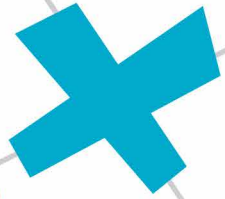




官督商辦

同治年間，清政府推行「洋務運動」，希望通過船堅砲利、興辦實業，以求達到強兵富國。在創辦的企業當中，由於朝廷並無豐厚資本，於是實行「官督商辦」，即商人出資，由政府委派「官董」為代表去管理企業；而決策權掌握在「官董」手中。企業股本由官本與商股組成，後者可轉讓買賣。

革命派的崛起



Official supervision and merchant management

During the reign of Tongzhi, the Qing government launched the “Self-Strengthening Movement”, in hopes that a strong navy fleet, powerful canons and invigorate enterprises would achieve the goal of strengthening the country and its army. Since the court did not have strong capital backing, a model known as “official supervision and merchant management” for setting up enterprises was introduced. Funding came from merchants, while the Government delegated “official directors” to manage the enterprise on its behalf. The decision-making authority rested with the “official directors”. The share capital of the enterprises came from the government and businesses, which held shares. These shares were later transferable and saleable.