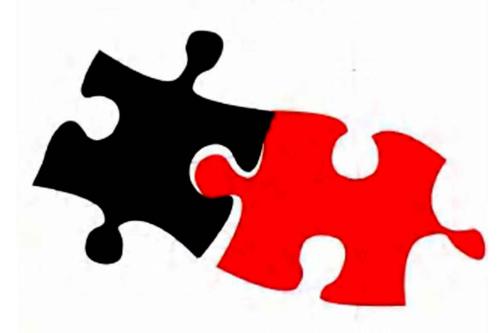
国家教委人文社会科学基金项目

# 产业组织优化与经济集约增长

谢 地著



中国经济出版社

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# 序

#### 张维达

面对世纪之交,中国经济增长面临着各种机遇和严峻挑战。 实现经济增长方式从粗放型向集约型的根本转变、进一步提高经 济增长的质量、效益及产业国际竞争力,为新世纪经济社会可持 续发展提供基础、拓展空间、无疑是中华民族面临的带有根本性 的问题。包括国有企业改革在内的各种制度创新都属于为解决这 一根本问题而做的种种体制性安排:而官、产、学各方为实现经 济增长和发展提出或采取各种具体政策及措施,都必须服务于这 一根本性问题的解决。经济社会可持续发展与经济集约增长密切 相关。经济集约增长是可持续发展的基础。经济粗放增长的长期 结果必然殃及经济社会、环境的可持续发展。因为经济粗放增长 不仅表现为经济增长质量、效益低下, 而且会由于重复生产、重 复建设、过度竞争、造成对资源过度、浪费型地使用。并间歇性 爆发生产相对过剩的经济危机、加剧经济生活中的结构性矛盾、 引发其他社会矛盾。可持续发展是经济集约增长的目标与结果, 是经济集约增长的最终归宿。只有实现经济集约增长、才能提升 我国产业的国际竞争力、在提高经济增长质量与效益的基础上、 为中国在新世纪的发展创造更大的空间、提供更高的生存质量、 国民福址。显然,在新旧世纪之交,人们关于经济增长与发展问 题的沉思及实践,使经济集约增长规律的探索具有极为重要的理 论和政策意义。

到目前为止,国内外经济学者,特别是中国经济学家对经济 集约增长规律的研究及表述,从数量到质量,从内容到形式,都 蔚为大观,研究的切入点也各有不同。这些研究正在使我们对经 济集约增长规律认识变得日益清晰与完整,对政府制定有益于国 民经济集约增长的政策也极具参考价值。但是,在大量的研究 中,从产业组织角度对中国乃至世界各国经济集约增长规律进行 集中、深入地研究并不多见。谢地同志的《产业组织优化与经济 集约增长》的出版、在很大程度上填补了这方面研究的缺憾。

从亚当·斯密的开始,历代经济学家把影响经济增长的因素及如何实现经济增长,放在微观、宏观等不同的角度和层面来研究,形成了相互影响、相互促进的不同观察视角。"组织"要素在实现经济增长中的意义,虽然为马歇尔以后的历代经济学家所强调,但含义模糊,与资本、劳动、技术等要素比起来,始终若隐若无。作者在这部著作中,对庞杂的经济增长理论研究视角进行必要梳理,在理论演进中"破译"经济增长中的"组织"之谜,把"组织"定格为"产业组织",这在理论上尚属首次。

自组织理论是"耗散结构理论"、"超循环理论"、"协同学"及"突变论"等几大理论综合的产物,强调事物演进主要是一个自行、自我组织起来的过程。自组织理论虽然源于自然科学实验的概括,但已经被广泛用于生物学、社会学、经济学及哲学等人文、社会科学研究的方法论。作者运用自组织理论,重新诠释了产业组织的内含,认为产业组织是与企业组织密切相关、具有某种同一性的范畴:产业组织是企业组织(自组织)变化的结果;企业组织与产业组织是同一本质的两次协调;企业组织与产业组织互动关系;企业组织的变迁是产业组织的分析核心。这在很大程度上超越了哈佛学派、新芝加哥学派及新制度经济学派对产业组织的狭隘理解,把产业组织理论的研究向前推进一大步。

