

中國開放城市
經濟發展戰略



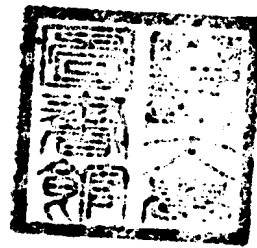


中国开放城市经济发展战略

China's Open Cities: Economic Development Strategy

《中国开放城市经济发展战略》编辑委员会

The Editorial Board of
China's Open Cities: Economic Development Strategy



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China's Open Cities: Economic Development Strategy

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《中国开放城市经济发展战略》一书,是为了宣传我国的对外开放政策,进一步加快开放和改革的步子,扩大和促进 19 个沿海开放城市(地区)经济的发展,从而有效地引进国外资金和先进技术项目而编纂的。目的是帮助国内外企业家了解该地区的经济发展情况,提供选择投资项目。同时促进国内城市间的横向经济联合。

全书以 4 个经济特区、14 个沿海开放城市和海南行政区作为整体对外介绍。内容由各市人民政府撰文,主要从纵的角度介绍了各市经济发展的沿革、工业、商业、外贸、服务业等方面的概况及经济发展的优势,特别着重展示了今后的战略设想及外引内联的意向。并介绍了各市的重点企业及名、优、特产品。

本书由中国社会科学院财贸所城市室、《经济学文摘》杂志社、《中国经济科学年鉴》编委会、经济科学出版社编辑部等单位的负责人共同组成编委会,还聘请了 11 个城市的负责同志为特邀编委。

本书得到了中央领导同志、各市人民政府、市长及领导同志的大力支持和积极协助,在此我们谨致以诚挚的谢忱。

《中国开放城市经济发展战略》编辑委员会

1987 年 6 月于北京

发展城市横向经济联系
扩大城市幅射作用提高
企业经济效益把更多更
好的产品投入国际市场。

一九八六年春

王作奎



发展城市横向经济联系
扩大城市幅射作用
提高企业经济效益
把更多更好的产品投入国际市场

王任重

一九八六年五月

Develop horizontal economic relations among cities,
Give full play to the leading role of the cities,
Increase economic results of enterprises, and
Put more and better products onto the international market

Wang Renzhong

May, 1986

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深圳经济特区是深圳市的一部分,总面积 327.5 平方公里,人口约 45 万。它始建于 1980 年 8 月,是一个兼营工、商、农、牧、住宅、旅游等多种行业的综合性特区。几年来,特区由于坚持了改革和开放,实行特殊政策和灵活措施,因而经济建设和各项工作都取得了重大进展,已由原来一个比较落后的边陲小镇发展成为一个初具规模的现代化城市,为投资者创造了一个日益完善的投资环境和稳定的经营场所,也为特区本身今后的发展打下了一个良好的基础。

一、进行了大规模的基础设施建设

6 年来,深圳投入基建总投资 71 亿元,竣工面积已达 900 多万平方米。重点开发了罗湖、上步共 38 平方公里城区包括道路、供水、供电、电讯、排污、排洪、供煤气和平整土地等“七通一平”的基础设施建设。建成了一大批工业厂房、商品楼宇、职工住宅、医院、学校和拥有现代化设备的商场、宾馆、酒楼,还开辟了一批风景秀丽的旅游胜地。市区内新建和扩建了 80 多条道路,总长为 100 多公里,初步形成了四通八达的交通网。蛇口、上步、八卦岭 3 个工业区的建设已初具规模,还有沙河、水贝、莲塘等 4 个工业区正在建设中。蛇口客货运码头和赤湾港万吨级泊位,南头直升飞机场,已先后建成使用。供电方面,正在兴建沙角 70 万千瓦火力发电厂,第一台 35 万千瓦的机组将在 1987 年第三季度投产。电讯方面,已有 11 000 门程控电话开通使用,可直接拨香港和内地等十几个城市。

二、外引内联方面,做了大量的工作,发展步子也较快

首先是引进了一批外资和先进技术。6 年来,已有 17 个国家和地区的客商前来深圳投资兴业。到 1986 年上半年止,深圳特区共与客商签订协议 4 400 多项,协议投资总额 34 亿多美元,实际投入使用 9.5 亿美元。引进各种设备 3 万多台(套),约有 40% 是比较先进的,有些设备具有 80 年代的先进水平。随着外资的引进,特区建立了一批外商独资和中外合资(合作)企业,这些涉外企业经营情况大多数良好,产品销售在国际市场上有一定的竞争能力。

