SERVING SERVI



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

我国省以下财政体制研究/李杰云著.—北京:中国财政经济出版社,2006.8

ISBN 7-5005-9253-1

I. 我... II. 李... III. 地方财政一财政管理体制 一研究-中国 IV. F812. 7

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 083286 号

中国财政行行出版社出版

URL: http://www.cfeph.cn
E-mail: cfeph @ cfeph.cn

(版权所有 翻印必究)

社址: 北京市海淀区阜成路甲 28 号 邮政编码: 100036 发行处电话:(010)88190406 财经书店电话:(010)64033436

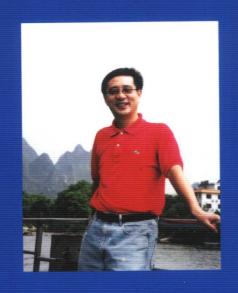
广西地质印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销

787×1092mm 16 开 印张 16.75 290 000 字 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 35.00 元

ISBN 7-5005-9253-1/F • 8037

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)



李杰云 湖南新邵人, 1967年12月出生。1985年 毕业于湖南省财经专科学 校。1992年毕业于财政兴劳研究所,获经济 顿士学位。2006年毕业于 财政科学研究所,获学 对政科学研究所,职于 所政政科学研究所,职于 近路自治区财政厅预第 处,高级会计师,中国注册 会计师,主要从事地方财政 预算管理工作,在中央和省 级报刊发表论文30余篇。



国省以下财政体制研究

序

我国自1994年实行分税制财政体制改革以来,有关中央与地方的财政分权研究及中央对地方财政体制的构建不断完善和深化,相关的理论研究也较多。但对省以下财政体制的研究一直尚未引起足够的重视,成为影响当前地方财政运行的一个突出问题。因此,从理论与实践的结合上,对省以下财政体制进行深入系统地研究,不仅有助于丰富我国财政分权问题的理论研究,为构建地方财政学拓展研究路径,而且对于建立科学合理的省以下财政体制也具有十分重要的现实意义。

《我国省以下财政体制研究》这部专著,是我的学生李杰云在他的博士学位论文的基础上修改完成的。作者敏锐地抓住了当前我国财政分权研究中的焦点问题,对如何构建省以下财政体制从理论基础到政策措施等进行了深入、系统地研究,提出了不少具有重要价值的理论创新和政策创新。全书的特色和主要创新点有以下几个方面:

第一,系统地搭建了省以下财政体制的基本理论基础。作者提出省以下财政体制的设计必须以财政分权的基本理论为基础,充分考虑到省域范围内公共产品的层次性、不同层次间政府职能的差异性以及公共产品提供效益的最大化等问题;明确提出了构建省以下财政体制应在中央确定的对地方的财政体制框架内,适应完善社会主义市场经济体制和建立公共财政的要求,确保各级地方政府职能的有效履行,实现本省辖区范围内居民公共服务的均等化及公共产品提供效用的最大化,并发挥财政体制对经济发展的激励作用。

第二,指出了构建省以下财政体制应坚持的基本原则及应解决的重大问题。作者提出,我国省以下财政体制应坚持共享制为主的收入划分原则,省级财政集中度与全省经济发展的均衡性逆向关联原则,强化税收收入征管原则,支出责任与财力相匹配原则,规范化原则,管理成本最小化原则等,省以下财政体制要致力于扭转市县间财力差异的不断扩大,调动各级加强财政管理的积极性,激励各级发展经济的积极性,促进县乡财政困难的缓解,防止省市级财政对县级财政不恰当的财力集中。所提出的这些原则及需要解决的问题,既符合财政体制设计的一般要求,也符合财政体制

管理的实际情况。

第三,明确界定了省以下各级政府间的事权划分和支出责任范围。与目前一些比较宽泛的研究相比,该书对地方政府所应承担的事权如何在省、市、县、乡各级之间划分进行了比较明确的界定,并据此提出了各级政府间财政支出责任划分的基本框架。在有关政策措施中,作者还提出了对应属于中央支出的责任而要求地方承担的支出应由省级承担,要尽量减少实行省级财政统揽垂直管理支出的做法。

