

坚持共享发展和国有资本放大功能是国有企业改革的基本方向^{*}

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[摘要]现今国有企业实施混合所有制和职工持股改革,与20世纪90年代国有企业产权制度改革面临的问题和所要实现的目标有所不同,应吸取以往的经验教训,摒弃惯性思维,以促进共享发展和国有资本放大功能为政策目标,而不能将目标与手段本末倒置,为“混”而“混”,那将无意甚至有意步入私有化之路。国有企业实施混合所有制和职工持股改革,促进国有企业治理机制完善、转型升级和创新发展动力增强、竞争和发展优势厚植路径的形成,应避免引入合作者时单纯引资、完善产权结构时造成国有资产流失、存量资本盘活时削弱国有企业主业和核心竞争力等做法。

[关键词]混合所有制;职工持股;国有资本功能;共享发展

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发展混合所有制经济的不同路径,会产生不同的结果。国有企业与非国有企业之间如何参股、如何实现职工持股,事关国有资本功能放大还是萎缩、活力被激发还是被窒息。本文基于20世纪90年代以来国有企业产权制度改革实践的经验教训,就在实施国有企业与非国有企业相互参股、职工持股改革中,如何实现国有资本放大功能和共享发展的思路及应避免的问题进行探讨。

一、国有企业混合所有制改革应有利于国有资本放大功能机制的形成

国有企业改革不能偏离共享发展和国有资本放大功能的方向。在积极发展混合所有制经济时,要实现中共十八届三中全会关于“有利于国有资本放大功能、保值增值、提高竞争力,有利于各种所有制资本取长补短、相互促进、共同发展”的混合所有制改革目标,应当在具体政策上明确对哪些做法予以积极鼓励和支持,对哪些做法加以控制和规范,以避免走

偏。在国有企业引入合作者、增量或存量资本改革、主业与辅业产权改革及利益关系处理等方面,如果方向模糊,就有可能发生浑水摸鱼、偷梁换柱现象,不仅造成国有资产流失,还导致国有企业转型升级和创新发展能力、核心竞争力削弱,进而导致国有资本功能萎缩,将不利于社会主义初级阶段基本经济制度的坚持和完善,对沿着中国特色社会主义道路前行构成严重干扰。

(一)引入合作者时避免单纯引资的做法,而应有利于国有企业转型升级和创新发展

国有企业实行混合所有制改革时所引入的合作者,如果能够取长补短、相互促进,将有利于完善治理结构、增强市场开拓能力和创新发展能力,促进国有企业转型升级和各类所有制经济共同发展。

在实践中,应吸取单纯引入资本的教训。在这方面,20世纪90年代以来,已经有很多引入的战略投资者实际为战略投机者的教训。中国石化在香港上市时,引进英国石油公司、荷兰皇家壳牌集团和美国埃克森美孚公司三大外国战略投资者。当中国石化和中国石油股价

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处于高位时,这些所谓的战略投资者抛售股票大捞一笔后,溜之大吉。埃克森美孚公司以每股1.16港元买进中国石化,在股价高位时陆续抛出,获利112亿港元。2004年的头两个月,英国石油公司抛售35亿股中国石油和18.3亿股中国石化,获得108亿港元的收益。皇家壳牌集团也先后抛售持有的约19亿股中国石化股票,获利58亿港元。^[1]不仅如此,国际资本还通过唱空中国的经济、国有企业、股市,在中国股市低迷之际,被奉为战略投资者让其低价参股购买国有商业银行等国有企业资产,在股价升到较高时抛售股票,悄然而退。一些国内非国有资本也采取类似做法,如借机甚至创造机会打压股价,以便低价入股,然后通过营造多种“利好”来推高股价,获取暴利后退出。可见,单纯以引入资金为目的混合所有制改革,引入的很可能不是战略合作伙伴,而是战略投机者,在不经意间,财富就被如此“战略合作者”“合法”“取”走。在调研中,被访企业负责人对既不能带来先进技术、先进管理理念和方法,又无助于市场开拓、产业链的联接和延伸、产业的转型升级和创新发展的混合所有制改革,表示了深切的担忧。实践反复表明,国有企业如果为“混”而“混”,只是多了一个分蛋糕者,甚至是投机者“取”走全民和国有企业利益,不仅对于国有企业的发展不利,对于整个国家经济社会的持续稳定发展也不利。