与此同时,深圳特区还与内地开展了广泛的横向经济联合。特区利用内地的各种优势,解决资金不足、人才短缺、资源缺乏等困难。内地通过与深圳的联合,把引进的先进技术、科学管理方法不断转移到内地去,促进了内地的经济建设。目前,内联企业已发展到 960 多家,协议投资 50 多亿元。这些企业在平等互利的条件下,联合双方都获得了良好的经济效益。

三、发展了以工业为重点的社会经济

工业企业从办特区前的 1979 年只有 224 家发展到目前的 907 家,增长了 4 倍多。工业职工人数由 8 700 多人发展到 6 万多人,增长 37 倍。工业总产值从 6 000 多万元上升到 1985 年的 26.74 亿元,增长 43 倍。工业项目已从劳动密集型逐步向技术和知识密集型发展。现在已有电子、机械、纺织、轻工、医药、石化、建材、食品、服装等多种行业,自产产品达 800 多种,其中有 400 多种打入国际市场。工业品外销比例由 1984 年的 26.3% 上升到 1985 年的 51.7%。

农业方面,根据特区市场和出口需要的情况,合理调整了生产布局,初步建立了相当规模的鲜活商品生产基地。目前,全市主要鲜活商品年生产能力达到:活鸡 1 000 万只;生猪 30 万头,其中瘦肉型猪占 50%;牛奶 2 万吨;淡水鱼 2 万吨;蔬菜 18 万吨。整个农业正朝着商品化、专业化和集约化方向发展。

商业、外贸、金融、旅游、饮食服务以及文化、卫生、教育、交通等各项事业,都有较大发展。1985 年全市国民生产总值达 30 亿元,比上年增长 29.8%,比 1980 年增长 6.4 倍。人均国民生产总值 4 400 元,人均国民收入超过 1 000 美元。社会商品零售额 1985 年为 23 亿元,比上年增长 10 倍多。财政收入 8 亿多元,比上年增长 13 倍。外汇收入逐年增加,1985 年全市外汇收入 7.4 亿美元,比 1980 年增长 4 倍多。

四、随着经济的发展,人民群众生活水平显著提高

1985 年,全市农民人均收入由 1980 年的 134 元上升到 1 200 元,80% 以上的农户建起了新房。特区涉外企业每月的劳务费按国家有关部门规定平均为 800 港元,保持稳定。国营企业职工原来工资较低,由于全员劳动生产率的提高,现在社会平均月工资达到 200 元。政府机关等国家行政事业单位的工资经过改革调整,也有一定提高,形成了一种“高于内地、低于香港”的社会平均工资水平。

在抓好物质文明建设的同时,特区的精神文明建设也取得了显著成绩。目前是整个社会秩序良好,人们积极向上,对建设好特区充满信心。过去人员外流的现象不仅停止下来,而且在近几年内有几千人从香港回来定居。

深圳特区 6 年来建设所取得的成就只是初步的,今后面临的任务还十分艰巨。按照国家确定的目标,今后特区的主要功能和作用是积极发挥“四个窗口”和“两个扇面”辐射的枢纽作用,努力把特区建成一个以工业为主,工贸并举,工贸结合的、多功能的外向型经济特区。目前,深圳特区正从初创打基础阶段转入一个抓生产、上水平、求效益的新的发展阶段,为外来投资者兴办各项事业,为进一步发展与内地的横向经济联合创造一个更加理想、更加完善的投资环境和经营场所。特区正在拟定今后 5 年的经济发展规划,力争通过调整、改革、整顿、提高,使整个经济发展保持持续稳定的增长。

工业是特区经济发展的战略重点。在今后若干年内,深圳特区将继续通过外引内联等方式发展一批以技术密集型为主的先进的工业项目。发展的基本要求是:发展先进技术的新兴工业与发展先进技术的传统工业相结合,以发展先进技术的传统工业为主,形成合理的产业结构。要继续发展电子、石油化工、轻工、纺织、新型建筑材料、精密机械等工业门类,努力开创拳头产品,使更多的产品打入国际市场。在近期内,将积极发展纺织、食品、包装材料、新型建筑材料和

装饰材料等市场畅销的产品。并根据市场需要不断调整产品的结构和比例,形成特区工业的优势和特色。

商业、外贸及服务业方面,重点是加强对外贸易,继续发展特区与世界各地的经济技术合作与贸易往来。要努力开拓国际市场,大力发展国际贸易和转口贸易,拓展产品出口业务和外销渠道,不断提高创汇能力,促进特区外向型经济的发展。饮食、宾馆、旅游等服务性行业,要与发展外向型经济服务,为造成一个更好的投资环境服务。这些行业的建设,要做到高、中、低档配合,各具特色,并在吃、住、行、买等几个方面搞好配套,满足国内外和各阶层游客的需要,满足特区人民群众消费的需要。

