Existing Problems and Improvement of Forest Right Residents in Fujian Province

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Abstract. With the continuous development of forestry finance, forest rights and storage have received more and more attention. Based on the investigation of the status quo of forest tenure in Fujian Province, this paper summarizes the status quo of forest tenure in Fujian Province, and finds out that forestry receipt and storage in Fujian Province is difficult to forestry financing, forestry rights disputes, forest farmers' rights to reserve and store The issue of weak and thin forestry purchasing and storage policies is not perfect, and suggests that the government should strengthen financial support, establish a forestry rights collection and storage service system, and promote the diversification of forest ownership and storage methods.

Introduction

In 2008, China for the first time clarified the direction of forestry investment services in finance; in 2013 and 2015, the China Banking Regulatory Commission clearly proposed to expand the scale of related forest tenure mortgage services. However, due to the particularity of forest assets, the forest tenure mortgage loan business has been difficult to measure from the time of the asset evaluation, and the mortgage risk is too large [1], resulting in low enthusiasm for financial institutions. Based on this background, the business of forest ownership and storage came into being. From the forest tenure mortgage to the forest tenure, it has injected new vitality into the development of forestry. The forest property collection refers to the relevant organizations established by the government's approval, through legal procedures, purchase, transaction, legal expropriation, etc., to develop and store the forest land use rights and ownership [1]. In this business, the government, forest farmers or forest enterprises can be used as the main body for the collection and storage; the main process is the forestry, bank and the storage center to sign the mortgage loan agreement, the forest farmers will use the forest rights as a guarantee to carry out related loans. The application, the storage and storage center will carry out loan guarantee on the basis of the assessment of the forest rights by the evaluation agency, and the bank will issue the loan; if the loan is in default, the storage center will dispose of the forest right and repay the loan to the bank [2]. Taking into account the particularity of forest assets, China's forest rights collection and storage center is currently set up by the government and related management.

The Status Quo of Forest Property Acquisition and Storage in Fujian Province

Forest tenure is a new thing, and the localities are still at the stage of exploration. By the end of 2015, there were about 30 forest rights collection and storage institutions established in cities across the country. Fujian Province is a key collective forest area in the south. Shanduolin is a characteristic advantage of forestry development in Fujian Province. The forest area is about 9 million hectares, and the coverage of forest area is the first in the country. Fujian has been at the forefront of the country in terms of forestry reform. In 2002, it took the lead in carrying out relevant reform measures, and
forestry-related industries were relatively developed. In 2017, General Secretary Xi asked Fujian to further deepen the reform of collective forest rights and solve related problems such as the development of forest farmers. Therefore, as a pioneer in deepening the reform of collective forest rights, Fujian Province has established relevant forest rights collection and storage centers in Sanming and Nanping, and carried out a series of storage activities according to the financial problems faced by forest farmers in the development process. As early as 2014, Fujian Sanming Yongan established the forest rights collection and storage agency, and carried out a series of service projects on the financial aspects of forest rights. Fujian Shaowu is aiming at the difficulties faced by farmers in mortgage loans. In 2015, Linquan Storage and Storage Agency was established. In Shunchang County, Fujian Province, a forestry finance-related service center was established in 2015. The problem of forestry farmers’ mortgage loans was solved by means of purchasing and storage. It mainly includes forestry resources storage and storage, asset assessment, forestry loans, etc. Service. Linnong can apply for loans through the forest rights collection and storage center, which can reduce the number of round-trip windows. Generally, loans can be obtained within 15 working days, which reduces the cost of loans. At the same time, because the forest tenure storage center uses state-owned forest farms as guarantors, the risk of financial institutions’ forest tenure mortgage loans is reduced to zero, which significantly enhances their business enthusiasm. On the whole, forestry rights and acquisitions have brought new methods to solve the problem of forest farmers' loans, and are an important means to promote the development of modern forestry finance.

The Main Problems Existing in the Forest Reserve and Storage in Fujian Province

Since 2003, Fujian has undergone several rounds of collective forest rights reform, and the forest rights collection and storage business has also been continuously developed in previous reforms. In the process of investigating the forest property collection and storage business in Fujian, such as Youxi, Jiangle, Shaxian and Dehua, this paper finds that the financing problems and the lag of concepts are widespread, which has hindered the further development of Fujian forestry property storage and storage business.

First, forestry financing is difficult. Because forestry management has the characteristics of long cycle and low efficiency, forestry has certain risks in production development. The survey found that the current development of forestry sector funds mainly comes from the government's financial support, while forest farmers' funds in operating forestry are mainly self-owned funds or relatives and borrowers, and the proportion of mortgage loans and government subsidies is small. Forest farmers have long faced financing difficulties in the process of raising forest funds. In addition, Lin Quan needs to process and produce after the collection and storage, which also requires capital investment. It is difficult to carry out forest tenure simply by relying on the government's financial input. Therefore, it is extremely important for the government to establish an effective forestry financing system, increase private capital investment, and solve the problem of forest rights financing with scientific and rational market mechanisms.

Second, there are many disputes over forest rights. As China's forest tenure reform experienced two stages of forest reform in the old period and forest reform in the new period, some problems left over from the old period frequently led to disputes over forest rights. In the investigation, it was found that there were problems in the boundaries of forestry property rights in various places, and the disputes arising therefrom could not be resolved. At present, in the process of forest rights circulation, the circulation of oral agreements still accounts for a large proportion. In the process of purchasing and storing, Lin Quan’s rights related to forest farmers will also lead to the exchange of forest rights, which will easily lead to disputes over forest rights. Therefore, for the main body of forest tenure, the disputes over forest rights disputes will greatly hinder their participation in the forest property collection and storage business, and cannot guarantee normal forestry production and operation and create corresponding benefits.

