华南农业大学国家重点学科"农业经济管理"系列从书

外向型经济与企业管理系列 张岳恒 主编 WAIXIANGXINGJINGJI YU QIYEGUANLI XILIE

跨国企业竞争 优势变迁

王素君 [著]

KUAGUO QIYE JINGZHENG YOUSHI BIANQIAN



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中国任济士版社 CHINA ECONOMIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

跨国企业竞争优势变迁/王素君著.-北京:中国经济出版社,2006.12

ISBN 7-5017-7827-2

I. **跨**··· II. 王··· III. 企业—国际市场—市场竞争—研究—中国 IV. F279.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 139575 号

出版发行: 中国经济出版社 (100037·北京市西城区百万庄北街 3 号)

网 址: www.economyph.com

责任编辑: 张淑玲 (电话: 13910084005)

E - mail: zsl8838@sina.com

封面设计: 白长江

经 销:各地新华书店

承 印:北京东光印刷厂

开 本: 850 mm×1168 mm 1/32 印 张:12.125 字 数:277 千字 版 次: 2006 年 12 月第 1 版 印 次: 2006 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5017-7827-2/F.6831 定 价:36.00 元

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举报电话:68359418 68319282

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王素君,女,博士,现为河北经贸大学商学院教授,硕士生导师,区域经济学硕士点首席专家。主要从事区域经济协调与发展、企业经济与管理、农村经济理论与政策等领域的教学与研究工作。近年来,主持参加国家级、省部级与横向科研课题 10 多项,出版专著5部、译著1部,在专业学术期刊上公开发表学术论文30 多篇。

序言

华南农业大学经济管理学院(1992 年 12 月前为农业经济系,2004 年 5 月前为经济贸易学院。)是一所融农业经济、产业经济、工商管理、金融、贸易、财会诸学科为一体,具有博士后、博士、硕士和本科等多种类、多层次人才培养能力,实行人才培养、科学研究和社会服务相结合,在国内外有一定影响的学院。

经过多年的建设,学院已经形成了以农业经济管理为核心的复合型学科群。其主要研究方向包括:农村经济发展与政策、农村经济组织与制度经济、外向型经济与企业管理、农产品国际贸易等。本学科的总体水平在国内同类学科及广东省经济管理类学科中的排名均位居前列。本学科1997年被列为华南农业大学"211"工程建设重点学科之一,1999年被遴选为广东省重点学科,并被评为广东省经济管理类三个 A 类重点学科之一,2001年被评为国家重点学科。

为了有效地实施重点学科的建设计划,经济管理学院于 2002 年决定出版"国家重点学科农

业经济管理系列丛书", 集中出版可以反映我院 学科特色, 具有较高质量的标志性成果。

该系列丛书由教材、研究专著和部分博士论 文组成。分为四个子系列: 经济发展理论与政策 系列、经济组织与制度经济学系列、外向型经济 与企业管理系列、国际贸易与金融系列。

外向型经济与企业管理是华南农业大学经济管理学院学科发展的重要方向之一,重点研究农村外向型经济发展战略、外向型经济组织体系、运作机制与经济政策,经济全球化与我国农村经济发展、外资利用对农村经济的影响等。"十五"期间,学院的部分教师与研究生们在这一领域进行了具有开拓意义的研究,先后承担了国家自然科学基金、国家社会科学基金、国家博士点基金、部省级和国际合作项目41项,出版专著2部,教材8部、参编教材3部,发表学术论文123篇,其中CSSCI23篇,获取各类奖励11项。

本书是华南农业大学经济管理学院的国家重点学科"农业经济管理"系列丛书——外向型经济与企业管理方向中博士论文的一部分。作为推动学科建设的一种积极尝试,本书存在不足是难免的,我们欢迎社会各界及学术界的批评与指正、也感谢来自各方的呵护与支持。

张岳恒 2006 年 7 月 1 日

内容提要

经济全球化是一种新的国际关系体制。20世纪90年代以来,它以锐不可当之势向前发展并成为当今世界发展的主潮流。目前中国经济发展的重点之一是:努力提高企业的竞争优势、积极推进企业的跨国经营发展;主动参与国际分工,在全球范围内使资源配置达到最优;最大限度地获取参与国际分工的好处,以提高中国在国际经济中的地位。

本书是在深入研究前人有关竞争优势与企业跨国经营理论与实践的基础上,从学科交叉、系统全面、动态发展等研究角度出发,采用经济学的一般分析方法,将动态比较优势理论、战略性国际贸易理论、国际直接投资理论、国际技术转让理论、竞争优势理论相结合,以竞争优势演进与企业跨国经营发展为研究对象,从理论和实践两个方面揭示了它们之间的相互关系、演进趋势,并在此基础上进一步分析研究了提高中国企业跨国经营竞争优势的对策与措施。