为“混”而“混”的改革,与国有企业已成为充满生机和活力、有较强竞争力的市场主体的地位不相符。20世纪90年代,在建立社会主义市场经济体制的进程中,市场的放开速度相对较快,国有企业建立现代企业制度的改革复杂而艰难,不可能一蹴而就,加之国有企业办社会的沉重负担还未来得及剥离,与非公有制企业不是站在同一个起跑线上。如此,有的国有企业陷入困境,少数甚至濒临破产。基于这种态势,国家在国有企业改革上抓大放小,引入外资和民间资本对国有企业进行股份制改造,或把小型国有企业改成非公有制企业,很多地方在执行中还走偏实行“靓女先嫁”。而今天,续存下来的国有企业通过建立现代企业制度的改革,治理结构及机制逐步完善,独立经营

能力日益增强,加之办社会的沉重负担逐步剥离,形成了适应市场经济的发展机制,特别是在克服2008年国际金融危机中显示出较强的生命力,从中还很好地抓住了机遇实现了新的发展。美国《财富》杂志发布的2015年世界500强企业名单,中国上榜企业106家,仅国务院国有资产监督管理委员会监管下的中央企业就占据了47席。^[2]如此,单纯以引资为目的的混合所有制改革的紧迫性和必要性已不存在。

国有企业通过实施混合所有制改革,促进转型升级和创新发展是应有之义。就整个国家而言,中国产业仍处于价值链的中低端。国有企业通过与非国有企业开展合作,着力产业链与价值链的融合发展,逐步构建整个产业向高端迈进的机制。不少国有企业步入这样的发展路径,促进产业的整合、研发的整合、品牌的整合、市场的整合,促进整个产业步入转型升级和创新发展之路。这才是国有企业实施混合所有制改革应实现的目标。

(二) 完善产权结构时避免造成国有资产流失的做法,而应鼓励和支持增量资产改革

国有经济既有量的问题,也有质的问题。在量的方面,对国有企业实施抓大放小改革以来,国有经济在整个国民经济的份额已明显下降。而今,在实施混合所有制改革时,对于国有经济量的多与少,是“国进民退”还是“民进国退”,都不能用扭曲市场的办法,而应当尊重市场规律,遵守宪法关于社会主义的公共财产神圣不可侵犯、公民的合法的私有财产不受侵犯的规定。

现在,一些地方在实施国有企业混合所有制改革时,仍然沿袭以往的思维方式,热衷于在存量资产上做文章,而不主动从增量资产上着手。其动因是,将国有资产转让给非公有制企业,不再是因为国有企业生存困难而“甩包袱”,而是地方政府可以从中获得利益。这样的改革,不区分国有企业经营发展情况的好坏,把经营状况和效益较好的国有资产采取一卖了之的办法,实际上是把混合所有制改革当作私有化的机会。当然,不是国有企业存量资产不可以进行混合所有制改革,而是应当区别企业所属产业是否关系国计民生、经营状况、改

后国有资产在企业资产中所占比重等。

由于中国仍处于发展战略机遇期,在新常态下,经济发展空间仍然较大,国有企业也同样有较大发展机遇。鉴此,应当鼓励在新的发展项目上,通过引入合作者,集聚增量资产。如此,既可以避免国有资产流失的问题,又可以促进国有资产保值增值,实现股权结构和治理机制的完善,以及实现资金、技术、市场、品牌的优化整合。不仅如此,在市场机制下,国有企业参股非公有制企业发展混合所有制经济,也应当给予积极的政策支持,而不是扭曲市场而硬推“国退民进”。否则,与中共十八届三中全会将发展混合所有制经济定位为基本经济制度的重要实现形式、国有资本保值增值和功能放大的要求不符,也会掉入新自由主义主张私有化的陷阱中。

(三) 存量资本盘活时避免削弱国有企业主业和核心竞争力的做法,而应有利于发展优势的厚植

国有企业实施混合所有制改革是否适宜或区分公益性与非公益性、垄断性与竞争性成为讨论的焦点。这种讨论确实有现实意义,但也存在一些问题,如没有触及改革目的如何实现,即发展混合所有制经济是基本经济制度的重要实现形式和有利于国有资本放大功能,由此也可能把讨论引向实质为私有化的政策主张。怎样才能实现中共十八届三中全会关于发展混合所有制经济是基本经济制度的重要实现形式、有利于国有资本放大功能的定位这个目标,还需要有一个实践探索的过程。在实施国有企业混合所有制改革时,除了保障国有资产保值增值外,还应当对以下问题加以注意和探索解决:

