

.....

ON FORESTRY  
ECONOMICS

# 林业经济论

第2版

祝列克  
王爱民

著

.....

中国林业出版社

ON FORESTRY  
ECONOMICS

# 林业经济论

第2版

祝列克  
王爱民

著

中国林业出版社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

林业经济论/祝列克, 王爱民著. —2 版. —北京: 中国林业出版社, 2011. 4

ISBN 978-7-5038-6147-5

I. 林… II. ①祝… ②王… III. ①林业经济—经济发展—研究—中国  
IV. ①F326. 23

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 063535 号

责任编辑 徐小英 何 鹏 (第 2 版)

洪 蓉 (第 1 版)

美术编辑 赵 芳

---

出 版 中国林业出版社 (100009 北京西城区刘海胡同 7 号)

网 址 <http://lycb.forestry.gov.cn>

E-mail forestbook@163.com 电话 010-83222880

发 行 中国林业出版社

印 刷 北京北林印刷厂

版 次 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 (共印 1 次)

2011 年 4 月第 2 版

印 次 2011 年 4 月第 2 次

开 本 185mm × 245mm

印 张 19

字 数 290 千字

印 数 3001 ~ 6000 册

定 价 60.00 元

# 前 言

(第2版)

对于林业经济研究而言,国民经济发展水平与林业发展状况的对应关系已被研究者普遍发现,但目前对这种对应关系的解释多数还近似地停留在“因为经济发展水平不同,所以林业发展状况不同”这一较为粗略程度。显然,对其进行更加详细合理地解释是十分必要的,这不但是林业经济理论必须回答的问题,而且,对于像中国这样正在追求经济、社会和环境协调发展的发展中国家至少还具有以下现实意义:①正确判断林业政策制定的宏观经济约束条件;②从宏观经济发展的角度判断某一林业政策成功实施最佳时期。

正是基于以上原因,2006年8月,本书第1版面世。如果说5年前的这本书更多体现在从整个国民经济发展对林业影响的角度来阐述林业发展的基本规律,那么修订后的这本书则力图对历史和现实资料进行更加充分的搜集和深入分析来证明已建立起来的理论,并试图用这种理论解释现实当中一些林业问题。

5年来,包括中国在内的林业发展政策与环境均发生了很大的变化,我们研究的领域也力图与时俱进。较之第1版,本书增加了以下内容:一是回答了林业基本问题演进与林权政策演进的相互关系;二是证明了政府在林业生态环境产品供给和需求上的双重垄断特征;三是对林业碳汇问题进行了初步的经济学解释。

对于试图建立某种理论的人来说,其内心的期望不但在于建立理论本身,更期望的还在于建立的这种理论对现实问题的解释及解决能够起到“工具”性作用,这正是我们修订本书的动力。

在本书的修订过程中,国家林业局林业基金管理总站李冰副总站长、国家林业局亚太森林恢复管理网络中心王春峰副主任、河北农业大学戴芳博士均提出许

多宝贵意见。另外，戴芳博士、河北农业大学外语学院陈雁青老师承担了修订后相关部分的英文翻译工作。本书得以面世，与他们付出的劳动是分不开的，在此一并深表谢意！

著 者

2011 年 4 月 18 日

# Foreword

(2nd Edition)

Studies on forestry economy mostly remain no more than the theory that the relation between the forestry development and the national economy level, which most researchers have already found, is roughly defined as the forestry development depending on the latter. Obviously, it is necessary to provide more reasonable and detailed interpretation to answer the questions the study on forestry economic theory is faced with. Meanwhile, for developing countries like China trying hard to achieve the harmony among economic, social and environmental development, it is greatly practical to make a correct judgment about macroeconomic restrictions on forestry policy making and decide the bloom for a specific policy practice according to macroeconomics.

For those reasons, five years ago, in August, 2006, the first edition of the book was published, which mainly focused on illustrating the basic rule of forestry development in the view of the impact of national economic development on forestry. This revised edition, however, collected and made a further analysis about the historic and practical data to prove the present theory and use it to analyze some practical forestry issues.

In the last five years, there have been great changes both in policies of forestry development and in environment in China as well as in the world, and our study in this field tries to keep accordance with the changes. Compared with the first edition, this book has the addition to the content. First, it illustrates the relation between the evolutions of forestry basic issues and forestry rights. Second, it proves the government's double monopoly in the supply and demand of forestry ecological environmental prod-

ucts. Third, it makes an elementary economic interpretation about the forestry carbon exchanges.

For those who are trying hard to establish a certain theory, beyond longing for the establishment of their theory is that the theory can interpret some practical problems and act as a tool in resolving them, which is the motivation for us to revise the book.

