



国家自然科学基金研究专著
NATIONAL NATURAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION OF CHINA



中国中小企业 发展机制研究

林汉川 主编

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前 言

中小企业是国民经济中一支重要的力量,在世界各国的经济发展中都起着战略性作用。国际经济界、学术界普遍认为,中小企业将是 21 世纪经济发展的主角。中国作为全球最大的发展中国家,中小企业的地位和作用更是突出。据国家工商部门 2000 年统计,截至 1999 年我国工商管理部门注册的中小企业已超过 1000 多万家,占全国企业总数的 99.5% 以上,其所创工业总产值和利税分别占全国工业生产总值和利税的 60% 和 40% 多。目前我国大约有 1.1 亿劳动力在中小企业就业,占整个工业企业就业人数的 73% 以上。因此,研究探索中国中小企业发展机制的规律性,促进其健康成长,并在经济全球化的大潮中顺利与世界经济接轨问题,已成为我国在新世纪迫切需要研究解决的重大问题。本书正是为适应这一时代的呼唤而撰写的。

自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,随着国际经济一体化及新经济革命的深入,国外发达国家都在积极动手扶持中小企业的发展与研究。美国政府将中小企业发展称为“美国经济的脊梁”,日本经济学家认为,“没有中小企业的蓬勃发展,就没有日本的繁荣”,德国则把中小企业的发展看作是“国民经济的支柱”。欧盟从 1994 年开始实施大力支持中小企业研究与开发工作的《第四个科技发展研究框架计划》,预算为 123 亿欧洲货币单位,1997 年又提出了发展中小企业新战略的政策报告。法国总统希拉克 1999 年 3 月 11 日强调说:“现在重要的是应该看到,在一个越来越全球化的世界上,中小企业日益成为我国经济的柱石,这是我们在美国看到的情况,我们也开始在这里看到了这种情况。”希拉克进一步呼吁:“我们必须对涉及中小企业的各种问题给予极大的关注,尽可能最大限度地减轻它们那些不必要的负担,促进它们的发展”。韩国总统在发表新年演说中强调韩国十分重要的问题是中小企业,把发展中小企业,克服“景气两极化”作为度过金融危机的重要一环。印度尼西亚政府则计划在国内建立 8000 个信息站,帮助中小企业开拓海外市场。以美国未来学家《大趋势》作者奈斯比特为首的革新者,更是提出了世界经济规模越大,则中小企业经济实体越有力量的理论。然而,从世界经济发展来看,各国中小企业在发展中都暴露出一些深层次的问题。突出的是技术水平落后,劳动生产率低,产品质量差,市场竞争力不足,生产消耗高,融资渠道不畅,亏损率高等问题。这些问题已为世界经济增添了许多困难,甚至延缓了全球社会经济发展的过程。因此,中小企业的发展问题,无论是在发达国家还是在发展中国家,各国政府官员、经济学家、管理学家都把它提升到战略高度给予重视。这种超越国界的认识,已成为 21 世纪世界经济发展的重中之重。

我国是近几年才开始重视中小企业改革与发展问题的。党的十四届三中全会提出了

“搞活大企业,放开小企业”的改革思路。在近几年的人大会上,上海、山东、湖北、黑龙江等地代表在审议政府工作报告时,也大声呼吁要重视和扶持中小企业,让中小企业登上“大舞台”。关于我国中小企业改制的研究与试点,这几年各种类型中小企业改制的研究报告不少,但缺乏横向的全面系统的综合比较研究;关于我国中小企业发展问题的研究,只是最近两年才开展起来,但大量研究报告都停留在强调中小企业在国民经济发展中的战略意义和作用上,其中比较著名的有代表性的研究报告有国务院发展研究中心发展部“促进中小企业发展”课题组撰写的研究报告:“必须从战略高度重视中小企业的发展”(载《经济工作者学习资料》1998年第50期)和“扶持中小企业发展的重要意义和对策建议”(载《经济工作者学习资料》1998年第37期);国务院研究室中小企业改革调研组撰写的《当前我国中小企业改革与发展研究》(载《研究参考》1997年第28期);著名经济学家吴敬琏教授分别在《中国国情国力》1998年第7期和《改革》1998年第5期发表的论文《发展小企业,解决再就业》和《经济形势与中小企业发展》,中国人民大学课题组撰写的报告《国有小企业改革思路》(载《经济理论与经济管理》1997年第6期)。这些研究报告都清楚地阐明了我国发展中小企业的战略意义以及某一类型中小企业的改制思路。但是,对我国中小企业发展中所面临的许多深层次的问题,却没有在理论上、发展思路与实施对策上给予研究解决。本书研究探索的内容,正是为解决这些问题而设置的。这些内容的研究,可为我国各级政府对中小企业发展问题的决策提供科学依据和可操作性对策;更可为我国各类中小企业经营者的战略决策与实施措施,提供一系列理论与实践相结合的新思路和新方法。

