

摘 要

习近平总书记高度重视建立健全生态产品价值实现机制，多次作出重要指示批示。生态产品价值实现对于我国生态文明建设有着重大意义，也是对“两山”理论的积极实践。建立生态产品价值实现机制已列入国家十四五规划纲要。为此，多地积极开展生态价值实现试点与探索。其中，丽水市作为首批试点城市之一，通过多元主体共同参与的复合机制，试点工作取得较好成效，同时也面临一些问题。这些问题在各地生态价值实现的尝试与推进中多有存在，具有一定普遍性。因此，对丽水市试点现状、不足及成因开展调查研究，对丰富中国特色合作治理研究具有理论价值，也对践行生态发展理念、实现地区高质量发展具有实践意义。

本研究以合作治理理论、“两山”理论，公共产品理论、循环经济理论为基础，对丽水市私人生态产品、准公共生态产品、纯公共生态产品的三类价值实现机制进行分析，以 SFIC 模型中的基础条件（S）、催化领导（F）、制度设计（I）和协同过程（C）为分析框架，对三类机制存在的问题以及成因进行分析并给出优化建议。

本研究总结丽水市生态产品实现共有三种机制：私人生态产品价值化以市场机制为主导；准公共产品则依赖于政府与市场合作创建交易平台；纯公共产品则依赖于政府主导的财政生态奖补措施。三种机制共同作用，推动区域生态经济发展取得如下成效：生态产品交易市场活力增强带动三产效益提升、各方利益共享初步达成协作共识、生态循环发展成效显著。

研究发现，丽水市生态产品价值实现机制设计与实施中的问题涉及四个方面：基础条件方面，存在生态资源产权不清流通不畅的问题；催化领导方面，存在跨部门协同治理与资源倾斜不足的问题；制度设计方面，存在交易及保障制度有待完善的问题；协同过程方面，存在生态产品交易的市场化程度不高的问题。

研究分析上述问题成因亦包括四个方面：基础条件方面，权属认识不到位且缺乏清晰界定；催化领导方面，管理部门权责模糊要素保障不足；制度设计方面，生态产品市场运行机制不健全；协同过程方面，市场主导动力不足。

本研究最后提出生态产品价值实现的优化建议：基础条件方面，明晰生态产权，推动要素流动；催化领导方面，构建地方政府生态职能体系做好政策保障；制度设计方面，健全生态产品市场交易与分配制度；协同过程方面，引导建立市场主导充分博弈的实现机制；协同结果上，加大生态问责力度，构建复合机制。

关键词：生态产品价值实现；合作治理；公共产品；两山理论；SFIC 模型

Abstract

General Secretary Xi Jinping attaches high importance to the establishment and improvement of the mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products, which is of great significance for China's ecological civilization construction and an active practice of the "Two Mountains" theory. Lishui City, as one of the first pilot cities, has achieved good results in its pilot work through a multiple participatory mechanism, and also faces some problems. This research, based on cooperative governance theory, "Two Mountains" theory, public goods theory, and circular economy theory, analyzes the three types of value realization mechanisms for private ecological products, quasi-public ecological products, and pure public ecological products in Lishui City. It identifies problems through the SFIC model (basic conditions (S), catalytic leadership (F), institutional design (I), and collaborative process (C)) and provides optimization suggestions. The study concludes that there are three mechanisms for realizing the value of ecological products in Lishui city, all contributing to regional ecological economic development. However, there are shortcomings, including unclear property rights, insufficient cross-departmental collaboration, an imperfect trading system, and a low degree of marketization of ecological product transactions. Recommendations for optimization were thus proposed: clarifying ecological property rights, building local government ecological function system, improving ecological product market transaction and distribution system, guiding the establishment of market-led realization mechanism, and strengthening ecological accountability.

KeyWords: Ecological Product Value Realization; Cooperative Governance; Public Goods; Two Mountains Theory; SFIC Model

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