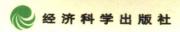
中国

RESEARCH ON THE COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP LEVEL FISCAL SYSTEM IN CHINA

县乡财政体制研究

阎 坤 著

RESEARCH ON THE COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP
LEVEL FISCAL SYSTEM
IN CHINA



Research on the County and Township Level Fiscal System in China

阎 坤 著

经济科学出版社

责任编辑:吕 萍 于海汛

责任校对:杨晓莹版式设计:代小卫技术编辑:李长建

中国县乡财政体制研究

阎 坤 著

经济科学出版社出版、发行 新华书店经销社址:北京海淀区阜成路甲28号 邮编:100036总编室电话:88191217 发行部电话:88191540

网址: www. esp. com. cn 电子邮件: esp@ esp. com. cn 富达印刷厂印刷 华丰装订厂装订

880×1230 32 开 7 印张 120000 字 2006 年 6 月第一版 2006 年 6 月第一次印刷 印数: 0001—4000 册

ISBN 7-5058-5593-X/F·4852 定价: 13.00元 (图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换) (版权所有 翻印必究)

内容提要

改革开放 20 多年来,我国农村经济与社会取得了较大发展,农民收入水平有了较大程度的提高。但是,农业、农村经济与社会发展仍面临着许多困难,需要采取更为有效的制度创新和政策调整,而完善的公共财政体制建设则是不可缺少的一个重要方面,但当前的中国农村公共财政制度建设仍然存在着诸多问题亟待解决。

基于以上考虑,本书在财政分权和公共财政等基本理论的指导下,借鉴并发展了国内外现有的研究成果,从我国的实际国情出发,在分析我国县乡财政体制的背景、演变、特点的基础上,揭示了我国县乡财政所存在的现实困难,并以制度性创新为宗旨,形成符合市场经济要求的县乡财政体制改革及重建的方案和建议。本书共分五章,各章主要论述的内容如下:

第一章阐释了县乡财政体制演变。根据历史发展脉络,从财政体制改革的背景、内容、总结性分析等几个方面介绍分税制以前县级和乡镇财政改革的具体情况,分析分税制改革对县乡财政的影响以及分税制以后县乡财政存在的弊病。通过以上介绍性的论述,以及对县乡财政的历

史、动态的把握,发现中国县乡财政的演变不可避免的带有政治、经济或大的财政体制的时代特点和历史痕迹,而多种合力的作用使县乡财政向分权化的方向演进,增强了 其作为一级财政主体的自主权。

第二章以地方分权理论为基础,从消费者对公共品偏好的表露、财政分权的理由、地方分权可能存在的问题、地方分权的原则和限度等几方面对县乡财政存在的必要性、合理性以及最优规模给予财政意义上的说明,为融资框架设计做好理论铺垫,但同时也指出地方分权理论的不彻底性。本章还以财政分权理论为基础,从对中央和地方的影响及其制度性缺陷等方面全面评价我国 1994 年分税制改革,并结合公共产品层次性对当前县乡财政职能给予分析和重新界定。

第三章首先通过对我国县乡财政收支总量、结构的分析研究,发现1994年税制改革以后县乡财政支出功能日益增强,但收入功能却在逐渐减弱,并在提供维持性和社会福利性公共物品方面承担着更大的职能,在基层民众权利与生活息息相关的服务和功能上发挥着比任何层级政府更大的作用。其次,通过测算县乡财政自给能力系数,发现分税制后我国地方各级财政基本不能自给,进一步说明我国县乡财政困难。经分析,得出县乡财政困难的制度性成因在于县乡财政责、权、利不对等以及税收分割存在有政府体制改革滞后于市场经济发展的结果。

3

第四章主要立足于市场经济的效率原则,为县乡财政融资进行分析设计,力求将金融创新工具运用到地方财政当中,构建一个全方位、高效率、能够规避各种风险与不确定性的多元化融资体系。具体分为五个方面:对主要融资方式——税收的研究;对县乡转移支付机制的分析;对使用者费、原理及设计原则的说明;对发行地方公债的探讨:介绍BOT、IPO、ABS等其他融资模式。