目前,国内已出版的有关中小企业的图书大致可分为以下三种类型:第一类是教材。主要介绍中小企业在市场经济条件下经营管理的基本理论、基本方法、基本运作技能;第二类是介绍国外中小企业发展的书籍,这类书以介绍国外中小企业的政府支持体系与社会化服务体系为多;第三类是企业管理方法的一种翻版,这类书的特点是前部分介绍发展中小企业的意义、作用及中小企业面临技术落后、人才缺乏、资金困难的困境,然后就把通用的企业管理与方法,加上中小企业的定语,冠名为“中小企业的经营与管理”、“中小企业的用人之道”等等。本书不同于上述三类的写作特点。本书的写作内容与特点是融理论性、实用性、探索性于一体,既借鉴国外成功经验,又考虑中国各种类型中小企业发展的特点;既采用问卷调查分析,又注重规范研究;既采用分类研究,又注重系统理论探索;既立足于现实,又高于现实,更面向21世纪。

本书的研究内容,几乎涵盖了我国中小企业发展所面临的各种问题,特别是发展中可能会遇到的各种难点和热点问题。全书共计11篇44章。第一篇(1~3章)是关于我国中小企业发展的基础理论的研究。着重对中小企业的界定与评价、中小企业的存在理论与功能比较、中小企业的生命模型等内容进行了系统研究。第二篇(4~5章)是关于我国中小企业发展现状的实证剖析研究。先是对北京、辽宁、江苏、浙江、湖北、广东、云南等七省市14000多个中小企业发展与面临问题的调查进行总体分析,然后着重从中小企业竞争力、财务融资、信息需求与服务、以及资金、管理、技术、人力资源市场、出口等方面面临的问题与对策进行了实证剖析,为进一步研究我国中小企业发展机制问题提供了重要的

实证依据。第三篇(6~8章)是关于我国中小企业的发展与制度创新问题的研究。对我国中小企业改制的历史轨迹、山东模式、苏州模式与温州模式,以及完善中小企业激励约束机制等内容展开探讨。第四篇(9~12章)是关于我国中小企业发展与结构调整问题的研究。对我国中小企业发展中的产业选择与行业定位、中小企业发展中的区域定位、中小企业发展中的关联模式与群落模式等内容展开了研究。第五篇(13~16章)是关于我国中小企业发展战略问题的研究。对我国中小企业发展模型与战略选择、中小企业发展的战略体系、中小企业的核心能力战略、以及中小企业的育成战略等内容进行了研究。第六篇(17~20章)是关于我国中小企业发展与管理创新问题的研究。对我国中小企业的管理创新、组织创新、产品创新、市场创新等内容展开了研究。第七篇(21~25章)是关于我国中小企业发展与技术创新机制问题的研究。对中小企业技术创新的模型、中小企业技术创新的过程、中小企业技术创新战略、中小企业技术创新的风险管理,以及政策支持体系等内容进行了研究。第八篇(26~29章)是关于我国高新技术中小企业发展机制问题的研究。着重对我国高新技术中小企业发展的特色与战略、高新技术中小企业的制度创新、风险投资、以及环境分析等问题进行了探索。第九篇(30~33章)是关于WTO与我国中小企业的发展问题的研究。对加入WTO与我国中小企业应对策略、WTO与我国中小企业经营机制创新、WTO与我国中小企业绿色战略、WTO与中小企业发展环境优化等问题进行了研究。第十篇(34~38章)是关于我国中小企业发展与就业问题的研究。对发展中小企业与治理我国失业问题、乡镇企业、城镇化与农民就业转型、城市传统中小企业分化与城市就业、发展城市社区型中小企业与就业、发展私营中小企业与就业趋势等问题进行了研究。第十一篇(39~44章)是关于我国中小企业发展的政策支持体系研究。着重对发展中小企业的政策作用机理与演变、中小企业的政府管理机制、中小企业的法律支持体系、金融支持体系、财税支持体系等,以及社会化服务体系等问题展开了进一步研究。