第一,实行混合所有制改革不能削弱国有企业的核心竞争力,而要更加有利于核心竞争力的增强。国有企业保值增值,不仅体现在资产的数量上,还应当体现在资产的质量上,以及其发挥出的效益上,两者不能偏颇。实施混合所有制改革,一方面,不仅要发挥规模经济的竞争优势,还要促进国有企业致力于产业向高端化迈进;另一方面,还要发挥国有企业长期注重人才培养和研发积累的机制及其优势,

不能弃之而步入主要依赖高薪揽人才和买技术的创新发展之路。

第二,在集团化和专业化统分结合的经营中,实施混合所有制改革不能导致主业发展能力弱化现象的发生。集团化的国有企业在对其下的专业化辅助企业实施混合所有制和职工持股改革时,要处理好主业与辅业的关系,避免由于利益驱动而导致在利益分配时偏向职工持股的辅助企业,进而导致辅助企业侵蚀主业企业利益现象的发生。实际上,国有企业自探索产权制度改革起,至现今的混合所有制和职工持股改革,较为普遍地存在这样的问题。例如,中国航空集团公司即发生职工持股企业“靠山吃山”,在职工持股企业与主业企业发生业务关系违反国家规定,严重损害国有企业利益的问题。^[3]如此,将不利于国有企业核心竞争力的提升和国有资本功能的放大。

二、国有企业职工持股改革应有利于共享发展机制的形成

国有企业职工持股改革,可以让职工在获得劳动收入的同时,也随着企业的发展而获得一份财产性收益,可以把中共十八届五中全会提出的共享发展理念落到实处,是改善收入分配、走向共同富裕的现实路径。国有企业职工持股改革的方向若正确,可形成资本所有者和劳动者利益共同体,增强职工的主人翁意识、责任感、主动性、积极性和创造性,增强国有企业的凝聚力和职工参与企业发展的动力,促进国有企业治理机制的完善。但是,这一改革不是简单地让职工持有一些所在企业的股份,而是有较复杂的利益关系要处理好,如果处理不当,将带来诸多负面影响。鉴此,应正视改革中遇到的难题,在区别用增量还是存量资产让职工持股、职工持股结构和实现方式、职工持股权益等方面进行适宜的政策和制度安排。

(一) 国有企业职工持股改革的难题

无论是以往的国有企业股份制改革、上市公司高层管理人员股票期权改革,还是新近的混合所有制改革,都对职工持股改革进行了实践探索,有成功的经验,也有值得吸取的教训。

从改革历史和现实实践看,国有企业职工持股改革有以下难题:

一是如何处理好国家与职工的权益关系。国有企业职工持股改革要实现国有资产保值增值与调动职工积极性的有机统一。在用存量资产实施职工持股改革时,存在国有资产流失的可能。20世纪90年代,国家对国有企业实行抓大放小,建立以明晰产权为核心的现代企业制度。这一改革使国有企业逐步成为能够独立经营的适应市场经济的市场主体,同时也在一定程度上存在国有资产流失的问题。除有的国有企业资产被低估外,还在实行职工入股改革时,由于企业处于工资都得不到全额发放的困难境地,职工完全缴纳现金入股,不仅能力有限,还对企业发展缺乏预期,因而职工现金入股的积极性不高,只好采取一些所谓“变通”办法。例如,有的国有企业将计划工资总额与实际工资总额之间的差额,折算为职工现金入股,使职工持股烙上了明显的身份股的痕迹,也在一定程度上导致国有资产的流失。现在有的国有企业或国有控股企业用存量资产进行职工持股改革,也存在国有资产流失的可能。例如,上市公司通过二级市场回购股票方式,让职工持股。其中,如果是职工出资,是不存在国有资产流失的问题;如果是由上市公司出资,不仅导致国有资产流失,还导致二级市场投资者权益的损失。对此,在认识上不能模糊。