第五章提出县乡财政体制重建和改革的整体思路,即对县乡财政制度创新给出政策建议。首先必须重新划分政府层级和财政层级;其次界定各级政权包括县乡级政府基本职能;之后构建多元化的财政融资渠道和民主化的理财机制,真正实现基层政权和财政的民主治理;最后为实现县乡财政的重新建构,还必须辅之以土地使用权流转、人口流动以及完善的农村社会保障制度。

本书侧重于理论指导下的实证研究,坚持运用唯物辩证法的观点来分析问题,坚持定性与定量相结合、宏观与 微观相结合的研究方法,并运用了包括博弈论在内的经济理论模型与数量模型,使用了图表等辅助性工具。

本书的创新之处在于,克服了单纯强调制度创新的思维约束,在承认制度创新是解决县乡财政困难的根本性方法的基础上,更加重视制度性框架下某些技术层面及规则层面的突破;突出地方政府融资的重要性,设计出与市场经济相适应的多元化融资渠道和融资模式。

Abstract

Over the past twenty years of reform and opening-up in China, economic and social development in rural regions generates significant achievement with peasants' income growing rapidly. However, the problems lie in agriculture, rural economy and social development call for further effective institutional renovation and policy reform. By concerning as one of the main components of the public finance system, Chinese government needs to reform current rural public finance system with pressing importance.

As far as the above context is concerned, this thesis analyzes the background, evolution and characteristics of China's county and township level fiscal system by the guidance of fiscal decentralization theory and public finance theory. It also discloses the practical problems consist in local fiscal system, specifically in county and township level. In spite of academic perspective, this thesis primarily targets the institutional renovation by the policy suggestions on how to reform and rebuild county and township level of fiscal system under the require-

ment of market economy. This thesis contains five parts summarized as below.

The first part follows historical evolvement of the county and township level fiscal system. Along with economic and social development history, the writer specifically introduces county and township level fiscal system reform before tax distribution system (TDS) reform from different point of views: and perspectives of background, contents, sion. Afterwards this part gives out analyses on the impact of TDS reform to the county and township level of fiscal system and the pros and cons of that impact. The first part also generates the conclusion that the evolvement of the China's county and township level fiscal system is ineluctably marked with historical impact of political factor, economical factor and wide range of fiscal system as a whole.

The second part bases on the local decentralization theory to explain how the consumer's preference on public goods, the motivation of fiscal decentralization, the potential pitfalls of the fiscal decentralization, the principle and bound of the fiscal decentralization to explore the necessity, significance and the best scope of the county and township level fiscal system, which gives out a design of the financing framework with the theoretic perspectives. Meanwhile it exams some negative impacts of local fiscal decentralization such as lacking of thorou-

3

ghness. The second part also comprehensively evaluates pros and cons, specifically reviews the TDS implemented in 1994. The writer's research on this part eventually redefines the function of the county and township level of fiscal system in current period according to the characteristics of public goods.

The third part primarily investigates gross revenue and expenditure related to China's county and township governments as well as its structure. The conclusion from such investigation shows that although fiscal expenditure function is going stronger, the revenue is wearing off after reform. Furthermore, county and township governments are undertaking pressure to provide more public goods such as social welfare, public education etc than before. By this means, county and township governments play more important role in the field of providing fundamental public service that closely linked with communities and individuals. Secondly, by calculating self-support capability coefficient, the writer discovers that local governments at all levels hardly could support themselves. This conclusion gives more account of financial difficulties the county and township governments are facing. Hence part two summarizes that in such specific transition era in China, the institutional cause that incurs financial strait to county and township level governments is unbalanced with responsibility, authority and benefits, as well as problems of tax distri-

bution. All in all, the deep-rooted reason is that county and township level fiscal system and the government-restructuring lag far behind market economy development in China.

The forth pat of the thesis is established in the market economy efficiency to analyze and design a framework for county and township level government financing. In order to build up an omni-directional, high-level efficient and risk and uncertainty avoidable financing system, the main direction is to put finance innovation tool into the use of local government financing. It is specified into five aspects: research on the major part of financing mode-taxation; analysis on transfer payment mechanism of the county and township governments; explanation on elements, principle of design and access charge; exploration on issuing local government bonds; introduction on related financing mode such as BOT, IPO, ABS etc.