农业方面,要针对深圳特区的特点,坚持贯彻农业“主要为特区服务,同时为出口服务”的方针,按照贸、工、农的方向,积极发展农村商品经济,加强鲜活产品的生产和出口。近期内,将继续发展猪、牛、鸡、鱼、蔬菜、水果、花卉等鲜活产品的生产,并积极扩大出口,加快实现农业商品化、工业化、社会化。

交通、电讯、能源方面,也是今后深圳特区发展中的重要环节。大约在今后 3—5 年内,深圳将通过大型机场、高速公路、深广铁路复线和航运码头等重大项目的建设,逐步发展成公路、铁路、海运、空运联成一体的交通网络。同时,将大力增加通讯设备,逐步普及家用电话,发展国内外长途电话。能源方面,将重点搞好新的电厂、电站的建设,力争尽快解决电力供应的问题。

(深圳市人民政府供稿)

ADHERE TO REFORM AND OPEN POLICY TO DEVELOP SHENZHEN'S ECONOMY

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, with a land area of 327.5 square kilometres and a population of 450,000, is part of Shenzhen City. Established in August 1980, it is a comprehensive special economic zone engaged in industry, commerce, agriculture, livestock, housing and tourism.

In the past six years, the special zone has made rapid progress in economic construction and all other fields, thanks to its adherence to economic reform and the policy of opening to the outside world, and the implementation of special regulations and flexible measures. It has grown from a small and backward border town into a relatively modern city, offering increasingly favourable conditions and a stable environment for foreign investors and also laying a solid ground for its own future economic development.

I. Large-scale Capital Construction Has Been Carried out

Over the past six years, Shenzhen has allocated a total of 7.1 billion yuan for its capital construction. So far, more than 9 million square metres of floor space have been completed. Major projects have been developed in the two 38-square-kilometre urban districts of Luohu and Shangbu, including road construction, water and electric-

ity supply, telecommunications, sewage and flood drainage systems, gas supply and the levelling of land.

In addition, a great number of factory, office and apartment buildings, hospitals and schools as well as department stores, hotels and restaurants installed with modern facilities have been set up, and several beautiful scenic spots have been opened. In the city proper, over 80 streets totalling 100 kilometres have been paved or widened, providing a transit network extending in all directions.

Medium-sized industrial districts such as Shekou, Shangbu and Bagualing have been set up, and the construction of four more such districts, including Shahe, Shuibei and Liantang, is now under way. The Shekou Quay for passengers and freight, the berths for ocean-going ships at the Port of Chiwan and the Nantou Heliport have been completed and are operating.

In electricity generating, a thermal power plant with a designed unit capacity of 700,000 kilowatts is now under construction in Shajiao, and one of the two 350,000-kilowatt generating units will be operating in the third quarter of 1987.

In telecommunications, an 11,000-line programme-controlled telephone system is in service, with direct dialing to Hong Kong and a dozen cities on the mainland.

II. Achievements have been made in Absorbing Foreign Investments and Technologies and Promoting Domestic Lateral Coordination

To start, we have brought in foreign investments and imported advanced technologies.

During the past six years, entrepreneurs and business people from 17 countries and regions have come to Shenzhen to invest and open businesses. By the first half of 1986, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone had signed with foreign businesses as many as 4,400 agreements with promised investments totalling more than 3.4 billion U.S. dollars, of which 950 million dollars have been practically used. Of the 30,000 units of imported machinery and equipment, about 40 per cent are relatively advanced and some are built with 1980's technology.

A number of exclusively foreign-funded enterprises, joint ventures and cooperative enterprises have been set up. Most are well managed and their products are fairly competitive on the world market.

Meanwhile, the special zone has also established broad lateral economic ties with many interior enterprises. Taking advantage of the hinterland's favourable conditions, Shenzhen has attempted to cope with the shortage of funds, talented and professional personnel and material resources. At the same time, through their ties with Shenzhen, enterprises in the interior have introduced advanced technologies and know-how in business management, and have promoted their own economic development.

Presently, there are more than 960 enterprises that have established cooperative ties with Shenzhen, and the total investment has reached 5 billion yuan. On the basis

of equality and mutual benefit, both Shenzhen and the foreign partners have gained good economic results.

