

中国公私合作伙伴关系 (PPP) 现状



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- 二、PPP政策支持
- 三、PPP实践
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Two, PPP policy support
Three, PPP practice

一、PPP理论的发展

- PPP的起源
- 从两个小例子说起：
 - (1) 改革开放之初公园动物园饲养问题；
 - (2) 公路两边的杨树的种植与管理问题；
- 早期的PPP是一项目融资模式，而非今天所说的管理模式。

Origins of PPP

Speaking from the two small examples:

(A) the reform and opening up the park zoo issues;

(2) on both sides of the highway popular planting and management issues;

Early PPP is a project finance model, rather than the management said today. ■

一、PPP理论的发展

- 什么是PPP?
- 公私合作伙伴关系（PPP）是指政府公共部门与民营部门合作过程中，让非公共部门所掌握的资源参与提供公共产品和服务，从而实现政府公共部门的职能并同时也为民营部门带来利益。其管理模式包含与此相符的诸多具体形式。
- 风险共担；利益共享和利润可调节；
- 多样性和复杂性；

What is PPP?

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is the government's public sector and private sector co-operation, so that non-public sector of the resources involved in the provision of public goods and services, in order to achieve the functions of the public sector and the private sector but also for the benefit of . Its management model contains many specific form for this match.

Risk-sharing; benefits and profit sharing can be adjusted;

Diversity and complexity;

二、PPP政策支持

- 目前共有**54**个政策支持，涉及各个领域。
- 国务院、发改委、交通部、住建部、教育部、卫生部、水利部、民政部、银监会、财政部、税务总局等。
- There are currently 54 policy support, involving various fields.
The State Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Civil Affairs, China Banking Regulatory Commission, Ministry of Finance, State Administration of Taxation and other

三、PPP的实践

- PPP已经应用的领域：交通、自来水供应、污水处理、垃圾处理、燃气供应、能源电力、教育、医疗卫生、养老、保障房等多个领域。
 - （一）调动社会资金民间的潜力加快公共工程等项目的建设。
 - （二）有利于增强公共产品和服务的提供效率。为社会提供公共产品和公共服务是公共财政的内在要求。
 - （三）有利于促进经济健康稳定发展。
 - （四）有利于抑制地方政府新增债务、有助化解原有债务。
 - PPP has application areas: transportation, water supply, sewage treatment, garbage disposal, gas supply, energy, electricity, education, health care, pension, affordable housing and other fields.
- (A) the potential of civil society to mobilize social capital to accelerate public works projects.
(Two) are conducive to enhancing the provision of public goods and services efficiently. For the community to provide public goods and public services is an inherent requirement of the public finances.
(Three) help to promote healthy and stable economic development.
(Four) help to curb local governments new debt, to help resolve the original debt.

三、PPP的实践



Waste Treatment



Transport



Education



Health



Prisons



Government Offices

三、PPP的实践——问题与风险

小例子：

- (1) 隧道建设
- (2) 高校宿舍
- (3) 发电厂

PPP风险： (1) 项目本身风险
(2) PPP带来的财政风险

Small example:

- (1) Tunnel Construction
- (2) college dormitory
- (3) Power Plant

PPP risks: (a) the project itself risks
(2) PPP's financial risk associated

三、PPP的实践——建议

- 建议：
- (1) 立法
 - (2) 设立管理机构
 - (3) 设立PPP引导基金
 - (4) 建立退出机制

Suggestions: (1) Legislation
(2) the establishment of regulatory agencies
(3) the establishment of PPP guidance funds
(4) establishment of the mechanism

谢谢！