长期以来,产业组织理论在先行发达国家主要扮演了一种反垄断政策工具的角色。生产集中几乎成了垄断的代名词。作者在对产业组织与经济集约增长机制(微观、中观、宏观),特别是对产业组织与经济集约增长的中观(产业)机制的分析中,清算了生产集中等于垄断的传统观念,既为垄断正名,又坚持反垄断。书中提出适度生产集中会有效抑制过度竞争,避免资源被浪费性地滥用,增强企业整合市场的能力,避开产业低收益"陷阱",以构筑产业层面经济集约增长机制,促进经济可持续发展。这个观点无疑是有重要理论价值的。

我国自80年代以后开始致力于产业结构的调整与优化,制定了一系列有针对性的产业结构政策。但是,各种资料表明,产业结构调整对于改善我国经济增长的质量,提高经济效益,并没有发挥应有的政策效果。作者认为,由于市场体系不健全、政企不分、条块分割造成的生产要素流动与重组障碍固然是结构效策不明显的重要原因,但产业结构政策缺乏有效的产业组织政策支援国支柱产业"支"不起来的更为重要的原因。因此,重新电视产业政策,注意产业结构政策与产业组织政策的相互支撑与配合,以产业组织政策为核心实施综合性的产业政策,应该是重要的政策选择。显然,这对于总结我国经济生活中重复生产、重复建设的经验教训具有较强的针对性及参考价值。

产业组织是企业"自组织"演进的结果。但是,由企业自组织力量能动作用形成的产业组织状况可能是优化的,如有效竞争;也可能是劣化的,如高度垄断或过度竞争。因此,有效的产业组织政策作为一种"被组织"力量也不是可有可无的。作者在运用自组织理论把产业组织主要视为一种企业自组织过程的同时,又从国际、国内产业经济运动的实际出发,借鉴先行发达国

家与后起发达国家的产业组织政策模式,着力研究了如何完善我国产业组织政策这种有利于产业组织合理化的"被组织"力量,提出我国产业组织政策的基本框架及建议。尽管这种建议还只是初步的、原则性的,毕竟对进一步深入研究提供一种有益的基础。

谢地同志是我指导的博士研究生。本书是在其博士学位论文的基础上修改而成的。本书同时又是该同志承担的国家教委人文社会科学基金项目的最终研究报告。无论是作为博士论文,还是作为一项研究报告,同行专家都曾给予很高评价。作为他的导师,我为这部著作的出版感到由衷的高兴,特表视贺。是以为序。

1999年6月于长春

### 内 容 提 要

实现经济增长方式由粗放型向集约型的根本转变,是涉及我国在 21 世纪经济增长潜力的重大理论和实践课题。围绕这一问题,国内经济学家及实际经济工作者,做过许多卓越的、极具启发性的研究。但对实现我国经济集约增长的理论探讨及对策分析中,产业组织因素有意或无意地被人们忽略了。本文认为,产业组织优化是实现我国经济集约增长的关键性因素。

全文除导言外, 共分四个部分:

一、经济增长理论及其研究视角的转换。把产业组织优化与经济集约增长问题联系起来思考,首先应该从经济学说史的角度对现有经济增长理论进行必要的梳理。从亚当·斯密开始,历代经济学家把影响经济增长的因素及如何实现经济增长,放在微观、宏观等不同的角度和层面来研究,形成了相互影响、相互促进的不同观察视角。传统的经济增长研究视角主要是从微观、宏观两个角度,探讨资本、劳动、技术等要素在经济增长中的作用或贡献。技术进步因素虽然已被纳入分析视野,但不过是一种"外生变量",这种研究始于亚当·斯密,成熟于哈罗德、多马和索洛。从19世纪的德国历史学派开始,中经新制度经济学派,一直到80年代崛起的新经济增长理论,经济增长的研究视角事实上发生了某种程度的转换,经济学家们开始探讨资本、劳动、技术以外的其他要素,如"组织"、"制度"要素对经济增长的影响和决定作用。对经济增长研究视角的转换,特别是对"组织"要素在经济增长中作用的一系列发现,丰富了人们对于经济增长

复杂性的认识。但是,"组织"是指什么,几乎所有的经济学家都语焉未详,或者只是一些引人人胜的提示。这种状况迫切要求我们总结、捕捉"组织"概念的真实含义。本文认为,这个幽灵般的"组织"就是产业组织。无疑,这是一种新的经济增长观。

