China’s State-owned Enterprises—Hong Sheng 2013 This book, The Nature, the Performance, and the Reform of State-owned Enterprises, provides a detailed description of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) in China with respect to both efficiency and distribution. It not only proves that the so-called state-owned characteristic which characterizes state-owned enterprises has barely any tangible impacts on China’s economy but also describes the serious market failure of the SOEs distribution. To illustrate the point, the book presents a China case to show how SOEs steals several trillion RMBs of people’s wealth every year by favoring politicians, monopolistic powers, and subsides, and transform such wealth to their income, thus making their accounts look better. This book is a good reference for those who are interested in SOEs and are subject with a large number of data and information about SOEs. It is also a good introduction for ordinary people and students of social sciences to learn about SOEs.

Political and Economic Analysis of State-Owned Enterprise Reform-Huiming Zhang 2021-07-30 In revisiting the forty year reforms of China’s state-owned enterprises (SOE), the book assesses the experiences of this process of reform and scrutinizes how this has helped advance the country’s economy overall. The author finds that China’s SOE reform not only commits to institutional innovation within the corporation in terms of operating mechanisms, management structure, legal organization and the economic system of the enterprise, but that it is also underpinned by a series of policies that highlight an increasing market orientation. The measures have given rise to a benign interaction between enterprise reform and market development, while switching the SOE’s role from appendages of government organs to a phase of development that is more autonomous within the process of market-oriented and the market economy. In this regard, SOE reform’s success in constructing a modern enterprise system serves as the micro-foundation and core of an improved socialist market economy system. The book will appeal to academics and students interested in political economy and the Chinese economy, with particular reference to SOE reform and the recent economic transition in China.


Modemizing China: W. Ralph Lamb 2017-01-14 China is at a critical juncture in its economic transformation as it tries to rebalance what is generally seen as an exhausted growth model. A unifying theme across the reforms that will deliver this transformation will be enhanced local government autonomy and increased financial discipline. By liberalizing investment and trade, Beijing is trying to strengthen China’s competitive advantages, foster innovation, promote high-quality development, and help determine the nation’s future growth path. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press. 287 pages. The book presents a new perspective on China’s economic development and growth trajectory. It analyzes the problems faced by China and identifies the potential solutions for sustained economic growth.

Under New Ownership-Shahid Yusaf 2006 Although China’s centrally planned economy is a little more than a shadow of its former self, the closely interlinked reforms of the state ownership sector have been more radical than those of any other sector. The state-owned enterprise sector has been much reduced, however; the sector remains the dominant borrower from the banking system and is responsible for a major share of bank non-performing assets. Thus in the interests of financial stability it is crucial to implement the reformer’s agenda. The accession to the WTO has also made it more urgent for China’s most dynamic state-owned enterprises to become modern, market-oriented entities.

China’s State-owned Enterprises—Chongyi Zhou 2006 While the central government has announced a series of reforms to the state-owned enterprise sector, the book critically assesses the limited success of these efforts. It provides a detailed insight into the two pillars of that economy: the state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the state-owned banks (SOBs). This is a scholarly work, rich in detail. Shelp Helffman, The Financial Regulator For China to sustain her transformation requires that she tackle reform of her state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and banks. This book comprehensively assesses the scale of the problem, reviews previous reforms and suggests solutions. Finally, the authors propose their own reform agenda, sensitive to Chinese realities. Michael Artis, European University Institute, Italy This is an excellent study of the nexus between the effects of party control, the soft budget constraint, and the 'rent seeking' phenomenon. Michael Zeng, The Economist Beijing, China This book is a comprehensive and highly detailed examination of China's state-owned enterprises and its banking system. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on China's economic development and the reform of its state-owned enterprises.

Meeting the Challenge of Chinese Enterprise Reform—Barry G. Broadman 1996-01-01 World Bank Discussion Paper No. 233. Reform of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) has been proceeding since the Chinese government announced sweeping reforms in November 1993, which included the stated goal of creating a socialist market economy.

China’s 40 Years of Reform and Development: 1978-2018-Rosa Garceau 2018-07-19 The year 2018 marks 40 years of development and reform (1978-2018). This comprehensive book assembles some of the world’s most prominent scholars on the Chinese economy to reflect on what has been achieved as a result of the economic reform programs, and to draw out the key lessons that have been learned by the model of growth and development in China over the preceding four decades. This book explores what has happened in the last 40 years of China’s development, and assesses the impact of the policies and reforms initiated by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since 1978. The book also evaluates China’s role in the global economy and the impact of its economic reforms on other countries. The book is a comprehensive guide to understanding China’s economic development and the challenges it faces.

China’s State-Owned Enterprises—Lei-Fang Zong 2006-01-01 China’s state-owned enterprises have been a key player in China’s rapid economic growth. This book provides an in-depth analysis of the Chinese state-owned enterprises, focusing on their role in the country’s economic development and the challenges they face. It also discusses the efforts made by the Chinese government to reform these enterprises and improve their performance.