In revising the book, Li Bing, Deputy chief of General Station of Forestry Fund Management, Wang Chunfeng, associate supervisor in Asia – Pacific Forest Restoration Network Center of State Forestry Bureau, Dai Fang, the doctor in Hebei Agricultural University have put forward many valuable comments. In addition, Dr. Dai Fang and Ms. Chen Yanqing, associate professor in Foreign Language College of Hebei Agricultural University undertook the translation work for the revised relevant English part. They all made great contribution to the publication of this book, many thanks to them.

Authors  
April 18, 2011

# 前 言

(第1版)

随着人类社会的经济发展与文明进步，人们对森林的认识有了重大转变，社会对林业的需求也发生了很大的变化，森林维护与改善生态环境的功能在世界范围内得到了广泛的重视和关注。1992年联合国召开的环境与发展大会上以“赋予林业以首要地位”作为最高级别的政治承诺，并特别强调“在世界最高级会议要解决的问题中，没有任何问题比林业更重要了”，将林业问题提到前所未有的高度，这是世界文明发展史上一个重要的里程碑。

联合国环境规划署的报告显示，世界林业的发展很不平衡。经济发达国家的森林资源在不断增长，而发展中国家的森林资源却在不断减少；经济发达国家的森林经营模式多表现为经济、社会和生态多效益可持续发展的综合模式，而绝大多数的发展中国家在这方面才刚刚起步，或是还停留在以木材为主的有形林产品利用阶段。这说明世界各国森林资源数量的消长、森林经营思想的演进和森林利用方式的改变，在经济发展水平不同的国家存在明显的差距。如何借鉴发达国家的经验，推进我国林业建设成为亟须解决的重要课题。

林业是国民经济和社会发展的的重要组成部分，其发展进程既决定于其自身的特点和规律，也受外部环境的影响。如何从林业自身的特点和外部环境两方面探求林业发展的规律，这是我从事林业工作以来一直在思考的重大问题。多年来，我试图从世界各国的林业发展历史演进过程中，研究和发掘林业的内在规律，但由于社会发展阶段不同、经济发展水平不同、森林资源天然禀赋不同，林业所表现出的特点千差万别，因此这一研究非常艰难。我也试图通过发达国家和发展中国家的林业横向比较来说明林业发展存在的差距，再通过发达国家和发展中国家的经济社会条件的比较来说明这种现象产生的原因，但在研究思路，却依然存



在某种技术上的缺陷。几经反复，不懈探索，最终采取了将这两种研究路线有机结合的方法，即在侧重于发达国家和发展中国家横向比较的同时，兼顾纵向比较，并将林业置于世界经济和各国国民经济发展全局中进行研究分析，去揭示其内在的发展规律。

遵循上述思路研究可发现，世界林业的发展似乎存在着一个共同的轨迹，即无论是森林资源总量的非均衡变化，还是森林利用方式的阶段性差异以及森林经营思想的演进，都和林业的三个基本问题密切相关，这三个基本问题是：土地问题、资源问题和生态问题。而且，世界各国在这三个基本问题演进程度上的差异，又为各国的经济发展水平所制约。由此可见，经济发展水平不同的国家，在林业发展战略、经营思想、运行模式、政策调整等方面是有所不同的。

要对上述问题和观点进行科学合理的解释和论证无疑是十分艰巨的。这不仅是因为林业问题本身的复杂性，而且，就学术研究的继承而言，由于较为系统的林业经济研究始于第二次世界大战之后，迄今不过五十多年的历史，其完善程度远不能和经济学的其他学科相比，可供借鉴的成熟理论并不多。因此，不敢奢求有一个普遍适用的、自成一体的林业经济体系，仅就几个我本人感兴趣的问题，或者说仅从林业经济问题的几个层面，提出一家之言，期冀在学术界及林业政策研究领域抛砖引玉，希望能对我国的林业发展有所裨益。

祝列克

二〇〇六年六月六日

# Foreword

(1st Edition)

With the development of both economy and civilization in human society, people have greatly improved their knowledge and understanding about forests. They therefore have also dramatically changed their social demands for forestry. As a result, more world attention has been widely paid to the function that forests play to maintain and improve environment. In 1992, UN Conference on Environment and Development bestowed priority on forestry and it became a political promise of the highest rank. In addition, it was particularly emphasized in the meeting that nothing has been more important than forestry among the problems that the world summit conferences will deal with. It is a distinct milestone in world civilization history to place forestry issues at such a high position.

It is reported by UN Environment Program Division that, however, forestry development in the world has not been balanced. Forest resources in economically advanced countries are increasing consistently but decreasing in developing countries. Furthermore, developed countries always administer their forests with economic, social and ecological multi-beneficial models for sustainable development, while most developing countries have just started their steps in this way or are even staying in the stage of utilization of tangible forest products mainly from wood. That show obvious differences between countries at various economic levels in their increased or decreased amount of forest resources, their evolution of forest administration ideologies, and their alteration of forest utilization types. So that it is crying obligation and vital theme to draw on the experiences of advanced countries for reference to give an impetus to China forestry de-

velopment.

