outlet (known)	-24.20***	4.12	-15.86***	6.10	-95.93	114.25
Outlet (supermarket)	-21.19***	4.12	-12.78***	3.96	-33.79	37.83
asc	53.78***	21.24	27.61**	12.61	256.23	341.45
SD						
Price	0.59**	0.23	-0.04	0.72	0.99***	0.25
Origin (Vietnam)	-0.27	6.04	0.01	3.80	21.02	27.25
Origin (domestic)	-0.85	2.57	0.12	3.11	-1.44	9.68
Certification (organic)	-6.92	4.77	-3.47	8.36	0.63	18.34
Certification (GAP)	-11.73**	5.20	-14.77**	5.93	10.98	20.53
Package (none)	-7.55**	2.17	-3.05	3.38	-5.24	14.22
Outlet (known)	7.24	9.12	-2.15	10.29	3.35	39.80
Outlet (supermarket)	4.00	4.90	4.16	5.13	1.78	15.34
asc	55.07***	20.69	-38.24***	14.30	202.86	260.43

*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1*

Our results indicate clear consumer awareness and preference for safer food, reflected in a statistically significant WTP for certificatied produce. Certification schemes such as CamGAP and organic labels receive strong consumer support, with WTP estimates suggesting a promising market for safer food. Price remains an important factor, but consumers are willing to pay more for fresh produce that signals safety standards.

The findings suggest potential supply-side constraints. While the urban population might show rising demand - as suggested by the literature and our analysis - yet, the uptake of certification by domestic farmers is limited. Integrating CamGAP with existing programs, such as the World Food Program school meal initiative (WFP, 2023), could help bridge supply gaps - by assuring farmers of the investment - while providing verified safe food to children. Targeted support, including prioritizing CamGAP farms for procurement, could create incentives for farmers while securing stable markets. Overall, our results suggest that while there seems to be consumer demand for safer food, expanding CamGAP's reach will require coordinated efforts in certification, supply chain development, and consumer education. This is especially critical for more remote smallholder farmers, who need to consider additional costs for transportation and are of higher risk of their products perishing when not transported in a timely and reliable manner. These (and other) factors need further investigation from researchers to allow for nuanced analysis of the potential profitability of certification.

Finally, our information treatment provides evidence that raising consumer awareness remains crucial to bridging the information gap on food safety and certification schemes. Our results indicate that information leads to change in preferences. Currently, there is lack of information which can affect the decision-making and purchasing behavior of consumers. NGOs and academic institutions can play a vital role in public education through information campaigns through social media, seminars, advertisement and publications. Effective food safety enforcement requires multi-sector collaboration to strengthen monitoring, enforcement, and adherence to safety standards.

It is important to note that our study only concentrated on higher educated urban consumers. The majority of individuals in Cambodia and low-and-middle income countries shop at informal markets and future research should test our findings in field experiments (as strongly suggested by Hoffmann et al. (2019)) and concentrate on cross-sectional food safety perceptions and food safety signaling on informal markets (Hoffmann et al., 2019; Grace, 2023). Furthermore, while our results indicate that a certificate (organic or CamGAP) can trump other heuristics, certification by itself does not guarantee better market access or price premiums. Market entry depends on factors beyond product quality, such as transportation costs, market information, and networks. Distributors often prioritize suppliers with consistent year-round production and stable quality, posing a challenge for smallholder farmers (Hoffmann et al., 2019). Research that undertakes a holistic analysis of these factors could aid government and research in understanding the potential of certificates in lower income economies.

References

ALiSEA teams. Consumer survey on food standards in asean: Key findings from cambodia, 2021. URL https://ali-sea.org/aliseaonlinelibrary-dashboard/get/file/Consumer-Survey-on-Food-Standards-in-ASEAN-Key-Findings-from-Cambodia.pdf.

G. ASEAN. Good agricultural practices for production of fresh fruit and vegetables in the asean region, 2006.

O. Bonroy and C. Constantatos. On the economics of labels: how their introduction affects the functioning of markets and the welfare of all participants. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 97(1):239–259, 2015.

J. A. Caswell and E. M. Mojduszka. Using informational labeling to influence the market for quality in food products. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 78(5):1248–1253, 1996.

Control Union Cambodia. Sector brief cambodia: Organic market. *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*, 2022. URL https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2022-en-sector-brief-cambodia.pdf.

A. Dayet, J.-C. Diepart, J.-C. Castella, S. Sieng, R. Kong, F. Tivet, and J. Demenois. Can organic rice certification curb the pressure of the agrarian transition in cambodia? a farming system approach. *Agricultural Systems*, 217:103953, 2024.

K. Desiree. *Characterizing food safety aspects of the Cambodian vegetable value-chain: a quantitative and qualitative investigation of biological hazards and food safety practices in Cambodia.* PhD thesis, 2019.

F. J. Dessart, J. Barreiro-Hurlé, R. Van Bavel, et al. Behavioural factors affecting the adoption of sustainable farming practices: a policy-oriented review. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 46(3):417–471, 2019.

V. J. H. L. Ebner, P. Food safety in cambodia: Current programs and opportunities. *Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Safety*, 2020.

FAO. Development of standards and scheme for good agriculture practices (gap) implementation and certification based on asean gap, 2020. URL https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/8676d7cb-ff8d-4315-9bd6-ff79251df792/content. Food and Agriculture Organisation.

FAO. The state of the world's land and water resources for food and agriculture – systems at breaking point, synthesis report, 2021. URL https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7654en.

P. Glasbergen. Smallholders do not eat certificates. *Ecological Economics*, 147:243–252, 2018.

F. Goletti and S. Sovith. Development of master plan for crop production in cambodia by 2030. *Final Report*, 2016.

Government of Cambodia. Food safety law. URL https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC210192/.

D. Grace. Burden of foodborne disease in low-income and middle-income countries and opportunities for scaling food safety interventions. *Food Security*, 15(6):1475–1488, 2023.

C. Handschuch, M. Wollni, and P. Villalobos. Adoption of food safety and quality standards among chilean raspberry producers–do smallholders benefit? *Food Policy*, 40:64–73, 2013.

S. Henson and J. Humphrey. The impacts of private food safety standards on food chain and public standard-setting processes. 2009.

V. Hoffmann, C. Moser, and A. Saak. Food safety in low and middle-income countries: The evidence through an economic lens. *World Development*, 123:104611, 2019.