二是如何处理好骨干职工与一般职工、老职工与新职工的权益关系。国有企业职工是平均持股,还是差异化持股?职工平均持股存在吃“大锅饭”的问题,对职工数量大的企业,可以实现有福共享,但不能很好解决有难共担的问题,一般职工和骨干职工的积极性都难以充分调动起来,会导致高端人才难以引进和流失的问题。国有企业仅仅实行骨干职工持股,于理于法都难以成立。一方面,国有企业职工持股本来就会对其全民所有属性构成冲击,即将本是全民所有的财产,划转为职工所有,在一定程度上导致了国有资产的流失;另一方面,仅让少数骨干职工持股,将国有资产划转到更小的群体范围,剥离了一般职工的权益,一般职工只有劳动收入,结果会在企业内部导致收

入差距拉大的问题。那么,国有企业在促进共同富裕的道路上,不仅没有担当起其使命,还朝着相反的方向发展。另外,由于国有企业职工持股一般是在改革时一次性完成的,如此,改革前后职工存在不同的待遇,前者持股,后者不持股,对后者缺乏激励,对此也需要正视。

三是如何处理国有企业职工持股与社会投资者持股的权益关系。这两者持股存在诸多差别,根本缘于在不同历史条件下持股实现方式及其功能不同。第一,解决资金约束困难的历史背景不同。在20世纪90年代,很多国有企业在生存发展困难之际,难以获得银行贷款,而资本市场发育又不充分,通过职工出资入股成为解决企业资金短缺困境的现实途径之一。现在,国有企业自身发展态势良好,加之资本市场的发展也为其融资提供了更多机会。换言之,前一时期职工入股对国有企业解决资金短缺问题是雪中送炭,而后一时期则只是锦上添花。第二,实施激励的程度不同。20世纪90年代与现在也存在较大差别,前一时期是国有企业职工出资入股使企业摆脱资金短缺困境,即在一定程度上是一种责任担当。现在国有企业职工持股,是在多种所有制经济发展起来后,面对各类企业高薪揽人才、资本收益丰厚的新情况,更多的是解决付出与回报不对称而导致激励不充分的问题。

正是这样一些具有时代特征的背景和功能的差异,相应地也带来股权获得条件和处置方式不同等问题。国有企业职工获得的股权,有的是产权制度改革初期获得的股权,有的是激励高层管理人员的股票期权,有的是从二级市场回购的股权,其中或多或少是与国有企业职工身份对应的制度安排或政策惠及;社会投资者入股,除了有利益输送的不正常交易外,一般是在市场交易中获得,价格随行就市。尽管股权获得的条件不同,但同股同权,国有企业上市后,职工也与社会投资者一样,可在二级市场上卖出所持股票,这就使职工持股的功能发生变化,劳动者和资本所有者利益共同体被解构,职工也变成了单纯的投资人,有的还变成了投机者,有的企业高层管理人员甚至利用与社会投资者在信息上的不对称,从中渔

利,损害社会投资者的利益。

(二) 实现国有企业职工持股改革预期目标的思路

破解国有企业职工持股改革中遇到的难题,实现预期目标,可从以下三方面完善政策和制度:

一是区分用增量还是存量资产让职工持股的不同情况,鼓励支持前者,严格规范控制后者。国有企业现今实行职工持股改革,目的不再是因生存发展陷入困境情况下“甩包袱”,而是为增强激励以促进资本所有者和劳动者利益共同体的形成,实现共享发展。鉴此,从实现国家发展国有企业的战略目标出发,对用增量资产让职工持股的改革给予积极鼓励和支持,如鼓励支持上市公司向职工进行定向增发发展新的项目。为了避免国有企业职工持股改革对社会投资股东权益的稀释,又从职工持股带有一定程度的身份股、贡献股性质,在职工现金入股的基础上,用国有企业上缴的部分利润,对职工持股予以少量的补贴,以促进劳动者和资本所有者利益共同体的形成,也可探索。相反,在用存量资产让职工持股时,包括上市公司在二级市场回购股票等,都应吸取以往国有资产流失和社会投资者权益稀释的教训,采取区别对待、规范控制和限制权益等配套措施。