Forestry is an important component in the progress of national economy and society. The development of forestry relies on not only its own natural traits and inherent laws, but also the influence of exterior environment. How to study the forestry developing regulations from both its own characteristics and outside elements is a major issue which I have been pondering over since I began to devote myself to forestry. For many years I have been trying to study and seek the inherent law from the historical evolution courses of forestry in countries of the world. Nevertheless, the research is very hard due to the diverse characteristics of forest that were resulted from the differences between social developments and economic levels of various countries, and natural endowments of forest resources as well. I have also been trying synchronic comparison between the forestry of both developed and developing countries to explain the differences in forestry development. And then by comparison of social and economic conditions in both kinds of countries, I have been trying to indicate the reasons of the phenomena. In my research approach, however, there were still some technical defects. With unremitting and indefatigable efforts, I finally adopted the approach of organic combination of the two. That is, when the synchronic comparison between developed and developing countries is emphasized, diachronic comparison is also considered. Moreover, forestry is studied and analyzed in the overall world economy and national economic development of different countries, so that the inherent development law is explored. Following the research approach, it can be found that a common trail seems to exist in the forestry development in the world. The trail is that there are three essential problems which are closely connected with the imbalanced changes of total amount of forest resources, the periodical differences of forest utilization types, and the evolution of forestry administration ideologies. The three essential problems include the land problem, the resource problem, and the ecological problem. The evolutionary degrees involved in the three problems were limited by the economic development levels in various countries. As a

result, it can be seen that forestry development strategies, administration ideologies, operation models, and policy adjustment differ from each other among countries with dissimilar economic development levels.

Obviously, it is arduous to scientifically and rationally explain and verify the above mentioned points. Complexity in forestry is one cause. In addition, as to the academic inheritance, the fairly systematic study of forestry economics started only after the Second World War. Since it has covered over 50 years, the research is much less perfect than other branches of economics and few mature theories can be provided for reference. Therefore, I dare not pursue a generally acceptable and independent forestry economic system. Instead, I submit my own academic conclusions, or points of forestry economics in some aspects, based on what I am interested in. As a Chinese saying, I only want to throw a brick in order to attract jade so as to benefit China forestry development.

Zhu Lieke

June 6, 2006

# 目 录

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 绪 论 (中文)              | ( 1 ) |
| 一、林业的发展历程及其基本问题       | ( 1 ) |
| 二、林业经济研究的基本命题         | ( 8 ) |
| 绪 论 (英文)              | (18)  |
| 第一章 林业发展中的土地问题理论      | (45)  |
| 第一节 粮食问题阶段林业的土地问题     | (45)  |
| 一、农业发展中的两种粮食问题        | (45)  |
| 二、两种粮食问题与林业的土地问题      | (47)  |
| 三、林业土地问题的理论模型         | (52)  |
| 四、林业的土地问题与农业积累        | (57)  |
| 第二节 农村相对贫困阶段林业的土地问题   | (59)  |
| 一、经济发展中的农村相对贫困问题      | (59)  |
| 二、相对贫困阶段林业的土地问题       | (60)  |
| 三、林业的土地问题与双重原始积累      | (62)  |
| 第三节 农业调整阶段林业的土地问题     | (64)  |
| 一、农业发展中的农业调整问题        | (64)  |
| 二、农业调整与林业土地问题的反向变化    | (65)  |
| 三、需求论对农业调整阶段林业问题解释的局限 | (69)  |
| 第二章 林业发展中的资源问题理论      | (71)  |
| 第一节 工业化过程中的资本积累与政策取向  | (71)  |

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 一、工业化与经济发展·····                | (71)  |
| 二、技术进步及其对森林资源的双向影响·····        | (73)  |
| 三、资本形成方式的演变及林业资源问题的转化·····     | (81)  |
| 第二节 林业的主要贡献——资本形成对林业影响的实证····· | (86)  |
| 一、林业的原料贡献·····                 | (86)  |
| 二、林业的资本贡献·····                 | (89)  |
| 三、林业的外汇贡献·····                 | (92)  |
| 第三节 工业化过程中林业资源问题的演变·····       | (95)  |
| 一、关于依靠自然资源发展的反思·····           | (95)  |
| 二、工业化过程中森林资源利用政策的演变·····       | (103) |
| 第三章 林业发展中的生态问题理论·····          | (111) |
| 第一节 生态问题的经济学分析·····            | (111) |
| 一、生态的公共物品特征·····               | (112) |
| 二、生态需求的经济学特征·····              | (114) |
| 三、生态由外生变量到内生变量的转变·····         | (120) |
| 第二节 社会经济发展与生态问题·····           | (125) |
| 一、生态问题的萌芽·····                 | (126) |
| 二、生态问题的凸显·····                 | (131) |
| 三、林业发展与生态状况的改善·····            | (138) |
| 第三节 经济发展与生态建设的冲突与协调·····       | (140) |
| 一、经济发展与生态建设的相互关系·····          | (140) |
| 二、经济发展与生态建设的协调·····            | (143) |
| 三、生态建设与林业经营思想的转变·····          | (146) |
| 第四节 发达国家林业典型经营模式·····          | (148) |
| 一、森林经济、社会和生态三大效益一体化经营模式·····   | (148) |
| 二、森林多效益主导利用经营模式·····           | (152) |

