构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的历史脉络、内涵特征与实现路径

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摘　要：党的二十届三中全会通过的《中共中央关于进一步全面深化改革 推进中国式现代化的决定》作出“到二〇三五年，全面建成高水平社会主义市场经济体制”的战略部署，明确了新形势、新时期下的新要求、新举措。本文旨在全面深入地探讨高水平社会主义市场经济体制的历史脉络、内涵特征以及战略路径，为推动我国市场经济体制的持续优化与升级提供理论支撑与实践指导。自改革开放以来，我国对社会主义和市场经济的认识不断深化和科学化。通过梳理社会主义市场经济体制发展的历史脉络，本文概述了高水平社会主义市场经济体制的基本内涵：政府和市场主体的协调性、市场化体系改革的标准性、市场经济基础制度的完备性、高水平内外开放的广泛性四大特征。在此基础上，本文提出以处理好政府和市场的关系为核心，着力激发市场主体活力、建设高标准市场体系、深化市场机制改革、完善市场经济基础制度、统筹财税金融改革、深化对外开放、强化风险防控体系，共同构成建设高水平社会主义市场经济体制的全面战略路径。

关键词：中国式现代化；高水平社会主义市场经济体制；政府与市场；内涵特征；战略路径

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经过四十余年的改革开放和探索实践，中国已实现了从单一公有制为主体的计划经济体制向社会主义市场经济体制的历史转变，并逐步向构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制推进，创造性地回答了“要不要发展市场经济、建立什么样的社会主义市场经济、如何构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制”的时代问题（任保平、李培伟，2024）。2024年7月，党的二十届三中全会通过的《中共中央关于进一步全面深化改革 推进中国式现代化的决定》作出“到二〇三五年，全面建成高水平社会主义市场经济体制”的战略部署，明确了新形势、新时期下的新要求、新举措。习近平总书记多次指出“当今世界正经历百年未有之大变局”，一方面，国际力量对比深刻调整，全球地缘政治格局正在出现新的结构性冲突与对抗，“半全球化”“慢全球化”“逆全球化”等声音甚嚣尘上，全球

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经济治理体系不确定性和贸易保护主义抬头给中国经济发展带来了诸多不稳定因素；另一方面，中国经济进入新发展阶段，国内经济已由过去的高速增长阶段转向高质量发展阶段，推动社会经济转型仍然是一个时期内的重要任务，赋予了社会主义市场经济体制改革新的时代内涵和时代要求。在此背景下，在更高起点、更高层次、更高目标上构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制，有助于推动生产关系同生产力尤其是新质生产力相适应、上层建筑同经济基础相适应、国家治理体系同社会发展相适应，不仅为新发展理念、新发展格局和高质量发展提供了坚实支撑，更为中国式现代化提供了重要保障、注入了强劲动力。

一、构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的历史脉络

高水平社会主义市场经济体制的提出和构建在中国经历了曲折的历程。从主脉络看，通过对社会主义和市场经济认识的不断深化和科学化，实现了社会主义市场经济体制定型，并逐步形成和完善社会主义市场经济理论，具体可以分为计划经济体制向市场经济体制转变、建立社会主义市场经济体制和构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制三个阶段。从高水平社会主义市场经济体制

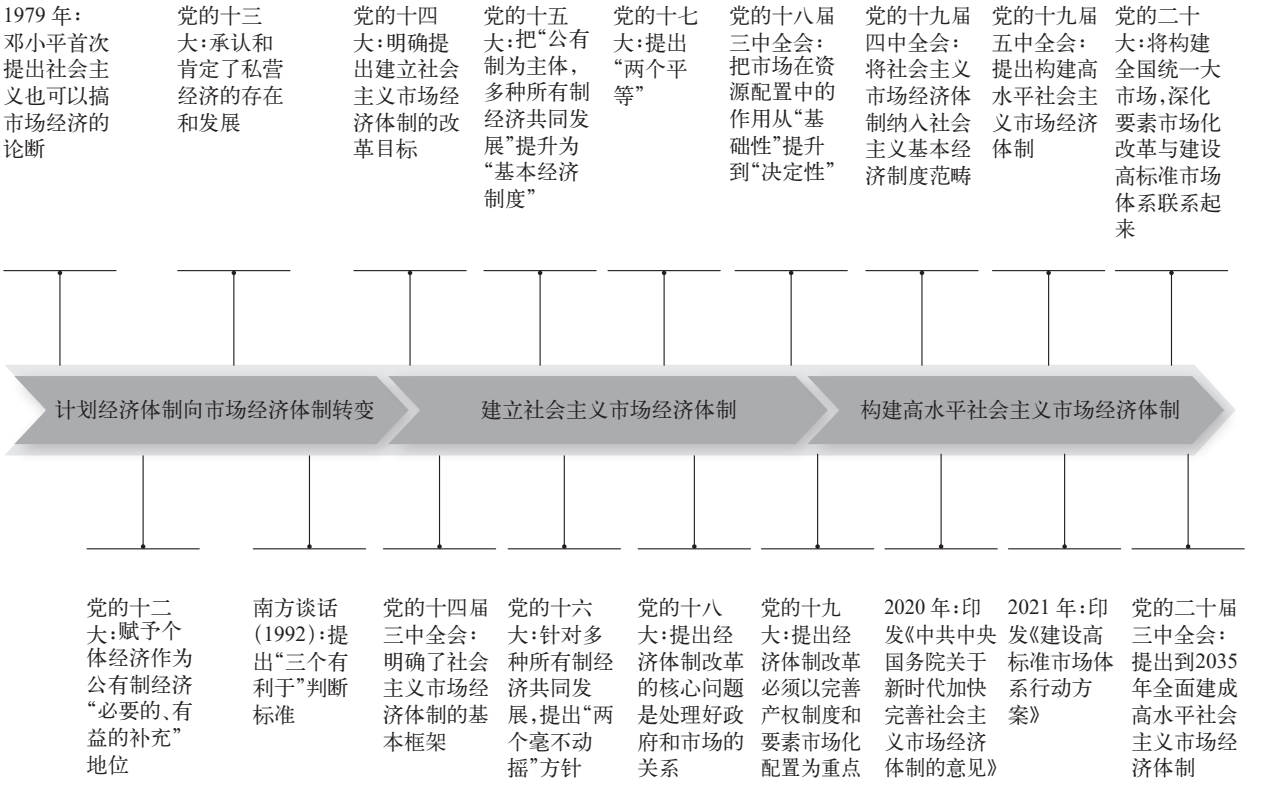


图1 构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的历史脉络

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的主要建设内容分脉络看，通过处理好政府与市场的关系、协调公有制经济和非公有制经济的关系以及建设高标准市场体系，最终实现构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的战略目标。

（一）构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的主脉络

一是计划经济体制向市场经济体制转变。改革开放初期，邓小平于1979年首次提出社会主义也可以搞市场经济的论断，“社会主义为什么不可以搞市场经济，这个不能说是资本主义，我们是计划经济为主，也结合市场经济”，将社会主义与市场经济有机结合是对马克思主义政治经济学的重塑，也是对西方传统主流思想中社会主义与市场经济尖锐对立的突破（胡家勇，2016）。在1992年的南方谈话中，他进一步强调“计划多一点还是市场多一点，不是社会主义与资本主义的本质区别……把计划经济和市场经济结合起来，就更能解放生产力”，并提出“三个有利于”的判断标准，这也成为建立社会主义市场经济体制的底层逻辑（蔡昉等，2024）。在社会主义市场经济经过十几年的摸索成长且面临风险的关键时期，“南方谈话”为进一步推动改革指明了方向，这一时期以民营经济为代表的非公有制经济主体得到长足发展。

二是建立社会主义市场经济体制。1992年，党的十四大旗帜鲜明地指出“社会主义市场经济体制是同社会主义基本制度结合在一起的”，首次明确提出建立社会主义市场经济体制的改革目标，对社会主义市场经济体制的根本性质作出创新性界定。在此基础上，党的十四届三中全会进一步明确了社会主义市场经济体制的基本框架，对经济体制改革的方向和任务擘画了宏伟蓝图。在构建目标和基本框架明确之后，社会主义市场经济体制建设经历了渐进式的发展历程。经过近十年的摸索，党的十六大提出“毫不动摇地巩固和发展公有制经济，毫不动摇鼓励、支持、引导非公有制经济发展”的“两个毫不动摇”方针，确立了社会主义市场经济体制建设的前提和支撑，明确了公有制经济和非公有制经济对经济高速发展和高质量发展“压舱石”的作用。党的十七大后，各项改革不断细化，积极破除经济体制改革中的梗阻，围绕统筹处理政府与市场、国企和民营经济、国内和国外市场等关系，以及完善市场制度、建设高标准市场体系、提升国家宏观治理能力、推进国企市场化改革等方面，推动理论与实践创新。

三是构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制。在实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦的新阶段，党的十九届四中全会正式将社会主义市场经济体制纳入社会主义基本经济制度范畴，这一制度刚性规定的方式是对中国式现代化进程中经济模式变革的深刻认可，强调了社会主义制度与市场经济的有机结合，表明了所有制形式、分配制度和经济体制的内在一致性（林志友、李子忻，2021），构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制已经具备相对成熟条件。党的十九届五中全会上首次提出构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制，党的二十届三中全会则进一步明确