IFAD. Cambodia: Accelerating inclusive markets for smallholders (aims) mid-term review, 2021. URL https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39485445/Cambodia+2000001268+AIMS+Interim+Mid-term+Review+Report+December+2021.pdf/a74548b5-f7c5-9ebe-51f2-a68f77fe1204?t=1640272213561.

IFAD. Kingdom of cambodia country strategic opportunities programme 2022-2027, 2022. URL https://www.ifad.org/documents/48415603/49494713/Kingdom+of+Cambodia+Country+strategic+opportunities+programme+2022-2027.pdf/0c334f1a-384a-6193-9293-e2a48da74cb7?t=1726606050686. International Fund For Agricultural Development.

S. Kersting and M. Wollni. New institutional arrangements and standard adoption: Evidence from small-scale fruit and vegetable farmers in thailand. *Food policy*, 37(4):452–462, 2012.

S. Kouy, P. Sangkumchaliang, and S. Aditto. Consumers' attitude and intention to purchase organic goods in cambodia. *International Journal of Business*, 21(4):328, 2016.

P. Laosutsan, G. P. Shivakoti, and P. Soni. Factors influencing the adoption of good agricultural practices and export decision of thailand's vegetable farmers. *International Journal of the Commons*, 13(2):867–880, 2019.

MAFF. Camgap certification manual, 2024. URL https://camgap-camorg.org/userfiles/images/Documentations/CamGAP/Final-GDA%20CamGAP%20Certifcation%20Manual_EN-01-10-20.pdf. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

D. McFadden. Conditional logit analysis of qualitative choice behavior. In P. Zarembka, editor, *Frontiers in Econometrics*, pages 105–142. Academic Press, 1974.

Mekong Institute. Mi, moh support fort team responding to foodborne disease outbreak. *Mekong Institute News*, 2019.

S. Muramatsu, M. UCHINO, Y. TANIKOKA, S. SORM, D. OKA, Y. MURAMATSU, T. NAKAJIMA, M. SEKIDO, T. NAKAMURA, C. CHAY, et al. Evaluation of bacterial contamination level in pickles sold at wet market in cambodia-part 1-in case of the samples from kampong cham and phnom penh. *International Journal of Environmental and Rural Development*, 11(1): 115–120, 2020.

T. Murphy, K. Phan, E. Yumvihoze, K. Irvine, K. Wilson, D. Lean, B. Ty, A. Poulain, B. Laird, and L. H. M. Chan. Groundwater irrigation and arsenic speciation in rice in cambodia. *Journal of Health and Pollution*, 8(19):180911, 2018.

National Institute of Statistics . Cambodia 1100001703: Aspire project completion report, 2021. URL https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports.

National Institute of Statistics. Cambodia agriculture survey 2020 (cas2020): Final report, 2020. URL file:///C:/Users/bruns8/Downloads/CAS2020_Final_Report_EN.pdf.

C. Nguyen. 'safe food, fair food for cambodia'—future directions for scaling up the project's interventions. *International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) News*, 2021.

M. Nurhasan, R. A. Prima, S. B. Olsen, F. T. Wieringa, M. A. Dijkhuizen, C. Chamnan, and N. Roos. Caretakers' perceptions and willingness-to-pay for complementary food in urban and rural cambodia. *Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 17(3):e13130, 2021.

A. N. Olaimat and R. A. Holley. Factors influencing the microbial safety of fresh produce: a review. *Food microbiology*, 32(1):1–19, 2012.

D. L. Ortega and D. L. Tschirley. Demand for food safety in emerging and developing countries: a research agenda for asia and sub-saharan africa. *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies*, 7(1):21–34, 2017.

C. Oya, F. Schaefer, and D. Skalidou. The effectiveness of agricultural certification in developing countries: A systematic review. *World Development*, 112:282–312, 2018.

T. PINN, S. REACH, B. BUNTONG, and A. Acedo. Vegetable farming practices in cambodia: Case study of small-scale vegetable farmers in kandal, kampong chhnang and battambang provinces. *International Journal of Environmental and Rural Development*, 11(1):57–62, 2020.

Pisei, Hin. More growers obtain camgap certification, 2021a. URL "https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50877771/ministry-of-agriculture-implements-qr-code-applications-camgap/".

Pisei, Hin. More growers obtain camgap certification, 2021b. URL "https://www.phnompenhpost.com/business/more-growers-obtain-camgap-certification#:~:text=The%20Ministry%20of%20Agriculture%2C%20Forestry%20and%20Fisheries%20has,ample%20opportunities%20to%20build%20a%20strong%20market%20position.".

P. Pravalprukskul, M. T. Aung, and D. Wichelns. *Arsenic in rice: state of knowledge and perceptions in Cambodia*. Stockholm Environment Institute., 2018.

P. Schleifer and Y. Sun. Reviewing the impact of sustainability certification on food security in developing countries. *Global Food Security*, 24:100337, 2020.

C. L. Schwan, K. Desiree, N. M. Bello, L. Bastos, L. Hok, R. K. Phebus, S. Gragg, J. Kastner, and J. L. Vipham. Prevalence of salmonella enterica isolated from food contact and nonfood contact surfaces in cambodian informal markets. *Journal of food protection*, 84(1):73–79, 2021.

C. L. Schwan, T. J. Dallman, P. W. Cook, and J. Vipham. A case report of salmonella enterica serovar corvallis from environmental isolates from cambodia and clinical isolates in the uk. *Access microbiology*, 4(1), 2022.

S. Sokcheng, S. Keo, and S. Molideth. *Pesticide Use Practices in Cambodia's Vegetable Farming*. CDRI, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, 2021.

Y. Sreylin. King signs food safety law into force. URL https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501092851/king-signs-food-safety-law-into-force/.

S. Srisopaporn, D. Jourdain, S. R. Perret, and G. Shivakoti. Adoption and continued participation in a public good agricultural practices program: The case of rice farmers in the central plains of thailand. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 96:242–253, 2015.

L. Thompson, J. Vipham, L. Hok, and P. Ebner. Towards improving food safety in cambodia: current status and emerging opportunities. *Global Food Security*, 31:100572, 2021.

K. Train and M. Weeks. Discrete choice models in preference space and willingness-to-pay space. In R. Scarpa and A. Alberini, editors, *Applications of Simulation Methods in Environmental and Resource Economics*, pages 1–16. Springer, 2005.