本书的研究材料主要来源于以下四个方面:①通过对全国经济年鉴、各行业经济年鉴、乡镇企业年鉴、高新技术产业统计年鉴、中小企业年鉴等各种有关中小企业统计资料的搜集、归类、数据处理,从整体上掌握我国各种类型中小企业发展规模、技术水平、吸纳就业、所有制结构、地域结构、经济效益的现状和存在的主要问题;②通过参加国务院发展研究中心预测发展部对北京、江苏、浙江、辽宁、云南、广东、湖北等七省市14 000多家中小企业问卷调查表数据的处理与分析工作,建立了七省市中小企业问卷调查ACCESS统计数据库;特别是亲自参与了对湖北、广东2 000多家企业的问卷调查与考察,掌握了各种类型中小企业的特点、共性与个性,包括财务与融资、产品产销、竞争能力、技术水平、研究开发能力、信息获取渠道、个人资源开发、市场竞争环境、企业发展战略,以及政府支持服务系统方面的现状与存在的问题,并依次展开研究;③项目组负责人近几年分别出访美国、荷兰、法国、德国、比利时、乌克兰、我国台湾等国家和地区,并对这些国家和地区中小企业发展机制做过深入调查,收集了大量资料,而且至今仍保持着联系;④项目组成员分别在北京国家图书馆、武汉大学图书馆、中南财经政法大学图书馆、对外经济贸易大学

图书馆以及全国各种类型网站上收集了大量日本、美国、意大利、英国、德国、法国、韩国以及我国台湾等世界各国和地区有关中小企业发展机制的资料。

在此,我们课题组首先要衷心感谢国家自然科学基金委员会管理科学部陈晓田、黄海军副主任和冯芷艳处长,是他们在三年内对本课题不断地指导、帮助和监督,给了课题组极大的压力和动力,促使我们全力以赴地完成本课题研究。第二,我们要衷心感谢国务院发展研究中心发展战略与区域经济研究部部长李善同研究员,是她在全国率先提出并建议国家自然科学基金委员会管理科学部将“我国中小企业发展问题研究”作为重点项目立项开展研究的。而且,当我们课题组被批准立项后,她又对本课题的研究框架给予了及时的指导,并提供资金,把湖北、广东两省 2 000 个中小企业问卷调查的任务交给我们去做,使我们顺利闯过了实证分析这一难关;她还让我们课题组参与北京、江苏、辽宁、浙江、云南、广东、湖北等七省市 14 000 多家中小企业问卷调查表数据库的建设,使我们在更大范围掌握了全国中小企业的发展现状与面临的问题。可以说,没有李善同部长对这项课题的热情关心与帮助,我们是很难完成实证分析这项艰巨任务的。第三,我们要衷心感谢国务院发展研究中心企业研究所所长陈小洪研究员,是他给我们下达了完成国外中小企业界定标准成因与借鉴的专题研究任务,促进课题组完成了《中小企业界定与评价》这项基础性专题研究。该专题研究报告已成为由国务院发展研究中心和国家经贸委起草的与我国第一部《中小企业促进法》相配套的《中小企业界定标准暂行规定》的重要参考依据。第四,我们要衷心感谢国家自然科学基金委员会重点项目中期检查专家组的毛蕴诗、刘建一、陈荣秋、高闯、谭力文等专家、教授,是他们在充分肯定本项目完成进度与质量的同时,提出了课题进一步完善的方向。第五,我们还要衷心感谢国家财政部农财司丁学东司长、诸利民副司长、湖北省乡镇企业管理局程守义处长、湖北省工商行政管理局郭跃进副局长、湖北省中小企业对外合作协调中心龙丛轩主任等领导和专家对本课题组的大力支持和帮助。此外,我们还要衷心感谢国家自然科学基金研究成果专著出版基金委员会与商务印书馆对本书出版的热情支持与帮助。