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了目标期限，即“到二零三五年，全面建成高水平社会主义市场经济体制”，这一目标契合了基本实现社会主义现代化的期限，具有重要的理论和现实意义。

（二）构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的分脉络

一是政府与市场的关系演变。处理好二者的关系是社会主义市场经济体制建设的核心问题，党的十二大报告就提出要“计划经济为主、市场调节为辅”，党的十四大报告明确提出“正确认识和处理计划与市场的关系”，党的十八大报告进一步提出“经济体制改革的核心问题是处理好政府和市场的关系”，这就为构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制指明了方向。政府与市场关系的演进经历了动态博弈、制度合作和功能协调的过程（任保平、李培伟，2024），在政府宏观治理能力不断提升的前提下，市场作为资源配置和提供激励的有效方式，从十四大开始就被明确赋予在资源配置中的基础性作用，党的十八届三中全会进一步将“基础性”作用调整为“决定性”作用，标志着社会主义市场经济体制的系统性、渐进式的完善，开创了中国改革开放的新局面。总体来看，市场通过价格机制调节资源的分配，使得各种要素能够得到最有效的利用，企业根据市场价格信号做出生产决策，竞争促使企业提供更优质的产品和服务以吸引顾客，市场上多样化的产品和服务可以满足不同消费者的不同需求，消费者则根据价格选择商品和服务，从而优化整个经济体系中的资源配置。

二是多种所有制经济共同发展。新中国成立初期至改革开放前，中国工业所有制结构的经济成分基本上是单一的公有制经济。根据国家统计局公布的数据，1978年，国有企业和集体企业在全部工业总产值中分别占77.6%和22.4%，只存在零散个体工商户。党的十二大赋予了非公有制经济作为公有制经济“必要的、有益的补充”的地位，党的十三大则首次承认和肯定了私营经济的存在和发展。1992年，党的十四大提出“以公有制包括全民所有制和集体所有制经济为主体，个体经济、私营经济、外资经济为补充，多种经济成分长期共同发展”，从根本上解决了长期以来的学术争论，坚定了市场主体的发展信心（申始占、杨春学，2024）。此外，1992年前后，国企改革也由初步探索进入到制度创新阶段，并逐步明确了建立现代企业制度的目标。截至1997年底，国家确定了分类指导方案，集中抓千家重点企业，民营经济通过兼并、收购、投资控股、承包、租赁、委托经营等改革举措，盘活了大量国有资产。党的十五大把“公有制为主体，多种所有制经济共同发展”提升为“基本经济制度”，在基本制度层面上为非公有制经济的发展铺平了道路，党的十六大则进一步形成了“两个毫不动摇”重要论述。此后，党的历届代表大会不断对国企改革、民营经济发展等作出新的部署，国企、民企、外企多元竞争而又共同发展的社会主义市场经济体制不断完善。其中，国有资产管理方式的变化和资本市场的改革使我国的国企改革进入了一个新的

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阶段。

三是构建全国统一大市场。构建全国统一大市场与构建高标准市场体系是相辅相成的，早在党的十四届三中全会提出“建立社会主义市场经济体制，就是要使市场在国家宏观调控下对资源配置起基础性作用”，指出“为了实现这个目标”，需要“建立全国统一开放的市场体系”。党的十六大提出“健全现代市场体系”的新要求，赋予了市场体系“现代”的时代内涵，党的十六届三中全会进一步提出建设统一开放竞争有序的现代市场体系。党的十八大以来，“建设高标准市场体系”被提出并逐步推进，高标准市场体系包括高标准的市场基础制度、高质量的市场发展环境、高效率的要素市场化配置机制、高水平的市场开放制度、高效能的市场监管机制等方面（马建堂，2021；任保平，2023）。在党的二十大报告中，将构建全国统一大市场、深化要素市场化改革与建设高标准市场体系联系起来，并在党的二十届三中全会明确了构建全国统一大市场的具体内容和方向。

二、高水平社会主义市场经济体制的内涵及特征

（一）高水平社会主义市场经济体制的内涵

社会主义特色是高水平社会主义市场经济体制最显著的特征，推动构建更加完善、更高水平的社会主义市场经济体制，需要进一步认识并发挥社会主义市场经济的独特优势，将社会主义制度的优越性与市场经济的活力有机结合，形成独特的体制优势。自改革开放以来，社会主义市场经济体制不断适应时代发展需要，持续深化经济体制改革和经济发展方式转变，为中华民族伟大复兴提供坚实的制度保障。“以人民为中心”是社会主义市场经济的本质特征（邓力平，2022），体现了社会主义制度在经济发展中的根本立场和价值取向，是区别于资本主义市场经济的根本所在。在社会主义市场经济框架下，市场配置资源的过程始终服务于人民利益，旨在实现全体人民共同富裕。在中国共产党的领导下，社会主义市场经济与“集中力量办大事”的制度优势相结合（陈龙，2022），坚持发展和安全并重，有效应对各种风险挑战，集中力量解决重大问题和突发事件。

通过一系列改革和创新措施，我国社会主义市场经济体制不断健全和完善。但作为一项复杂而系统精密的任务，构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制仍存在市场体系尚不健全、市场发育仍不充分、结构性体制性矛盾突出、政府和市场的关系尚未完全理顺等痛点难点。基于社会主义市场经济体制的优势特征，高水平社会主义市场经济体制的基本内涵是在中国特色社会主义基本经济制度框架下，实现公有制与非公有制经济互补共存，通过构建全国统一大市场、深化产权制度改革，推进要素市场化配置，完善政策工具，提升宏观经济治理能力，以“有为政府”与“有效市场”的有机结合推动实现共同富裕，强化制度型开放，确保经济社会全面协调可持续发展。

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（二）高水平社会主义市场经济体制的基本特征

一是政府和市场主体的协调性。高水平社会主义市场经济体制强调坚持“两个毫不动摇”，充分发挥“有效市场”与“有为政府”的协调优势，为各类市场主体创造公平竞争的市场环境（逄锦聚、荆克迪，2020）。“有效市场”强调市场机制在资源配置中的决定性作用，通过市场竞争和激励机制推动要素流动和资源高效配置。“有为政府”则通过政策引导、法规制定等不断完善中国特色现代企业制度，深化国资国企改革，优化民营经济发展环境，实现公有制经济和非公有制经济的协同发展。政府和市场主体的协调性不仅促进了市场主体的多元化和活力，还确保了政府在关键领域的有效调控，是构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的核心。

二是市场化体系改革的规范性。市场化改革需遵循一套明确、统一且高效的规则体系，以确保资源和要素在更大范围内的开放共享和自由流动。一方面，通过建立健全统一的市场基本制度和市场监管制度，为要素市场的顺畅运行提供坚实的制度保障，有效破除企业参与市场竞争的制度壁垒，确保监管执法的公正性和权威性。另一方面，深化要素市场化改革，旨在形成要素流动畅通、价格反应灵活的高标准市场体系（刘戒骄、刘冰冰，2023），推动要素根据市场规则、市场价格和市场竞争实现有效配置，加快建设全国统一大市场，为中国经济在全球市场中的竞争力和话语权奠定基础。

三是市场经济基础制度的完备性。市场经济基础制度的完备性直接关系到市场机制的有效运行和资源要素的优化配置。加强市场经济基础制度建设，推动市场规则和监管的公平统一。构建以公平为核心原则的产权保护制度，建立相对独立的产权保护司法体制，能够有效激发市场主体的创新活力。通过实施全国统一的市场准入负面清单制度，简化市场准入流程，降低事前成本，增强要素自由流动，有助于形成全国统一大市场，促进资源优化配置。加强反垄断力度、创新反垄断行为监管模式，全面落实公平竞争审查制度，保障市场主体的多元化和积极性，维护市场公平竞争秩序，为构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制提供坚实的制度保障。

四是高水平内外开放的广泛性。深化高水平内外开放符合社会化大生产向全球拓展、经济全球化不断深化的必然趋势（简新华，2022）。社会主义市场经济作为开放型经济，其内在机制要求资源要素在全球范围内自由流动和优化配置，以实现经济发展的良性循环。高水平内外开放的广泛性，意味着在国际贸易、国际投资、国际交流等多个领域，减少或取消保护主义限制和措施，积极融入全球经济体系。通过实行全方位、多层次、多渠道的对外开放，社会主义市场经济能够充分利用国内国际两个市场、两种资源，促进商品、资金、技术、信息、人才的自由流动和高效利用。同时，坚持独立自主、自力更生与对外开放相结合的原则，确保在开放中维护国家经济、政治、社会、生态等各方面的安全。

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三、构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的内在要求

（一）处理好市场经济与社会主义基本经济制度的关系

作为社会主义基本经济制度之一，推动构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制是坚持和完善社会主义基本经济制度的必然要求，这要求处理好市场经济与社会主义基本经济制度的关系。从所有制结构来看，在构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的过程中，既要充分发挥公有制经济的整体实力，也要积极推进多种所有制经济的共同发展，形成相辅相成、优势互补的所有制经济体系。这决定了要充分激发高水平社会主义市场经济的活力，保障各种所有制经济在要素使用、市场竞争和法律保护等方面的公平性，促进非公有制经济内生强劲的发展韧性（申始占、杨春学，2024）。