二是完善职工持股结构和实现方式。在职工持股结构的问题上,要以实现共享发展为方向,让发展成果更多更公平惠及全体人民,调动各类职工的积极性。鉴于职工平均持股、完全由骨干职工持股各自的弊端,需要探索骨干职工与一般职工持股结构的均衡点,并加以规范。可通过新增发展项目,在自愿的基础上,对职工进行普惠性持股,并对骨干职工持股实行一定程度的倾斜。通过职工持股结构的完善,避免吃“大锅饭”现象,形成对各类职工的激励,发挥好高端人才在企业创新发展中的引领和推动作用。

三是规范职工持股权益。国有企业职工与社会投资者理应同股同权。然而,由于国有企业职工持股与社会投资入股在功能和获得条件上不一定是一样的,从保障各类投资者权益和更好发挥职工持股作用出发,对职工持股权益不能一刀切。对职工出资进行定向增发获得股权的,应与社会投资者权益相同。对通过股票期权和上市公司从二级市场回购股票后划作职工持股的,由于其带有一定程度的身份股、贡献股性质,同时要正视其因使用企业资金而在一定程度上稀释了包括国家在内的所有投资人的权益。鉴此,应当对后者加以研究,作出规范,如除享受分红的收益权外,其在二级市场上出售、向他人转让等,应当有一定的控制和规范,甚至与是否在职在岗挂钩,形成国有资产无事实上的流失或稀释机制,也形成有利于新职工的激励机制。对上述所说通过少量补贴实现职工持股的,也要做相应的政策安排。如果职工持股完全与社会投资者一样,不分股权如何取得,不分其功能,那就形同炒股,在国内外资本市场已发展到现今体量和范围较大的程度,实行职工持股改革的意义也就丧失了。

综上所述,国有企业在实施混合所有制改革时,无论是与非国有企业相互参股,还是职工持股,实现国有资本放大功能和共享发展是基本的政策目标。对此,不能有丝毫的回避,并要在理论和实践中加以积极探索。

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China's Pathway Towards a New Epoch of Socialist Ecological Culture: In light of incremental economic mode characterized by worship for extensive growth at all costs, our economic development has acquired great achievements that astonished the whole world while we have paid a great amount for our natural resources and environment. Hence, the CPC lay a heavy weight on the construction of environmental and ecological protection. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC have put more emphasis on the integration of ecological culture construction and incorporated it into the comprehensive layout of Chinese socialism of "Five-in-one", holding fast to the civilized development pattern for productivity, social prosperity and ecological modification. CPC leaders included the proposal of "constructing a beautiful China" into Party Constitution and a series of new concepts concerning the construction of socialist ecological culture. The built-up of systematic and comprehensive ecological cultural institutions epitomizes the commencement of a great journey towards an epoch of socialist ecological culture.(Xu Chong-wen)

"Four Comprehensives" and the New Development of the CPC and National History Since 18th CPC National Congress: Studying Xi's New Thoughts on State Governance: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee led by comrade Xi Jinping as its Secretary General has put forward a series of new concepts, thoughts and strategies. "Four Comprehensives" is regarded as the top priority in Xi's new thoughts on state governance and is included as guidance for guiding programs in top-level design. The strategic layout and operation of "Four Comprehensives" has propelled the development of state and the CPC to a new historical stage. The deciding period for the comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society refers to the thorough alternation of an impoverished state into a new stage. Comprehensive reforms stand for a new turn of launching reform and open-up policy, highlighting that national economy has forwarded into a new stage. The new concept regarding comprehensive rule of law as well as the integration of country, government, and society ruled by law manifests building democratic politics into a new stage. The new benchmark achievements in applying comprehensive CPC governance by law in anti-corruption and streamlining the orders marks the promotion of the Party construction into a new stage. (Shi Zhong-quan)

How to Understand the Epochal Characters of Chinese Socialism: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping repeatedly highlighted that we shall stick to the pathway confidence, theory confidence and institution confidence of Chinese socialism. It would be hard for us to hold fast to those confidences if we mess with the social characters and epochal characters. Chinese socialism refers to the adherence to the principle of scientific socialism while the epochal basis of holding fast to the principle of scientific socialism is no more than its characters of the current age. Therefore, we shall be confident and have a through understanding of the epochal characters of Chinese socialism.(Zhu Jia-mu)