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Reforming State-Owned Enterprises in Asia: Farhad Tabrizhadeh-Iravani

Large Chinese State-Owned Enterprises T. Zhang 2007-12-04 Based upon empirical research this book explores the process of China's corporatization reform and investigates the ownership structure and the management system of large Chinese SOEs. What processes of ownership restructuring are taking place in the large SOEs and do these changes have any impact on their performance?

An Analysis of State-Owned Enterprises and State Capitalization in China Andrew Sammons 2011-10-26 China's breathtaking economic growth, has often led observers to assume that the country's economic system has been transformed into a capitalist economy dominated by private enterprise. Although China's reliance on private enterprise and market-based incentives has been growing, and the CCP's treatment of private enterprises and entrepreneurs has been changing, it would be a mistake to assume that China has successfully transformed a planned economy into a market economy. Large Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) remain potent economic forces. Indeed, some of China's SOEs are among the largest firms in the world. They are major investors in foreign countries. They have been involved in some of the largest import purchases in recent years and remain the controlling owners of many major firms listed on Chinese and foreign stock exchanges.

China's State Enterprise Reform John Hassard 2007-06-11 Based on extensive original research, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the current status of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in China. It assesses the relationship between the state and the firm, and examines the broader political economy and economic development more broadly.

State-Led Privatization in China Zeng Jia 2013-10-01 Large-scale privatization did not emerge spontaneously in China in the late 1990s. Rather, the Chinese state and carefully "planned" ownership transformation with privatization quotas, not for the purpose of extracting the state from the economy, but in order to strengthen the role of the Party. While it is widely believed that authoritarian regimes are better suited than democracies to carry out economic reform, this book provides a more nuanced understanding of reform in China, demonstrating that the Chinese state's capacity to impose unpopular reform is contingent on its control over local state agents and its adaptability to societal demands. Building on rich fieldwork data gathered in three Chinese cities (Shenyang, Shanghai, and Xiamen), this book offers the first comparative study of China's privatization processes at the local level. Instead of focusing solely on political elites, Jin Zeng adopts a multi-level interaction approach to examine how the complex interplay of the central leadership, grassroots officials, and state-owned enterprise managers shapes the process of privatization. The book explores the impact of the privatization system mediated local officials' incentives to initiate privatization. Second, local officials relied on mobilization campaigns and various appeasement measures to implement privatization. Finally, the dynamics of privatization were fundamentally driven by the central government's reactions to social opposition and by the particular local actors involved in each case. As a result, the local privatization process was shaped by the dialectic interplay of political economy and state-society relations in China, this book will be invaluable to students and scholars of political economy, economic reform, as well as those interested in comparative political economy and economic development more broadly.

The Everyday Impact of Economic Reform in China Ying Zhu 2010-01-01 During the past 30 years, China has undergone extensive economic reform, replacing the government's administration of enterprises with increasing levels of market-oriented enterprise autonomy. As a result of the movement toward self-directed management of the firm, there is concern that the arduous relationship between workers and managers will become opaque. This book focuses on how changes in the employment relationship have affected the livelihood strategies of households. It explores the changing human resource management practices and employment relations in different types of enterprises: including State-Owned Enterprises, Foreign-owned Enterprises and Private Enterprises. According to national data, China's urban population in 2008-09 was comprised of workers in the state sector 36%, state-enterprises 35%, private enterprises and self-employment 20%, and other sectors 9%. This book analyses the impact of economic reform on employment relations in the state sector, collectively owned enterprises, publicly listed companies in China, and the effects of rapid economic growth on the employment conditions of migrant workers in China. It examines the impact of economic reform on employment relations in different types of enterprises: including State-Owned Enterprises, Foreign-owned Enterprises and Private Enterprises. According to data gathered from interviews with workers and managers, this book shows how economic reform has affected the employment conditions of workers in state-owned enterprises, collectively owned enterprises, publicly listed companies in China, and the effects of rapid economic growth on the employment conditions of migrant workers in China.

China's Economic Reform and Development during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period Gang Lin 2020-09-24 This book is a comprehensive of Chinese economic and social development initiatives since 1953. During the thirteen of these periods between 2016 and 2020, the global economy has experienced instability after the financial crisis, as well as political and economic realignment. Drawing on modern economic theory, this book comprehensively discusses China's economic and political development and explores the broader context of the political economy of economic development.

Whither China? Wang Gungwu 1998-05-13 1997 was truly an eventful year for China, with many momentous happenings. In February of that year Deng Xiaoping passed away, thus marking the end of an era. Shortly after, the post-Deng Chinese leadership under Jiang Zemin had to mobilize great efforts to ensure the stability of the Chinese state. The question now is, how China will respond to the challenges it is facing in the new era of economic globalization. It also presents the difficulties China faces in such fields as urbanization, the coordination of regional development and urban-rural integration, and the reform of state-owned enterprises. The book covers many modern development directions along with insights into independent analyses and policy recommendations by a group of top Chinese and American scholars. Whether China succeeds or fails in economic reform will have a large impact, not just on China's development, but also on stability and prosperity for the whole world.