K. E. Train. *Discrete choice methods with simulation*. Cambridge university press, 2009.

D. Tran and D. Goto. Impacts of sustainability certification on farm income: Evidence from small-scale specialty green tea farmers in vietnam. *Food Policy*, 83:70–82, 2019.

United Nations. Household size and composition around the world, 2017. *Data booklet*, 2017. URL https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/ageing/household_size_and_composition_around_the_world_2017_data_booklet.pdf.

United Nations. The sustainable development goals report 2024. *Available at this link: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/*, 2024.

WFP. Cambodia, home grown school feeding 2022-2027: Evaluations, 2023. World Food Programme.

R. Wongprawmas and M. Canavari. Consumers' willingness-to-pay for food safety labels in an emerging market: The case of fresh produce in thailand. *Food Policy*, 69:25–34, 2017.

World Bank. Poverty: Overview. *World Bank*, 2016.

World Bank. Poverty and shared prosperity 2018: Piecing together the poverty puzzle, 2018.

World Bank. World bank country classifications by income level for 2024-2025, 2024a. URL https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

World Bank. World bank country classifications by income level for 2024-2025, 2024b.

World Bank. World development indicators database., 2025. data retrieved online, https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators.

World Health Organization. Who estimates of the global burden of foodborne diseases: foodborne diseases in the who regions. Technical report, World Health Organization, 2015.

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung

Diskussionspapiere
2000 bis 31. Mai 2006
Institut für Agrarökonomie
Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen

2000		
0001	Brandes, W.	Über Selbstorganisation in Planspielen: ein Erfahrungsbericht, 2000
0002	von Cramon-Taubadel, S. u. J. Meyer	Asymmetric Price Transmission: Factor Artefact?, 2000
2001		
0101	Leserer, M.	Zur Stochastik sequentieller Entscheidungen, 2001
0102	Molua, E.	The Economic Impacts of Global Climate Change on African Agriculture, 2001
0103	Birner, R. et al.	‚Ich kaufe, also will ich?': eine interdisziplinäre Analyse der Entscheidung für oder gegen den Kauf besonders tier- u. umweltfreundlich erzeugter Lebensmittel, 2001
0104	Wilkens, I.	Wertschöpfung von Großschutzgebieten: Befragung von Besuchern des Nationalparks Unteres Odertal als Baustein einer Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse, 2001
2002		
0201	Grethe, H.	Optionen für die Verlagerung von Haushaltsmitteln aus der ersten in die zweite Säule der EU-Agrarpolitik, 2002
0202	Spiller, A. u. M. Schramm	Farm Audit als Element des Midterm-Review : zugleich ein Beitrag zur Ökonomie von Qualitätsicherungssytemen, 2002
2003		
0301	Lüth, M. et al.	Qualitätssignaling in der Gastronomie, 2003
0302	Jahn, G., M. Peupert u. A. Spiller	Einstellungen deutscher Landwirte zum QS-System: Ergebnisse einer ersten Sondierungsstudie, 2003
0303	Theuvsen, L.	Kooperationen in der Landwirtschaft: Formen, Wirkungen und aktuelle Bedeutung, 2003

0304	Jahn, G.	Zur Glaubwürdigkeit von Zertifizierungssystemen: eine ökonomische Analyse der Kontrollvalidität, 2003
	2004	
0401	Meyer, J. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Asymmetric Price Transmission: a Survey, 2004
0402	Barkmann, J. u. R. Marggraf	The Long-Term Protection of Biological Diversity: Lessons from Market Ethics, 2004
0403	Bahrs, E.	VAT as an Impediment to Implementing Efficient Agricultural Marketing Structures in Transition Countries, 2004
0404	Spiller, A., T. Staack u. A. Zühlsdorf	Absatzwege für landwirtschaftliche Spezialitäten: Potenziale des Mehrkanalvertriebs, 2004
0405	Spiller, A. u. T. Staack	Brand Orientation in der deutschen Ernährungswirtschaft: Ergebnisse einer explorativen Online-Befragung, 2004
0406	Gerlach, S. u. B. Köhler	Supplier Relationship Management im Agribusiness: ein Konzept zur Messung der Geschäftsbeziehungsqualität, 2004
0407	Inderhees, P. et al.	Determinanten der Kundenzufriedenheit im Fleischerfachhandel
0408	Lüth, M. et al.	Köche als Kunden: Direktvermarktung landwirtschaftlicher Spezialitäten an die Gastronomie, 2004
	2005	
0501	Spiller, A., J. Engelken u. S. Gerlach	Zur Zukunft des Bio-Fachhandels: eine Befragung von Bio-Intensivkäufern, 2005
0502	Groth, M.	Verpackungsabgaben und Verpackungslizenzen als Alternative für ökologisch nachteilige Einweggetränkeverpackungen? Eine umweltökonomische Diskussion, 2005
0503	Freese, J. u. H. Steinmann	Ergebnisse des Projektes ‘Randstreifen als Strukturelemente in der intensiv genutzten Agrarlandschaft Wolfenbüttels’, Nichtteilnehmerbefragung NAU 2003, 2005
0504	Jahn, G., M. Schramm u. A. Spiller	Institutional Change in Quality Assurance: the Case of Organic Farming in Germany, 2005
0505	Gerlach, S., R. Kennerknecht u. A. Spiller	Die Zukunft des Großhandels in der Bio-Wertschöpfungskette, 2005

