

Cross-Regional Compensation Mechanism under Non-Balanced Development of Land aArable Land Protection; Comprehensive Level of Arable Land; Land Finance; Transfer Payment; System Clusteringn Empirical Analysis Based on the Second National Land Survey

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Key words: Arable Land Protection; Comprehensive Level of Arable Land; Land Finance; Transfer Payment; System Clustering

SUMMARY

Our country implements a series of non-balanced land policies, when it sticks to guarantee the arable land minimum, and also brings serious regional non-balanced development. Building cross-regional compensation mechanism to balance regional development is imminent. This paper is based on the data results of the second national land survey, builds comprehensive level indicator of arable land by comprehensively taking quantity, quality and ecological attribution of arable land into account, and accordingly zones by employing the system clustering method; in addition, builds cross-regional financial transfer payment by quantizing the relationships between arable land protection and land finance. The results show: (1) there are altogether 17 arable land deficit regions, 14 arable land surplus regions throughout the country. The deficit regions are mainly distributed in the eastern coastal regions, the western remote regions and the relative deprivation regions of arable land resources in central China; the surplus regions are mainly distributed in central China, relative abundance and high quality and high ecology level regions of arable land resources in the eastern, western regions. (2) Arable land protection is not good for land finance. Comprehensive level of arable land increases one utility value each once, the fiscal revenue of land per capita will decrease about 11.474 Yuan. (3) 17 arable land deficit regions all over the country need to pay altogether the compensation of 26.1778 billion Yuan, 14 arable land surplus regions can gain the compensation of 35.0415 billion Yuan in total, and the fund flows mainly transfer from the eastern coastal regions to central granary province. (4) Transfer payment behavior has a certain practical operability. Transfer payment amount of each province (autonomous region, municipality) occupies a lower proportion of local financial revenue in current year, about 0.07% to 13.87%, all are within the affordable scope of government.

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