第四,提出了税收收入划分应坚持确保省级政府必要的宏观调控能力和避免市县间税收竞争的原则。作者从省域范围内市县间经济发展普遍不平衡这一基本特征出发,提出省级由于担当着协调和促进省辖区域内经济社会事业的和谐发展、确保全省范围内各市县居民能够享受大体均等的公共产品和公共服务的职责,因此,在收入划分上应保证省级财政具有必要的宏观调控能力。为避免各市县因税收竞争所造成的财政效率损失,应将属于地方的税收减免权尽可能地集中于省级,并尽可能缩小税收竞争的空间。

第五,提出了转移支付的目标设计取决于上级政府转移支付理念的确定。转移支付一直是财政体制中倍受关注的一项重要内容,作者创新地从转移支付理念的角度提出了转移支付制度目标的设计构想。转移支付的理念受制于经济发展水平及市县经济发展的均衡性、政府的执政目标、执政理念、社会事业发展状况、民族、历史等因素,并据此提出了转移支付制度不同层次的目标:基本目标是保证各市县财政基本运转的财力需要;一般目标是在基本目标实现的基础上,能为各地的事业发展提供必要的对分保障;远期目标则是实现省辖区域内各地居民享受政府公共服务的大体均等化。这为当前地方财政转移支付制度的设计提供了一个很好的政策框架。

我认为,这是目前比较系统地研究我国省以下财政体制尚不多见的一部专著,是一项具有较高水平的研究成果。当然,书中还存在一些值得推敲和深入研究的地方,需要进一步地深化和完善。相信该书的出版对于我国省以下财政体制的深化和完善具有积极的参考价值和有力的理论支持,也希望能引起各方面更多地关注和研究省以下财政体制问题,进一步推进我国地方财政体制建设。

苏明 2006年6月12日 **** 我国省以下财政体制研究

内容摘要

省以下财政体制是财政体制不可或缺的重要内容,在一个存在多级政府的国家中,缺乏省以下的财政体制对整个财政体制来说是不完整的,省以下财政体制的不完善将影响到财政体制整体功能作用的发挥。省以下财政体制的主要内容包括省以下各级政府间财政收入的划分、省对下的转移支付制度等。研究省以下财政体制的具体构建时不能脱离中央对地方财政体制的既定体制约束、现行的行政体制及法律框架约束等。这是本文研究的基本出发点,也是有别于当前其它研究者在研究省以下财政体制时的一个重要方面。

省以下财政体制的构建从根本上说是一个财政分权问题。因此,应以财政分权的基本理论作为处理省以下财政体制的基本理论依据。从我国来看,省以下财政体制的设计必须基于以下主要财政分权理论考虑:省域范围内公共产品的层次性及有效提供,公共产品的最优提供、税收收入的最优划分、自有财力对公共产品和服务提供保障度的最大化以及上下级政府间体制博弈动机和博弈收益的最小化。

从世界各国财政体制的具体实践来看,虽然各国的政体不同, 社会政治经济制度存在差异,但在设计地方财政体制时所依据的 一些基本原则、遵循的基本理论乃至具体的体制设计等对我国构 建省以下财政体制都具有重要的借鉴意义。通过对部分不同体制 类型国家地方财政体制的分析和介绍,对于我们至少具有以下几 方面的启示与借鉴:一是依照公共产品受益范围确定各级政府的

完整科学的省以下财政体制,包括省以下政府间事权与支出责任范围的划分、财政收入的纵向划分和省对下财政转移支付制度三个方面。其中,省以下政府间事权与支出责任范围的划分是确定地方各级政府间收入划分和省对下转移支付的重要依据和前提。在确定省以下政府间事权与支出责任划分时,应当遵循政府职能分工层次化原则、受益范围原则、效率原则、辖区间外溢最小原则及法制化原则。根据这一原则及国外政府间支出划分的一般做法,提出了我国省以下各级政府间支出责任划分的基本框架和比较具体的划分思路。