2006		
0601	Heß, S., H. Bergmann u. L. Sudmann	Die Förderung alternativer Energien: eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme, 2006
0602	Gerlach, S. u. A. Spiller	Anwohnerkonflikte bei landwirtschaftlichen Stallbauten: Hintergründe und Einflussfaktoren; Ergebnisse einer empirischen Analyse, 2006
0603	Glenk, K.	Design and Application of Choice Experiment Surveys in So-Called Developing Countries: Issues and Challenges,
0604	Bolten, J., R. Kennerknecht u. A. Spiller	Erfolgsfaktoren im Naturkostfachhandel: Ergebnisse einer empirischen Analyse, 2006 (entfällt)
0605	Hasan, Y.	Einkaufsverhalten und Kundengruppen bei Direktvermarktern in Deutschland: Ergebnisse einer empirischen Analyse, 2006
0606	Lülfs, F. u. A. Spiller	Kunden(un-)zufriedenheit in der Schulverpflegung: Ergebnisse einer vergleichenden Schulbefragung, 2006
0607	Schulze, H., F. Albersmeier u. A. Spiller	Risikoorientierte Prüfung in Zertifizierungssystemen der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft, 2006
2007		
0701	Buchs, A. K. u. J. Jasper	For whose Benefit? Benefit-Sharing within Contractural ABC-Agreements from an Economic Prespective: the Example of Pharmaceutical Bioprospection, 2007
0702	Böhm, J. et al.	Preis-Qualitäts-Relationen im Lebensmittelmarkt: eine Analyse auf Basis der Testergebnisse Stiftung Warentest, 2007
0703	Hurlin, J. u. H. Schulze	Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Qualitäts-sicherung in der Wildfleischvermarktung, 2007
Ab Heft 4, 2007:	**Diskussionspapiere (Discussion Papers), Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen (ISSN 1865-2697)**	
0704	Stockebrand, N. u. A. Spiller	Agrarstudium in Göttingen: Fakultätsimage und Studienwahlentscheidungen; Erstsemesterbefragung im WS 2006/2007
0705	Bahrs, E., J.-H. Held u. J. Thiering	Auswirkungen der Bioenergieproduktion auf die Agrarpolitik sowie auf Anreizstrukturen in der Landwirtschaft: eine partielle Analyse bedeutender

		Fragestellungen anhand der Beispielregion Niedersachsen
0706	Yan, J., J. Barkmann u. R. Marggraf	Chinese tourist preferences for nature based destinations – a choice experiment analysis
2008		
0801	Joswig, A. u. A. Zühlsdorf	Marketing für Reformhäuser: Senioren als Zielgruppe
0802	Schulze, H. u. A. Spiller	Qualitätssicherungssysteme in der europäischen Agri-Food Chain: Ein Rückblick auf das letzte Jahrzehnt
0803	Gille, C. u. A. Spiller	Kundenzufriedenheit in der Pensionspferdehaltung: eine empirische Studie
0804	Voss, J. u. A. Spiller	Die Wahl des richtigen Vertriebswegs in den Vorleistungsindustrien der Landwirtschaft – Konzeptionelle Überlegungen und empirische Ergebnisse
0805	Gille, C. u. A. Spiller	Agrarstudium in Göttingen. Erstsemester- und Studienverlaufsbefragung im WS 2007/2008
0806	Schulze, B., C. Wocken u. A. Spiller	(Dis)loyalty in the German dairy industry. A supplier relationship management view Empirical evidence and management implications
0807	Brümmer, B., U. Köster u. J.-P. Loy	Tendenzen auf dem Weltgetreidemarkt: Anhaltender Boom oder kurzfristige Spekulationsblase?
0808	Schlecht, S., F. Albersmeier u. A. Spiller	Konflikte bei landwirtschaftlichen Stallbauprojekten: Eine empirische Untersuchung zum Bedrohungspotential kritischer Stakeholder
0809	Lülfs-Baden, F. u. A. Spiller	Steuerungsmechanismen im deutschen Schulverpflegungsmarkt: eine institutionenökonomische Analyse
0810	Deimel, M., L. Theuvsen u. C. Ebbeskotte	Von der Wertschöpfungskette zum Netzwerk: Methodische Ansätze zur Analyse des Verbundsystems der Veredelungswirtschaft Nordwestdeutschlands
0811	Albersmeier, F. u. A. Spiller	Supply Chain Reputation in der Fleischwirtschaft
2009		
0901	Bahlmann, J., A. Spiller u. C.-H. Plumeyer	Status quo und Akzeptanz von Internet-basierten Informationssystemen: Ergebnisse einer empirischen Analyse in der deutschen Veredelungswirtschaft

0902	Gille, C. u. A. Spiller	Agrarstudium in Göttingen. Eine vergleichende Untersuchung der Erstsemester der Jahre 2006-2009
0903	Gawron, J.-C. u. L. Theuvsen	„Zertifizierungssysteme des Agribusiness im interkulturellen Kontext – Forschungsstand und Darstellung der kulturellen Unterschiede"
0904	Raupach, K. u. R. Marggraf	Verbraucherschutz vor dem Schimmelpilzgift Deoxynivalenol in Getreideprodukten Aktuelle Situation und Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten
0905	Busch, A. u. R. Marggraf	Analyse der deutschen globalen Waldpolitik im Kontext der Klimarahmenkonvention und des Übereinkommens über die Biologische Vielfalt
0906	Zschache, U., S. von Cramon-Taubadel u. L. Theuvsen	Die öffentliche Auseinandersetzung über Bioenergie in den Massenmedien - Diskursanalytische Grundlagen und erste Ergebnisse
0907	Onumah, E. E.,G. Hoerstgen-Schwark u. B. Brümmer	Productivity of hired and family labour and determinants of technical inefficiency in Ghana's fish farms
0908	Onumah, E. E., S. Wessels, N. Wildenhayn, G. Hoerstgen-Schwark u. B. Brümmer	Effects of stocking density and photoperiod manipulation in relation to estradiol profile to enhance spawning activity in female Nile tilapia
0909	Steffen, N., S. Schlecht u. A. Spiller	Ausgestaltung von Milchlieferverträgen nach der Quote
0910	Steffen, N., S. Schlecht u. A. Spiller	Das Preisfindungssystem von Genossenschaftsmolkereien
0911	Granoszewski, K.,C. Reise, A. Spiller u. O. Mußhoff	Entscheidungsverhalten landwirtschaftlicher Betriebsleiter bei Bioenergie-Investitionen - Erste Ergebnisse einer empirischen Untersuchung -
0912	Albersmeier, F., D. Mörlein u. A. Spiller	Zur Wahrnehmung der Qualität von Schweinefleisch beim Kunden
0913	Ihle, R., B. Brümmer u. S. R. Thompson	Spatial Market Integration in the EU Beef and Veal Sector: Policy Decoupling and Export Bans
2010		
1001	Heß, S., S. von Cramon-Taubadel u. S. Sperlich	Numbers for Pascal: Explaining differences in the estimated Benefits of the Doha Development Agenda
1002	Deimel, I., J. Böhm u. B. Schulze	Low Meat Consumption als Vorstufe zum Vegetarismus? Eine qualitative Studie zu den Motivstrukturen geringen Fleischkonsums