The fifth part presents general frameworks and policy advices on how to restructure China's county and township level fiscal system. Above all, it needs to re-compartmentalize government and fiscal levels. Secondly to define fundamental function among all levels governments including county and township levels. Thirdly to construct diversified financing channels and democratic financing mechanism to ensure democratic governing in base levels of authorities. Last but not least, to enclose with reforms on land use right exchange, movement of

population and rural social security system.

The Thesis emphasizes particularly on the empirical study with guidance of related economics theories by adopting materialist conception of dialectic. It also combines with research method of theoretical definition and quantity analysis, macro and micro studies, as well as economics theory models and quantitative models such as Game Theory. Diagrams and curve graphs are widely used in this paper as well.

The highlighted innovation of this paper is to avoid the traditional research methodology bounded by merely emphasizing institutional renovation. The write pays more attention to the breakthrough on technical level and regulation under the understanding of institutional framework. This paper gives prominence to the importance of the local government financing and scheme out the diversified financing channels and patterns.

Keywords: County and Township Level Public Finance Institutional Renovation Policy Readjustment

目 录

| 引言 中国县乡财政问题研究的简要回顾与分析 ······ 1 |
|-----------------------------------|
| 第一章 县乡财政的历史演变及评价······· |
| 一、县级财政的历史演变 7 |
| (一) 统收统支、统一领导、分级管理体制 |
| (1953~1978年) 7 |
| (二)分级包干的财政体制(1979~1983年) |
| |
| (三)"划分税种、核定收支、分级包干"体制 |
| (1983~1987年) |
| (四) 财政包干体制 (1988~1994年) ······ 20 |
| 二、农村经济改革与乡镇财政 23 |
| 三、分税制改革后的县乡财政 28 |
| (一) 分税制改革对县乡财政的影响 29 |
| (一) 公税制后且幺财政存在的邀标 |

中国基乡财政体制研究

| 第二章 | 财政 | 效分权与县乡财政职能界定 ·············· | 42 |
|-----|------|------------------------------------|----|
| _, | 地方则 | 材政分权:理由与限度 | 44 |
| | (-) | 公共品偏好表露 | 44 |
| | (=) | 财政分权的理由 | 46 |
| | (三) | 地方分权问题 | 49 |
| | (四) | 地方分权原则 | 51 |
| | (五) | 地方分权的限度 | 53 |
| =, | 从财政 | 政分权看 1994 年的分税制改革 | 57 |
| | (-) | 1994 年的财政分权 | 57 |
| | (二) | 对 1994 年税制改革的评价 | 60 |
| | (三) | 1994 年财政分权的制度性缺陷 | 63 |
| 三、 | 从财政 | 政分权看县乡财政职能 | 66 |
| | (-) | 从财政分权看当前县乡财政职能 | 66 |
| | (二) | 当前县乡财政职能的偏离 | 67 |
| | (三) | 县乡之间财政职能的重新界定 | 69 |
| 第三章 | t 县: | 乡财政困难及成因分析 ····· | 72 |
| -, | 县乡师 | 财政收支的总量分析 | 72 |
| _, | 县乡师 | 财政支出的结构分析 | 74 |
| 三、 | 县乡 | 财政困难的具体表现:自给能力系数 | |
| | 偏低 | | 77 |
| | (-) | 财政自给能力的含义和计量 | 77 |
| | (=) | 县乡财政自给能力系数 | 75 |

| 四、县乡财政困难的制度性成因分析 80 |
|--|
| (一) 县乡财政体制责权利不统一81 |
| (二)税收分割的体制性缺陷 83 |
| 第四章 县乡政府融资体系设计 |
| 一、优化地方税税种结构和确立地方税主体税种 87 |
| 二、规范县乡财政转移支付制度 91 |
| (一) 政府间转移支付的一般理论与政策 |
| 选择91 |
| (二) 县乡财政转移支付体制设计 98 |
| 三、合理利用使用者费筹资 ······ 102 |
| (一)政府收费合理性的博弈论解释 102 |
| (二) 使用者费的理论解释 106 |
| (三)利用使用者费时应考虑的几个问题 ····· 108 |
| 四、地方债务融资 ······ 110 |
| 五、其他融资方式 ······ 113 |
| (一) BOT 融资 ······· 113 |
| (二) IPO 融资 ························· 116 |
| (三) ABS 方式 ······· 117 |
| 第五章 中国县乡财政体制的重新构建和设计 |
| 一、减少政府层级和财政层级 ······ 119 |
| 二、重新界定县乡政府职能 ······ 121 |
| 三、实现县乡政府财政融资多元化 ······ 123 |