Redefining the Nature and Function of Shareholding System: Since the reform and opening up, especially the CPC proposed shareholding system as a significant form to carry forward public ownership at the 15th CPC National Congresses, the nature and function of shareholding system has become one of the major topics in economic community. It is worth noticing that the issue has been messed up. Some argue that shareholding institution is the equivalent of public ownership, a combination of "mass ownership" and "common ownership" (or interpreted as state ownership), and one of the chief forms of public ownership. Others preach shareholding enterprises as "newly-emerging public owned enterprises". As a matter of fact, shareholding is nothing but one capital-organization form which firstly emerged in capitalism. Socialist countries could leverage shareholding as a means of organization while they should streamline their blurring knowledge of the nature of shareholding institution.(Zhou Xin-cheng)

On Significant Concerns of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics at Its Preliminary Stage: The necessary experience of preliminary stage of socialism is correlated with the reasons why socialism could be realized in backward eastern countries. It manifests the insurmountable historical development stage and calls for a thorough recognition of ourselves in a practical and realistic way. The verification of preliminary stage of socialism with Chinese characteristics is based on the rule that productive relation shall accommodate the development of productivity. The chief concern is determined by productivity backwardness and our social idiosyncrasy and national state. Compared with Marxism's conceiving of a mature socialism, China is still a premature and less developed socialist country. Its chief crux still lies in elevating productivity aimed for accommodating peoples' needs. The main idiosyncrasy of preliminary stage is characterized by chronicity, duality and transitivity. The rule for development shall be divided into different parts, while major stage shall be redivided into smaller stages, and smaller stages shall similarly be divided into even smaller ones. The whole process and stages in historical development of society horizontally constitute a pair of dialectics relation, featured by unity and separation. We shall have a grip on the rule of socialism development followed by stages, and we shall have a better understanding and knowledge of idiosyncrasy of every stages in detail and avoid mistakes because of haste or laggard move.(Yang Cheng-xun)

Socialist Market Economy and SOE Reforms: More on Several Theoretical Issues Regarding Elevating SOE Reforms: Only by breaking through the barricades laid by traditional planned economic institutions and forwarding revolutionary market-oriented path could SOE achieve revitalization and development. Having launched reform for over 30 years, people made great breakthroughs in the theoretical recognition of SOE. The preliminary foundation of SOE has been validated in market economy and quite a few SOE have acquired great success in reform and development. The total volume of state-owned assets has shored up phenomenally while its structure still has accomplished considerable improvement. However, the reform on SOE still relates to many theoretical issues. People shall have a clear knowledge of SOE's roles and responsibilities in socialist market economy. Rather than "completing securitization and share system" once for all, SOE shall continually modify the managerial institution of human resources while State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission should hold fast to revolutionary orientation as socialist market economy rather than act as a "the second government", and etc. In general, SOE and national economy would finally release infinite vigor as long as enterprises observe modern enterprise systems in a real sense and practice "the separation of government functions from enterprise management".(Yuan En-zhen)

The Adherence to Shared Development and the Amplification of National Capital as the Preliminary Direction of SOE Reform: SOE carry forward diversified ownership reform and worker holding reform, thus the problems and goals that we shall work out in launching reforms differ from those regarding SOE ownership reform in the 1990s. Rather than inverting the priority of approaches and goals and diversifying the ownership once for all which might easily or purposely lead to privatization, we shall draw from past experience and get rid of inertia on thoughts so as to promote the strategic goal of sharing development and amplifying national capital. SOE carry forward diversified ownership and worker holding share reform to promote the modification of SOE governance mechanism, the upgrading of transformation, the strengthening of innovative drive, and the formation of pattern with competitiveness

and advantages deeply rooted. We shall avoid sheer influx of capitals, the loss of national assets throughout ownership structure modification, and the damage to SOE kernel competitiveness in the course of vitalizing capitals in stock. (Zheng You-gui)

An Explorative Study of the Cultural Dilemma in China's Law Construction: The double dilemmas of China's law construction in theory and practice could be attributed to the internal link among our perspective on power, rights, public and private ownership and rule consciousness as well as their subsequential rule system. We have taken on enormous efforts to rid of barriers of traditions and modernize rule of law. However, our steps towards running the state according to law are increasingly heavy, discouraged from traditional cultures, social transformations, the international phenomenon of power centralization, the debility of constitutional authority. The ongoing critical measures for China's law construction lie in our inheritance and upholding of virtuous traditions and develop the socialist culture with obvious regional features to manifest the merits of socialist institution. (Zhang Fu-gang)