确立新的经济增长观,首先应明确产业组织的含义。囿于传统的产业组织理论,产业组织被认为是完全不同于企业组织的产业内企业间的垄断抑或竞争关系。这在很大程度上与研究方法有关。运用自组织理论方法,本文认为企业组织与产业组织是两个密切相关、具有某种同一性的范畴。因为:第一,产业组织是企业组织(自组织)变化的结果;第二,企业组织与产业组织是同一本质的两次协调;第三,企业组织与产业组织呈现互动关系;第四,企业组织(自组织)是产业组织分析的核心。产业组织与营业组织(自组织)是产业组织分析的核心。产业组织与营经济增长的关系可以在现有经济增长理论的框架内得到说明,无论是熊彼特的"创新",还是新经济增长理论的"内生的技术进步",以及学习效应、人力资本积累等对现代经济增长的影响及决定作用,都可以在有效的产业组织中找到答案。从经济增长的实践看,有效的产业组织对经济增长的作用表现在创造经济增长机会、实现经济增长、构筑赶超效应、适应经济增长等几个方面。

二、产业组织优化与经济集约增长的内在机理。一般意义地讨论产业组织与经济增长的关系不是本文的初衷,揭示产业组织优化与经济集约增长之间的内在机制无疑更具有现实意义。关于经济集约增长的含义,国内经济学界存在不同理解。本文认为,经济集约增长实质上是科学技术等非劳动、非资本要素投入增长对经济增长贡献度不断上升,以提高一个国家微观、中观(产业)、宏观几个层面的经济增长质量、效益、速度的现代经济增长。产业组织与微观、中观、宏观三个层面的经济集约增长密切

相关。从微观机理看,合理的产业组织有利于降低市场交易成本,同时克服内部组织管理成本的上升;有利于实现企业的规模经济与范围经济;有利于"孵化"企业名牌,是研究开发(R&D)与技术进步的温床,因而有利于实现企业层面的经济集约增长。从中观机制看,有效的产业组织,特别是适度的生产集中可以保证产业获得较高利润率;可以避免或阻止重复生产、重复建设;有利于在生产相对过剩条件下,增强企业影响、干预市场的能力,协调产销矛盾;有利于增强产业的国际竞争力,从而推动产业层面经济集约增长。从宏观角度把握,有效的产业组织政策是国民经济集约增长政策框架的核心部分之一,对健全市场竞争秩序,支撑产业结构政策,加快科技进步等都具有重要的作用。

三、中国经济增长绩效的产业组织分析。到目前为止,中国 经济增长绩效不佳,呈明显的粗放增长特征。其中原因十分复 杂,但产业组织不合理是重要的原因。分析传统计划经济体制、 经济体制转轨时期及开放经济条件下产业组织实态与经济增长质 量的相关性,有助于我们加深对产业组织优化与经济集约增长关 系的认识,并有针对性地采取服务于经济集约增长的产业组织对 策。

四、中国经济集约增长的企业自组织能力成长和产业组织政策框架。从我国工业制造业产业组织的实态出发,结合我国转变经济增长方式的实际,应推动企业自组织能力的成长,为产业组织自动优化创造条件。同时,要着力构筑我国经济集约增长的产业组织政策框架。从企业自组织能力的形成与发展来看,股份公司制度及在此基础上的购并(M & A)、重组行为,对企业自组织能力形成、发展具有特殊重要意义。由企业自组织力量能动作用形成的产业组织可能是优化的,如有效竞争;也可能是劣化的,如高度垄断或过度竞争。因此,产业组织政策作为一种"被