本书除导言、主要研究结论外、共分五大部分。

第一部分是竞争优势与企业跨国经营的研究动态与一般理论,包括第二章、第三章和第四章。该部分在简要回顾有关竞争优势与企业跨国经营问题的历史文献的基础上、阐明了本文竞争优势与企业跨国经营研究的理

论依据,并对主要概念进行了讨论和界定;在对竞争优势的构成与竞争优势群进行研究的基础上,提出了竞争优势与企业跨国经营问题的分析框架:企业竞争优势与跨国经营发展分析框架 "CCTM分析模式",即商品国际化→资本国际化→科技国际化→综合国际化的分析模式,为论文的进一步分析与研究做好了准备,并从四个方面对企业进行跨国经营时所需考虑的要素进行了分析和阐述。

第二部分是对 CCTM 模式的扩展分析。包括论文中的第五章和第六章内容。本部分的分析与研究是从经济学的角度对竞争优势的概念、性质及演进等问题进行了解释;揭示出了竞争优势演进与企业跨国经营发展之间的内在逻辑关系;证明了竞争优势演进与企业跨国经营发展实质上就是一个由完全竞争到不完全竞争,再由不完全竞争到完全竞争的循环发展过程。

第三部分是企业跨国经营的内外环境分析,包括第七章和第八章内容。主要从企业制度安排和政府规制两个方面对企业跨国经营所需要的内部条件和外部环境进行了论述和分析。认为企业走出国门,走向国际市场,进行跨国经营,首先要使企业自身的制度安排与国际企业制度接轨。同时也离不开政府的引导和大力帮助。

第四部分是实证分析,包括第九章。该部分主要通过国内外8个典型案例证明企业处于不同国际化发展阶段的跨国企业竞争优势的变化情况,说明了跨国企业的竞争优势是随着企业国际化发展阶段的逐步上升和国际经营环境的复杂而逐渐提升的。

第五部分是第十章。本部分就提高中国企业跨国经营竞争优势的问题、前景与对策等问题进行了分析和研究,从企业(微观)和政府(宏观)两个层面上提出了

提高中国企业竞争优势与促进企业跨国经营由低级阶段向高级阶段发展的九条对策与建议。

本书的主要研究结论是:

- (1) 企业竞争优势是一个动态的综合概念,就其本身的构成而言,具有复杂性和多层面性。从深层到浅层依次包括资源性竞争优势、价值链配置优势、显示性(市场) 优势三个层次。
- (2) 企业跨国经营发展可分为商品国际化、资本国际化、科技国际化和综合国际化四个发展阶段。同时,在此发展过程中,企业跨国经营各个发展阶段又构成了一个"双向强化"系统。商品国际化、资本国际化和科技国际化相互作用、相互影响、相互促进、相互制约,从而推动跨国企业不断发展壮大。
- (3) 没有企业竞争优势的演进,就没有企业跨国经营的进一步发展;没有企业跨国经营的发展,也就没有企业竞争优势的进一步提升。在市场经济体制下,企业进行跨国经营,必须根据自身的特点、所拥有的国际竞争优势以及企业所处的外部环境等具体情况,来选择适合于自己的跨国经营方式和行为,使企业竞争优势得到提升.企业跨国经营得到发展。
- (4) 从经济学角度讲,企业竞争优势来源于企业为 消费者创造的超过其成本的价值,即消费者剩余和生产 者剩余二者之和;企业竞争优势的演进过程就是不断地 从完全竞争市场到不完全竞争市场,然后再由不完全竞 争市场到完全竞争市场的动态博弈过程。企业必须不断 打破原有的竞争优势,构建新的竞争优势,通过竞争优势来创造不完全竞争市场或局部的垄断市场,获取垄断 利润。

3

- (5) 企业走向国际市场,进行跨国经营,首要问题就是要建立与国际市场规则相适应的企业制度,主要包括企业产权制度、管理制度、分配制度、企业制度文化等方面。同时,还需要政府的帮助和引导,一方面政府要善于创造条件形成竞争;另一方面要以提高企业国际竞争力为核心,通过经济、法律和外交途径,依靠环境、技术立法等综合性手段,通过适当保护来培育企业竞争力,谋求在国际经济竞争中的主动地位,最大限度地降低国家经济运行风险,维护国家经济安全。
- (6) 要提高中国企业跨国经营的竞争优势,必须努力做好企业与政府两方面的工作:就企业而言,一是要把握竞争态势,制定科学的跨国发展总体战略;二是要构建和完善企业的跨国经营管理机制;三是要重视并加快跨国企业国际化经营人才队伍的建设;四是要建立全球范围内的竞争情报网络;五是要加大研发投入;六是要合理确定企业跨国经营目的,科学选择跨国经营区位;七是要注意经营战略的转变。就政府而言,一是要优化政府政策;二是要完善和加强企业跨国经营的立法工作;三是要加强跨国经营企业服务体系的建设。

关键词: 企业 竞争优势 跨国经营 国际化

ABSTRACT

Globalization is a new system of international relationship, which has been dominating all around the world since the 1990s. One of the emphases in China's present economy development is to improve enterprise's competition advantage and promote multinational operation; to take active part in international division of labor and allocate resources best in a global scope; to make best use of international division of labor and upgrade China's status in world economy.