从分配方式来看，构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制，必须健全和完善按劳分配为主体、多种分配方式并存的分配制度。这一要求根植于我国社会主义公有制与社会生产力发展水平的现实基础，并契合市场经济发展的内在逻辑。按劳分配体现了社会主义的公平原则，为市场经济趋向共同富裕奠定坚实基础，而且其反对平均主义的特点与市场经济发展动力相契合，实现了市场经济与按劳分配在社会主义制度条件下的和谐统一。同时，按生产要素分配作为市场经济高水平发展的必要条件，通过赋予生产要素所有者参与最终生产成果分配的权利，有效激发生产要素流入市场，促进资源配置优化，增强市场经济的内在活力。

（二）处理好“有为政府”与“有效市场”的关系

处理好政府与市场的关系是构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的核心要义。政府与市场作为经济运行中不可或缺的两个主体，“有为政府”的角色在于通过政策扶持、监管国有资产、提供公共产品与服务等手段，解决市场失灵、贫富分化、资源配置不均等问题。而“有效市场”则强调市场在资源配置中的决定性作用，通过价格机制、竞争机制、供求机制等实现资源最优化配置，充分激发市场主体的活力与创造力，促进经济效益最大化。但从现实维度来看，当前我国市场体系发展存在机制仍不健全、政府和市场的关系尚未完全理顺等问题。具体表现为，在关键要素领域，市场的决定性作用尚待进一步提升；出于局部利益考虑，部分地区地方保护主义政策的实施严重阻碍了全国统一大市场建设，不仅影响资源的有效配置，也削弱了市场经济的整体效能。

为全面建成高水平社会主义市场经济体制，必须进一步深化对政府与市场关系的认识与处理。政府与市场并非孤立存在，而是相辅相成、互为补充，共同构成了社会主义现代化经济体系的复杂系统。只有推进政府和市场的深度融合，协同发力，才能构建更可持续、更高水平的社会主义市场经济体制（林志友、李子忻，2021）。这要求在构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的过程中，必须明确政府职能边界，优化政府职能配置，既保证市场在资源配置中发挥决定性作用，又充分发

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挥政府在市场失灵领域的补充与引导作用，从而实现“有效市场”与“有为政府”的有机结合。

（三）处理好国有经济和民营经济的关系

国有经济与民营经济相辅相成、相得益彰，表现在国有企业与民营企业之间存在着既竞争又合作、相互补充的紧密关系。国有企业凭借其独特的政治和经济地位，在保障国家经济安全、服务国家发展战略、深化体制机制改革、引领经济高质量发展等方面发挥着不可替代的作用。自市场化改革方向确立以来，国有企业经历了产权制度和管理体制层面的深刻变革，通过“制度嵌入-体制改革”的渐进式路径推进混合所有制改革（任保平、李培伟，2024），以适应市场经济要求。为构建高水平的社会主义市场经济体制，需要进一步明确国有经济的功能定位与投资领域，不仅有助于增强国资国企的核心功能与竞争力，同时能够有效避免对民营经济的市场挤出效应，进一步巩固和完善社会主义市场经济体制的基础。

民营经济是我国社会主义基本经济制度中不可或缺的组成部分，民营企业是社会主义市场经济体制中的重要竞争行为主体（刘伟，2024）。民营企业的壮大不仅有助于完善中国特色现代企业制度，提升市场经济体制的整体水平，还促进了各种所有制经济优势互补、共同发展，更好地完善和发挥社会主义基本经济制度优势。当前，民营经济发展面临内外环境严峻、市场盈利下滑、企业循环不畅等严峻挑战。为此，必须加强制度建设，保障民营经济作为市场经济参与者的公平地位，以实现国有经济和民营经济的效能互补，为构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制奠定坚实基础。

（四）处理好国内市场和国际市场的关系

构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制，需要着力处理好国内市场和国际市场的关系，协同推进深化对内改革与扩大对外开放，实现国内市场与国际市场的有机衔接与良性互动。在新发展格局下，依托国内大循环，畅通国际循环，建设高标准市场体系不仅有助于提升资源配置效率、增强国内市场的吸引力和竞争力，还能促进国内外资源的有效配置和市场的深度融合，从早期传统的外向型经济向开放型经济转变，实现“两个市场、两种资源”向“一个市场、一种资源”转变，独立自主参与全球化进程，避免成为西方资本主义市场经济体制的附庸。国内市场方面，推进建设全国统一大市场是加快完善社会主义市场经济体制的核心内容（刘志彪，2022），为构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制提供坚实支撑，通过深化要素市场化改革和建设高标准市场体系，促进市场功能完善与强大，减少对外部市场的依赖，平衡国内与国际市场双循环，实现经济的可持续发展。

国际市场方面，高水平社会主义市场经济体制的内涵特征客观上要求推进高水平开放型经济新体制建设，实施更大范围、更宽领域、更深层次的对外开放（刘志彪，2023）。通过稳步扩大规

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则、规制、管理、标准等制度型开放嵌入国际市场，推动规则变革和优化制度设计，形成与国际经贸活动中通行规则相衔接的基本规则和制度体系，完善内外联动、互利共赢的开放型经济新体制。这种内外市场的有机衔接，不仅促进了国内外资源、技术、市场的有效整合，还提升了国内市场的国际化水平和国际竞争力。

四、构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的战略路径

（一）发挥制度优势，推进“有效市场”和“有为政府”更好结合

一是建设“有效市场”。充分利用价格机制，通过市场价格信号指导市场主体的生产经营活动，实现资源的科学有效配置。强化竞争机制，打破市场分割，激励企业科技创新和管理提质，促进优胜劣汰。深化产权制度改革，实施有效的产权激励，推动要素市场化配置，实现资源最优配置和决策主体利益的最大化，为市场经济提供强大动力。二是打造“有为政府”。健全宏观经济治理体系，推动财政、货币、产业等政策的协同实施，确保政策执行的一致性与前瞻性。同时，完善社会信用与监管体系，强化市场竞争规则的制定与执行，持续优化公平竞争的市场环境。进一步推进“放管服”改革，减少不必要的行政审批和市场干预，降低制度性交易成本，提升政府服务效率，营造公平、健康、法治的市场环境。

（二）激发市场主体活力，实现国有经济与民营经济效能互补

以优质服务充分激发市场主体内生动力和创新活力，推进国企民企优势互补、协调发展。一是深化国有企业改革，提升国有企业的核心竞争力。立足构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的要求，通过推进产权制度改革、完善公司治理结构、深化混合所有制改革等提升国企核心竞争力。积极推动相关领域国有企业改革和资源重组，加快国有经济布局优化和结构调整，加大产业链供应链关键环节布局力度，增强其在新兴产业中的引领和带动作用。二是促进民营经济健康发展。通过法律法规和政策措施，保护民营企业产权和企业家权益，降低企业运营成本，提高企业竞争力。同时，简化行政审批流程，减少不必要的行政干预，加强知识产权保护，激发市场活力和社会创造力，促进民营经济健康发展。三是持续优化营商环境。从国家层面制定并不断完善优化营商环境的政策法规体系，尤其是在知识产权保护、市场公平竞争等方面提供更为有力的法律保障，提高法律执行的透明度和公信力。同时，通过信息化手段建设“互联网+政务服务”，推动政府服务数字化与智能化，提升政策执行协同性，消除不同领域、部门和层级之间的障碍，提高政策的连贯性、一致性和协同性。

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（三）建设高标准市场体系，推动建设全国统一大市场

全国统一大市场建设是市场经济发展的必然趋势，其核心在于打破地域壁垒，促进区域市场的深度融合与协调发展。一是强化市场治理体系建设。着力推进市场基础制度规则的统一，通过完善公平竞争制度、强化竞争政策基础地位及优化产权制度，为市场提供坚实的制度支撑。同时，深化政府规制改革，通过精准的产业政策引导，鼓励企业间的正当竞争，激发创新活力，推动产品与服务的持续优化与升级。二是加强基础设施互联互通建设。推进高速铁路、高速公路、信息网络等关键设施的建设与升级，打破行业与地域的固有壁垒，有效降低商品与要素的流动成本，促进区域间的经济交流与合作，为市场一体化提供有力支撑。三是构建跨行政区合作发展机制。打破地方保护和市场分割，实行统一的市场准入和公平竞争制度，破除地方保护和区域壁垒，促进全国市场的统一与深度融合。加强市场监管的公平统一，建立健全跨地区、跨部门的协同监管机制，提高监管效能，维护市场秩序，保障公平竞争。

（四）深化市场机制改革，激活市场发展潜能

深化市场机制改革的核心在于通过细化与优化市场机制，实现资源的高效配置与经济的持续增长。一是完善价格机制，确保市场价格能够精准反映供需动态，从而有效引导资源的合理流动。具体而言，加强对价格形成过程的监管，坚决打击市场垄断和价格操纵行为，以确保价格信号的真实性和透明度，为市场竞争的公平性提供坚实基础。二是深化要素市场化改革。一方面，健全土地、劳动力、资本、数据、知识产权等要素市场的交易平台，拓展要素交易平台的功能，完善交易规则和服务，以提供公开、公平、透明的交易环境，促进要素的合理定价和有效流通。另一方面，积极破除要素自由流动的体制机制障碍。通过建立统一的市场规则和标准，打破地区和行业的市场壁垒，实现土地、劳动力、资本、技术和数据等要素的自主有序流动和高效公平配置。三是完善市场准入和退出机制。实施全国统一的市场准入负面清单制度，一方面，加快构建绿色能源、数字产品等领域的准入政策体系，通过明确准入标准、优化审批流程等措施，降低企业进入市场的门槛，激发市场主体的创新活力。围绕战略性新兴产业重点领域，建立更加完善的监管和服务体系，促进新技术新产品加快应用、迭代升级，形成更多新的增长点。另一方面，完善企业退出制度。明确企业退出的标准和程序，确保企业退出过程的公正性和透明度。建立高效、便捷的破产清算程序，降低企业破产成本，提高破产案件的审理效率。