1003	Franz, A. u. B. Nowak	Functional food consumption in Germany: A lifestyle segmentation study
1004	Deimel, M. u. L. Theuvsen	Standortvorteil Nordwestdeutschland? Eine Untersuchung zum Einfluss von Netzwerk- und Clusterstrukturen in der Schweinefleischerzeugung
1005	Niens, C. u. R. Marggraf	Ökonomische Bewertung von Kindergesundheit in der Umweltpolitik - Aktuelle Ansätze und ihre Grenzen
1006	Hellberg-Bahr, A., M. Pfeuffer, N. Steffen, A. Spiller u. B. Brümmer	Preisbildungssysteme in der Milchwirtschaft -Ein Überblick über die Supply Chain Milch
1007	Steffen, N., S. Schlecht, H-C. Müller u. A. Spiller	Wie viel Vertrag braucht die deutsche Milchwirtschaft?- Erste Überlegungen zur Ausgestaltung des Contract Designs nach der Quote aus Sicht der Molkereien
1008	Prehn, S., B. Brümmer u. S. R. Thompson	Payment Decoupling and the Intra – European Calf Trade
1009	Maza, B., J. Barkmann, F. von Walter u. R. Marggraf	Modelling smallholders production and agricultural income in the area of the Biosphere reserve “Podocarpus - El Cóndor”, Ecuador
1010	Busse, S., B. Brümmer u. R. Ihle	Interdependencies between Fossil Fuel and Renewable Energy Markets: The German Biodiesel Market
2011		
1101	Mylius, D., S. Küest, C. Klapp u. L. Theuvsen	Der Großvieheinheitenschlüssel im Stallbaurecht - Überblick und vergleichende Analyse der Abstandsregelungen in der TA Luft und in den VDI-Richtlinien
1102	Klapp, C., L. Obermeyer u. F. Thoms	Der Vieheinheitenschlüssel im Steuerrecht - Rechtliche Aspekte und betriebswirtschaftliche Konsequenzen der Gewerblichkeit in der Tierhaltung
1103	Göser, T., L. Schroeder u. C. Klapp	Agrarumweltprogramme: (Wann) lohnt sich die Teilnahme für landwirtschaftliche Betriebe?
1104	Plumeyer, C.-H., F. Albersmeier, M. Freiherr von Oer, C. H. Emmann u. L. Theuvsen	Der niedersächsische Landpachtmarkt: Eine empirische Analyse aus Pächtersicht

1105	Voss, A. u. L. Theuvsen	Geschäftsmodelle im deutschen Viehhandel: Konzeptionelle Grundlagen und empirische Ergebnisse
1106	Wendler, C., S. von Cramon-Taubadel, H. de Haen, C. A. Padilla Bravo u. S. Jrad	Food security in Syria: Preliminary results based on the 2006/07 expenditure survey
1107	Prehn, S. u. B. Brümmer	Estimation Issues in Disaggregate Gravity Trade Models
1108	Recke, G., L. Theuvsen, N. Venhaus u. A. Voss	Der Viehhandel in den Wertschöpfungsketten der Fleischwirtschaft: Entwicklungstendenzen und Perspektiven
1109	Prehn, S. u. B. Brümmer	"Distorted Gravity: The Intensive and Extensive Margins of International Trade", revisited: An Application to an Intermediate Melitz Model
2012		
1201	Kayser, M., C. Gille, K. Suttorp u. A. Spiller	Lack of pupils in German riding schools? – A causal-analytical consideration of customer satisfaction in children and adolescents
1202	Prehn, S. u. B. Brümmer	Bimodality & the Performance of PPML
1203	Tangermann, S.	Preisanstieg am EU-Zuckermarkt: Bestimmungsgründe und Handlungsmöglichkeiten der Marktpolitik
1204	Würriehausen, N., S. Lakner u. Rico Ihle	Market integration of conventional and organic wheat in Germany
1205	Heinrich, B.	Calculating the Greening Effect – a case study approach to predict the gross margin losses in different farm types in Germany due to the reform of the CAP
1206	Prehn, S. u. B. Brümmer	A Critical Judgement of the Applicability of 'New New Trade Theory' to Agricultural: Structural Change, Productivity, and Trade
1207	Marggraf, R., P. Masius u. C. Rumpf	Zur Integration von Tieren in wohlfahrtsökonomischen Analysen
1208	S. Lakner, B. Brümmer, S. von Cramon-Taubadel J. Heß, J. Isselstein, U. Liebe, R. Marggraf, O. Mußhoff, L. Theuvsen, T. Tscharntke, C. Westphal u. G. Wiese	Der Kommissionsvorschlag zur GAP-Reform 2013 - aus Sicht von Göttinger und Witzenhäuser Agrarwissenschaftler(inne)n

1209	Prehn, S., B. Brümmer u. T. Glauben	Structural Gravity Estimation & Agriculture
1210	Prehn, S., B. Brümmer u. T. Glauben	An Extended Viner Model: Trade Creation, Diversion & Reduction
1211	Salidas, R. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Access to Credit and the Determinants of Technical Inefficiency among Specialized Small Farmers in Chile
1212	Steffen, N. u. A. Spiller	Effizienzsteigerung in der Wertschöpfungskette Milch ? -Potentiale in der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Milcherzeugern und Molkereien aus Landwirtssicht
1213	Mußhoff, O., A. Tegtmeier u. N. Hirschauer	Attraktivität einer landwirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit - Einflussfaktoren und Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten
2013		
1301	Lakner, S., C. Holst u. B. Heinrich	Reform der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik der EU 2014 - mögliche Folgen des Greenings für die niedersächsische Landwirtschaft
1302	Tangermann, S. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Agricultural Policy in the European Union : An Overview
1303	Granoszewski, K. u. A. Spiller	Langfristige Rohstoffsicherung in der Supply Chain Biogas : Status Quo und Potenziale vertraglicher Zusammenarbeit
1304	Lakner, S., C. Holst, B. Brümmer, S. von Cramon-Taubadel, L. Theuvsen, O. Mußhoff u. T.Tscharntke	Zahlungen für Landwirte an gesellschaftliche Leistungen koppeln! - Ein Kommentar zum aktuellen Stand der EU-Agrarreform
1305	Prechtel, B., M. Kayser u. L. Theuvsen	Organisation von Wertschöpfungsketten in der Gemüseproduktion : das Beispiel Spargel
1306	Anastassiadis, F., J.-H. Feil, O. Musshoff u. P. Schilling	Analysing farmers' use of price hedging instruments : an experimental approach
1307	Holst, C. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Trade, Market Integration and Spatial Price Transmission on EU Pork Markets following Eastern Enlargement
1308	Granoszewki, K., S. Sander, V. M. Aufmkolk u.	Die Erzeugung regenerativer Energien unter gesellschaftlicher Kritik : Akzeptanz von Anwohnern

