

摘 要

党的二十大报告指出，“共同富裕是中国特色社会主义的本质要求。”“分配制度是促进共同富裕的基础性制度。”可见，提高劳动报酬在初次分配中的比重是坚持社会主义基本经济制度的切实体现，研究中国特色经济环境下的收入分配具有重大意义。与要素收入分配相同，市场竞争也是经济学的经典命题。二十大报告中所强调的“完善市场准入、公平竞争等市场经济基础制度，优化营商环境”是新时期中国经济高质量发展的必由之路。因此，探究市场开放与收入分配之间关系的重要性不言而喻。然而，目前学者大多将目光聚集在资本市场开放、自贸区设立等对劳动收入份额的影响，关于产品市场开放对劳动收入份额所产生影响的研究还相对匮乏。因此，本文以市场准入负面清单制度的实施为契机，探究产品市场竞争如何对收入分配产生影响。

首先，本文运用规范分析法对现有文献中有关于市场准入负面清单与劳动收入份额的研究进行了回顾，并通过梳理相关文献找到研究空白，进而提出问题，实施市场准入负面清单制度会对企业劳动收入份额产生何种影响，这些影响又通过哪些路径机制进行传导。

其次，基于政府定位理论、资源配置效率理论、交易成本理论和信息不对称理论，本文在理论分析的基础上进一步提出研究假设，并选取 2014—2018 年沪深 A 股非金融业上市企业数据作为研究样本，通过建立双重差分模型实证检验了实施市场准入负面清单制度对企业劳动收入份额所产生的影响。研究表明，市场准入负面清单制度的实施显著地提升了企业劳动收入份额，且结论在经过平行趋势检验、安慰剂检验、PSM-DID 等一系列稳健性检验后仍然成立。进一步研究发现，市场准入负面清单制度通过缓解融资约束、增加人力资本投资和降低企业代理成本这三个机制对企业劳动收入份额产生影响，并且企业劳动收入份额的提升更多地体现在规模较小的企业、劳动密集型企业、非国有企业和低行业竞争度的企业中。此外，本文还研究发现市场准入负面清单制度的实施更多地提升了普通员工的劳动收入份额，而非高管的劳动收入份额。

最后，本文在研究结论的基础上结合我国经济现状从市场准入负面清单和要素分配两个角度分别提出了部分政策建议。如：应进一步减少政府对经济的干预，放宽市场准入限制，支持多种所有制经济共同发展，为企业提供公平的竞争环境，促进资源的有效配置；清单的制定和更新需要及时跟进市场发展的变化，确保准入规则的灵活性和适应性；应进一步完善按要素分配政策制度，进一步探索提高劳动报酬占比的机制等等。

本文的研究主要有以下贡献：第一，从研究内容来看，本文考察了市场准入负面清单制度对劳动收入份额的实际影响，拓展了目前国内外关于产品市场开放、要素收入分配的相关研究，丰富了相关领域现有的理论文献。第二，本文厘清了市场准入负面清单

制度对企业劳动收入份额的作用路径，打开了两者之间的机制“黑箱”。同时，本文还对不同子样本中市场准入负面清单制度影响企业劳动收入份额的差异化效果展开了异质性分析，为如何更好地提升劳动收入份额提供了新的思路。第三，本文研究结论有助于进一步落实全面深化改革，扩大开放程度，并为新发展阶段如何建设全国统一大市场提供参考。同时也有助于人民分享经济发展的果实，缩小贫富差距，促进早日实现共同富裕。

关键词：市场准入负面清单；产品市场竞争；劳动收入份额；收入分配

Abstract

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics." The distribution system is the fundamental system for promoting common prosperity." It can be seen that increasing the proportion of labor remuneration in the initial distribution is a practical manifestation of adhering to the basic socialist economic system. Studying income distribution under the economic environment with Chinese characteristics is of great significance. Similar to factor income distribution, market competition is also a classic proposition in economics. The report of the 20th National Congress of the CPC emphasizes that "improving the basic system of market economy such as market access and fair competition, and optimizing the business environment" is the necessary path for the high-quality development of the Chinese economy in the new era. Therefore, exploring the relationship between market openness and income distribution is clearly important. However, currently most scholars have focused their attention on the impact of capital market opening and the establishment of free trade zones on labor income share, and research on the impact of product market opening on labor income share is relatively scarce. Therefore, this article takes the implementation of the negative list system for market access as an opportunity to explore how product market competition affects income distribution.

Firstly, this article reviews existing literature on the negative list system for market access or labor income shares using normative analysis method, and identifies research gaps by sorting out relevant literature. Then, it raises questions about the impact of implementing the negative list system for market access on the labor income share of enterprises, and through which pathways and mechanisms these impacts are transmitted.

Secondly, based on government positioning theory, resource allocation efficiency theory, transaction cost theory and information asymmetry theory, this article further proposes research hypotheses on the basis of theoretical analysis, and selects non-financial listed companies in the Shanghai and Shenzhen A-shares from 2014 to 2018 as research samples. By establishing a double difference model, the article empirically tests the impact of implementing the negative list system for market access on the labor income share of enterprises. The research results indicate that the implementation of the negative list system for market access significantly increases the share of labor income of enterprises, and the conclusion still holds after a series of robustness tests such as parallel trend test, placebo test, and PSM-DID. Further research has

found that the negative list system for market access affects the share of labor income of enterprises through three mechanisms: alleviating financing constraints, increasing human capital investment, and reducing agency costs. In heterogeneity analysis, it is found that the increase in labor income share of enterprises is more reflected in smaller scale enterprises, labor-intensive enterprises, non-state-owned enterprises, and low industry competitiveness enterprises. In addition, this article also found that the implementation of the negative list system for market access has increased the labor income share of ordinary employees more than that of executives.

Finally, based on the research findings, this article proposes some policy recommendations from the perspectives of the negative list system for market access and essential factor distribution, combined with the current economic situation in China. For example, it is necessary to further reduce government intervention in the economy, relax market access restrictions, support the common development of multiple ownership economies, provide a fair competitive environment for enterprises, and promote the effective allocation of resources; The formulation and updating of the list require timely tracking of changes in market development, ensuring the flexibility and adaptability of admission rules; We should further improve the policy system of distributing according to factors, and explore mechanisms to increase the proportion of labor remuneration.

The main contributions of this study are as follows: Firstly, from the perspective of research content, this article examines the actual impact of the negative list system for market access on labor income share, expands the relevant research on product market openness and factor income distribution at home and abroad, and enriches the existing theoretical literature in related fields. Secondly, this article clarifies the path of the negative list system for market access on the labor income share of enterprises, opens up the mechanism "black box" between the two. Meanwhile, this article also conducts heterogeneity analysis on the differential effects of the negative list system on the labor income share of enterprises in different sub samples, providing new ideas for how to better improving the labor income share. Thirdly, the research findings of this article contribute to further implementing comprehensive deepening reforms, expanding openness, and providing reference for how to build a unified national market in the new development stage. At the same time, it also helps people share the fruits of economic development, narrow the wealth gap, and promote the early realization of common prosperity.

Key Words: Negative list system for market access; Product market competition; Share of labor income; Income distribution

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