首 页 | 期刊介绍 | 编委会 | 编辑部介绍 | 投稿指南 | 期刊订阅 | 广告合作 | 留言板 | 联系我们 |

中国管理科学 2015, **Vol. 23** Issue (3):76-81

论文

最新目录 | 下期目录 | 过刊浏览 | 高级检索

Previous Articles | Next Articles >>

## 重要股东市场行为引导下的利益趋同与壕沟防守效应

王建文, 国艳玲, 王丽娜, 韩飞飞

合肥工业大学管理学院,安徽 合肥 230000

## The Alignment and the Entrenchment Effect Caused by Shareholders' Market Behavior

WANG Jian-wen, GUO Yan-ling, WANG Li-na, HAN Fei-fei

School of Management, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230000, China

**Download:** PDF (864KB) HTML (1KB) **Export:** BibTeX or EndNote (RIS) **Supporting Info** 

摘要 重要股东的市场行为不仅会对股价造成直接影响,还因其影响公司成长、与其他投资者的利益相冲突而倍受证券理论与实务界的关注。本文以存在增减持行为的A股上市公司为样本,按主成分分析法构建成长性指标,通过对重要股东增减持股票与公司成长性间的多元回归分析,研究其市场行为在多因素综合影响下对利益趋同与壕沟防守效应的催化作用。实证结论显示:重要股东增持总会强化利益趋同、减持强化壕沟防守;第一大股东持股比例越多,壕沟防守效应越明显,前十大股东持股比例越多,利益趋同效应越明显,体现了股权制衡与股权控制的平衡关系。

关键词: 重要股东 利益趋同 壕沟防守 市场行为 公司成长性

**Abstract**: Important shareholders' market behavior has received much attention from securities in theory and practice, because it has not only directly impact on stock prices, but also affect the company's growth, and which is in conflict with the interests of other investors. A-share listed companies which have buying or selling behavior as the sample are used in this paper, growth target is then created through principal component analysis, and multiple regression analysis model of Shareholders' buying or selling behavior and company's growth is constructed. The empirical research the catalysis of the Alignment and the Entrenchment Effect under the multifactors' combined influence. The empirical result shows that: important shareholders' buying behavior will strengthen the alignment effect and their selling behavior will strengthen the entrenchment effect. What's more, the entrenchment effect is more obvious when the largest shareholders have more shareholding proportion, and the alignment effect is more obvious when the top ten shareholders hold more stock, which reflects the equilibrium relation between equity balance and equity controlling.

收稿日期: 2012-04-18;

作者简介:王建文(1964-),男(汉族),湖南益阳人,合肥工业大学管理学院副教授,博士,研究方向:公司治理、会计与资本市场。

## 引用本文:

.重要股东市场行为引导下的利益趋同与壕沟防守效应[J] 中国管理科学, 2015, V23(3): 76-81

Service

把本文推荐给朋友 加入我的书架 加入引用管理器 Email Alert RSS

作者相关文章

- [1] Grossman S J, Hart O D. One share-one vote and the market for corporate control[J]. Journal of Financial Economics, 1988, 20:175-202.
- [2] Shleifer A, Vishny R W. A survey of corporate governance[J]. Journal of Finance, 1997, 52(2): 737-783.
- [3] Porta R, Lopez-de-Silanes F, Shleifer A. Corporate ownership around the world[J]. Journal of Finance, 1999, 54(2): 471-517.
- [4] Claessens S, Djankov S, Lang L H P. The separation of ownership and control in east asian corporations[J]. Journal of Financial Economics, 2000, 58(1): 81-112.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} [5] & Hart O. Firms, contracts and financial structure $[M]$.Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995. \end{tabular}$
- [6] 吴振信,张雪峰,王书平,等.受限股解禁的信号传递模型[J].中国管理科学,2008,16(S1):353-357.
- [7] 徐向艺,张立达.上市公司股权结构与公司价值关系研究——个分组检验的结果[J].中国工业经济,2008,241(4):102-109.
- [8] Jensen M C, Meckling W H. Theory of firm: Managerial behavior, agency cost and ownership structure [J]. Journal of Finacial Economics, 1976, 3(4): 305-360.
- [9] Morck R, Shleifer A, Vishny R W. Management ownership and market valuation: An empirical analysis [J]. Journal of Financial Economics, 1988, 20(1/2): 293-315.
- [10] Mcconnell J J, Servaes H. Additional evidence on equity ownership and corporate value[J]. Journal of Financial Economics, 1990, 27(2): 595-612.

, 10, 1	2,0	主文版本中为自为有有自由血過的 5%的的 9 然后
[1	l1]	Mcconell J, Servaes H, Lins K. Changes in insider ownership and changes in the market value of the firm[J].Journal of Corporate Finance, 2008,14(2):431-445.
[1	l2]	韩亮亮,李凯,宋力。高管持股与企业价值——基于利益趋同效应与壕沟防守效应的经验研究[J]。南开管理评论,2006,9(4):35-41. Magad
[1	L3]	朱茶芬,陈超·信息优势、波动风险与大股东的选择性减持行为[J],浙江大学学报,2009,40(2):164-173.
[1	<b>[</b> 4]	Mansfield E. Entry, Gibran's law, innovation and the growth of firms [J]. American Economic Review, 1962,52(2):1023-1030.
[1	L5]	党文娟,张宗益,吴俊.基于博弈论的均衡股权结构治理模型研究[J].中国管理科学,2008,16(3):164-172. 浏览
没有找到本文相关文献		

Copyright 2010 by 中国管理科学