

论文

新增建设用地使用费的耕地保护绩效测算

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摘要:

论文以农用地转用环节征收数额较大、改革相对较早的新增建设用地土地有偿使用费为研究对象,应用2003—2008年省级面板数据,建立土地有偿使用费征收率与建设占用耕地面积间动态变化的计量经济函数,采用混合OLS模型加以估计,并在此基础上对土地有偿使用费政策的耕地保护绩效进行测算。研究表明:①2003—2008年间,土地有偿使用费征收率每提高1元/m², 每省每年约能减少耕地占用面积47.26 hm²;②2003—2008年土地有偿使用费政策实施累计抑制建设占用耕地面积152 410.00 hm², 其耕地保护绝对效果较为显著;③土地有偿使用费耕地保护相对效果随年份呈上升趋势,地域差异较大但未呈现规律性,其总体水平不高,耕地保护效应尚有提升空间与潜力。

关键词: 土地有偿使用费 耕地保护 面板数据模型

Effect in Protecting Cultivated Land of New Construction Land Compensation Fee

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Abstract:

Land taxes and fees have played an important role in protecting farmland and improving the efficiency of land use. This paper studies new construction land compensation fee, which is charged in comparatively large amounts and has experienced a long term of reform. Its effects in cultivated land protection can make a good reference to the improvement and perfection of the land taxes and fees system. The province-level panel data from 2003 to 2008 was used in the research to establish the econometric model that describes the dynamic changes between the charging rate of new construction compensation fee and cultivated land occupation area by construction. The mixed OLS model was applied to estimate the equations and the cultivated land preservation effect of new construction compensation fee was assessed by computing estimated decreased areas of cultivated land occupation with and without new construction land compensation fee policy in effect. The estimated results of model shows that the variables' sign symbols were consistent with expected and the *t* test was significant at 10% level. The model can be used to calculate the direct effects and relative effects of new construction land compensation fee on cultivated land preservation. The main conclusions of the research are: 1) The cultivated land occupation reduced by about 47.26 hm² with a 1% increment of the charging rate of new construction compensation fee. The policy of new construction land compensation fee has played an important role in inhibiting land expansion scale and rate, protecting arable land, relieving contradiction between human and land as well as achieving food security, which proved that the policy setting of new construction land compensation fee is very necessary. 2) The cultivated land area occupied by construction respectively decreased by 13809.85 hm², 29835.16 hm², 12224.73 hm², 34969.34 hm², 23399.03 hm² and 38171.86 hm² from 2003 to 2008 due to the charging of the fee. The total area of cultivated land saved was 152410.00 hm² during the six years, which was 11.11% of the actual area of cultivated land occupation. At the same time, the effect in protecting cultivated land of eastern developed provinces is generally better than that of western underdeveloped provinces, the main reason of which could be the new construction land compensation fee standard of eastern areas is higher than that of western areas and the policy executive power is stronger as well. 3) The relative effects of new construction compensation fee in cultivated land protection were strengthened year by year, which showed an obvious regional difference but has no regularity. The executive power of new construction land compensation fee policy and its cultivated land protecting effects have been enhanced continuously. Meanwhile, the average level of relative effects in protecting cultivated land of the fee is still low, the $RECLP_{it}$ of most provinces is below 0.5, which could be easily neutralized or weakened during all the cultivated land occupied driving factors.

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More efforts still should be taken in making and implementing new construction land compensation fee charging policy.

Keywords: new construction land compensation fee cultivated land protection panel data model

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