组织"力量的作用就不是可有可无的。借鉴先行发达国家和后起 发达国家的产业组织政策模式,必须从我国的国情、发展阶段、 面临的国际竞争环境及实施产业组织政策的制约因素等几个方面 的实际出发,实行有利于经济集约增长产业组织政策。其基本框 架是:(1)以产业组织政策为核心,实施综合的产业政策;(2) 加快国有企业配套改革、采取同步推动产业组织优化的政策措 施:(3) 坚定实施"抓大放小"战略,在执行中细化这一政策: "抓大"不动摇,不要对所谓韩国"大企业病"神经过敏,"放 小"要对中小企业进行扶持、引导、组成以大企业为核心的企业 团队:(4)从实际出发,本着先易后难的原则,分阶段实施维护 竞争秩序政策,先反不正当竞争,然后才是反垄断,并做出反垄 断适用除外规定,为国内产业集中和提高国际竞争力的努力留有 充分余地: (5) 细化微观经济规制政策, 不仅规制自然垄断部 门,而且对竞争性产业也应强化进入等方面规制,催化我国产业 加快成熟: (6) 在利用外商直接投资中实施有效的产业组织政 策,为加入 WTO 后可能面临的更加激烈的国际竞争做好准备。

本文把产业组织优化作为实现我国经济集约增长的一个关键因素进行研究,是一种尝试性的探索,力求结合中国实际,在理论上和政策主张方面都有所创新,主要是:(1)对庞杂的经济增长理论的研究视角进行梳理,在理论演进中"破译"经济增长中的"组织"之谜,把"组织"定格为"产业组织"。这在理论上尚属首次。(2)运用自组织理论方法,重新诠释产业组织的内含,在一定程度上超越了哈佛学派、新芝加哥学派及新制度经济学派对产业组织的狭隘理解,把产业组织理论研究向前推进一步。(3)在产业组织与经济集约增长的中观机制分析中,清算了生产集中等于垄断的传统观念,并对垄断进行了细分,既为垄断正名,又坚持反垄断。提出适度生产集中会有效抑制过度竞争,

增强企业整合市场的能力,避开产业低收益"陷阱",以构筑产业层面经济集约增长的机制,有独立见解。(4)强调产业结构政策、产业技术政策需要产业组织政策配合和支撑的观点,对总结我国改革开放以来重复生产、重复建设、支柱产业"支"不起来的经验教训,具有较强的针对性。(5)在总结先行及后起的发达资本主义国家产业组织政策模式及我国实施产业政策实践的基础上,提出符合我国现阶段实际的、有利于经济集约增长的产业组织政策框架,在培育企业"自组织"力量的同时,完善产业组织优化过程中的"被组织"力量。对研究我国转轨时期的现实经济问题,具有理论价值和方法论意义。

不当之处, 敬请专家指正。

#### **Abstract**

To realize the complete change of the way of economic growth from extensive style to intensive style is a significant theoretical and a practical question for study relating to China's economic growth potential power in the 21st century. Centering on this question, Chinese economists and practical economic researchers have done a lot of outstanding and inspiring research on it. But the factor of industrial organization has been neglected either on purpose or by accident in the course of probing into the theory and analysizing the countermeasures to realize China's economic intensive growth. The thesis holds that industrial organization improvement is the key factor to realize China's economic intensive growth.

The thesis can be divided into four parts besides the introduction.

I. Transforming of the economic growth theory and the studying viewpoints to it. To think over industrial organization improvement and economic intensive growth together, first, the existing economic growth theory should be organized from the point of view of economic theory history. From Adam Smith, the economists in all times studied the factors affecting economic growth and how to realize economic growth from the micro – viewpoints and macro – viewpoints. Their ideas formed different observing viewpoints which influence and promote each other. The traditional studying viewpoints mainly, from the micro – viewpoints and macro – viewpoints, focus on the function and contributions of the key factors such as capital, labour and technology in

economic growth. Although the factor of technology progress has been put into the analysis, it is only a exogenous variation. The study began with Adam Smith and was perfected by Harrod, Domar and Solow. From the Germany historical school in 19th century to new institutional economics school and to the new economic growth theory, the studying viewpoints to economic growth, in fact, has had a change to some extent. Economists began to find out the influence and the decisive function of other key factors such as "organization", "institution", etc, except capital, labour and technology to economic growth. The change of the studying viewpoints to economic growth, especially to a series of discoveries of the role that the key factor— "organization" plays in economic growth enriches the knowledge of the complexity of economic growth. But what does "organization" refer to? Almost all the economists do not explain it carefully, or only give some attractive hints. This situation urgently demands us to summarize and catch the true meaning of the concept— "organization". The author of this thesis thinks this ghostlike "organization" is industrial organization.