China's Political Economy and Development during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period Gang Lin 2020-09-24 This book is a comprehensive of Chinese economic and social development initiatives since 1953. During the thirteen of these periods between 2016 and 2020, the global economy has experienced instability after the financial crisis, as well as political and economic realignment. Drawing on modern economic theory, this book comprehensively discusses China's economic and political development and explores the broader context of the political economy of economic development.

Two Decades of Reform in China-Gao Shangguan 1999-05-17 A planned economic system was set up in China after the establishment of the PRC in 1949, and its reform has continued to be launched since 1978. The reform has gone on for 20 years and has been the core of transforming of a planned economy into a socialist market economy. This book summarizes the successful experiences and points out the difficulties of the deep reform and the prospects for the 21st century. Rich in historical data and materials, it provides valuable information for readers from universities, institutions and enterprises as well as government officials — whoever is interested in China and its economic reform. The author, a famous Chinese economist, has been involved in the leadership of the Chinese economy's system reform since its launch in 1978. In 1998 he was invited by the World Bank to give a series of seminars on China's economic reform, and most of the contents of those seminars are included in this book.

China's Business Reforms Russell Smyth 2004-11-10 China's recent economic reforms have led to impressive growth, and an unprecedented enthusiasm for economic development. As the second largest economy in the world, it has been the world's largest recipient of foreign investment and is now considered to be the world's third biggest economy. China's economic integration with the rest of the world, especially since its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), has further accelerated its market-oriented economic reforms. China is now opening its protected markets and beginning to submit to the rule of international law. This book offers the best information and increasing participation in the world economy has resulted in significant changes in human resource management and social welfare practices in China's enterprises. The book examines the key areas, all of which are linked, where China is grappling with institutional reforms as it opens up to the outside world: state-owned enterprise reform, capital markets and financial reform, human resources and labor market reform, social welfare reform, and China's accession to the WTO and the growth of the private sector.


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economic reforms, the book provides readers with a deep and lucid understanding of the social and economic issues now confronting China, analyzes their underlying causes, and examines the serious challenges to implementing further reforms. Professor Wu argues that the only way to escape the various social ills in China today is to restart the economic and political reforms, which began thirty years ago but have slowed down during the recent decade, and to move China in the direction of a market economy, the rule of law, and democracy.

Remade in China - Scott Wilson 2009-09-11 Since opening to foreign investment in 1979, China has emerged as the leading investment site for multinational corporations. Remade in China looks beyond the macroeconomic effects of China's investment boom to analyze how foreign investors from the US, Japan, and other nations are shaping China's legal, labor, and business reforms. Wilson draws on interviews with nearly 100 foreign and local managers, attorneys, workers, and members of the business community to explain why Chinese laborers and firms have gravitated toward foreign models, especially US businesses and their institutions. Wilson uses the term "state-guided globalization" to describe how China has used foreign engagement to advance its domestic reform objectives and to enhance its role in international society. Rather than undermining state power, globalization actually has allowed China's state to push through difficult labor and legal reforms. Wilson concludes that Chinese policy makers drew lessons from foreign investors and foreign legal experts on how to introduce difficult labor market reforms in its state-owned enterprises and how to promote rule of law. Remade in China examines globalization and foreign investment in a different light, showing how these developments have helped to chart China's entry into international society. China's WTO accession agreement and international norms have established parameters by which to judge compliance with international rules as a means to secure more investment and to enhance their international legitimacy. Wilson provides a lucid and insightful analysis of how foreign and domestic actors, from political leaders to average laborers, have contributed to remaking China's institutions.

China - Ross Garnaut 1999

The Reformability of China's State Sector - Guanzhong James Wen 1997 China has achieved alarming success in accelerating the economic growth rate since it started economic reform about 16 years ago. However, its state sector is still running severe deficits. Even though its productivity might be improved since the reform started, its financial situation, nevertheless, has been worsening mainly as a result of increased competition from the rapidly expanding non-state sector. Therefore, the reform of this sector has become an urgent problem. All the papers collected in this book are closely related to the various issues that the reform of the state sector has to solve. Among the contributors are Professor Merton H Miller, a Nobel laureate and expert on firm finance and corporate governance, Mr Ji Lin, the vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Dr Justin Y Lin, the director of Center of China's Economic Research at Beijing University, Professor Gang Fan, the well-known Chinese Economist and vice director of the Institute of Economic Research at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Professor Guoqiang Tian, an expert on mechanism design at Texas A & M University, and many other researchers and professors from China and the North America's research institutes and universities. Therefore, this book will be extremely useful and relevant to those economists as well as government decision-makers working in the field of the transitional economy.

Reforming China's State-owned Enterprises - Shang-ch'üan Kao 1997

Regulating the Visible Hand? - Curtis J. Milhaupt 2015-11-16 This text examines the domestic and global consequences of Chinese state capitalism, focusing on the impact of state-owned enterprises on regulation and policy, while placing China's variety of state capitalism in comparative perspective.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica - Hugh Chisholm 1911