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 三、森林多效益综合经营模式 .....          | (155)        |
| 四、林业经营模式的区别与联系 .....         | (158)        |
| <b>第四章 林权政策演进的一般规律 .....</b> | <b>(160)</b> |
| 第一节 林权及相关概念界定 .....          | (160)        |
| 第二节 林业土地问题阶段的林权政策 .....      | (162)        |
| 一、森林资源的无产权状态 .....           | (162)        |
| 二、林权的初始界定 .....              | (163)        |
| 三、林权政策的基本特征 .....            | (164)        |
| 第三节 林业资源问题阶段的林权政策 .....      | (165)        |
| 一、林权政策演进的动因 .....            | (165)        |
| 二、林权政策的类型 .....              | (174)        |
| 三、林权政策的特征 .....              | (179)        |
| 第四节 林业生态问题阶段的林权政策 .....      | (180)        |
| 一、林权政策演进的动因 .....            | (180)        |
| 二、林权政策的类型 .....              | (186)        |
| 三、林权政策的特征 .....              | (191)        |
| 第五节 经济发展与林权政策演进的关系 .....     | (192)        |
| <b>第五章 中国林权政策演进 .....</b>    | <b>(194)</b> |
| 第一节 中国林业土地问题阶段的林权政策 .....    | (194)        |
| 一、林权界定模糊时期 .....             | (194)        |
| 二、未成功的林权明晰过程 .....           | (196)        |
| 三、以土地改革推进林权变迁 .....          | (198)        |
| 第二节 中国林业资源问题阶段的林权政策 .....    | (201)        |
| 一、界定公有林权以保障木材供给 .....        | (202)        |
| 二、林地公有基础上的林权私有化 .....        | (218)        |
| 三、多种林权实现模式共存 .....           | (224)        |

|     |                           |       |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|
| 第三节 | 中国进入林业生态问题阶段的林权政策 .....   | (231) |
| 一、  | 影响林权政策的因素分析 .....         | (232) |
| 二、  | 以分类经营为特征的林权政策 .....       | (235) |
| 三、  | 分类经营的林权政策效果 .....         | (239) |
| 第四节 | 中国林权政策演进的路径依赖 .....       | (243) |
| 第六章 | 林业环境产品的供给 .....           | (246) |
| 第一节 | 林业环境产品需求 .....            | (246) |
| 一、  | 概念的界定 .....               | (246) |
| 二、  | 林业环境产品需求愿望的确定 .....       | (247) |
| 三、  | 政府需求垄断的形成 .....           | (248) |
| 第二节 | 从需求垄断到林业环境产品的政府供给垄断 ..... | (252) |
| 一、  | 私人部门的供给障碍 .....           | (252) |
| 二、  | 政府供给垄断的形成 .....           | (254) |
| 三、  | 林业环境产品政府双重垄断的后果分析 .....   | (255) |
| 第七章 | 低碳经济与林业发展 .....           | (257) |
| 第一节 | 森林碳汇功能的认识 .....           | (258) |
| 一、  | 森林的碳汇功能 .....             | (258) |
| 二、  | 低碳经济中林业的地位和作用 .....       | (258) |
| 三、  | 森林碳汇功能的特点 .....           | (259) |
| 第二节 | 林业碳汇的经济属性与碳交易的实质 .....    | (260) |
| 一、  | 森林碳汇与林业碳汇的区别 .....        | (260) |
| 二、  | 森林碳汇与林业碳汇的经济属性 .....      | (261) |
| 三、  | 林业碳汇交易的经济实质 .....         | (263) |
| 第三节 | 林业碳汇市场化的内在机理与市场化障碍 .....  | (264) |
| 一、  | 碳汇交易的基本原理 .....           | (264) |
| 二、  | 碳汇交易的市场构成 .....           | (265) |



|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 三、林业碳汇的市场化保障·····       | (266) |
| 第四节  林业在低碳经济中的政策取向····· | (268) |
| 一、实现“两个增加”目标的艰巨性·····   | (268) |
| 二、对现有生态林业经营模式的反思·····   | (269) |
| 三、实现低碳经济的林业政策取向·····    | (271) |
| 参考文献·····               | (273) |