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## 经济体制效率分析导论

一一一个理论框架及其对中国国有企业 体制改革问题的应用研究

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刘世锦,1955年生于西安,1978年考入西 北大学经济系,1982年获经济学学士学位,后 留校执教,并在职攻读硕士学位。1986年考入 中国社会科学院研究生院,1989年获经济学 博士学位。现在中国社会科学院工业经济研 究所工作,任工业经济理论研究室副主任。

刘世锦多年来致力于经济体制的理论和现实问题、工业发展问题的研究,先后在《经济研究》、《管理世界》、《中国工业经济研究》、《改革》等刊物上发表学术论文数十篇,论及公有制经济的矛盾与改革、产权结构和经济体制组织的选择与变迁、国有企业制度改革、中国工业经济效益和发展战略等问题,一些颇有深度的观点引起学术界的关注和好评。与他人合著有《后来居上——中国工业发展的长期展望》等著作。

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"。

 期90年代初期的通用教材;"新知文丛"则运用通俗易懂的语言,介绍国际上当代经济学的最新发展。

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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前几年,刘世锦同志作为我的博士研究生,参加了我主持的国家"七五"哲学社会科学重点研究课题《我国经济效益的现状、问题和对策》的研究工作。在研究中,我们深切感到,我国经济效益不高的表面原因涉及方方

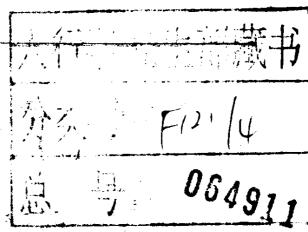
面面,但归根结底是一个体制问题。简而言之,经济的低效益,主要是由于经济体制的低效率。提高我国经济效益的根本出路,在于通过体制变革和创新,使体制效率得到实质性的改进。这项研究工作从一个方面给刘世锦同志写作博士论文打下了基础。

另一方面,这几年刘世锦同志注重了解 经济体制改革的实际进展,曾到许多地方调 查承包制及其它经济问题。他还读了不少书, 其中包括国外经济学的一些新进展,特别是 新制度经济学的研究成果。这些都为他运用 马克思主义实事求是的基本方法,从新的视 角和高的起点研究体制问题做了不可缺少的 理论和经验准备。

本书给人印象最深的当属作者提出了关于体制问题一些新的观点和分析方法。例如强调经济体制效率分析对人的行为假设的依赖性以及对行为假设的描述,着眼于激励、配置、保险、约束诸方面体制效率的结构分



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析方法(即书中所说的 MASC 效率结构分析 方法);交易技术结构与体制组织相容原理; 所有制、产权结构、交易技术结构、体制组织相互关系的描述;经济体制的均衡与非均 衡以及经济体制创新模型,等等。这些颇有 创见的方面虽然还不成熟,还需要推敲,但 它们在理论逻辑上是能站得住脚的,经过进 一步努力很可能发展成一个有较高理论和实 用价值的分析体系。

运用本书提出的理论框架,以承包制为 典型形态,深入探讨改革时期国有企业体制 改革的基本问题,是本书的另一个基本内容, 是本书的另一个基本内容, 也是不好色之一。国有企业体制的发 是不好的更点,因其本身的 致革之所以而成为改革之后,因是是杂 的一个原因是到的 证明,一个原因是到的 对国,一个原因是到的 对国,一个原因是到的 对国,一个原因是到的 可以不如为。 可以不如为的,一个原因是到的 问题缺乏深入的。 见解是有新意并给人以启发的,如关于全民 我还想特别提到的是本书体现的探索精神。本书提出了一些新的分析方法、理论模型和观点,或许更重要的是触及到了一些对体制研究有基本意义的问题。这些问题在理论上缺少情况,甚至缺少必要的关注。举例来说,改革初期人们比较注重解决体制中的激励和资源配置问题。因为这些问题相对直观。以后逐

刘世锦同志的博士论文在答辩时曾得到 有关专家学者的高度评价。之后他又下大功 夫对论文进行了修改,使研究质量有了新的 提高。这种扎实、刻苦钻研的精神也是难能 可贵的,值得提倡。我相信本书能够引起经 济学同行和其他读者的兴趣, 也希望刘世锦 同志继续努力,争取取得新的、更优秀的研 究成果。

> 汪海波 1992. 7.15

31

# **ABSTRACT**

# ECONOMIC SYSTEM EFFICIENCY: A THEORETIC FRAMEWORK AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE REFORM OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN CHINA

This book is an attempt to explore two questions: How can the efficiency of an economic system be judged and assessed, and what are the implications of it to the past, present and future economic reform in China?