The Justice of Land Ownership and Its Realistic Reflections: An Alert to Historical Nihilism: The revolution on land ownership is one of the great historical practices of social revolutions in Chinese rural areas in the 20th century. With the abolishment of feudalism law and order on land ownership and the implementation of the land reform movement, the equality principle of distributive justice awakened farmers to the awareness and initiative of challenging the obsolete ideology of class consciousness and encouraged them to become self-involving participants of constructing a new society. With the wide-spread campaign on agricultural cooperation and commonly-acknowledged public ownership of land, the historical critics about feudalistic land ownership and the revolutions on land ownership institution have been generally completed since the New Democratic Revolution, and the historically justifiable land ownership institution came into being. Admire the market economy and ideological conflicting context, the historical achievements since the land reform movement would always be in the grip of the people as long as we hold fast to Marxism criticism and justice of socialism in policy-making, although historical nihilists, who vilify the land reform movement and challenge public ownership, have long harbored illusions of revitalizing private ownership of land. (Bao Da-wei)

The Disruptive Impact, Causes and Preventive Strategies of Rampant Fly-Style Corruption: Voraciously rampant 'fly-style' corruption refers to the corruptive acts of grass-rooted officials and cadres who abuse public power or public resources by taking advantage of their positions. The detrimental impacts of 'fly-style' corruption are numerous, ranging from jeopardizing cadre-masses relationship, disrupting grass-rooted democracy, stimulating gregarious embezzlement and avaricious corruption, ruining political ecology, imperiling people's interest, causing public assets waste, to disturbing market economy orders. The chief causes of 'fly-style' corruption are as followed: the insufficiency in comprehensive qualities, the stimulus from materialistic desires, the interference originating from differentiated patterns, the current anemia mechanisms, and the relatively mild penalties. At present, following preventive strategies could be taken against 'fly-style' corruption. we could shore up the Party construction to elevate comprehensive qualities, improve the system by optimizing managing mechanisms, cut down corruption through intensified supervision, enhance penalties in a constant manner, and raise the mass consciousness by encouraging their participation. (Peng Long-fu)

Chinese Preliminary Advocacy for Propelling Global Governance and Its Significant Impact: The initiative on promoting global governance stands for a significant sign of China's continually improving international status. China's advocacy for propelling global governance embodies four aspects: firstly, to uphold international orders and system by following the *UN Charter* and to safeguard the openness of world economy institution; secondly, to revolutionize international financial system in line with the new world development and the requirements of developing countries as the vast majority; thirdly, to innovate more rational and justifiable institutions for better dealing with great challenges confronting human beings; fourthly, to complete the current system and enhance the role of emerging countries. The Chinese philosophy of social activities suggests that global governance should abide by the principle of co-consultation, co-construction and co-sharing, and the adherence to the rightful idea of moral and profit expand the converging points of common interests between China and other countries. (Zhang You-wen)

On Xi Jinping's Thoughts and Practice of the International Order with Chinese Characteristics: International order refers to an ideal mode for establishing harmonious relations among nations. It is the basis of international friendly coexistence, the codes for standard behavior, and the effective measures and orderly state for handling conflicts and disputes rationally as well as launching international cooperation in search of common development. Western scholars propose two kinds of perceptions on international orders, one is built on hegemony while the other on power balance. The former stresses the hegemonic or uni-polar structure while the latter emphasizes the balance of power. The international order with Chinese characteristics presented by President Xi differs from the western counterparts in highlighting the role of institution and conception, and laying a foundation for rule and regulation of international orders in theory and practice. (Qiu Hua-fei)

Researches and Studies on Constructing a Discourse System with Chinese Characteristics: A Literature Review: In recent years, the research circles came to focus on discourse system studies as Chinese comprehensive powers are increasingly improving. Generally, the researches are mainly carried out in following aspects: the connotations of discourse system and related concepts, historical periods and classification of discourse systems, the essence of the constructing a discourse with Chinese characteristics, the existing crux in the discourse of Chinese social science and its underlying causes, the plan for constructing a discourse system with Chinese characteristics. A review of recent researches on discourse could provide valuable experience for following discourse construction and studies. (Qian Rong-de)

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