建立长效机制加强能力建设推进绿色交通长期可持续发展

Built Long-term Mechanism and Institute Ability Promote Green Transport Continue Development

程世东 Cheng Shidong

国家发改委综合运输研究所 Institute of Comprehensive Transportation of NDRC 2013-05-31

主要内容 Main Contents

一、发展现状 Situation



二、存在问题 Problem

三、构想与建议 Suggestion

一、发展现状 Situation

1、各级政府高度重视

High Attention of Governments at All Levels

2005年,国务院: 《关于优先发展城市公共交通的意见》State Council, "Guidance to give priority to the development of urban public transport"

2006年,住建部等: 《关于优先发展城市公共交通若干经济政策的意见》 MOHURD, "Guidance of certain economic policies to give priority to the development of the urban public transport"

2012年, 国务院: 《关于城市优先发展公共交通的指导意见》

State Council, "Guidance about give priority to the development of public transport to in cities"

——公交优先上升为国家战略 PT priority rises as national strategy

住建部、国家发改委、财政部,《关于加强城市步行和自行车交通系统建设的指导意见》MOHURD/NDRC/MOF, "Guidance on strengthening the construction of the city's pedestrian and bicycle traffic system" 2012.09

一、发展现状 Situation

2、中央政府行动 Actions of Central Government

交通运输部,"公交都市"建设示范工程,2011.11 MOT, "Transit City" pilot project

首批试点城市 pilot cities: (2012年10月30日确定)

北京、石家庄、太原、大连、哈尔滨、南京、济南、郑州、武 汉、长沙、深圳、重庆、昆明、西安、乌鲁木齐15个城市。

住建部: "城市步行和自行车交通系统示范项目" MOHURD, "Pilot project of pedestrian and bicycle system"

第一批: 2010.09 重庆、济南、杭州、昆明、昆山、常熟6个城市

第二批: 2011.10 厦门、深圳、株洲、常德、三亚、寿光6个城市

一、发展现状 Situation

3、城市政府积极建设 Urban Government Construct Actively

- ——轨道交通 Urban rail (metro):至2012年底,全国17个城市,总里程 2064公里。2015年目标3000公里。平均每年建设400-500公里,持续 到2020年。
- ——快速公交 BRT:济南、广州、北京、郑州 ……
- ——公交专用道 Bus lane: 全国231个城市、1230多条。
- ——共享自行车Bike-sharing: 株洲、苏州、北京 ……

1、尚未形成长效机制 No Long-term Mechanism

中央政府: Central Government

——大部分都在试点阶段,尚未建立长效机制
Most are in pilot phase, no long-term mechanism

初期试点、示范有必要,但尽快建立长效发展机制更重要。

——没有建立稳定的资金来源

No stable, long-term capital source

1、尚未形成长效机制 No Long-term Mechanism

城市政府: 主要承担者

Urban Government: Main Undertaker

城市轨道建设、维护、公交运营补贴需要大量资金,目前大部分在建设阶段,即将进入还贷阶段,维护成本、运营补贴等压力日益严峻。

It needs huge money for Construction and maintenance of subway, subsidy of public transport.

1、尚未形成长效机制 No Long-term Mechanism

主要资金来源:土地出让——非长效、稳定机制

Funding Sources: Mainly by Land Transfer

- ▶城市维护建设税
- ▶公用事业附加
- ▶中央和地方财政拨款
- ▶国内贷款
- ▶债券收入
- ▶利用外资
- ▶土地出让转让收入
- ▶资产置换收入
- ▶市政公用企事业单位自筹资金
- ▶国家和省规定收取的用于城市维护建设的行政事业性收费
- ▶其它收入

- >city maintenance and construction tax
- >public welfare charge
- > central and local government financial support
- ➤ domestic loan
- **>**bond income
- ➤ foreign funding
- ► land transfer income
- ➤ assets exchange income
- ➤ funding from organizations
- ➤ administrative charging
- **>**.....

2、政府监管能力有待提高 Government regulatory ability needs to be improved

中央政府: Central Government

——重在前期审批,相关要求和后期监管薄弱

More attention on approval, lack related request and regulatory

城市政府: Urban Government

——公交服务委托:规范性、系统性远远不够

Standardization and system of PT service delegate is not enough

——公交补贴:一事一议,缺乏依据

Subsidy for PT is "one discussion for one case", and lack basis

绿色交通的公益性、非盈利性 Green transport is more public welfare, non-profit

——政府主导、多元投资 Government guiding, multiple investment

各级政府建立稳定的资金来源,同时提高监管能力和水平,保障资金使用的高效。

Governments at all levels set up stable funding sources, while improving regulatory ability, to insure using efficiently.

1、中央政府 Central Government

应注重通过资金来支持引导城市绿色交通的发展:

Pay more attention to guide green transport development by capital.

- ——民生工程、环境污染、能源安全等,全国乃至全球事情
- ——我国财税体制:中央政府比重大,城市政府很小
- ——大部分车辆城市拥有和使用

美国、日本、德国、法国等

USA, Japan, Germany, France...

1、中央政府 Central Government

设立绿色交通发展基金 Green Transportation Development Fund

来源:燃油税、车购税、一般财政预算等

Source: fuel tax, Car purchase tax, general budget, etc.

发放机制: 兼顾公平与效率

Issuing mechanism: balancing fairness and efficiency

支持重点:公共基础(地下工程)、换乘衔接等

Key support: Public infrastructure, transfer interface, etc.

前置要求: 规划编制、数据共享与上报等

Preliminary requires: master planning, data exchange and report

监督考核:独立监管

Supervision and assessment: independent supervision

需要加强相关的制度设计与监管手段、能力的建设 Need to strengthen the relevant system design, regulatory approach and the ability construction

2、城市政府 Urban government

逐步改变依靠土地财政的局面,建立绿色交通发展基金或明确 一般预算中公共交通比例,从制度上建立长效机制。

Change the situation depend on the land finance gradually, Setup Green Transport Development Fund or identify the share of general budget for green transport.

2、城市政府 Urban government

公交市场和服务委托与监管:

Delegation and supervise of Public transport market and service:

□市场监管: 国有、独家垄断、分区经营、多家竞争等

Market supervision: State-owned, Monopoly, Area division operation,

Multiple competitors, etc.

- □服务委托方式与要求 Service delegate methods and requirements
- □成本规制与补贴 Cost of regulation and subsidy
- □监管手段与考核 Regulatory means and examination

相关能力建设极为迫切!需要更多、更专业的管理人员。

Related ability construction is urgent! Need more professional management persons.

Thanks!

Tel: +86-10-63908760; Email: chengshidong@hotmail.com