按照事权与财权相匹配的原则,必须在事权与支出责任清晰 界定的基础上,将按照中央对地方财政体制规定所确定的地方财

1/2

政收入在省以下各级政府间进行合理划分。省以下政府间税收划 分要坚持事权与财权相匹配的原则、效率最大化原则、避免税收 竞争的原则、确保省级政府必要的宏观调控能力的原则、调动下 级政府积极性和保持基层利益的原则以及统一、规范和相对稳定 的原则。据此确定,税收政策制定要应实行由省级的集中统一, 不宜下放市县管理;要对现行税收征管分工格局在国税、地税和 财政部门之间进行适当调整,进一步明晰了省、市、县各级的税 收收入划分。

省以下财政转移支付制度是省以下财政体制的一项重要内容。 由于省级财政在地方财政中的重要地位,省级财政拥有的财力总 是大于其本级的一般支出需求,而省以下各级政府的财力则不足 以满足其基本支出需求。省以下地方政府的支出需求与其财力来 源的不均衡是一种客观存在,需要运用省以下财政转移支付制度 实现地方各级政府的收支基本均衡,以确保为省辖区范围内的全 体居民提供大体均等的公共服务; 此外, 为了实现省级政府特殊 的政策目标,也需要通过省对下的财政转移支付予以保障。转移 支付的目标设定取决于转移支付理念的确定,不同的转移支付理 念将对应不同的政策目标。转移支付理念的提出取决于多种因素 的影响,包括经济发展状况、政府的执政目标、执政理念、社会 事业发展及民族、历史等因素,其中经济发展水平是最为重要的 一项因素。就省以下转移支付制度来看,全省总的经济发展水平 及全省各市县经济发展的均衡程度是影响一个时期转移支付政策 目标的重要因素。保证全省各市县机关事业单位干部职工工资的 正常足额发放和应由财政提供经费保障的机构的正常运转等最基 本的支出需要,是省以下转移支付应达到的最基本的目标,实现 省辖区域内各地公共服务的均等化是省以下转移支付制度的最终 目标。根据省以下转移支付制度的政策目标及基本原则,提出了 省以下转移支付的具体形式、转移支付规模的确定以及转移支付 具体测算办法等的基本思路。

对省以下财政体制的重视与关注与近年来我国县乡财政困难问题的加剧高度相关。研究省以下财政体制离不开县乡财政管理体制的研究。在国家财政实力不断增强的宏观背景下,县乡财政困难却不断加剧,其原因是多方面的,有经济发展的拖累、财政管理的粗放以及制度和体制的制约等。在创新县乡财政管理体制、缓解县乡财政困难的实践中,"省直管县"和"市管县"各有利弊,关键是要由各省根据本省的财政经济情况作出判断和选择。"乡财县管乡用"对于缓解乡镇财政困难、强化乡镇财政管理的确收到了积极的成效,但也存在一些不足。

WOUNT SHENG YIXIA CAIZHENG TIZHI YANJIU 我国省以下财政体制研究

ABSTRACT

Sub-national fiscal system is an important part of the entire intergovernmental fiscal system. The former affects the latter especially in a country with multilevel of governments. Sub-national fiscal system includes mainly the division among different levels of governments below provincial level of expenditure responsibilities, revenue assignments, expenditure assignments and transfer payments. Based on the framework, i. e., the fiscal system between central and provincial governments, the existing administrative and legal system, this thesis investigates the sub-national fiscal system focusing on its current arrangements and problems. The research framework of this thesis is an important point that differs from other studies in this area.

Fiscal decentralization is the core of sub-national fiscal system. Hence, some theories of fiscal decentralization should be reviewed and regarded as the guide when analyzing any sub-provincial fiscal system. In China, the design of sub-provincial fiscal system needs to follow the theories on fiscal decentralization, e.g. optimal provision of public goods, appropriate assignment of fiscal revenues and expenditures, maximization of guarantees of public goods and services within local fiscal capacities, as well as the minimization of incentives by different levels of governments to play games in fiscal systems.