The improvement of economic system efficiency has been the most important variable to explain the remarkable achievement of Chinese economic development in the last decade. China is, however, faced with some

puzzles about her next steps of economic reform. Economic theories do not provide appropriate anwsers. or at best provide only partial anwsers, to some problems in China. Neoclassical economic theory tends to take the institutional context of an economy as given, but we are concerned with how the institutions that facilitate market system to work well can be created. The New Institutional Economics, although focusing on institutional studies, appears to have some limitations in understanding of economic system problemes in China, because there exist significant differences between the key factors of the theory and the institutional reality of China. The transactions cost economics based on contracts, for example, seems to fail to capture the essence of a socialist economy like China's before the reform since formal contracts were non-existent in the economy.

This book draws on the earlier studies of new institutional economists, including Ronald H. Coase, Oliver E. williamson, Steven N. S. Cheung, Armen A. Alchian, Harold Demsets, and Douglass, C. North. It also incorporates extensively the research results contributed significantly to the development of the theory by economists who are usually not thought of as new institutional economists, such as

Herbert A. Simon, F. A. Hayek, George J. Stigler, Kenneth J. Arrow, and James M. Buchanan. Benefiting greatly from those studies, the book attempts to explore a theoretical framework for analysing the efficiency of an economic system in general and the chinese economic reform in particular. The basic building blocks of the framework are as follows: An approach to analyse the efficiency structure relative to motivation, allocation, security and constraint, principles of congeniality between technical structures of transaction and economic organizations, a model of basic relationship between ownership, property rights, technical structures of transaction and economic organizations, a model of cause and process of economic system innovation, and so on. After constructing the framework, the book turns to analyse the chinese context in three aspects: reexamining some controversial issues on state-owned enterprises in China, delineating the reform campaign, and suggesting a change in reform strategy.

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This book is divided into two parts. In the first part, which includes seven chapters, a theoretical framework is developed for analysing the structures, operations and evo-

Patterns of economic organizations are the subjucts of chapter 3 and chapter 4. From a wide variety of patterns of economic organization, two kinds of the most fundamental and simplest patterns can be drawn; hierarchy and market. Chapter 3 describes the inside structures of the two patterns respectively and examines their features of efficiency. A comparison of the two patterns is also made in this chapter. Chapter 4 extends, the discussion to some intermediate patterns of economic organization including monopoly and vertical intermediate organizations relative to assets specificity and large-scale production and distribution.

Chapter 5, the key part of the first half of this book, examines a decisive factor for economic system efficiency: congeniality between technical structures of transaction and economic organizations. The technical structures of transaction relative to the technical characteristics of transacted goods include (1) assets specificity, (2) quantity of transaction, (3) frequency of transaction, and (4) site of transaction. The efficiency of an economic system depends on the question of whether it is congenial to a particular kind of technical characteristics of transaction. The discussion is carried out through some concrete combinations such as  $H^F + M^O$ ,  $H^F + I^{AS}$ ,  $H^F + I^{QS}$  and  $H^F + H^G$ , to show which kinds of

tions are congenial to each other. Some hypotheses are developed during the discussion. The hypothesis, "pan-specificity", for example, means that not only do technical features of transacted assets have specificity; quantity, frequency and site of transaction also have specificity. The cost of substitution of one transaction for another is the determining factor for transactors to choose types of organizations. The studies in this chapter, especially on the congeniality between technical structures of transaction and economic organizations, produce a concret framework for assessing efficiency of economic organization.

chapters regards the structure of property rights as given and desirable. Chepter 6 revises the assumption and treats property rights as endogenous. After dwelling upon the concept and function of property rights, the author is concept with the following questions: the interaction between patterns of ownership, structures of property rights and organizations, the origin of property rights, the importance and criterion of defining, defending and enforcing property rights, and the impact of legal institutions on the matter of property rights. A conclusion drawn from above discus-