This book is written on basis of thorough study about theories of competition advantage and multi-national operations. It starts from a cross-subject, systematical and dynamic point, combining such varied theories as Dynamic Comparative Advantage, Strategic International Trade, International Direct Investment, International Technology Transfer and Competition Advantage, by means of normal economics analysis, researches the objects of competition advantage evolution and multinational operation to highlight the relationship and evolution trend between them. Concluding from such research, it presents corresponding solutions for improving competition advantage of China enterprises.

This book is consist of preface, key conclusion and five

main parts:.

The first part deals with the summary of existing theories and literatures, which covers from chapter 2 to chapter 4. In this part, it starts with a reviewing of past relative literatures about competition advantage and multinational operation, then states the theory base for this book and identify the important concepts. Thereafter based on the research about the structure or groups of competition advantage, the CCTM model, namely the model that develops from product internationalization, capital internationalization, technology internationalization to general internationalization, is introduced as four key factors to be considered as multinational operation is concerned. More or less, this introduction of model prepares for the following analysis and research.

The second part, from chapter 5 to 6, offers expanding analysis into the CCTM model. By explaining the concept, character and evolution of competition advantage from the view of economics, this part reveals the logic inter-relationship between the evolution of competition advantage and the development of multinational operation; It also magnifies that the two issues actually belong to a cyclic progress starting from perfect competition to imperfect competition, and then from imperfect competition back to perfect competition.

The third part focuses on the outside and inside environment analysis, consisting of chapter 7 and chapter 8. It analyzes the inner and outer conditions for multinational operation from aspects of both government law and enterprises rules. The point is that both aspects, whether government's leading or enterprises' contact with the international rules, are essential for enterprises'

outside development and multinational operation.

The fourth one is a normative analysis including only chapter 9. This part presents 8 classical cases at home and abroad to show the different situations of multinational corporations in different stage of internationalization, and draws that competition advantages of multinational corporations are improved along with upgrading of internalization status and complicating of international operating environment.

The last part is just chapter 10, by discussing about the problems, futures and solutions to improvement of Chinese enterprises' multinational competition advantage, it concludes with nine suggestions on how to improve Chinese enterprise's competition advantage and promote multinational operation from inferior level to superior level, of course, by the efforts from both enterprises (micro view) and the government (macro view).

The main conclusions are as following:

- 1) Enterprise's competition advantage is a dynamic and combining concept, in terms of its own structure, it is complex and multifaceted. It covers three layers from the shallow-seated one to the deep-seated one, which are resource competition advantage, the advantage of value chain allocation and exterior market advantage.
- 2) Multinational operation can be divided into four stages: product internationalization, capital internationalization, technology internationalization and general internationalization. Meanwhile, in this process, the four stages form a system of two-direction intensification. They affect each other, influence each other, and also improve and restrict each other, and then push

the multinationals to develop and expand.

- 3) There is no development of multinational operation without the evolution of enterprise's competition advantage, and it is the same when we turn it around. In a market economy system, an enterprise must choose the appropriate manner and method of multinational operation based on its own features, own competition advantages, and own outer environment as well.
- 4) From the point of economics, competition advantage comes from the worth firm creates for its consumers which exceeds the costs, or in another word, the sum of the producers' surplus and consumers' surplus. The evolution process of competition advantage is a continuous dynamic game from perfect market situation to imperfect one, and then the opposite. For the enterprise, it should jump out of the original competition advantage and create a new advantage, in thus process it can get monopoly profit.
- 5) For an enterprise to enter the international market and start multinational operation, the first thing to do is to establish a series of corresponding systems, including the system of property, management, allocation, and culture. But it's still undivided with regards to government's help and lead. On one hand, the government need to be good at creating an competitive environment. On the other hand, it should use suitable protective means of economics, politics and negotiations to breed the competition abilities of its enterprises, to minimize the economic risk and keep safety of national economy by obtaining an active position in international competition.
 - 6) To improve the competition advantage of Chinese multi-

national operations, we must deal with both the government and enterprises. As for an enterprise, it should first make general strategy of multinational development, then it must establish management system of multinational operation; third, it ought to pay enough attention to fast the development of human resources; fourth, it should establish a website on competition information; fifth, it need to invest more in R&D sectors; sixth, it should set suitable target of multinational operation and choose the right area; finally, it should never forget to be keen on changing operation strategy. As for the government, the first important is to optimize the policies; the second is to improve the legislation work for multinational operation; the last is to intensify the construction of service system for multinational operation.

Keywords: enterprise, competition advantage, multinational operation, internationalization

9