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PREFACE

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are an important factor in national economy and play a strategic role in the economic development of various countries in the world. It is generally agreed among international community of economics and academy that, SMEs will play the leading role in economic development of the 21st century. In China, the greatest developing country in the world, SMEs have a more prominent standing and role. According to statistics performed by the State Administration of Industry and Commerce in 2000, there have been over 10 million SMEs registered till the end of 1999, taking up 99.5% of the total number of Chinese enterprises, whose gross industrial output value and profit payments & tax turnover constitute more than 60% and 40% respectively of national gross industrial output value and profit payments & tax turnover. At present there are approximately 110 million manpowers employed in SMEs, occupying more than 73% of total employment in the whole industrial enterprises in China. Therefore, it has already become the major problem crying for solution in the new century to probe into regularities in the developing mechanism of Chinese SMEs, promoting its healthy growth, and the smooth integration of Chinese economy into world economy in the tide of economic globalization. That is also where the purpose of this book lies.

Since 1990s, with the intensification of international economic integration and new economic revolution, developed countries have all taken measures to support the development and study of SMEs. American government regards the development of SMEs as "the horst ridge of American economy", Japanese economists hold that "without the rapid development of SMEs there would be no prosperity of Japan", while German takes the development of SMEs as "the backbone of national economy". Since 1994 the EU has launched *The Fourth Study Framework Project of Technical Development* that supported the study and exploitation of SMEs with a budget of 12.3 billion European Currency Units (ECU); in 1997 it put forward policy report of new strategy for developing

SMEs. On March 11, 1999, French President Chirac made a point that, "now what is important is to see that SMEs have increasingly become the pillar stone of our economy in such a world of more and more globalization, which is what we saw in the United States and what we start to see here." He went on to make an appeal, "we should show great concerns to various problems in respect of SMEs and promote their development, trying as much as possible to reduce their unnecessary burdens." In his new year's speech, South Korean President said that SMEs were very important and he took it as an important step of surviving financial crisis to develop SMEs and overcome "polarization of prosperity". While Indonesian government planed to set up 8000 information stations nationwide to help SMEs to create oversea market. Moreover, innovators, with the author of *Megatrends* American futurologist John Naisbitt taking the lead, developed the theory that the larger scale the world economy, the more powerful the economic entity of SMEs. However, viewed from the development of world economy, SMEs in various countries have shown up in their development some deep-seated problems, the prominent of which are outdated technology, low labor productivity, inferior quality of product, weak market competitiveness, high consumption of production, insufficient financing channel, high losing rate, etc, which have already made much trouble to world economy and even inhibited the process of global social economic development. Therefore, the development of SMEs had been attached importance to from the high plane of strategy by governmental officials, economists and managerialists in various countries, no matter they are developed countries or developing ones. Such an international common understanding has already become the crux of world economic development in the 21st century.

In China it is not until recent years have the reform and development of SMEs been paid attention to. At the Third Plenary Session of the Fourteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the reform guideline of "invigorating large enterprises and disengaging SMEs" was brought forward. At recent sessions of People's congress Council, when discussing government work report, deputies from Shanghai, Shandong, Hubei, Heilongjiang etc. urged for attention to and support for SMEs. As to the study and experiments of system transformation of SMEs in China, in recent years there have been many research reports about system transformation of various SMEs, which want complete, systematic and comprehensive comparative study of intersectoral links. The study of SMEs' development in China has started during the last few years, but most of

them dwell too much on the strategic significance of SMEs in the development of national economy, the masterpieces of which are: "Importance Should be Attached to the Development of SMEs Strategically" and "Significance of Supporting the Development of SMEs and Policy Suggestions" (*Journal of Study Materials for Business Administrators*, 1998, (50) & (37)) written by research group of "Promoting the Development of SMEs" from Development Research Center of the State Council; "Study on Current Reform and Development of SMEs in China" (Study Reference, 1997 (28)) written by research group of SMEs' reform from Research Office of the State Council; "To Develop SMEs and Solve the Problem of Employment" (*China National Conditions and Power*, 1998, (7)) and "Economic Conditions and the Development of SMEs in China" (*Reform*, 1998, (5)) written by famous economist Professor Wu Jinglian; "Ideas for Reform of National Small Business" (*Economic Theory & Economic Management*, 1997, (6)) conducted by the research group from China People's University. All these research reports clarify the strategic significance of developing SMEs in China and discuss the ideas for system transformation of some type of SMEs, but they failed to probe into many deep-seated problems in the development of SMEs from theoretical elevation, ideas for development and countermeasures of enforcement. The content of this book is designed right for the solution to these problems, which may provide to governments of various levels scientific foundation for policymaking on the development of SMEs and maneuverable countermeasures, and also may offer to operators of various SMEs in China series of new ideas and methods with theory and practice combined, when making strategic policy and adopting measures of enforcement.