（五）坚持法治先行，强化法治基础保障

完善市场经济基础制度是构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的关键战略路径。一是完善产权保护制度。推动涉产权冤错案件依法甄别、纠正常态化机制化，规范统一产权纠纷案件的执法

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司法体系和法律适用标准，强化执法司法部门的工作协同，提升涉产权执法领域的决策和执行水平，确保依法、平等、全面保护各类所有制企业产权。二是完善公平竞争机制。一方面，健全公平竞争政策体系，丰富竞争监管执法工具，加大典型违法案件查处力度，持续创造公平竞争、竞相发展的市场环境。另一方面，全面落实公平竞争审查制度，推进民生领域反垄断执法专项行动，加强经营者集中反垄断监管，帮助经营者识别、评估和管控经营者集中反垄断法律风险。

（六）统筹财税金融改革，健全宏观经济治理体系

统筹推进财税、金融等重点领域改革，完善宏观调控体系。一是完善宏观调控体系。发挥政府的宏观调控和公共服务职能，健全政策制定和执行机制。通过简政放权、优化服务，提高政府行政效率和透明度，降低企业运营成本，有效激发市场活力。二是统筹推进财税体制改革。完善预算制度，加强财政资源和预算统筹，通过优化资源配置、激励创新及促进公平竞争，进一步增强市场经济主体活力。优化税制结构，完善税收优惠政策体系，特别是对高新技术企业、小微企业和创新型企业给予更多的税收减免，增强其再投资能力和市场竞争力。三是深化金融体制改革。创新和完善现代化金融体系，通过综合运用多种货币政策工具，降低融资成本、优化资金流动，更好地服务于市场经济需求，推动资本市场与实体经济的良性互动。同时，深化利率市场化改革，使市场在资源配置中发挥决定性作用。鼓励金融机构设立创业基金、风险投资基金等，为初创企业和高新技术企业提供资金支持，激发市场主体创新活力。

（七）深化对外开放，构建更高水平开放型经济新体制

全面对接国际高标准市场规则体系，实施更大范围、更宽领域、更深层次的全面开放。一是推进贸易便利化。通过数字技术，进一步简化通关流程，优化口岸营商环境，提高通关效率，降低企业成本；丰富贸易支付结算的渠道和工具，积极推广国际贸易单一窗口，提升外汇业务办理和资金结算的效率。二是健全高水平开放政策保障机制。深化外贸体制改革，通过加快建设贸易强国、推动货物贸易优化升级、创新服务贸易发展机制，促进产业优化升级和经济高质量发展。深化外商投资和对外投资管理体制改革，扩大外资准入，构建外资服务生态体系，推动高水平开放和全面依法治国。三是稳步推进制度型开放。加强与国际经贸组织的紧密合作，积极参与全球经济治理体系的建设与改革。同时，加强政策统筹协调，主动对接高标准国际经贸规则，扩大自主开放领域，维护多边贸易体制，积极参与全球治理体系改革，打造透明、稳定、可预期的制度环境。

（八）强化风险防控体系，保障经济可持续发展

强化风险防控是确保经济长期稳定繁荣与可持续发展的基础，也是推动高水平社会主义市

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场经济体制建设的重要抓手。坚持统筹发展和安全，形成适应市场经济需求的稳定环境，推动市场活力的持续释放。一是建立健全风险预警与响应机制。通过整合宏观经济数据、金融市场信息、企业运营状况等多维度数据，加强对重点领域和关键环节的风险监控和评估工作。同时，加强应急管理能力建设，通过调整货币政策、财政政策等宏观经济政策，以及实施行业监管措施，有效遏制风险扩散，维护市场稳定。二是建立健全金融监管体系。加强对金融机构的审慎监管，防范系统性金融风险，确保金融机构的资本充足、流动性管理和信贷质量符合监管要求。同时，加强对金融市场的监测和分析，及时发现并纠正市场违规行为，防范金融风险跨市场、跨行业扩散。三是持续推动绿色低碳发展和生态环境保护。加强生态文明建设理念在经济发展中的贯彻落实，推动产业结构的调整与转型升级。同时，加强生态环境保护与治理工作，提高生态环境质量与可持续发展水平。

五、构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的方向

习近平总书记明确指出，“深化经济体制改革仍是进一步全面深化改革的重点”。新发展阶段下，构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制已不再局限于经济领域，而是上升为关乎中国式现代化宏伟蓝图与中华民族伟大复兴历史使命的重大时代课题。这一任务的完成，需要系统性的战略部署与深入的实践探索。在此过程中，深化市场机制变革、完善法治环境体系、促进市场深度融合、实施全面开放战略、强化创新驱动引擎以及推进绿色低碳发展，共同构成了构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制的未来方向。具体而言，我们需要进一步强化市场机制在资源配置中的决定性作用，构建更加灵敏、高效的市场反应机制；不断完善法治环境体系，确保市场公平透明，为国内外投资者提供一个稳定、可预期的法律环境；将市场深度融合与协同发展作为重要方向，通过加强基础设施互联互通与深化区域合作，实现资源的优化配置；深入实施全面开放战略，推动从商品和要素流动型开放向制度型开放的转变，提升我国在全球产业链、供应链、价值链中的核心地位；同时，持续加强创新驱动能力，通过加大科技创新投入、优化创新资源配置、完善成果转化机制以及实施人才强国战略，有力推动经济高质量发展。一系列举措将共同推动高水平社会主义市场经济体制的构建，为中国式现代化的实现提供坚实保障。

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Developing a High-Standard Socialist market economy system: Historical Evolution, Characteristics, and Pathways

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Abstract: *The Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization, adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, sets a strategic goal to "fully establish a high-standard socialist market economy system by 2035", outlining new requirements and measures for the new era. This paper provides a comprehensive exploration of the historical trajectory, intrinsic characteristics, and strategic pathways of this system, offering theoretical support and practical guidance for the continued optimization and advancement of China's market economy. Since the launch of reform and opening-up in 1978, China's understanding of socialism and the market economy has become increasingly sophisticated and scientifically grounded. By tracing the historical evolution of the socialist market economy system, this study defines the core attributes of a high-standard socialist market system through four key features: Coordinated government-market relations, standardized market-oriented reforms, a well-developed foundational market economy framework, and extensive high-standard global integration. Building on these insights, this article proposes a comprehensive strategic framework centered on optimizing government-market relations, invigorating market participants, developing a high-standard market system, deepening market mechanism reforms, improving the fundamental systems of the market economy, coordinating fiscal and financial reforms, expanding high-standard openness, and strengthening risk prevention mechanisms—jointly forming a systematic pathway for establishing a high-standard socialist market economy system.*

Keywords: *Chinese modernization; high-standard socialist market economy system; government and market; intrinsic characteristics; strategic pathway*
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Over more than four decades of reform and opening-up since 1978, China has undergone a historic transformation—from a centrally planned economy dominated by a single form of public ownership to a socialist market economy system. Through continuous exploration and practice, the country has steadily advanced toward the goal of building a high-standard socialist market economy system, providing innovative answers to three fundamental questions of the era: whether to develop market economy, what

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kind of socialist market economy system to build, and how to build it effectively (Ren & Li, 2024). A major milestone in this process came in July 2024, when the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) adopted the *Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization*. This resolution set forth a strategic plan to "fully establish a high-standard socialist market economy system by 2035", outlining new requirements and initiatives to address the evolving conditions and demands of the modern era.

President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that "the world today is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century". On one hand, the global balance of power is undergoing significant adjustments, with new structural tensions and confrontations emerging in geopolitics. Voices advocating for "semi-globalization", "slow globalization", and "de-globalization" are growing louder, while uncertainties in global economic governance and the resurgence of trade protectionism have introduced numerous destabilizing factors to China's economic development. On the other hand, China's economy has entered a new stage, transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to one focused on high-quality development. Promoting socioeconomic transformation remains a crucial task for the foreseeable future, endowing the reform of the socialist market economy system with new contemporary significance and requirements. Against this backdrop, building a high-standard socialist market economy system—starting from a higher baseline, aiming for higher standards, and pursuing more ambitious goals—will help align production relations with productive forces (particularly *new quality productive forces*), the superstructure with the economic base, and the national governance system with social development. This effort not only provides strong support for the new development philosophy, the new development pattern, and high-quality development but also serves as a vital pillar and driving force for advancing Chinese-style modernization.

