

# 新时代共同富裕实现与民营经济 发展协同研究

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**摘要:** 讨论如何实现新时代共同富裕问题,应基于全面建成小康社会目标已经实现但收入分配差距问题依然存在的现实前提。全面建成小康社会目标的实现是实现新时代共同富裕的前提和基础,而收入分配差距过大则会妨碍新时代共同富裕的实现。民营经济快速发展为全面建成小康社会目标的实现作出了巨大贡献,但民营经济发展中存在的一些问题是造成收入分配差距的重要原因之一。实现共同富裕是社会主义生产关系的本质规定,发展民营经济是提升中国特色社会主义生产力的客观要求。然而,在市场经济条件下,民营经济的增值逻辑并不必然带来共享逻辑下共同富裕的实现,因此,基于这种关系,我们应该从以下几方面促进二者之间的协同:创造共同富裕实现和民营经济发展协同的条件,建立共同富裕实现和民营经济发展的协同机制,扩大共同富裕实现和民营经济发展间的命运共同体,优化共同富裕实现和民营经济发展中的成果共享机制。

**关键词:** 新时代;共同富裕;民营经济;协同

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## 一、引言

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## 二、新时代共同富裕实现与民营经济发展协同的前提

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- ①王占阳:《邓小平关于我国共同富裕道路的基本战略构想(上)》,《南方日报》2012年3月1日。
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(一) 新时代共同富裕的新内涵

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## (二) 新时代民营经济的价值意蕴

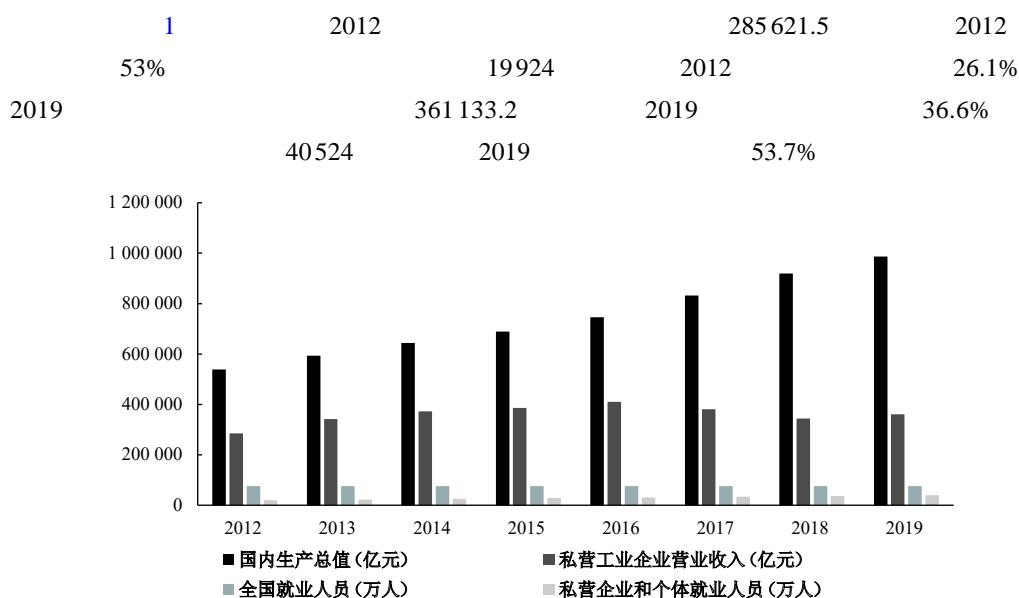


图 1 2012年至2019年中国国内生产总值与私营工业企业营业收入和就业人员

注：数据来源国家统计局<sup>①</sup>。

## (三) 共同富裕实现与民营经济协同发展的理论要求

<sup>①</sup>来源：中国国家统计局，<https://www.data.stats.gov.cn/easyquery.htm?cn=C01>。

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#### (四) 共同富裕实现与民营经济协同发展的现实要求

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### 三、民营经济发展中存在的问题引致了一些妨碍共同富裕实现的矛盾

#### (一) 民营经济发展中存在的收入分配问题增加了社会财富分化矛盾

GDP

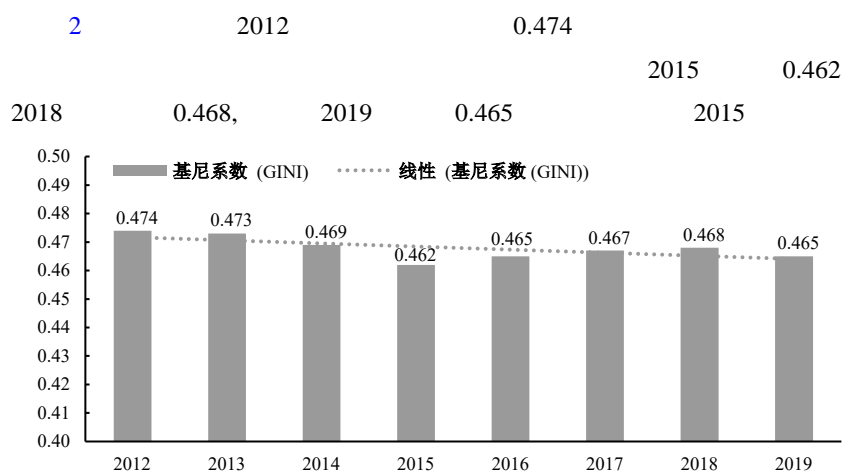


图 2 2012年至2019年中国基尼系数 (GINI)

注: 数据来源国家统计局<sup>①</sup>

#### (二) 民营经济发展中一些企业主个人利益的扩张增加了共同富裕实现的阶层结构矛盾

1857-1858

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<sup>①</sup>来源: 中国国家统计局, <https://www.data.stats.gov.cn/publish.htm?sort=1>。

