

## 我国地方政府财政支出竞争特征分析——基于省级支出数据的经验研究

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关键字：地方政府；财政支出竞争；策略性行为

### 摘要/Abstract

本文从省份之间支出竞争角度出发，用互动进化博弈模型来分析省份之间财政支出规模的策略行为差异特征，并运用2005-2013年间的财政支出规模数据，采用统计分析和空间计量模型对各省份支出规模是否存在竞争进行经验检验。研究表明，我国支出规模平均排名和排名变动率后十位的省份之间不存在显著的支出竞争特征，具体来说经济相对比较发达的东中部地方政府之间不存在显著的财政支出竞争特征，西部省份的支出竞争特征明显；全部省份的支出规模都表现出显著的时间路径依赖。最后针对这种现象给出了政策建议。

From the point of view of competition among provinces spending starting with interactive evolutionary game model to analyze strategic behavior of financial scale spending differences between the characteristics of the provinces, and the use of the scale of expenditure data between 2005-2013, using statistical analysis and spatial econometric model for each State spending scale empirical test whether there is competition. The results show that does not exist between the scale of China after spending an average rate of change in ranking and rank the ten provinces significant spending competition features, there is no significant competition between the features of expenditure. Specifically economy is relatively more developed East Midlands Local Government expenditure competition features distinct western provinces; expenditure scale all provinces have shown a significant time path dependence.

## 台湾家族企业海外创业进入模式的分析：基于顶新集团的个案研究

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关键字：家族企业；海外创业；控制权

### 摘要/Abstract

台湾家族企业的海外创业可以降低成本，赢得更广阔的市场。通过海外联盟，可以获得核心资源，改善企业管理。研究表明，由于海外市场文化、市场力量等的差异，也受限于企业内部自身能力的约束，控制权扩散是台湾企业海外创业过程中追求企业发展壮大的必然要求。家族企业只有不断变革和创新，才能适应环境的变化和市场需求，才能真正做到基业长青，这也是家族企业走向成功的必由之路。

The overseas development of family enterprises in Taiwan can reduce the cost, win the market. Through overseas alliance, the family enterprises can get the core resources and improve their management capability. This study shows that the diffusion of control right is a necessary requirement of the development of family in the pursuit of overseas market, due to the differences of culture, market forces and the constraints of internal capacity. Family enterprises can really built to last through constant change and innovation to adapt to the change of environment and the market demand.

## 旅游动机、感知价值与目的地忠诚度关系研究——以澳门文化遗产旅游为例

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关键字：旅游动机；感知价值；目的地忠诚度；文化遗产；澳门

### 摘要/Abstract

为了加深对澳门文化遗产旅游者的认识，并为文化遗产旅游可持续发展献计献策，本文以问卷调查的方式研究了赴澳文化旅游者对澳门文化遗产的旅游动机、感知价值和目的地忠诚度。调查发现文化遗产旅游动机显著正向影响感知价值，感知价值作为中介变量包括景区价值、知识价值和社会价值三个维度，这些价值因素显著正向影响目的地的游客忠诚度。值得注意的是，文化遗产旅游动机通过感知价值对目的地忠诚度的影响大于其直接对目的地忠诚度的影响。为此，本文提出对澳门文化遗产旅游可持续发展的相应建议：采取有效措施了解旅游者动机并实施有效的目的地营销策略，提升价值感知因素对旅游者忠诚度的影响力，找出澳门文化遗产旅游今后努力的重点和方向，为澳门旅游业如何利用文化遗产资源、使澳门的文化旅游资源形成强大的旅游吸引力和竞争力提供借鉴，从而推动澳门旅游业多元化可持续发展。

To enhance the understanding of cultural heritage visitors to Macau and to give some suggestions for sustainable development of cultural heritage tourism, this study designed a questionnaire to understand the tourism motivation, perceived value, and destination loyalty of cultural heritage tourists to Macau. This study found out that tourism motivation positively influence perceived value. Perceived value is mediator, including scenic spots value, knowledgeable value, and social value. These factors positively influence tourists' destination loyalty. It is noticeable that the effect of tourism motivation of cultural heritage through perceived value on destination loyalty is stronger than the effect of travel motivation of cultural heritage on destination loyalty directly. Therefore, this paper proposed some suggestions for sustainable development of cultural heritage tourism: use effective measure to understand tourists' tourism motivation and implement effective strategies of destination marketing; improve the influence of perceived value on tourists' loyalty and find out the focus and direction of cultural heritage tourism development of Macau. This paper provided reference for Macau's tourism that to utilize resource of cultural heritage to form a strong travel attraction and travel competitiveness, thus promote sustainable and diversified development of tourism industry in Macau.

## 制度配置及其后果：以香港特首普选制度设计为例

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关键字：制度配置；政党体制；特首普选；机构提名；香港

### 摘要/Abstract

经验显示，一些国家和地区在发展民主的过程中不当的制度配置会引发政治动荡，而一些西方国家则通过适当的制度配置在维护政治稳定的前提下实现了民主体制的有效运转。在香港的案例中，政党体制处于低制度化与极化的状况中。若在此条件下开放特首普选很容易会加剧政治竞争的“离心化”，进而影响到香港以及整个中国政治与经济秩序。因此，在无法改变政党体制与现行宪制的前提下，包括特首候选人数量限制在内的“机构提名”的制度设计不仅符合《基本法》的法理规定，而且更具有保证民主“向心性”的现实合理性。

Empirically speaking, misconfiguration of institutions causes political turbulences in several countries in the process of democratization. In contrast, by appropriately configuring different institutions, most Western countries effectively operate the democratic systems while maintaining the political stability. In Hong Kong's case, a lowly institutionalized and polarized party system produces 'centrifugal forces' especially under the context of universal election of Chief Executive. Consequently, it will undermine the political-economic order in Hong Kong even in China. Thus, if the existing party system and political system remain unchanged, the 'Nomination Committee' design will become not only a legal but also a reasonable plan for Hong Kong.