To establish a new point of economic growth, first the meaning of industrial organization should be made clear and definite. Limited by the traditional theory of industrial organization, industrial organization is regarded as monopoly or competitive relationship between enterprises within industry which is completely different from industrial organization. This greatly involves the studying approaches. By using the approach of self – organizing theory, this thesis holds that enterprise organization and industrial organization belong to the same area which connect closely and have a certain identity. The reasons are: firstly, industrial organization is the result of the change of enterprise organization; Secondly, enterprise

organization and industrial organization is the two coordinations with the same nature. Thirdly, enterprise organization and industrial organization presents inter – promoling relationship. Fourthly, enterprise organization (self – organization) is the core of enterprise analysis. The relationship between industrial organization and economic growth can be explained within the limit of the existing economic growth theory. The answer can be found in the effective industrial organization whether it is Schumpeter's "innovation" or "born – in technology progress" of the new economic growth theory, the influence and decisive function of study effect and labour capital accumulation to modern economic growth. From the practice of economic growth, the function of effective industrial organization to economic growth, shows in these aspects such as creating the chance of economic growth, realizing economic growth, building the effect of catching and exceeding, adapting to economic growth, etc.

II . The internal mechanism and principle of industrial organization improvement and economic intensive growth. It is not the original intention of this thesis to discuss generally about the relationship between industrial organization and economic growth. Undoubtedly, it has more realistic significance to reveal the internal mechnism between industrial organization improvement and economic intensive growth. As to the meaning of economic intensive growth, there are different understandings in Chinese economics field. The thesis holds that economic intensive growth is actually a constant increase of the investment increase of science and technology such as the key factors of non – labour, non – capital, etc, to the contribution of economic growth so as to promote modern economic growth of a country's economic growth quality, benefit and speed in micro – aspects between micro and macro

ones and macro - aspects. Industrial organization is closely related to economic intensive growth in these aspects. From the micro - mechnism, reasonable industrial organization factors to reduce the cost of market transaction, to prevent the cost of internal organization management from increasing at the same time. It also favors to realize scale - economic and scope - economics of enterprises and to create famous brand. It is the hotbed of R&D and technology progress. Therefore it favors to realize economic intensive growth of enterprises' level. From the mechnism between micro and macro mechnism effective industrial organization especially moderate productive centralization can ensure industry to get higher profits to avoid or prevent repetitive production and construction. It favors to strengthen the influence of enterprises, to interfere with market ability and to coordinate the contradictories of producing and selling under the circumstances of relative production surplus. It also favors to strengthen the international competitive power of industry, thus it promotes economic intensive increase of industry. From the macro viewpoints, the policy of effective industrial organization is one of the central parts of the policy of national economic intensive growth. It is very important to improve market competitive order, to support the policy of industrial structure and to accelerate science and technology progress.

III. The analysis of China's economic intensive growth performance. So far, China's economic intensive growth performance is not very good. It is characteristic of evident extensive growth. There are many complex reasons, but the key reason is that industrial organization is not reasonable. The analysis of the relationship between the real situation of industrial organization and the quality of economic growth in the period of traditional planned economy system, change of

planned economy system and under the circumstances of open economy contributes to our better understanding of the relationship between industrial organization improvement and economic intensive growth. And countermeasures served to economic intensive growth should be taken purposefully.

 $I\!V$  . The development of the ability of enterprise's self organization of China's economic intensive growth and the framework of the policy of industrial organization. The development of the ability of enterprise's self-organization should be adovocated and favourable conditions should be created for industrial organization's self - improvement in terms of the reality of China's economic growth changing way and the real situation of China's industry. Meanwhile, the framework, of the policy of China's economic intensive growth should be established. In terms of the formation and development of enterprise's self - organizing ability, joint - stock company style, M&A based on this and re - organizing conduct, all these are particulary significant to the formation and development of enterprise's self - organizing ability. Industrial organization, which is formed by the active role of enterprise's self - organizing ability can be perfect, for example, effective competition, it can also be imperfect, for example, high monopoly or excessive competition. Therefore, as an "organized" ability, the role of the policy of industrial organization is not unnecessary. To use the pattern of the policy of industrial organization of earlier and later developed countries, the policy of industrial organization which favors to economic intensive growth should be carried out from the reality of several aspects such as China's national conditions, stage of development, the present international competitive environment and carrying out the restricted