<sup>②</sup>马克思:《政治经济学批判(1857-1858年手稿)》,《马克思恩格斯选集》第2卷,人民出版社2012年版,第786-787页。

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			2019	53604
10	2019	2019	523.40899	1
	2019	97.6	2019	1
934.4699		2019	360.9	

表 1 2019年10家民营企业上市公司董事长税前收入

序号	企业名称	董事长税前收入(万元)	年度
1	伊利实业集团	1934.4699	2019
2	药明康德	1805.86	2019
3	中国民生银行	457.93	2019
4	西安隆基	221.72	2019
5	东方财富	216.76	2019
6	中公教育科技	186.37	2019
7	立讯精密工业	131.99	2019
8	三一集团	106.07	2019
9	爱尔眼科医院集团	105.72	2019
10	智飞生物	67.2	2019
平均		523.40899	2019

注：数据来源于上海证券交易所、深圳证券交易所。

### (三) 民营经济发展增加了妨碍共同富裕实现的区域结构性矛盾

①恩格斯：《反杜林论》，《马克思恩格斯选集》第3卷，人民出版社2012年版，第670页。

②来源：中国国家统计局，<https://www.data.stats.gov.cn/easyquery.htm?cn=C01>。

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(四) 民营经济发展中存在的资本增殖逻辑助推了一些错误价值观与共同富裕实现应有的价值取向的矛盾

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#### 四、共同富裕实现与民营经济发展的统一性

(一) 共同富裕实现与民营经济发展统一于中国共产党的领导



(二)共同富裕实现与民营经济的发展统一于改革开放实践

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(三)共同富裕实现与民营经济的发展统一于中华民族伟大复兴中国梦

(四)共同富裕实现与民营经济的发展统一于以人民为中心

(五)二者将在共同富裕高水平实现与民营经济高度发展的条件下达成互相依赖的关系

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## 五、助推新时代共同富裕实现与民营经济发展协同的政策建议

### (一) 创造共同富裕实现与民营经济发展协同的条件

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①习近平：《决胜全面建成小康社会夺取新时代中国特色社会主义伟大胜利——在中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会上的报告》（2017年10月18日），新华网，2017年10月27日，网址：[http://www.china.com.cn/19da/2017-10/27/content\\_41805113.htm](http://www.china.com.cn/19da/2017-10/27/content_41805113.htm)。

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(二)建立共同富裕实现与民营经济发展协同的机制

(三)扩大共同富裕实现与民营经济发展间的命运共同体

(四)优化共同富裕实现与民营经济发展的成果共享机制

## **Research on the Collaboration of the Realization of Common Prosperity and the Development of Private Economy in the New Era**

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**Summary:** Discussing how to achieve common prosperity in the new era should be based on the realistic premise that the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects has been achieved but the disparity in income distribution still exists. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party has made solid progress in the first centenary goal — the realization of a well-off society in all respects. After the joint efforts of the whole Party and the people of the whole country, the goal was successfully completed on schedule by the end of 2020. However, the realization of a moderately prosperous society in all respects only eliminates absolute poverty, and there is still a big gap between the essential requirement of socialism-common prosperity. Therefore, after the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is achieved, the Party immediately put forward the new goal of achieving common prosperity in the new era. The rapid development of private economy has not only made a huge contribution to the realization of a well-off society in all respects, but also an important reason for the disparity in income distribution. The realization of a moderately prosperous society in all respects is the prerequisite and basis for achieving common prosperity in the new era, while the disparity in income distribution will hinder the realization of common prosperity in the new era. Achieving common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialist production relations, and the development of private economy is the objective requirement for improving the productive forces of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy are both contradictory and unified. The opposition between the two is reflected in that: The development of private economy

employee wages and profitability of enterprises, and the adjustment of the labor income distribution structure of private enterprises by the Party organization does not have the problem of "wages eroding profits". On the contrary, the Party organization's efforts in safeguarding the interests of employees also increase labor productivity, enabling enterprises to increase employee benefits while increasing profits. The increase in labor income share is more manifested in the impact of the Party organization on the distribution of incremental corporate income, which is sustainable and realizes the Pareto improvement of enterprise production and distribution.

Compared with the existing research, the marginal contribution of this paper lies in that: Firstly, investigating the impact of the establishment of the Party organization on the labor income share of private enterprises is a further expansion of the research on the governance effect of corporate Party organizations. Secondly, it provides new ideas for further increasing China's labor income share. Thirdly, it clarifies the internal mechanism of the Party organization to increase the labor income share of private enterprises, and systematically examines its transmission path, which provides empirical support for achieving the development goal of integrating efficiency and fairness.

**Mg{"yqt fu"**the Party organization; private enterprises; labor income share; governance structure

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intensifies the contradiction of the differentiation of social wealth, increases the contradiction in the class structure that hinders the realization of common prosperity, intensifies the contradiction in the regional structure that hinders the realization of common prosperity, and promotes the contradiction between some wrong values and the realization of common prosperity. The antagonism of the two is reflected in that: The realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy are unified under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, unified in the practice of reform and opening up, unified in the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, unified in the people as the center. The two will become mutually conditional and interdependent under the conditions of the high level of common prosperity and the high development of private economy. Based on this relationship, we should promote the collaboration between the two from the following aspects: Create conditions for the realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy, establish a collaboration mechanism for the realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy, expand the community of interests between the realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy, and optimize the achievement/sharing mechanism in the realization of common prosperity and the development of private economy.

**Mg{"yqt fu"**new era; common prosperity; private economy; collaboration