	A. Spiller	gegenüber der Errichtung von Biogas- und Windenergieanlagen
2014		
1401	Lakner, S., C. Holst, J. Barkmann, J. Isselstein u. A. Spiller	Perspektiven der Niedersächsischen Agrarpolitik nach 2013 : Empfehlungen Göttinger Agrarwissenschaftler für die Landespolitik
1402	Müller, K., Mußhoff, O. u. R. Weber	The More the Better? How Collateral Levels Affect Credit Risk in Agricultural Microfinance
1403	März, A., N. Klein, T. Kneib u. O. Mußhoff	Analysing farmland rental rates using Bayesian geoadditive quantile regression
1404	Weber, R., O. Mußhoff u. M. Petrick	How flexible repayment schedules affect credit risk in agricultural microfinance
1405	Haverkamp, M., S. Henke, C., Kleinschmitt, B. Möhring, H., Müller, O. Mußhoff, L., Rosenkranz, B. Seintsch, K. Schlosser u. L. Theuvsen	Vergleichende Bewertung der Nutzung von Biomasse : Ergebnisse aus den Bioenergieregionen Göttingen und BERTA
1406	Wolbert-Haverkamp, M. u. O. Musshoff	Die Bewertung der Umstellung einer einjährigen Ackerkultur auf den Anbau von Miscanthus – Eine Anwendung des Realoptionsansatzes
1407	Wolbert-Haverkamp, M., J.-H. Feil u. O. Musshoff	The value chain of heat production from woody biomass under market competition and different incentive systems: An agent-based real options model
1408	Ikinger, C., A. Spiller u. K. Wiegand	Reiter und Pferdebesitzer in Deutschland (Facts and Figures on German Equestrians)
1409	Mußhoff, O., N. Hirschauer, S. Grüner u. S. Pielsticker	Der Einfluss begrenzter Rationalität auf die Verbreitung von Wetterindexversicherungen : Ergebnisse eines internetbasierten Experiments mit Landwirten
1410	Spiller, A. u. B. Goetzke	Zur Zukunft des Geschäftsmodells Markenartikel im Lebensmittelmarkt
1411	Wille, M.	‚Manche haben es satt, andere werden nicht satt' : Anmerkungen zur polarisierten Auseinandersetzung um Fragen des globalen Handels und der Welternährung
1412	Müller, J., J. Oehmen, I. Janssen u. L. Theuvsen	Sportlermarkt Galopprennsport : Zucht und Besitz des Englischen Vollbluts

2015		
1501	Hartmann, L. u. A. Spiller	Luxusaffinität deutscher Reitsportler : Implikationen für das Marketing im Reitsportsegment
1502	Schneider, T., L. Hartmann u. A. Spiller	Luxusmarketing bei Lebensmitteln : eine empirische Studie zu Dimensionen des Luxuskonsums in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
1503	Würriehausen, N. u. S. Lakner	Stand des ökologischen Strukturwandels in der ökologischen Landwirtschaft
1504	Emmann, C. H., D. Surmann u. L. Theuvsen	Charakterisierung und Bedeutung außerlandwirtschaftlicher Investoren : empirische Ergebnisse aus Sicht des landwirtschaftlichen Berufsstandes
1505	Buchholz, M., G. Host u. Oliver Mußhoff	Water and Irrigation Policy Impact Assessment Using Business Simulation Games : Evidence from Northern Germany
1506	Hermann, D.,O. Mußhoff u. D. Rüther	Measuring farmers‘ time preference : A comparison of methods
1507	Riechers, M., J. Barkmann u. T. Tscharntke	Bewertung kultureller Ökosystemleistungen von Berliner Stadtgrün entlang eines urbanen-periurbanen Gradienten
1508	Lakner, S., S. Kirchweger, D. Hopp, B. Brümmer u. J. Kantelhardt	Impact of Diversification on Technical Efficiency of Organic Farming in Switzerland, Austria and Southern Germany
1509	Sauthoff, S., F. Anastassiadis u. O. Mußhoff	Analyzing farmers‘ preferences for substrate supply contracts for sugar beets
1510	Feil, J.-H., F. Anastassiadis, O. Mußhoff u. P. Kasten	Analyzing farmers‘ preferences for collaborative arrangements : an experimental approach
1511	Weinrich, R., u. A. Spiller	Developing food labelling strategies with the help of extremeness aversion
1512	Weinrich, R., A. Franz u. A. Spiller	Multi-level labelling: too complex for consumers?
1513	Niens, C., R. Marggraf u. F. Hoffmeister	Ambulante Pflege im ländlichen Raum: Überlegungen zur effizienten Sicherstellung von Bedarfsgerechtigkeit
1514	Sauter, P., D. Hermann u. O. Mußhoff	Risk attitudes of foresters, farmers and students: An experimental multimethod comparison

2016		
1601	Magrini, E., J. Balie u. C. Morales Opazo	Price signals and supply responses for stable food crops in SSAS countries
1602	Feil, J.-H.	Analyzing investment and disinvestment decisions under uncertainty, firm-heterogeneity and tradable output permits
1603	Sonntag, W. u. A. Spiller	Prozessqualitäten in der WTO: Ein Vorschlag für die reliable Messung von moralischen Bedenken
1604	Wiegand, K.	Marktorientierung von Reitschulen – zwischen Vereinsmanagement und Dienstleistungsmarketing
1605	Ikinger, C. M. u. A. Spiller	Tierwohlbewusstsein und –verhalten von Reitern: Die Entwicklung eines Modells für das Tierwohlbewusstsein und –verhalten im Reitsport
1606	Zinngrebe, Yves	Incorporating Biodiversity Conservation in Peruvian Development: A history with different episodes
1607	Balié, J., E. Magrini u. C. Morales Opazo	Cereal Price Shocks and Volatility in Sub-Saharan Africa : what does really matter for Farmers‘ Welfare?
1608	Spiller, A., M. von Meyer-Höfer u. W. Sonntag	Gibt es eine Zukunft für die moderne konventionelle Tierhaltung in Nordwesteuropa?
1609	Gollisch, S., B. Hedderich u. L. Theuvsen	Reference points and risky decision-making in agricultural trade firms: A case study in Germany
1610	Cárcamo, J. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Assessing small-scale raspberry producers' risk and ambiguity preferences : evidence from field-experiment data in rural Chile
1611	García-Germán, S., A. Romeo, E. Magrini u. J. Balié	The impact of food price shocks on weight loss : Evidence from the adult population of Tanzania
2017		
1701	Vollmer, E. u. D. Hermann, O. Mußhoff	The disposition effect in farmers‘ selling behavior – an experimental investigation
1702	Römer, U., O. Mußhoff, R. Weber u. C. G. Turvey	Truth and consequences : Bogus pipeline experiment in informal small business lending
1703	Römer, U. u. O. Mußhoff	Can agricultural credit scoring for microfinance institutions be implemented and improved by weather data?