1. Historical Context of Building a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

The proposal and development of a high-standard socialist market economy system in China have followed a complex and evolving trajectory. From a broader historical perspective, this process reflects a deepening and increasingly scientific understanding of socialism and the market economy. Over time, this has led to the institutionalization of the socialist market economy system and the gradual formation and refinement of its theoretical framework. This evolution can be divided into three key stages: the transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented system, the establishment of the socialist market economy system, and the advancement toward a high-standard socialist market economy system. From the perspective of its core components, the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system has centered on effectively balancing the relationship between government and the market, navigating the evolution of public and non-public sectors, and developing a high-standard market system. These efforts have progressively contributed to achieving the strategic goal of building a high-standard socialist market economy system.

1.1 Core Trajectory of Constructing a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

First, the transition from a planned economy to a market-oriented system. In the early stages of reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping laid the conceptual groundwork in 1979 by asserting that socialism could incorporate a market economy. He stated, "Why can't socialism adopt a market economy? This should not be labeled as capitalism. We primarily follow a planned economy, but also

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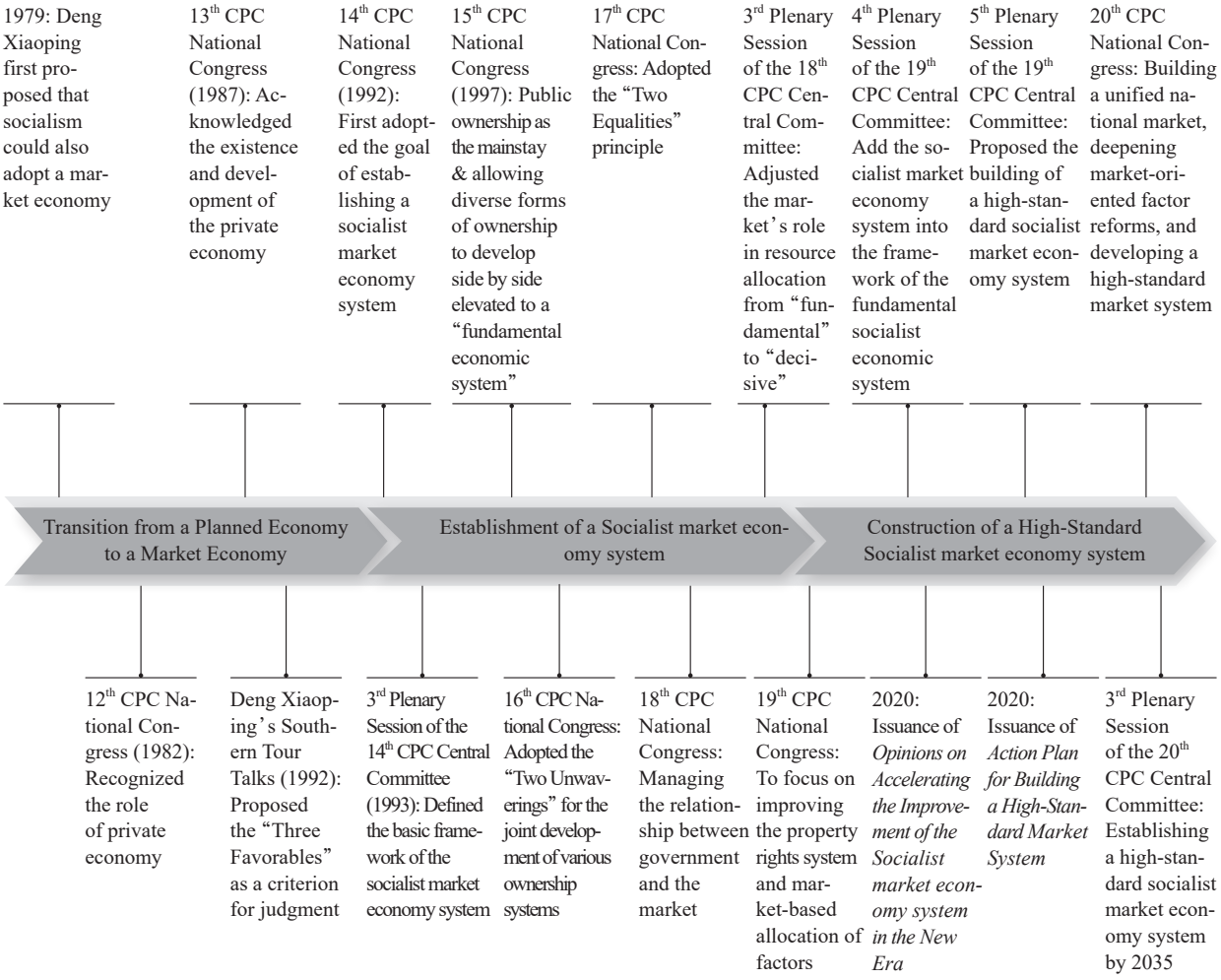


Figure 1: Historical Timeline of Building a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

integrate market economy elements". This integration of socialism and the market economy marked a significant reinterpretation of Marxist political economy and challenged the conventional Western notion of a rigid opposition between socialism and market systems (Hu, 2016). During his 1992 Southern Tour Talks, Deng Xiaoping further emphasized that "The extent to which planning or the market is used is not the essential distinction between socialism and capitalism... Combining planned and market economies can more effectively unleash productive forces". He also introduced the "three favorables" criterion (namely determining whether what we do is favorable to improving the productive forces in a socialist society, to increasing the overall strength of the socialist state, and to raising people's living standards), which has also become the underlying logic for establishing the socialist market economy system (Cai et al., 2024). At a critical juncture when the socialist market economy system, after more than a decade of exploration and development, faced growing risks and uncertainties, Deng Xiaoping's Southern Tour Talks in 1992 provided decisive guidance for deepening reforms. During this period, the non-public sector, particularly the private economy, saw rapid expansion, emerging as a vital driving force in China's evolving economic landscape.

Second, the establishment of the socialist market economy system. In 1992, the 14th National

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Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) explicitly declared that "the socialist market economy system is integrated with the fundamental socialist system". This marked the first time the CPC clearly articulated the reform target for establishing a socialist market economy system, offering an innovative definition of its fundamental character. Building on this milestone, the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee elaborated the basic framework of the socialist market economy system, presenting a comprehensive blueprint for the direction and priorities of economic reform. With the target and framework established, the development of the socialist market economy system unfolded gradually. After nearly a decade of exploration, the 16th CPC National Congress in 2002 introduced the "Two Unwaverings" policy: "unswervingly consolidating and developing the public sector" while "unswervingly encouraging, supporting, and guiding the non-public sector". This dual commitment provided the foundation and momentum for constructing the socialist market economy system, affirming the complementary roles of the public and non-public sectors as stabilizers in achieving both rapid and high-quality economic growth.

After the 17th CPC National Congresses, reforms were progressively refined to address persistent obstacles in the economic system. Emphasis was placed on harmonizing key relationships: between government and market, between state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the private sector, and between domestic and international markets. Concurrently, efforts were focused on advancing high-standard market systems, strengthening national macroeconomic governance, and deepening market-oriented SOE reforms. These initiatives drove both theoretical and practical innovations.

Third, advancing the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system. In the new phase of pursuing the Two Centenary Goals and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in 2019 officially incorporated the socialist market economy system into the framework of the fundamental socialist economic system. This institutional recognition marks a profound acknowledgment of China's economic transformation within its modernization process. It underscores the organic integration of the socialist system with market mechanisms, affirming the intrinsic consistency between ownership structures, distribution mechanisms, and the overall economic system (Lin & Li, 2021). By this stage, the conditions for building a high-standard socialist market economy system had become relatively mature. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in 2020 officially introduced the goal of constructing a high-standard socialist market economy system, while the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee in 2024 further clarified the timeline, setting the target of fully establishing this system by 2035. This objective aligns with the broader goal of essentially achieving socialist modernization by the same year, carrying significant theoretical and practical implications.

1.2 Sub-Themes in Constructing a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

First, the evolving relationship between government and market. A key sub-theme in developing a high-standard socialist market economy system is the evolving relationship between government and market—a core issue in economic system reform. The 12th CPC National Congress in 1982 initially defined this relationship by advocating "a planned economy as the mainstay, supplemented by market regulation". By the 14th CPC National Congress in 1992, the discourse shifted toward "correctly understanding and managing the relationship between planning and the market". This perspective evolved further at the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, which identified "properly handling the relationship between government and market" as the central challenge of economic reform, setting a clear direction for the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system. Scholars

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describe this evolution as a process of dynamic interaction, institutional cooperation, and functional coordination between the two forces (Ren & Li, 2024).

As the government's macroeconomic governance capacity steadily advanced, the market began to play a bigger role in resource allocation. The 14th CPC National Congress first defined the market's function as "fundamental" in resource allocation, a stance that was further refined at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in 2013, where its role was elevated to "decisive". This adjustment marked a systematic and gradual improvement of the socialist market economy system, ushering in a new phase of China's reform and opening-up efforts. From a practical perspective, the market optimizes resource allocation through price mechanisms, ensuring the most efficient use of production factors. Enterprises adjust their production in response to price signals, while competition compels them to enhance product quality and service offerings to attract consumers. The diverse range of goods and services in a market caters to the varied needs of consumers, who, in turn, make purchasing decisions based on price signals. This self-reinforcing mechanism continuously refines resource distribution across the economy, promoting efficiency and dynamism.

