

# 深圳十五年

**FIFTEEN YEARS OF SHENZHEN**

**1980~1995**

深圳市人民政府

The Shenzhen Municipal People's Government

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## 深圳十五年

(1980——1995)

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谨以此书献给千千万万深圳特区的建设者和  
所有关心、爱护、支持特区建设的人们。

*Dedicated to millions of builders of Shenzhen and those  
who are concerned with, cherish and support the construction  
of the Special Zone.*



深圳的发展和经验证明，  
我们建立经济特区的政策  
是正确的。 邓小平 一九八四年一月二十六日

一九八四年一月二十六日，邓小平同志为深圳经济特区题词：深圳的发展和经验证明，我们建立经济特区的政策是正确的。

Comrade Deng Xiaoping writing an inscription for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on January 26, 1984.

The inscription reads: Shenzhen's development and experience have proved that our policy of setting up the special economic zones is correct.



一九九二年一月二十二日，邓小平同志在深圳视察仙湖植物园。

Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspecting the Xianhu Botanical Garden  
in Shenzhen on January 22, 1992







一九九四年六月二十一日，江泽民总书记亲切接见深圳市负责同志。  
General Secretary Jiang Zemin meeting cordially the officials in  
charge of Shenzhen City on June 21, 1994.



一九九三年一月五日,李鹏总理在深圳妈湾电厂建筑工地亲切慰问广大建设者。

Premier Li Peng saluting cordially the workers on the construction site of the  
Mawan Power Plant in Shenzhen on January 5, 1993

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一九九四年九月十日，中共中央政治局常委、全国人大常委会委员长  
乔石视察深圳盐田港。

Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC's Political Bureau  
and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,  
inspecting Yantian Harbour in Shenzhen on September 10, 1994



一九九三年二月,中共中央政治局常委李瑞环在深圳迎宾馆听取工作汇报。

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC's Political Bureau, hearing a work report by some Shenzhen Municipal leaders at the Guest House in February, 1993

# 序

栉风沐雨，筚路蓝缕，深圳经济特区已经走过了十五年的光辉历程。深圳的十五年，是沿着邓小平同志指引的建设有中国特色的社会主义道路不断探索前进的十五年。十五年来，深圳在党中央、国务院和广东省委、省政府的正确领导下，在全国的大力支持下，经过全市人民的团结奋斗、艰苦努力，改革开放和现代化建设取得了巨大的成就。深圳，已经从一个荒僻的边陲小镇发展成为一个初具规模的现代化城市。

十五年来，深圳经济特区国民经济保持了较快的发展速度，创造了举世瞩目的“深圳速度”和“深圳效益”。到1994年底，深圳国内生产总值560亿元，年均递增35.9%；经济综合效益指标132.15，深圳的整体经济实力、经济素质已经进入全国大、中城市的前列。

十五年来，深圳经济特区坚持改革开放，初步建立起社会主义市场经济体制基本框架。在宏观经济体制改革方面，顺利地实现了由传统计划经济体制向社会主义市场经济体制的转换，按中央的统一部署积极稳妥地进行了改革。在微观经济的改革方面，探索了国有资产管理新路子，建立了企业法人财产制度，实行了新的企业分配制度，初步建立了多重监督约束机制，因而初步形成了现代企业制度的雏形。在经济

体制改革和对外开放的若干领域，深圳经济特区都先行一步，积累了不少经验，为推动全国的改革开放作出了应有的贡献。

十五年来，深圳经济特区在改革开放和现代化建设取得巨大成就的同时，党的建设和精神文明建设得到加强。教育、科技、文化、卫生、体育以及环境治理保护等事业得到蓬勃发展，培养了一大批富有“开拓、创新、团结、奉献”的“深圳精神”的社会中坚，建立起一批具有现代化水平的文化设施。随着《深圳市民行为道德规范》的制定和实施推行，深圳人民在提高物质生活水平的同时，精神文明程度也不断提高。

深圳经济特区对国家的贡献在逐年加大，初步发挥出对内地经济的辐射作用，力所能及地帮助和扶持内地贫困地区，走共同富裕的道路。到1994年底，深圳的财政累计上缴45.5亿元，海关、银行、铁路、邮局系统累计上交410亿元。近几年，深圳以低息贷款、捐款及各种融资方式，先后向革命老区、贫困山区投入8亿多元资金，帮助兴建了115个项目。开展“特区与老区、山区心连心”活动，全市共收到捐款6212.51万元，可援建“希望小学”111所，可资助失学儿童64019人重返校园。深圳企业以参股、控股、租赁、合作等形

式,到内地投资达130多亿元。内地劳务工在深圳就业将近200万人,仅1994年寄回内地的劳务收入就达80亿元。

深圳的实践证明,按照邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义理论探索、实践下去,中国就能富强,中华民族就能振兴;改革开放,可以使生产力得到前所未有的解放;改革开放的中国,完全能够走向世界,参与世界的经济竞争;有中国特色的社会主义,可以创造出比资本主义国家更高的经济发展速度!

