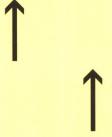
当代经济学系列丛书 Contemporary Economics Series

主编 陈昕





# 中国转轨过程中的产权和市场

关于市场、产权、 行为和绩效的分析





刘小玄 著



上海三联书店 上海人民出版社





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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国转轨过程中的产权和市场:关于市场、产权行为和绩效的分析/刘小玄著.

一上海:上海人民出版社,2003

(当代经济学系列丛书. 当代经济学文库/陈昕主编)

ISBN 7-208-04757-X

I.中... Ⅱ.刘... □.①市场经济—研究—中国 ②企业—所有制—研究—中国 Ⅳ.①F123.9 ②F279.21

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 064963 号

责任编辑 邱盈华 装帧设计 敬人设计工作室 吕敬人

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点 考 4 点 上海发行所经销 上海三联读者服务公司排版 商务印书馆上海印刷股份有限公司印刷 2003年12月第1版 2003年12月第1次印刷 开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:7.5 插页:6 字数:150,000 印数:1-4,100

ISBN 7-208-04757-X/F·1043

定价:16.00元

为了全面地、系统地反映当代经济学的全 貌及其进程,总结与挖掘当代经济学已有的 和潜在的成果,展示当代经济学新的发展方向,我们决定出版"当代经济学系列丛书"。

本丛书致力于推动中国经济学的现代化和国际标准化,力图在一个不太长的时期内,从研究范围、研究内容、研究方法、分析技术等方面逐步完成中国经济学从传统向现代的转轨。我们渴望经济学家们支持我们的追求,向这套丛书提供高质量的标准经济学著作,进而为提高中国经济学的水平,使之立足于世界经济学之林而共同努力。

我们和经济学家一起瞻望着中国经济学 的未来。

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前

这是一本关于中国转轨经济的书,它是我试图把非常基础性的经济学理论,包括微观经济学、产业组织理论和产权制度经济学,运用于中国经济转轨过程的研究结果。

过去对于一些基础性的理论或原理,总是觉得比较简单,甚至有时觉得"落伍"或"过时",总想跟上最新前沿的理论,觉得那才是潮流。于是,当我拿到这个研究中国经济基础理论的课题时,并没把它当回事,搁置一边,去忙一些似乎更为要紧的事情去了。一直到不能再拖下去的时候,才开始着手进行研究。

一旦进入了研究状态,我才发现,在这块领域实际上处处都有宝藏。中国现实经济的转轨和发展过程,给我们提供了天然的和取之不尽的良好资源。不需要什么高深理论和复杂技术,我们借助于基础性理论的工具就完全可以把它挖掘出来。

当我从这些理论和实证的研究中有所发

现和收获的时候,才深刻体会到什么是基础理论,那就是经典,是若干代经济学家经过无数的努力而积累的精华所在。当然,如果你的努力能够为这座大厦又增加一块砖瓦,那就是值得欣慰的。我想,只要我们能够从最基本的理论基础上把握现实经济的脉搏,从中国的这些复杂经济现象中进行合理的抽象,得到理论逻辑和现实演化的高度统一,那么这种研究的努力就是成功的。

基础性理论研究的最大优越性在于,它具有简单清晰的逻辑结构和包容经济现实的最基本的特点,因而具有相当的深刻性和广泛性。这种优越性一直使我从中受益,以至于我在完成这项研究后的很长时期内,在我涉及一些其他相关的新研究课题时,都能常常感受到上述研究成果给我带来的意外的启神和影响。我也希望这些研究成果在未来能够引起中国经济学家的共识。

中国的经济现实需要扎扎实实的基础性研究,需要这种从现实中获得的合理抽象和

对实践的准确把握,需要一种能够完美而简明地解释现实经济的理论模型。没有建立在基础经济理论上的这种研究,中国的转轨经济学就无法形成,就会处于缺少牢固基础的、缺少内在逻辑和系统的一盘散沙的状态。希望这本书能够起到抛砖引玉的效果,让我们共同为建立中国转轨经济学的大厦而共勉。

#### ABSTRACT

## OWNERSHIP AND MARKET STRUCTURE IN CHINESE TRANSITION ECONOMY

The basic framework of industrial economics is a paradigm of structure-conduct-performance. In this framework, the market structure, as firm's external environment, is a very important determinant of its performance. But how does the ownership affect performance? According to the theory of property right, the ownership does matter. Our main study attempts to introduce ownership as a new determinant for performance into the analytical framework, and to explain why the ownership has important effects on performance.

The keystone of our analysis is to measure the ownership structure and the market structure in Chinese manufacture industry, using the data of 1995 National Industrial Census. As a result, we have obtained the measures of the size distribution of firms, concentration ratios, and ownership share index in different industries. Based on these measures, the different structures of market could be defined. However, these market structures are dif-

ferent from the traditional ones specified in neoclassical economics. They are unique and generated in Chinese transition economy. From a view of transition economics, the monopolistic competition market and the competition market faced by stateowned firms are an attractive research topic, and therefore they are the focus of this study.

The behavior of state-owned firms has different patterns, depending on market structure they face. A typical behavior of a state-owned firm in the monopolistic competition market is to maximize sale revenue as its objective. If the firm is in the competition market, its typical behavior is to maximizes utility and cost as its objective. Based on this difference, we have built up the models describing firm's behavior and showing how the corresponding equilibrium is reached in the different markets. As the models indicate, there are different equilibrium levels for state-owned firms to determine output and profit in the two markets. The reasons for

the firm having different behavior under the different market are its market power and ownership system. Our models have provided the answers in detail for understanding such a phenomenon.

We have also attempted to find the determinants of industrial performance in Chinese transition economy. Using the data of 1995 National Industrial Census, the hypothesis was tested, which involved the effects of ownership structure and market structure on the performance. The results showed that state ownership structure has negative effects on industrial performance, and the concentration ratio and firm's size variables have positive effects. It is also showed that there appears a better performance for the combination of competition market and lower proportion of state ownership in an industry. However, a poor performance is highly correlated to the combination of competition market and higher share of state ownership. The coexistence of high share of state ownership and the

monopolistic competition market results in a mixture outcome including poor performance and higher monopoly profitability.

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