| 7 | 1900000 | 0.005520 | 9400000000 | ****** | | 325,075 | SV(3)(1) | 32875 | Maria | 200.00 |
|----|---------|----------|------------|--------|------|---------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| ŭ. | 978 W | 2 | | 4400 | man, | 100 | 200 | | | 100 |
| × | 2 × × | 8 | * * | 3 | 2.5 | - 40 | > W. | . 3 | 55 | |
| | 200 200 | 8 " | C 1 | w . 🙉 | 1 | - 3 | 25 100 | 100 | | 77 A |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| 四、 | 建立县乡民主理财机制,实现地方财政 | |
|------|---------------------|-----|
| | 民主治理 ····· | 124 |
| 五、 | 其他配套改革 ····· | 126 |
| | (一) 基层民主制度建设 | 126 |
| | (二) 农村土地使用权的流转及人口流动 | |
| | 制度 | 127 |
| | (三) 建立农村社会保障制度建设 | 127 |
| 附录 | 改革现行县乡财政体制的政策选择 | 129 |
| 参考文 | た献 | 199 |
| £32. | | 203 |

i

引言 中国县乡财政问题研究的 简要回顾与分析

一、黄佩华的研究①

黄佩华教授是研究地方财政的著名学者,曾与他人合作先后出版了两部关于中国地方财政的专著,并发表若干篇论文。黄佩华是较早研究省以下政府间财政关系的学者之一,她认为"较好地了解地方各级政府的财政职能和资源向市场转轨的过程,……是改革设计支持政策时所必不可少的第一步。"她利用1994年对贵州省和山东省的实地调查资料以及1993年对河北省的实地调查资料,发现当时农村公共财政的最大问题是"基层政府可利用财政

① 详见黄佩华 (2002), China National Development and Sub-National Finance: A Review of Provincial Expenditures, Document of the World Bank.

资源的巨大区域性差异以及贫困地区日益严重的财政收入短缺。"^①解决这一问题最为科学可行的制度——省以下转移支付制度并没有随着分税制推行建立完善起来^②。

由于这次调查是在承包制与分税制制度变革的交替时期,分税制改革对地方财政的影响还并不明朗,研究的重点也放在所调查的不同经济发展状况地区的财政差异上。虽然新制度实施的效果相对滞后,但是,她也意识到分税制改革"必然给各地区带来不同的影响。" 2000 年对甘肃省和河北省实地调查结果反映了分税制改革实施6年后地方财政的运行状况。调查得出的主要结论有:分税制只是涉及收入划分,地方财政承担着过高的无法维持的支出任务;地方政府间公共产品供给的不平衡程度非常大,说明地区间财力分配不平衡,分税制和与其配套的专项转移支付制度没有起到平衡财力的作用;地方财政对预算外财力的依赖在分税制实施过程中表现的愈发强烈;地方政府支出效率低下。

① 研究将县、乡、村三级财政统称为"农村公共财政"。她考察时发现虽然村级财务组织没有独立的预算地位,却提供了大量的农村公共产品。村级财务组织也视为农村公共财政的组成部分。详见黄佩华(1999)《中国地方财政问题研究》,中国检察出版社。

② 调查中发现,截至1994年9月,省以下政府还不清楚分税制改革将如何影响他们与上级财政间的收入分成。缓慢的改革表明,决策者在将1994年改革引向农村时遇到了阻力,农村财政因分税制改革所减少的收入需要上级财政以规范的转移支付制度的形式给予补偿,这种补偿并非是暂时性的。也只有中央支付阐述了其转移支付方案后农村的分税制改革才有可能顺利推开。