Second, the coordinated development of multiple ownership forms. From the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 until the start of reform and opening up in 1978, China's industrial ownership structure was dominated by public ownership. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, in 1978, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and collective enterprises accounted for 77.6% and 22.4% of China's total industrial output, respectively, with only a minimal presence of individual businesses. A shift began with the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982, which recognized non-public economies as a "necessary and beneficial supplement" to the public sector. This position was further strengthened at the 13th CPC National Congress in 1987, which explicitly acknowledged and supported the private economy's existence and development. By 1992, the 14th CPC National Congress established a broader framework: "Public ownership—including both state-owned and collective economies—serves as the mainstay, supplemented by individual, private, and foreign-funded economies, all developing in the long term together." This principle of "long-term coordinated development" settled long-standing academic debates and strengthened confidence in market participation (Shen & Yang, 2024).

Alongside this transition, China's state-owned enterprise (SOE) reforms progressed from initial exploration to institutional innovation around 1992, with the establishment of a modern enterprise system as the primary goal. By the end of 1997, the Chinese government adopted a classified guidance strategy, prioritizing the restructuring and development of over a thousand key SOEs. Meanwhile, the private sector revitalized a significant portion of state-owned assets through mergers, acquisitions, investment holdings, contracting, leasing, and entrusted operations. At the 15th CPC National Congress in 1997, keeping public ownership as the mainstay of the economy and allowing diverse forms of ownership to develop side by side was elevated to the status of a "fundamental economic system", laying an institutional foundation for the expansion of the non-public economy. The 16th CPC National Congress in 2002 further established the "Two Unwaverings" principle, which emphasized unwaveringly consolidating and developing the public sector while unwaveringly encouraging, supporting, and guiding the non-public sector. Subsequent CPC National Congresses have continued to refine policies on SOE reform and private sector development, fostering a diverse and competitive market environment where state-owned, private, and foreign enterprises compete and grow together. Notably, the transformation of state-owned asset management and capital market reforms has propelled SOE modernization into a new phase.

Third, constructing a unified national market. The establishment of a unified national market and a high-standard market system are mutually reinforcing objectives. As early as the Third Plenary

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Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee in 1993, the Party proposed the "establishment of a socialist market economy system, which is to make the market play a foundational role in allocating resources under national macro-control", and pointed out that "to achieve this goal", it is necessary to "establish a unified and open national market system". The 16th CPC National Congress in 2002 put forward new requirements for "improving the modern market system", endowing the market system with the contemporary connotation of "modernity". The Third Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee in 2003 further refined this vision, calling for a unified, open, competitive, and well-regulated modern market system. Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, "building a high-standard market system" has been put forward and steadily advanced. This system encompasses robust foundational institutions, a high-quality market environment, efficient resource allocation mechanisms, advanced market-opening policies, and effective regulatory frameworks (Ma, 2021; Ren, 2023). The Report to the 20th CPC National Congress in 2022 integrated three key priorities—building a unified national market, deepening market-oriented factor reforms, and establishing a high-standard market system—into a cohesive strategy. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee in 2024 further specified the roadmap and concrete measures for implementing a unified national market, reinforcing its central role in China's economic modernization.

2. Connotation and Characteristics of a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

2.1 Connotation of a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

Socialist characteristics are the defining hallmark of a high-standard socialist market economy system. Advancing this system to a more refined and sophisticated level requires a deeper understanding and effective utilization of its unique strengths. This involves seamlessly integrating the strengths of the socialist system with the benefits of the market economy, thereby forging a distinctive institutional advantage. Since the launch of reform and opening-up in 1978, China's socialist market economy system has continuously evolved to meet the demands of the times, driving both economic system reforms and transformations in the development model. This adaptability has provided a solid institutional foundation for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. A "people-centered" approach stands as the primary characteristic of this system (Deng, 2022), reflecting the fundamental stance and value orientation of the socialist system in economic development. This principle distinctly differentiates it from the capitalist market economy. Within the socialist market economy system framework, resource allocation through market mechanisms consistently serves the interests of the people, with the ultimate goal of achieving common prosperity. Under the centralized leadership of the Communist Party of China, this system leverages the institutional advantage of "concentrating resources to accomplish major endeavors" (Chen, 2022). It ensures a balanced emphasis on development and security, effectively responding to various risks and challenges while mobilizing efforts to address critical issues and unexpected crises.

Through a series of reforms and innovative measures, China's socialist market economy system has been continuously improved and strengthened. However, as a complex, systematic and precise undertaking, building a high-standard socialist market economy system still faces pain points and challenges, such as an underdeveloped market system, immature market development, prominent structural and institutional contradictions, and an as-yet-unresolved relationship between the government and the market. Based on the advantageous characteristics of the socialist market economy system, the essence of a high-standard socialist market economy system lies in achieving the complementary

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coexistence of public and non-public ownership economies within the framework of the fundamental economic system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This involves establishing a unified national market, deepening property rights reform, promoting market-based allocation of factors of production, improving policy tools, and enhancing macroeconomic governance capabilities. By organically combining a "proactive government" with an "efficient market", the goal is to promote common prosperity, strengthen institutional openness, and ensure the comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable socioeconomic development.

2.2 Basic Characteristics of a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

First, coordination between the government and market entities. A high-standard socialist market economy system upholds the "Two Unwaverings" principle—unswervingly consolidating the public sector while encouraging the non-public sector—and leverages the coordinated advantages of an "efficient market" and a "proactive government" to foster a fair and competitive environment for all market participants (Pang & Jing, 2020). An "efficient market" emphasizes the decisive role of market mechanisms in resource allocation, promoting factor mobility and efficient resource distribution through competition and incentive mechanisms. Meanwhile, a "proactive government" continuously refines the modern enterprise system with Chinese characteristics, deepens reforms of state-owned assets and enterprises, and improves the private sector's development environment through policy guidance and regulatory measures, thereby achieving the coordinated development of the public and non-public sectors. This coordination not only enhances the diversity and dynamism of market participants but also ensures effective government oversight in key areas, forming the cornerstone of a high-standard socialist market economy system.

Second, the standardization of market-oriented system reform. Market-oriented reform necessitates a clear, unified, and efficient regulatory framework to ensure the broader openness, sharing, and free movement of resources and production factors. On one hand, establishing and improving a standardized fundamental market system and regulatory framework provides a solid institutional foundation for the smooth operation of factor markets. This helps eliminate institutional barriers that hinder enterprise participation in market competition while ensuring fairness and authority in regulatory enforcement. On the other hand, advancing market-oriented factor market reform seeks to establish a high-standard market system featuring seamless factor mobility and agile price adjustments (Liu & Liu, 2023). By enabling factor allocation based on market rules, prices, and competition, these reforms accelerate the development of a unified national market, laying the groundwork for China's economic competitiveness and influence in global markets.

Third, the integrity of the fundamental market economy system. The integrity of the fundamental market economy system is crucial for the effective functioning of market mechanisms and the optimal allocation of resources. Strengthening this system requires establishing fair and unified market rules with robust oversight. A property rights protection framework centered on fairness, supported by a relatively independent judicial system, can effectively stimulate innovation among market entities. Implementing a nationally unified negative list for market access—simplifying procedures, reducing entry costs, and enhancing factor mobility—helps build a unified national market and improves resource allocation efficiency. At the same time, strengthening anti-monopoly enforcement, refining regulatory approaches to curb monopolistic behavior, and fully implementing a fair competition review system ensure market diversity and vitality. These efforts uphold fair competition, providing a solid institutional foundation for a high-standard socialist market economy system.

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Fourth, the broad scope of high-standard domestic and international opening-up. Deepening high-standard domestic and international opening-up aligns with the inevitable trend of global expansion in socialized mass production and the continuous deepening of economic globalization (Jian, 2022). As an open economy, the socialist market economy system inherently requires the free flow and optimal allocation of resources on a global scale to sustain a virtuous cycle of economic development. This broad scope of opening-up with high standards entails reducing or eliminating protectionist barriers in areas such as international trade, investment, and exchanges, while actively integrating into the global economic system. By adopting a comprehensive, multi-tiered, and multi-channel approach to external engagement, the socialist market economy system can fully leverage both domestic and international markets and resources, facilitating the free and efficient movement of goods, capital, technology, information, and talent. At the same time, it upholds the principle of balancing openness with independence and self-reliance, ensuring national security in economic, political, social, and ecological aspects throughout the process.

3. Intrinsic Requirements for Building a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

3.1 Handling the Relationship between the Market Economy and the Basic Socialist Economic System

In order to uphold and enhance the fundamental socialist economic system, it is essential to promote the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system as its core element. This necessitates carefully managing the interplay between the market economy and the fundamental socialist economic system. From an ownership structure perspective, building a high-standard socialist market economy system demands harnessing the strengths of public ownership while promoting the coordinated growth of diverse ownership forms, cultivating a mutually reinforcing and complementary framework. Achieving this calls for fully unleashing the vitality of a high-standard socialist market economy system, ensuring fairness in areas such as access to production factors, market competition, and legal protections for all ownership types, while strengthening the endogenous resilience and dynamic growth of the non-public ownership economy (Shen & Yang, 2024).