1704	Gauly, S., S. Kühl u. A. Spiller	Uncovering strategies of hidden intention in multi-stakeholder initiatives : the case of pasture-raised milk
1705	Gauly, S., A. Müller u. A. Spiller	New methods of increasing transparency : Does viewing webcam pictures change peoples‘ opinions towards modern pig farming?
1706	Bauermeiser, G.-F. u. O. Mußhoff	Multiple switching behavior in different display formats of multiple price lists
1707	Sauthoff, S., M. Danne u. O. Mußhoff	To switch or not to switch? – Understanding German consumers‘ willingness to pay for green electricity tariff attributes
1708	Bilal, M., J. Barkmann u. T. Jamali Jaghdani	To analyse the suitability of a set of social and economic indicators that assesses the impact on SI enhancing advanced technological inputs by farming households in Punjab Pakistan
1709	Heyking, C.-A. von u. T. Jamali Jaghdani	Expansion of photovoltaic technology (PV) as a solution for water energy nexus in rural areas of Iran; comparative case study between Germany and Iran
1710	Schueler, S. u. E. M. Noack	Naturschutz und Erholung im Stadtwald Göttingen: Darstellung von Interessenskonflikten anhand des Konzeptes der Ökosystemleistungen
2018		
1801	Danne, M. u. O. Mußhoff	Producers’ valuation of animal welfare practices: Does herd size matter?
1802	Danne, M., O. Mußhoff u. M. Schulte	Analysing the importance of glyphosate as part of agricultural strategies – a discrete choice experiment
1803	Fecke, W., M. Danne u. O. Mußhoff	E-commerce in agriculture – The case of crop protection product purchases in a discrete choice experiment
1804	Viergutz, Tim u. B. Schulze-Ehlers	The use of hybrid scientometric clustering for systematic literature reviews in business and economics
1805	Schulze Schwering, D. u. A. Spiller	Das Online-Einkaufsverhalten von Landwirten im Bereich landwirtschaftlicher Betriebsmittel
1806	Hänke, H. et al.	Socio-economic, land use and value chain perspectives on vanilla farming in the SAVA Region (north-eastern Madagascar) : The Diversity Turn Baseline Study (DTBS)
1807	Wille, S. C., B. Barklage, A. Spiller u. M. von Meyer-Höfer	Challenging Factors of Farmer-to-Consumer Direct Marketing : An Empirical Analysis of German Livestock Owners

1808	Wille, S. C., A. Spiller u. M. von Meyer-Höfer	Lage, Lage, Lage? : Welche Rolle spielt der Standort für die landwirtschaftliche Direktvermarktung?
1809	Peth, D. u. O.. Mußhoff	Comparing Compliance Behaviour of Students and Farmers : Implications for Agricultural Policy Impact Analysis
1810	Lakner, S.	Integration von Ökosystemleistungen in die I. Säule der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik der EU (GAP) – die Wirkung der ökologischen Vorrangfläche als privates oder öffentliches Gut?
1811	Fecke, W.	Online-Einkauf von Pflanzenschutzmitteln: Ein Discrete Choice Experiment mit landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmern in Deutschland
1812	Schulze-Ehlers, B.	Schlussbericht des Projekts „TransKoll“ - „Transparenz und Transformation in der regionalen Ernährungswirtschaft. Kollaborative Ansätze für mehr Nachhaltigkeit vom Rohstoff bis zum Endkonsumenten
1813	Buchholz, M., D. Peth u. O. Mußhoff	Tax or Green Nudge? An Experimental Analysis of Pesticide Policies in Germany
<u>2019</u>		
1901	Schaak, H. u. O. Mußhoff	Public preferences for livestock presence in pasture landscapes – A Latent Class Analysis of a Discrete Choice Experiment in Germany
1902	Möllmann, J., M. Buchholz, W. Kölle u. O. Mußhoff	Do remotely-sensed vegetation health indices explain credit risk in agricultural microfinance?
1903	Schütz, A., W. Sonntag u. Achim Spiller	Environmental Enrichment in pig husbandry – Consumer comparative assessment of different housing elements based on a pictorial survey
1904	Vollmer, T. u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	The influence of Brazilian exports on price transmission processes in the coffee sector: a Markov-switching approach
1905	Michels, M., V. Bonke u. O. Mußhoff	Understanding the adoption of crop protection smartphone apps - An application of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology
1906	Reithmayer, C., M. Danne u. O. Mußhoff	Societal attitudes towards in ovo gender determination as an alternative to chick culling