III. an Industrial-Oriented Economy Has Been Developed

The number of industrial enterprises has increased three-fold to 907 from 224 before the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was opened in 1979, while the number of employees has grown 37-fold from 8,700 to 60,000. Gross industrial output was valued at 2.674 billion yuan in 1985, a 43-fold increase as compared with 60 million yuan in 1979.

Meanwhile, industrial projects have gradually been transformed from a labour-intensive pattern into a technology- and know-how-intensive one. The special zone is now the home of a variety of industries, including electronics, machine building, textile, light industry, medicine, petrochemical, building materials, food processing and clothing manufacturing. They turn out more than 800 products, more than half of which are sold in the international market. The export portion of these industrial products now accounts for 51.7 per cent of the total, as against 26.3 per cent in 1984.

In agriculture, the production structure has been revised in line with the realities of supply and demand in the zone's market and export needs and a fair-scale commodity base for fresh and live farm products has been set up. At present, the city can turn out, every year, 10 million chickens, 300,000 pigs (half of them lean meat pigs), 20,000 tonnes of milk, 20,000 tonnes of freshwater fish and 180,000 tonnes of vegetables. The agriculture sector is now developing in the direction of commercialisation, specialisation and compactness.

Modest progress has also been made in commerce, foreign trade, finance, tourism and catering trade as well as in culture, medical service, education and communications. In 1985, the city's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 3 billion yuan, up 29.8 per cent over 1984 and 640 per cent over 1980. Also in 1985, per capita annual GDP was 4,400 yuan, per capita domestic income exceeded 1,000 U.S. dollars. The total value of retail sales in 1985 stood at 2.3 billion yuan, a more than 10-fold increase over the previous year. The city's revenue increased by 13 times reaching more than 800 million yuan in 1985. Foreign exchange earnings have grown each year. In 1985, the city's foreign exchange earnings recorded a four-fold increase over 1980 to reach 740 million U.S. dollars.

IV. People's Living Standards Have Been Raised Considerably

Peasants' average per capita income went up from 134 yuan in 1980 to 1,200 yuan in 1985, and 80 per cent of peasant households have built new houses.

Per capita service and labour charges in joint ventures, cooperative enterprises or independently foreign-run firms have remained stable at 800 Hong Kong dollars a month, in line with the stipulations set by the Chinese government. Thanks to the improvement in the entire labour force, the average social income for a worker in a state-owned enterprise now reaches 200 yuan a month, which was considerably lower

six years ago. After reform and readjustment, salaries for civil servants have also been raised to an average social income level which is "higher than in the inner land, but lower than in Hong Kong".

While the construction of material civilisation has been going on well, the construction of cultural civilisation in the special zone has also made remarkable progress. The city's present public order is fine and the people are in high spirits and confident in building the special zone. Now the outflow of talent and professional personnel come to an end and thousands of people have even come back from Hong Kong in recent years to settle down in the city.

The progress made in the past six years is initial and the road ahead is still strewn with obstacles. In accordance with the targets set by the state, the special economic zone will, in the years to come, give full play to the pivotal role of "four windows" (four industrial districts) and "two radials" (two districts in the city proper), in making efforts to build Shenzhen into an open special economic zone with industry as its backbone and with emphasis on both the industrial and the commercial sectors.

Now, the special zone is moving into a more mature stage, a new developing period of production promotion, quality control and better economic efficiency, so as to create a more satisfactory and favourable environment and conditions for foreign investors and for further lateral economic coordination with the nation's inner regions.

The special zone is now drafting an economic development programme for the next five years. Steady economic growth will be sought through readjustment, reform, restructuring and improving economic results.

Industry is the focal point of the zone's economic development. In the future, the special zone will continue to develop a number of advanced industrial projects, the technology-intensive ones in particular, through the import of foreign expertise and domestic lateral coordination. The basic objectives are: to keep a balance, in the high-tech sector, between the development of new and traditional industries, with priorities given to the traditional ones, to create a reasonable structure of industrial trades; to continue to develop the industries such as electronics, petroleum and chemistry, light industry, textile, new building materials and precision machinery so as to turn out more high quality products for the world market. In the immediate future, the special economic zone will vigorously develop products that are in great demand, including textiles, food, packing materials and new building and decorating materials. And at the same time, product range and proportion should be continuously adjusted in line with market demands, to secure advantages and evolve characteristics for the special zone.

In the commercial, foreign trade and service industries, the special zone will stress foreign trade and continue to develop the economic and technological exchanges and trade with other countries all over the world. Efforts will be made in opening up new world markets, enhancing foreign trade and entrepot trade, increasing exports and