At present, books concerning SMEs published in China may be classified into the following three types: The first type is textbook, which chiefly introduces the fundamental theories, methods and operating techniques of SMEs' business administration under market economy; The second type is book concerning the development of foreign SMEs, which mainly presents governmental support system and socialized service system of foreign SMEs; The third type is the copy of methods of business management, which is featured with the introduction of the significance and function of developing SMEs and problems of outdated technology, talent shortage and capital insufficiency faced by SMEs in the first half of the book, and discussion of "operation and management of SMEs", "staffing techniques of SMEs", etc. by adding the attribute of SMEs to universal enterprise administration and methods in the second half of the book. This book is featured

other than the above-mentioned three types of books, with theory, practicability and exploratory combined, referring to success of foreign SMEs as well as taking into consideration different features of the development of various SMEs in China, not only adopting analysis of questionnaire but also focusing on standard study, conducting assorting study and stressing systematic theoretical probation as well, being planted in and elevated from reality, and furthermore the 21st century orientated.

This book covers almost all problems encountered by Chinese SMEs in their development, especially those difficult and crucial problems likely to be encountered. This book consists of eleven parts (forty-four chapters). The first part (chapter 1-3) deals with basic theoretic study of the development of Chinese SMEs, paying special attention to the systematic study of defining and evaluation of SMEs, theory for existence and function comparison of SMEs and the life model of SMEs. The second part (chapter 4-5) treats empirical study of status quo of Chinese SMEs, first makes general analysis of the investigations about problems encountered by more than 14,000 SMEs in Beijing, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Guangdong and Yunnan, then pays special attention to empirical study of problems and countermeasures in SMEs' competitiveness, financing, demand for information and service, markets of capital, management, technology and labor, and export, so as to provide important empirical reference for further study of development mechanism of Chinese SMEs. The third part (chapter 6-8) concerns the study of development and innovation in system of Chinese SMEs, probing into the history of Chinese SMEs' system transformation, comparison of Shangdong Mode, Suzhou mode and Wenzhou mode, and optimization of encouragement & restriction mechanism of SMEs. The fourth part (chapter 9-12) involves the study of development and structural adjustment of Chinese SMEs, working on industrial orientation, regional orientation, correlation model and clustering model of Chinese SMEs in their development. The fifth part (chapter 13-16) covers study of strategies for Chinese SMEs' development, dealing with model of development, strategic option, strategic system, strategy of kernel capacity and strategy of cultivation of Chinese SMEs. The sixth part (chapter 17-20) studies the development and managerial innovation of Chinese SMEs, covering managerial innovation, organizational innovation, product innovation and market innovation of SMEs. The seventh part (chapter 21-25) pertains to the study of development and mechanism of technical innovation of Chinese SMEs, discussing the model, process, strategy, risk management and support system in

policy of technical innovation of SMEs. The eighth part (chapter 26-29) probes into the study of development mechanism of Chinese SMEs of new & high tech, focusing on features and strategies of development, system innovation, risk investment, and environmental analysis of SMEs of new & high tech. The ninth part (chapter 30-33) focuses on the relation of WTO and development of Chinese SMEs, working on China's entry of WTO and countermeasures for Chinese SMEs, WTO and innovation of operational mechanism of Chinese SMEs, WTO and ecological strategy of Chinese SMEs, and WTO and environmental optimization of development of Chinese SMEs. The tenth part (chapter 34-38) shows concern for the development and employment of Chinese agricultural SMEs, probing into the relations between the development of SMEs and the solving of unemployment, township enterprises, urbanization and employment transformation of farmers, differentiation of urban conventional SMEs and urban employment, development of urban community SMEs and employment, and development of private SMEs and employment. The eleventh part (chapter 39-44) follows the study of policy support system of Chinese SMEs' development, making further discussion about mechanism of action and evolution of policies in developing SMEs, governmental managerial mechanism of SMEs, legal support system, financial support system and taxation support system of SMEs, and socialized service system.