From the perspective of distribution methods, building a high-standard socialist market economy system requires improving the fundamental economic system in which distribution according to work is dominant and multiple forms of distribution coexist. This requirement is rooted in the realities of China's socialist public ownership and the current level of social productive forces, in accordance with the intrinsic logic of market economy development. Distribution according to work embodies the socialist principle of fairness, providing a solid foundation for the market economy to advance toward common prosperity. Additionally, its opposition to egalitarianism aligns with the driving forces of market economy development, achieving a harmonious integration of the market economy and distribution according to work within the socialist system. At the same time, distribution based on factors of production is essential for the advanced development of a market economy. By empowering owners of production factors to share in the final product's distribution, this system fuels the steady flow of resources into the market, sharpens resource allocation, and energizes the market economy's natural dynamism.

3.2 Balancing a "Proactive Government" and an "Efficient Market"

In building a high-standard socialist market economy system, a core aspect is to skillfully

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navigate and harmonize the dynamic interplay between governmental oversight and market forces. These two essential pillars must complement each other to ensure smooth economic operations. A proactive government plays a vital role in addressing market failures, reducing wealth disparities, and correcting resource allocation inefficiency through policy support, state-owned asset management, and the provision of public goods and services. Meanwhile, an efficient market ensures that market forces play a decisive role in resource allocation, driving efficiency through price mechanisms, competition, and supply-demand dynamics. This, in turn, stimulates the vitality and innovation of market participants, fueling economic growth and maximizing overall benefits. However, challenges persist in China's market system. Institutional mechanisms remain incomplete, and the balance between government intervention and market autonomy still requires refinement. The decisive role of the market in the allocation of key production factors needs further strengthening, and some local governments, driven by local interests, have implemented protectionist policies that hinder the development of a unified national market. These issues disrupt efficient resource allocation and weaken the overall effectiveness of the socialist market economy system.

To build a high-standard socialist market economy system, it is essential to deepen our understanding of and effectively manage the relationship between government and market. Rather than functioning in isolation, the government and market are interdependent and complementary, together forming the complex framework of a modern socialist economy. Achieving sustainable progress toward a more advanced system depends on their seamless integration and proactive collaboration (Lin & Li, 2021). This requires clearly defining the boundaries of government functions and optimizing their allocation—ensuring that the market plays a decisive role in resource allocation while the government proactively addresses market failures through supplementary and guiding mechanisms. This synergy fosters the organic integration of an "efficient market" and a "proactive government".

3.3 Balancing the State-Owned Economy and the Private Economy

Effectively managing the relationship between the state-owned economy and the private economy is crucial to building a high-standard socialist market economy system. As dual pillars of this system, the state-owned and private economies engage in both competition and cooperation, forming a relationship of mutual complementarity. The state-owned economy, as a key embodiment of public ownership, holds a unique political and economic role. It serves as an indispensable force in safeguarding national economic security, supporting national development strategies, driving institutional reforms, and leading high-quality economic growth—acting as a stabilizing anchor for economic progress. Since the adoption of market-oriented reforms, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) have undergone profound transformations in their ownership structures and management systems. Through a gradual "institutional embedding and systemic reform" approach, SOEs have advanced mixed-ownership reforms to better adapt to the market economy (Ren & Li, 2024). To further elevate the socialist market economy system, it is important to clarify the functional positioning and investment focus of the state-owned economy. This will not only enhance the core competitiveness of state-owned assets and enterprises but also effectively prevent market crowding effects on the private economy. These measures will collectively strengthen and refine the foundation of the socialist market economy system.

The private economy is an indispensable part of China's socialist fundamental economic system, and private enterprises are important competitive entities in the socialist market economy system. (Liu, 2024). The expansion of private enterprises not only enhances the modern enterprise system with Chinese characteristics and improves the overall quality of the market economy but also promotes the

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complementary advantages and coordinated development of various ownership structures. This, in turn, strengthens the inherent advantages of the socialist economic system. However, the private economy currently faces significant challenges, including a difficult domestic and international environment, declining market profitability, and operational disruptions. To overcome these obstacles, it is essential to strengthen institutional frameworks that guarantee the private economy's fair and equitable status in the market. This will enable greater synergy between the state-owned and private economies, providing a solid foundation for building a high-standard socialist market economy system.

3.4 Balancing the Relationship of Domestic and International Markets

Building a high-standard socialist market economy system requires effectively balancing the relationship between the domestic and international markets. This entails advancing domestic reforms and expanding external openness in tandem, ensuring a seamless connection and positive interaction between the two. Under the new development paradigm—where domestic circulation serves as the mainstay while international circulation complements it—establishing a high-standard market system will enhance resource allocation efficiency and make the domestic market more attractive and competitive. Moreover, it will also promote the efficient allocation of domestic and international resources and deeper market integration. This transition shifts the economy from an early-stage export-oriented model to a more open economy model, evolving from the traditional concept of "domestic and overseas resources and markets" to a "unified system of resources and markets" approach. Such an independent and self-reliant strategy enables China to engage in globalization on its own terms, preventing dependence on Western capitalist market systems. On the domestic front, fostering a unified national market is a central component of accelerating the improvement of the socialist market economy system (Liu, 2022), providing a solid foundation for building a high-standard system. By deepening market-oriented factor reforms and developing an advanced market framework, this process enhances market functionality, reduces dependence on external markets, ensures a balanced interplay between domestic and international circulation, and supports sustainable economic development.

In the context of the international market, the inherent characteristics of a high-standard socialist market economy system objectively necessitate the establishment of an advanced open economic system, promoting broader, wider-ranging, and deeper levels of external opening-up (Liu, 2023). This requires steadily expanding institutional openness—encompassing rules, regulations, governance, and standards—and embedding these elements into the global market framework. By reforming rules and optimizing institutional design, China aims to establish a regulatory and institutional system in accordance with prevailing international economic and trade norms, fostering a new open economy that integrates domestic and international markets in a mutually beneficial manner. This seamless linkage between domestic and foreign markets not only facilitates the effective integration of resources, technology, and markets but also enhances the internationalization and global competitiveness of the domestic market.

4. Strategic Pathways to Building a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

4.1 Leveraging Institutional Strengths to Integrate an "Efficient Market" with a "Proactive Government"

First, fostering an "efficient market": A core strategy is to harness the price mechanism, using market-driven price signals to guide production and business activities, with a view to ensuring scientific

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and efficient resource allocation. To strengthen competition mechanisms, we must dismantle market fragmentation, encourage technological innovation and managerial advancements, and promote a competitive environment that rewards excellence and weeds out less competitive market players. Efforts should also be made to deepen reforms in the property rights system by implementing effective property rights incentives. This will facilitate market-based allocation of production factors, optimize resource utilization, and maximize decision-makers' benefits, thereby injecting strong momentum into the market economy.

Second, creating a proactive government. To achieve this, we must enhance the macroeconomic governance framework by ensuring better coordination between fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies, thereby promoting policy consistency and foresight. Priority should be given to improving the social credit and regulatory systems to reinforce market competition rules and foster a fair and competitive market environment. Furthermore, reforms should be carried out to "streamline administration, enhance regulation, and improve services". This will minimize unnecessary administrative approvals and market interventions, reduce institutional transaction costs, and enhance government efficiency. Ultimately, these efforts will collectively contribute to a fair, dynamic, and law-based market ecosystem.

4.2 Stimulating Market Vitality and Achieving Complementary Efficiencies between State-Owned and Private Economies

We should harness high-quality services to fully unleash the intrinsic motivation and innovative vitality of market entities, fostering complementary strengths and coordinated development between state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and private businesses. First, deepen the reform of SOEs to elevate their core competitiveness. To meet the demands of building a high-standard socialist market economy system, it is advisable to bolster SOEs by reforming the property rights system, improving corporate governance structures, and deepening mixed-ownership reforms. Additionally, we should actively drive SOE reforms and resource restructuring in relevant sectors, optimize the layout of the state-owned economy, and prioritize strategic investments in key segments of industrial and supply chains to strengthen their leadership and catalytic role in emerging industries.

Second, promoting the healthy development of the private economy. We should safeguard the property rights of private enterprises and the interests of entrepreneurs with robust laws, regulations, and policy measures. Additionally, we should reduce operating costs for businesses and boost their competitiveness. To advance this goal, we should simplify administrative approval processes, reduce unnecessary government intervention, and strengthen intellectual property protections as key steps to ignite market vitality, foster social creativity, and sustain a thriving private economy.

Third, continuously optimizing the business environment. At the national level, we should develop and refine a policy and regulatory framework to improve the business environment, providing stronger legal protections for intellectual property and fair market competition. Efforts should be made to enhance the transparency and credibility of law enforcement. At the same time, information technology should be utilized to build "Internet + government services", thereby advancing the digitalization and intelligence of government operations, breaking down barriers across fields, departments, and levels, and ensuring greater consistency and coordination in policy implementation.

4.3 Building a High-Standard Market System for a Unified National Market

The construction of a unified national market is an inevitable trend in the development of a market economy. At its core, it aims to break down regional barriers, promote deep integration of regional

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markets, and foster coordinated development. First, strengthening the market governance system. The focus should be on unifying fundamental market institutional rules by improving the fair competition system, reinforcing the foundational role of competition policies, and optimizing the property rights framework to provide a solid institutional foundation for the market. At the same time, it is crucial to deepen government regulatory reforms. Through targeted industrial policies, we should encourage fair competition among enterprises to stimulate innovation and drive continuous optimization and upgrading of products and services.

