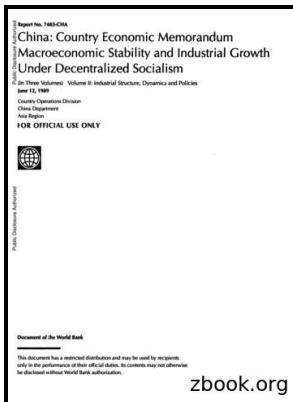


# China - macroeconomic stability in a decentralized economy.

## World Bank - Transition to a Market



Description: -

-  
China -- Economic policy -- 1976-2000.  
Decentralization in government -- China.  
Budget deficits -- China.  
Inflation (Finance) -- China.  
Economic stabilization -- China.  
Monetary policy -- China.China - macroeconomic stability in a decentralized economy.

-  
A World Bank country study, China - macroeconomic stability in a decentralized economy.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 159-166).

This edition was published in 1995



Filesize: 33.49 MB

Tags: #Fiscal #decentralization, #public #spending, #and #economic #growth #in #China

### Decentralization and macroeconomic performance in China: regional autonomy has its costs

We do not find it plausible to assume that labor productivity was unaffected by the large amount of investment undertaken after 1984. The real stock of productive capital in 1988 was 35 percent larger than in 1984.

### Decentralized Socialism and Macroeconomic Stability : Lessons from China

Another common way of squeezing the central bank for funds was to present the central bank with the fait accompli that the local bank had extended credits beyond its reserve base. This significantly reduced the role of by encouraging off-plan production by state-owned units and by promoting the growth of collective and individual enterprises that did not fall under the planning system.

### Market socialism

Private entrepreneurship and free-market activities were legalized and encouraged in the 1980s, although the central authorities continuously had to fight the efforts of local government agencies to impose excessive taxes on independent merchants. The of the former is widely considered to have been a form of market-based socialism, based on , and. Center for a Stateless Society.

### Decentralized Socialism and Macroeconomic Stability : Lessons from China

National economic goals and priorities were determined by the party's , the , and the .

### Decentralized Socialism and Macroeconomic Stability : Lessons from China

The activities of economic units were controlled by annual plans. The aim of such proposals was to eliminate exploitation by allowing individuals to receive the while removing the market-distorting effects of concentrating ownership and wealth in the hands of a small class of private owners.

## **Introduction: Fiscal Aspects of Evolving Federations**

For example, roughly 75 percent of the grown in China was consumed by the families that produced it, with the remaining 25 percent being distributed to the other regions that required it. Many SOEs bought grain, fruits, meat, eggs, fish, clothes, furniture, and housewares and distributed them to their employees to enable the employees to avoid the bonus tax. Corporate Control and Accountability: Changing Structures and the Dynamics.

### **Decentralization and macroeconomic performance in China: regional autonomy has its costs**

At the inception of the , the communes were intended to acquire all ownership rights over the productive assets of their subordinate units and to take over most of the planning and decision making for farm activities.

### **Decentralized Socialism and Macroeconomic Stability : Lessons from China**

Because many banks were overextended, the central bank normally opted for accommodation rather than censure. Markets Not Capitalism Individualist Anarchism Against Bosses, Inequality, Corporate Power, and Structural Poverty. This is why consumption grew only 3 percent in 1986.

---

## Related Books

- [Deutsch-polnische Literaturbeziehungen - Bausteine zur Verständigung von der Aufklärung bis zur Gege](#)
- [Princess](#)
- [New developments in political science - an international reviewof achievements and prospects](#)
- [Scandinavia and European Community enlargement - prospects and problems for Sweden, Finland and Norw](#)
- [Vita di un saggio \(Shri-Ramapratapa-charita\) - Śrīrāmapratāpacaritamahākāvya : il poema delle](#)