1907	Reithmayer,C., M. Danne u. O. Mußhoff	Look at that! – The effect pictures have on consumer preferences for in ovo gender determination as an alternative to culling male chicks
1908	Aragie, E., J. Balié u. E. Magrini	Does productivity level influence the economic impacts of price support policies in Ethiopia?
2020		
2001	Busch, G. u. A. Spiller	Warum wir eine Tierschutzsteuer brauchen - Die Bürger-Konsumenten-Lücke
2002	Huchtemann, J.-P.	Unternehmerische Neigung in der Landwirtschaft – Einstellungen von Studierenden der Agrarwissen-schaften in Deutschland
2003	Busch, G., E. Bayer, A. Gunarathne et al.	Einkaufs- und Ernährungsverhalten sowie Resilienz des Ernährungssystems aus Sicht der Bevölkerung Ergebnisse einer Studie während der Corona-Pandemie im April 2020
2004	Busch, G., E. Bayer, S. Iweala, C. Mehlhose, C. Rubach, A. Schütz, K. Ullmann u. A. Spiller	Einkaufs- und Ernährungsverhalten sowie Resilienz des Ernährungssystems aus Sicht der Bevölkerung : Eine Studie während der Corona-Pandemie im Juni 2020 ; Ergebnisse der zweiten Befragung
2005	Lemken, D.	When do defaults stick and when are they ethical? – taxonomy, systematic review and design recommendations
2021		
2101	Graskemper, V., J.-H. Feil	Values of Farmers – Evidence from Germany
2102	Busch, G., E. Bayer, S. Iweala, C. Mehlhose, A. Risius, C. Rubach,, A. Schütz, K. Ullmann u. A. Spiller	Einkaufs- und Ernährungsverhalten sowie Resilienz des Eernährungssystems aus Sicht der Bevölkerung: Eine Studie während der Corona-Pandemie im
2103	Steinhübel, L., A. Wenzel, P. Hulamani, S. von Cramon-Taubadel u. N. M. Mason	The role of space and time in the interaction of farmers' management decisions and bee communities: Evidence from South India
2104	Purushotham, A., A. Aiyar u. S. von Cramon-Taubadel	Dietary transition and its relationship with socio-economic status and peri-urban obesity
2105	Berger, J., B. Brümmer, D.-D. Doe Fionka u. T. Kopp	Sugar Market Policies in the EU and International Sugar Trade

2023		
2301	Duden, C., F. Offermann u. O. Mußhoff	Comparing for modelling farm risk management decisions with a focus on extreme weather losses
2302	Hüttel, S. u. S. Hess	Lessons from the p-value and the replication crisis for "open Q sience" – the editor's perspective or. Will the revolution devour its children?
2303	Dauermann A. u. U. Enneking	Views from the country road: A qualitative study on the landscape aesthetic perception of dairy barns in the region of the Osnabrück Region (northwestern Germany
2024		
2401	Homma, K., A.H. Md. Islam, M. Matsuura u. B. L. Debela	Weather shocks and child nutritional status in rural Bangladesh: Does labor allocation have a role to play?
2402	Metha, Y.	Stated market preferences of dairy producers in the presence of a dairy cooperative: Insights from an exploratory visit to the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru, India
2403	von Cramon-Taubadel, S. u. Nivievskyi, O.	The effects of sugar imports from Ukraine on markets and stakeholders in the EU
2025		
2501	Bergmann, H.	Der Einsatz der 4 (Marketing) Politiken im Markt für komplementäre und alternative Medizin – Eine Literaturanalyse mit Fallbeispielen und Empfehlungen
2502	Reich, C., A. Wahbi, S. Bruns, O. Musshoff	It's a Man's World: Exploring Women's Aspirations for Income Opportunities in Indonesian Oil Palm Villages

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung

Diskussionspapiere
2000 bis 31. Mai 2006:
Institut für Rurale Entwicklung
Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen)
Ed. Winfried Manig (ISSN 1433-2868)

32	Dirks, Jörg J.	Einflüsse auf die Beschäftigung in nahrungsmittelverabeitenden ländlichen Kleinindustrien in West-Java/Indonesien, 2000
33	Keil, Alwin	Adoption of Leguminous Tree Fallows in Zambia, 2001
34	Schott, Johanna	Women's Savings and Credit Co-operatives in Madagascar, 2001
35	Seeberg-Elberfeldt, Christina	Production Systems and Livelihood Strategies in Southern Bolivia, 2002
36	Molua, Ernest L.	Rural Development and Agricultural Progress: Challenges, Strategies and the Cameroonian Experience, 2002
37	Demeke, Abera Birhanu	Factors Influencing the Adoption of Soil Conservation Practices in Northwestern Ethiopia, 2003
38	Zeller, Manfred u. Julia Johannsen	Entwicklungshemmnisse im afrikanischen Agrarsektor: Erklärungsansätze und empirische Ergebnisse, 2004
39	Yustika, Ahmad Erani	Institutional Arrangements of Sugar Cane Farmers in East Java – Indonesia: Preliminary Results, 2004
40	Manig, Winfried	Lehre und Forschung in der Sozialökonomie der Ruralen Entwicklung, 2004
41	Hebel, Jutta	Transformation des chinesischen Arbeitsmarktes: gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen des Beschäftigungswandels, 2004
42	Khan, Mohammad Asif	Patterns of Rural Non-Farm Activities and Household Access to Informal Economy in Northwest Pakistan, 2005

43	Yustika, Ahmad Erani	Transaction Costs and Corporate Governance of Sugar Mills in East Java, Indonesia, 2005
44	Feulefack, Joseph Florent, Manfred Zeller u. Stefan Schwarze	Accuracy Analysis of Participatory Wealth Ranking (PWR) in Socio-economic Poverty Comparisons, 2006

Die Wurzeln der **Fakultät für Agrarwissenschaften** reichen in das 19. Jahrhundert zurück. Mit Ausgang des Wintersemesters 1951/52 wurde sie als siebente Fakultät an der Georgia-Augusta-Universität durch Ausgliederung bereits existierender landwirtschaftlicher Disziplinen aus der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät etabliert.

1969/70 wurde durch Zusammenschluss mehrerer bis dahin selbständiger Institute das **Institut für Agrarökonomie** gegründet. Im Jahr 2006 wurden das Institut für Agrarökonomie und das Institut für Rurale Entwicklung zum heutigen **Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung** zusammengeführt.

Das Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung besteht aus insgesamt neun Lehrstühlen zu den folgenden Themenschwerpunkten:

- Agrarpolitik
- Betriebswirtschaftslehre des Agribusiness
- Internationale Agrarökonomie
- Landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre
- Landwirtschaftliche Marktlehre
- Marketing für Lebensmittel und Agrarprodukte
- Soziologie Ländlicher Räume
- Umwelt- und Ressourcenökonomik
- Welternährung und rurale Entwicklung

In der Lehre ist das Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung führend für die Studienrichtung Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften des Landbaus sowie maßgeblich eingebunden in die Studienrichtungen Agribusiness und Ressourcenmanagement. Das Forschungsspektrum des Departments ist breit gefächert. Schwerpunkte liegen sowohl in der Grundlagenforschung als auch in angewandten Forschungsbereichen. Das Department bildet heute eine schlagkräftige Einheit mit international beachteten Forschungsleistungen.

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Department für Agrarökonomie und Rurale Entwicklung
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 5
37073 Göttingen
Tel. 0551-39-4819
Mail: biblio1@gwdg.de
Homepage : http://www.uni-goettingen.de/de/18500.html