Other countries, though have different political, social and e-

conomic backgrounds, may provides us with good experiences in terms of theories, principles and their practices in designing a proper fiscal system in China. After studying the experiences of other countries we can have the following conclusions:

- to define the responsibilities and expenditures of each level of governments according to the benefit principle of public goods provision;
- local governments must be granted with proper taxing power although the central government takes a dominant position;
- governments at all levels can have their own heads of taxes or share a single tax but with different rates;
- fiscal system should be established on a normalized, scientific and legal basis.

Review of the history and the current sub-national fiscal system in China has unveiled the following problems. First, the responsibilities of each level of governments are not clearly defined. Second, the distribution of fiscal revenues among local governments is not rational. Third, the system of transfer payments is far from perfect including unclear policy objectives, too many forms and too small amount of transfer payments, weak adjustment functions, etc. Therefore, this thesis has provided the principles, destination, and the idea of establishing sub-national fiscal system in China. It has been stated that the fiscal system in China should at least be set up according to the following principles.

- revenue distribution should be based on benefit sharing and system regulating;
- the degree of revenue centralization should increase with the

究

level of local economic development;

- revenue assignment must facilitate tax collection and revenue administration;
- financial capacity must match expenditure responsibility;
 and.
- revenue assignment should be rationalized, normalized and cost minimized.

The thesis has emphasized that the establishment of sub-national fiscal system should pay great attention to narrowing the ever-widening fiscal gaps between city and county governments, increasing revenues at each level to meet their need in providing local public goods and services, motivating government efforts at all levels to enhance fiscal administration, promoting local economic development, and preventing over centralization of fiscal revenues from county governments to provincial governments and municipalities.

A sound and scientific sub-national fiscal system consists the three aspects including the division of fiscal activities and expenditure responsibilities among different levels of governments, the vertical distribution of fiscal revenues and the system of fiscal transfers from upper level of governments to lower levels. However, the first aspect is the foundation and basis of the three. The division of fiscal activities and expenditure responsibilities should follow the principle of multiplicity of administration levels, scope of benefit, expenditure efficiency, externality minimization and finally, not violating relevant laws and regulations.

According to the above principles and common practices of other countries, the basic framework for defining the responsibilities of expenditures among different levels of sub-national governments have been put forward.

In light of the principle of matching responsibility assignment with fiscal capacities, fiscal revenues assigned to local governments under the current fiscal system between the central and provincial governments can be distributed in a reasonable way among all level sub-national governments. The tax sharing system should be based on the principles of matching responsibility assignment to local fiscal capacities, maximizing efficiency, avoiding taxation competition, ensuring necessary macro-control capacities of provincial government, mobilizing enthusiasm of lower level governments and maintaining the benefits of grass-root governments as well as integration, standardization and comparatively stabilization. It is recommended that policy making for taxation must be left at provincial level. Proper adjustment must be made in the area of tax collecting and administrating among state tax bureaus, local tax bureaus and financial departments. Taxation distribution among provinces, cities and counties should be further defined.

The system of transfer payments at sub-national governments is an important part of sub-national fiscal system. Due to the critical position of provincial finance in local finances, revenues at provincial level often exceed their expenditure demands. However, governments below provincial level always have lower fiscal capacity than their expenditure responsibilities. Their revenues are often insufficient to satisfy their basic requirements of expenditures. Therefore, it is necessary to employ transfer payment to realize the fiscal balance of revenues and expenditures of grass-roots governments, in order for them to provide equalized public services. In addition, provincial governments can employ transfer payment to achieve macro policy objectives within the province. The goal of

transfer payment depends on transfer payment ideology. Different ideology corresponds to different policy goals. Bringing forward the ideology of transfer payment ideal lies on the influence of various factors, including economic development status, goals and ideal of government practices, social undertaking development as well as ethical and historical factors, among which economic development weighs most. With respect to the system of sub-national intergovernmental transfer payment, the extent of balance between the general economic development of provinces and that of cities and counties within provinces is an important factor affecting the policy goals of transfer payment during a period of time. The primary task of sub-national inter governmental transfer payment is to guarantee the salary payments of governmental departments and institutions in cities and counties. It should maintain the normal operation of these government institutions. The ultimate goal of sub-national inter governmental transfer payment is to realize the equalization of public services within provinces. In line with the policy goals and general principles of sub-national inter governmental transfer payment system, the thesis has suggested approaches including forms and scale of transfer payment under provinces, and calculation methods.