The materials of this book stem from the following four sources: (1) collection, classification and data processing of statistics concerning various SMEs from almanac of China's economy, economic yearbooks of various industries, yearbook of township enterprises, yearbooks of industries of new & high tech, and yearbooks of SMEs, reaching a general cognition of status quo of Chinese SMEs and problems existed in scale of development, technical level, employment, ownership structure, regional structure, economic benefit of various SMEs in China. (2) Data processing and analysis of questionnaire conducted to more than 14,000 SMEs in Beijing, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Guangdong and Yunnan by Development Predication Department of Development Research Center of the State Council, the establishment of ACCESS statistics database of SMEs' questionnaire in these seven provinces and city, and especially the participation in questionnaire and investigation of more than 2,000 SMEs in Hubei and Guangdong, clarifying the characteristics, commonness and individuality of various SMEs, including status quo of and problems existed in financial affairs, financing, production and marketing of products, competitiveness, technical level, ca-

capacity of researching and developing, channels of obtaining information, development of personnel resources, environment of market competition, strategy for developing enterprise and governmental support & service system. (3) The superintendent of this project has visited in recent years America, Holland, France, German, Belgium, Ukraine, and Taiwan of China respectively, makes thorough investigation of development mechanism of SMEs in this countries and area, collects large amounts of materials, and still keeps in touch with them. (4) Members of the project collect plenty of materials of development mechanism of SMEs in Japan, American, Italy, Great Britain, German, France, South Korea and Taiwan of China from Beijing National Library, library of Wuhan University, Library of Zhongnan University of Economics & Law and various websites in China.

The publication of this book owes a lot to so many leading cadres, experts, colleagues and friends. Firstly, our research group herein has to thank from the bottom of our hearts deputy directors Chen Xiaotian, Huang Haijun and director Feng Zhiyan from Department of Management Sciences of National Natural Science Foundation of China, who have offered in the past three years constant guidance, help and supervision, giving us both pressure and motive that enable us to go all out to complete this research. Secondly, we have to show hearty thanks to researcher Li Shantong, director of development strategy and regional economic study from Development Research Center of the State Council, who is the first person to suggest the Department of Management Sciences of National Natural Science Foundation of China to take "Development Issues of Chinese SMEs" as key program. After the program being approved, she offered her timely guidance in the research framework of the program, and gave us funds to conduct questionnaire of 2,000 SMEs in Hubei Province and Guangdong Province, enabling us to overcome smoothly the difficulty of empirical analysis. She also asked our research group to participate the establishment of database of questionnaire of more than 14,000 SMEs in Beijing, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hubei, Guangdong and Yunnan, enabling us to grasp the status quo of and problems encountered by SMEs nationwide. We have the very reason to say that, without director Li Shantong's passionate concern and assistance, it would be less likely for us to complete the hard task. Thirdly, we owe our acknowledgement to researcher Chen Xiaohong, director of Enterprise Research Institute of Development Research Center of the State Council, who assigned us the research task of Evolution of and Lessons from Defining Standards of Foreign SMEs, the research re-

port of which has an important frame of reference for *Temporary Provision for Defining Standards of SMEs* co-drafted by Development Research Center of the State Council and State Economic and Trade Commission, mating with China's first *Promotion Law of SMEs*, and helped our research group to finish the basic study of Defining and Evaluation of SMEs. Fourthly, we are obliged to experts and professors such as Mao Yunshi, Liu Jianyi, Cheng Rongqiu, Gaochuang and Tan Liwen in key program mid-term evaluation expert group from National Natural Science Foundation of China, who gave positive assessment of tempo and quality of this program, and showed us the direction to optimization of this program as well. Fifthly, we have to thank director Ding Xuedong and deputy director Zhu Limin from Department of Agricultural Finance of Ministry of Finance, director Chen Shouyi from Administration of Township Enterprises of Hubei Province, deputy director Guo Yuejin from Administration for Industry and Commerce of Hubei Province, and director Long Congxuan from Coordination Center for Hubei SMEs' Cooperation with Foreign Countries, for their generous support and assistance. Besides, we are also grateful to Publication Foundation of National Natural Science Foundation of China and the Commercial Press for their warmly support in the publication of this book.

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Indeed, the systematic pioneering study of development mechanism of Chinese SMEs is not only a great event in the sustainable economic development of

China in the new century, but a laborious and complex systematic project, and there are still many problems to be further studied. Due to our limited research level, faults will inevitably occur in this book. We humbly request advices from readers, so as to make further modification and optimization.

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