Third, the forest farmers’ awareness is weak. In the process of forest tenure, the transferor and the receiver are involved. At present, the transferor is generally a forest farmer, and the recipient is
generally a government and an enterprise. In the survey, it is found that the current level of education of forest farmers is generally not high, and junior high school graduates account for a large proportion. It is difficult to understand the concept of forest rights and storage, and even did not even hear about this business. In addition, some forest farmers have a weak awareness of forest ownership and storage, fail to realize the benefits brought by forest rights and storage, lack of motivation to participate in the transfer of forest rights; some forest farmers have restricted emotional factors, preferring forest land to be abandoned, and are not willing to flow out. These factors have hindered the forestry institutions from carrying out storage activities.

Fourth, the forest tenure reserve mechanism needs to be strengthened. At present, although there are more than one hundred forest rights trading centers in Fujian Province, the forest rights trading center has not been able to play the role of forest rights trading services well, and the services related to forest rights storage have not been effective. Carry out. In the survey, it is found that the current forest tenure transaction is mainly based on forest farmers’ self-negotiating transactions, and it is less likely to be traded through the forest rights trading center. There are many problems in the transaction of some forest farmers' self-negotiating, such as the fact that the forest farmers do not understand the market conditions. Next, the forest land will be transferred at a low price, but the forestry-related departments are unable to carry out effective supervision, which also affects the healthy development of the forest property collection and storage market. At the same time, the fragmentation of forest land has also hindered the development of forestry informatization, which in turn is prone to information asymmetry, which also increases the cost and difficulty of developing forest tenure. In addition, most forest farmers are not highly educated. The main choice is to transfer village committees and farmers in the same village. This will also bring difficulties to the integration and storage of forest rights, which will result in the inability to effectively form scale storage and storage. The storage mechanism works effectively.

Fifth, the forest rights collection and storage policy is not perfect. At present, there are relatively few policy documents on forestry storage and storage in the state and Fujian Province. In the investigation, it was found that the forestry department personnel could not carry out effective division of labor because of the lack of support for forestry rights and storage regulations, so that effective storage and storage activities could not be carried out. Companies that are willing to take forest ownership and storage are often only able to give up because of lack of relevant policy documents. At the same time, because the policies are not perfect, many forest farmers can only obtain information about the forest rights collection and storage through relatives and friends, and the forestry workers have not carried out sufficient storage and publicity work.

**Policy Recommendations to Promote the Development of Forest Tenure**

Under the background of further deepening the reform of collective forest rights, reasonable forest ownership and storage measures will help promote forestry development and improve the efficiency of forestry management development.

**Further Strengthen Government Financial Support.** The government should classify forest tenure as an important task, and carry out overall planning and gradual implementation. Considering the public welfare of forestry assets, the government may consider public finances to support forest tenure storage and storage, and set up special funds to solve the problems of high cost of forestry mortgage loans, difficult assessment, and high risks. At the same time, relying on state-owned forest farms, set up relevant forestry financial service centers, strengthen cooperation with financial institutions, rationally and effectively integrate resources, solve financial enterprises' worries about the difficult monitoring risks of forest tenure mortgage loans, and improve financial institutions to forest farmers. The way of lending. In this way, it not only ensures the convenience of the forest farmers in terms of loans, but also alleviates the unfavorable factors such as difficulty in loans, low quotas and high interest rates. It also provides financial support for the government to carry out the production and processing of forest rights.
Accelerate the Establishment of a Service System for Forest Tenure Collection and Storage. At present, Fujian Province has problems such as forest rights disputes, financing difficulties, and imperfect policies in the process of forest ownership. The key to solving the above problems is to give full play to the government's public welfare function in forestry and establish a forest rights dispute mediation mechanism. Considering that forest tenure is currently a new thing, the government should do a good job of supporting relevant policies, speed up the establishment of forest tenure storage and service system [5], and avoid the activities of forest tenure storage and storage in the decision-making process due to the cumbersome administrative functions. At the same time, we will adopt diversified means to strengthen publicity work, so that the majority of forest farmers can understand the relevant preferential policies for forest tenure. In addition, it can also rely on the forestry market, forestry professional cooperatives and rural credit cooperatives to provide effective support for the forestry rights collection and storage business in terms of labor, capital and technology.

Promote the Diversification of Forest Ownership and Storage Methods. Because forest tenure involves a wide range of issues, it is necessary to take into account the interests of all parties. In view of the differences in the local forestry development methods, different measures can be taken to ensure the diversification of forest ownership and storage methods. Can learn from the experience of Dehua, taking into account the factors of housing difficulties for forest farmers, linking forest rights with real estate, forest farmers can convert forest rights into county housing, which not only effectively enhances the enthusiasm of forest farmers to participate in forest ownership, but also improves the basic living conditions of forest farmers. In addition, we can also learn from the experience of Longquan City, Zhejiang Province, and issue a new certificate of forest rights, giving the card the right to make relevant mortgage loans. Diversified methods of storage and storage can help stimulate the enthusiasm of forest farmers for storage, ensure the legitimate rights and interests of forest farmers, and increase the income of forest farmers.

Summary

The development of forestry collection and storage business in Fujian Province requires funding and policy support. The government should increase the construction of forest rights collection and storage institutions, revitalize the assets of the forest rights collection and storage center, establish relevant insurance and supporting measures, improve the forest rights collection and storage market mechanism, and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of forest farmers, thus effectively promoting the healthy development of forest ownership and storage.

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References