The attention and concerns to the sub-national fiscal system is highly connected to the issue of fiscal difficulties of counties and townships. So, the study of sub-national fiscal system should not ignore the system of fiscal administration in counties and towns. Against the macro-background that the national fiscal power is ever enhancing, the issue of difficulties in counties and towns is becoming more and more serious. The reasons are complex, for example, slow of local economic growth, loose fiscal administra-

tion, constraints of regulations and systems and so on. In the system innovation of fiscal administration in counties and towns and alleviating fiscal difficulties in counties and towns, the practices of "provincial governments responsible for expenditures of county governments" and "municipalities responsible for expenditures of county governments" have both pros and cons. The bottom line is that choice in each locality must be made according to local financial and economic situations. The practice of "county governments responsible for expenditures of township governments" has positive effects in alleviating expenditure difficulties of townships and strengthening fiscal administration. But it also has some disadvantages.



目 录

导 论	<u>*</u>	(1)
一、问	题的提出	(1)
二、现	有研究的进展及述评	(4)
第一章	财政体制概论	(10)
第一节	财政体制概述	(10)
第二节	财政体制的核心——集权与分权	(14)
第三节	财政体制的基本构件	(21)
第四节	省以下财政体制的主要内容	(24)
第二章	分级财政体制基本理论 ······	(33)
第一节	公共产品的层次性······	(33)
第二节	政府间的财政分权	(39)
第三节	西方市场经济国家财政分权理论的主要观点 ······	(45)
第四节	政府职能、政府层级与财政分权 ·····	(54)
第五节	财政分权与省以下财政体制	(60)
第三章	地方财政体制的国际比较与借鉴 ······	(65)
第一节	联邦制国家地方财政体制	(65)
第二节	单一制国家地方财政体制	(76)
第三节		
第四节	启示与借鉴	(98)
第四章	我国省以下财政体制演变及现状	(104)
第一节	我国财政体制整体演变概述	(104)
第二节	省以下财政体制演变概述	(110)
第三节	我国省以下财政体制现状简析	(120)
第五章	构建省以下财政体制的总体目标与基本原则 ········	(131)
第一节	构建省以下财政体制的总体目标	(131)
第二节	构建省以下财政体制应把握的基本原则	(132)

	第三节	构建省以下财政体制的总体思路	(137)
第	六章	省以下政府间的事权与支出责任范围	(144)
	第一节	现行省以下行政管理体制	(144)
	第二节	省以下政府间事权及支出责任划分的一般规则	(148)
	第三节	划分省以下政府间的事权与支出责任范围的基本思路	(153)
第	七章	省以下政府间财政收入的划分	(164)
	第一节	省以下政府财政收入的主要内容	(164)
	第二节	省以下政府间财政收入划分的基本原则	(168)
	第三节	省以下政府间财政收入划分的基本思路	(176)
第	八章	省以下财政转移支付制度	(189)
	第一节	政府间转移支付制度的基本理论	(189)
	第二节	构建省以下财政转移支付制度的基本取向	(198)
	第三节	省以下财政转移支付制度的设计	(209)
第	九章	创新县乡财政管理体制与缓解县乡财政困难	(223)
	第一节	县乡财政困难分析	(223)
	第二节	"省直管县"与"市管县"财政管理模式的比较	(232)
	第三节	"乡财县管乡用"模式分析	(239)
Ė	要参考	文献	(246)
尼	记 ::		(250)