Second, enhancing infrastructure connectivity. Advancing the construction and upgrading of key infrastructure—including high-speed railways, highways, and information networks—is essential to eliminating entrenched industry and regional barriers. This will effectively reduce the costs of goods and factor mobility, facilitate economic exchanges and cooperation between regions, and provide strong support for market integration.

Third, establishing cross-regional cooperation mechanisms. Efforts should be made to dismantle local protectionism and market fragmentation by implementing a unified market access system and fair competition policies. Removing regional barriers will further promote national market integration. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure fair and consistent market regulation. A well-functioning cross-regional and interdepartmental collaborative regulatory mechanism should be established to enhance regulatory efficiency, maintain market order, and safeguard fair competition.

4.4 Reforming Market Mechanisms to Unlock Growth Potential

The core objective of deepening market mechanism reform lies in refining and optimizing market systems to achieve efficient resource allocation and sustained economic growth. First, enhancing the price mechanism is essential to ensure that market prices accurately reflect supply and demand dynamics, thereby effectively directing the rational flow of resources. To this end, we must strengthen oversight of the price formation process and resolutely combat market monopolies and price manipulation. Such measures safeguard the authenticity and transparency of price signals, providing a robust foundation for equitable market competition.

Second, it is crucial to advance market-oriented reforms of production factors. On one hand, we should improve trading platforms for key factors such as land, labor, capital, data, and intellectual property by expanding their functionalities, refining trading regulations, and enhancing service provision. This will establish an open, fair, and transparent trading environment that promotes rational pricing and efficient circulation of these factors. On the other hand, we must actively dismantle institutional and systemic barriers that impede the free flow of production factors. By establishing unified market rules and standards, we can eliminate regional and sectoral divides, enabling the autonomous, orderly movement and efficient, equitable allocation of resources including land, labor, capital, technology, and data.

Third, it is imperative to perfect market entry and exit mechanisms. Implementing a unified national negative list system for market access constitutes a vital step. Specifically, we should accelerate the development of access policy frameworks in fields such as green energy and digital products, clarifying entry standards and streamlining approval procedures to lower barriers for enterprises. This will invigorate the innovative capacity of market entities. In strategic emerging industries, it is advisable to establish a more comprehensive regulatory and service system to expedite the adoption and iterative advancement of new technologies and products, fostering additional growth drivers and economic hubs. Concurrently, refining the enterprise exit mechanism is equally essential. We should delineate

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clear standards and procedures for enterprise exits to ensure fairness and transparency in the process. Furthermore, introducing efficient and accessible bankruptcy liquidation procedures will reduce the costs associated with enterprise insolvency and enhance the efficiency of bankruptcy case adjudications.

4.5 Developing a Strong Legal Foundation for Market Growth

Improving the fundamental system of the market economy is a key strategic pathway for building a high-standard socialist market economy system. First, we must strengthen the property rights protection system. This requires establishing standardized mechanisms for the legal identification and rectification of wrongful property rights cases. It is essential to unify enforcement and judicial frameworks, standardize the application of legal principles in property rights disputes, and enhance coordination between law enforcement and judicial agencies. Strengthening decision-making and execution in property rights enforcement will ensure that enterprise property rights across all forms of ownership are fully, equitably, and lawfully protected. Second, we must refine the institutional framework for fair competition. On one hand, this involves strengthening the fair competition policy system by expanding regulatory enforcement tools, intensifying the investigation and prosecution of major violations, and fostering a competitive market environment that promotes fairness and dynamic growth. On the other hand, efforts should be made to fully implement the fair competition review system. This includes advancing targeted anti-monopoly enforcement in key public welfare sectors, strengthening oversight of market concentration to prevent monopolistic practices, and improving the accuracy of identifying compliance risks associated with mergers and acquisitions.

4.6 Coordinating Fiscal, Tax, and Financial Reforms to Strengthen Macroeconomic Governance

We must advance reforms in key areas such as fiscal policy, taxation, and finance while refining the macroeconomic regulation framework. First, improving the macroeconomic regulation system. The government should strengthen its role in macroeconomic regulation and public services by enhancing policy formulation and implementation mechanisms. Streamlining administration, delegating authority, and optimizing services will boost government efficiency and transparency, lower business operating costs, and stimulate market vitality. Enhancing the budget system and improving the allocation of fiscal resources will strengthen budget coordination, optimize resource distribution, incentivize innovation, and promote fair competition, further invigorating market participants. Additionally, refining the tax structure and improving tax incentive policies—particularly by expanding tax reductions and exemptions for high-tech enterprises, small and micro businesses, and innovative firms—will enhance their reinvestment capacity and market competitiveness. Third, deepening financial system reform. We must deepen reforms to innovate and refine the modern financial system. By comprehensively utilizing a range of monetary policy tools, we can reduce financing costs, optimize capital flows, and better meet the demands of the market economy, thereby promoting healthy interactions between the capital market and the real economy. Meanwhile, advancing market-based interest rate reforms is critical to ensuring that the market plays a decisive role in resource allocation. We should also encourage financial institutions to establish venture capital funds and risk investment funds to provide financial support for startups and high-tech enterprises, stimulating the innovative vitality of market entities.

4.7 Deepening Opening-Up and Establishing a Higher-Level Open Economic System

To fully align with high-standard international market rules, we must pursue broader, deeper, and more comprehensive opening-up. First, advancing trade facilitation. Leveraging digital technologies,

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we can further streamline customs clearance procedures, optimize the business environment at ports, enhance clearance efficiency, and reduce enterprise costs. Additionally, diversifying trade payment and settlement channels, actively promoting the adoption of the international trade single window, and improving the efficiency of foreign exchange transactions and fund settlements will further facilitate international trade. Second, strengthening the policy framework for high-standard openness. Deepening reforms in the foreign trade system—by accelerating the development of a strong trading nation, optimizing and upgrading goods trade, and innovating mechanisms for service trade development—will drive industrial upgrading and high-quality economic growth. Additionally, reforming the management systems for foreign and outbound investment, expanding market access for foreign capital, and building a comprehensive service ecosystem for foreign investors will support high-standard openness and reinforce the rule of law in economic governance. Third, steadily advancing institutional opening-up. China should strengthen cooperation with international economic and trade organizations and actively participate in the reform and development of global economic governance to enhance its influence in the international economic order. To foster a transparent, stable, and predictable institutional environment, it is essential to enhance policy coordination, proactively align with high-standard international trade rules, expand autonomous opening-up efforts, uphold the multilateral trading system, and contribute to global governance reforms.

4.8 Strengthening Risk Prevention Systems to Ensure Sustainable Economic Development

Strengthening risk management is crucial for ensuring long-term economic stability, prosperity, and sustainable development. It also plays a vital role in developing a high-standard socialist market economy system. We must integrate development and security to cultivate a stable environment that meets the demands of the market economy and promotes sustained market dynamism. First, establishing and improving risk warning and response mechanisms. By integrating macroeconomic indicators, financial market data, and enterprise performance metrics, we can enhance risk monitoring and assessment in critical sectors. At the same time, strengthening emergency management capabilities—through adjustments to monetary and fiscal policies and sector-specific regulatory measures—will help contain risk contagion and maintain market stability. Second, refining the financial regulatory system. Strengthening prudential oversight of financial institutions will mitigate systemic risks, ensuring compliance with capital adequacy, liquidity management, and credit quality standards. Additionally, enhancing financial market monitoring and analysis will enable early detection and correction of irregularities, preventing financial risks from spreading across markets and industries. Third, advancing green, low-carbon development and ecological protection**.** Integrating ecological sustainability into economic development will drive industrial restructuring and transformation. Simultaneously, strengthening environmental protection and governance efforts will improve ecological quality and enhance long - term sustainability.

5. Future Directions for Building a High-Standard Socialist Market Economy System

President Xi Jinping has explicitly emphasized that “deepening economic system reform remains the priority in advancing comprehensive reform”. As we enter a new stage of development, the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system transcends the confines of the economic domain. It has emerged as a critical issue of our times, intricately linked to the overarching blueprint of Chinese

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modernization and the historic mission of achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Accomplishing this task demands systematic strategic planning and rigorous practical exploration. Within this framework, key priorities for establishing a high-standard socialist market economy system include market mechanism reforms, legal improvements, deeper market integration, comprehensive opening-up, innovation-driven development, and green, low-carbon growth.

To elaborate, we must further reinforce the decisive role of market mechanisms in resource allocation while developing a more responsive and efficient market response system. We should continually refine the legal environment to ensure fairness and transparency in the marketplace, providing a stable and predictable legal framework for both domestic and foreign investors. It Is essential to prioritize deep market integration and coordinated development. By enhancing infrastructure connectivity and intensifying regional cooperation, we can optimize resource allocation across regions. We must fully implement a comprehensive opening-up strategy, shifting from an emphasis on commodity and factor flows to institutional openness, thereby strengthening China's pivotal role in global industrial, supply, and value chains. Concurrently, we should bolster innovation-driven capabilities by increasing investment in scientific and technological innovation, optimizing the allocation of innovation resources, improving mechanisms for translating research into practical outcomes, and implementing a talent development strategy—all of which will propel high-quality economic growth. Together, these measures will advance the construction of a high-standard socialist market economy system, laying a robust foundation for achieving Chinese modernization.

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