过去的十五年,深圳人民创造的“深圳速度”令海内外瞩目。全国深化改革、扩大开放的新形势,为深圳提供了新的机遇,也提出了新的挑战。1994年6月,江泽民总书记视察广东,代表党中央、国务院郑重宣布:党中央国务院办好经济特区的决心不变,经济特区的基本政策不变,经济特区在我国改革开放和现代化建设中的地位和作用不变。江泽民总书记指出经济特区的发展已进入提高整体素质、增创特区新优势的新阶段,要求我们按照邓小平同志指引的有中国特色社会主义道路继续不断探索,把经济特区办得更好。

在新的形势下,深圳经济特区已确定了跨世纪的

基本思路。1995年4月召开的中共深圳市第二次代表大会及随后召开的深圳市人大二届一次会议,明确提出了把深圳建设成为社会主义现代化国际性城市的宏伟目标。深圳人民将用15年或更长一点的时间进行第二次创业,将深圳建设成为建立社会主义市场经济、按国际惯例运作的先行区,成为国际贸易的窗口,连接国内外市场的重要桥梁和纽带;成为与国际金融市场有着紧密联系的区域性金融中心;成为海、陆、空全面发展,辐射国内、国外的交通运输枢纽;成为高新技术密集型产业基地;成为手段现代化、系统网络化、传输技术科学化,沟通海内外市场的信息中心;成为富有时代气息和民族特色的综合旅游胜地;成为善于吸收人类共同文明成果,促进社会全面进步的先进地区;成为率先赶上中等发达国家水平、对国家贡献较大的地区之一。

“鹏之徙于南冥也,水击三千里,扶摇而上者九万里”。展望未来,鹏城深圳,将作为一个更加富裕、文明、民主的社会主义现代化的国际性城市矗立在祖国的南方,深圳将进一步向全世界展示有中国特色社会主义的无限光明的前途。

中共深圳市委书记

中共深圳市委副书记、市长

一九九五年十月

# PREFACE

Weathering hardships of pioneering, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has travelled a glorious course of 15 years. It is a period during which Shenzhen has progressed through repeated experiments along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Over the past 15 years, Shenzhen has made great achievements in reform and opening to the outside world through the united struggle and hard work of its people and with strong support from the whole nation under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council and the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Government. It has developed from a small, desolate and out-of-the-way frontier town into a modern city beginning to take shape.

Over the past 15 years, its economy has maintained a high speed of development, creating the "Shenzhen speed" and "Shenzhen efficiency" of world renown. By the end of 1994, its gross domestic product had reached 56 billion yuan, with an average annual increase of 35.9%. Its index of aggregate economic benefits being 132.15, it has come to the forefront of large and medium-sized cities in the country in overall economic strength and quality.

Over the past 15 years, it has built up the initial basic framework of the socialist market economic system, adhering to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. In the reform of the macroscopic economic system, it has effected a smooth switch from the traditional economic system to the socialist market economic system, taking active but safe steps in doing so according to the unified planning of the central authorities. In microscopic economic reform, it has explored new ways to manage state-owned assets, creating a system of enterprise corporate property, effecting a new enterprise distribution system and setting up an initial mechanism of multiple supervision and restraint, thus giving embryonic shape to a modern enterprise system. Starting off first in some respects of reform-

ing economic systems and opening to the outside world, it has acquired a wealth of experience and made a due contribution to promoting the cause of reform and opening to the outside world throughout the country.

Along with the great achievements made in reform, opening to the outside world and modernization over the past 15 years, the Party organization and the ideological civilization in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone have also been strengthened. Education, science and technology, culture, hygiene, physical culture and environmental improvement and protection have developed vigorously. A large troop of social pillars with the "Shenzhen spirit" of "enterprise, creativity, solidarity and devotion have been fostered. A number of modern cultural facilities have been built. With the formulation and implementation of The Ethics of the Shenzhen Citizens, the level of the Shenzhen people's cultural civilization has been rising along with the improvement of their material living standards.

With its contribution to the State increasing year after year, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has begun to radiate its influence on inland economy and given such help and support as in its power to poor inland districts, so that they may also embark on the road to common prosperity. By the end of 1994, the accumulative total turned over to the State from its financial revenue had reached 4.55 billion yuan and that from the customs, the banks, the railway and the postal system 41 billion yuan. In recent years, it has invested over 800 million yuan in old revolutionary areas and poor mountainous areas in the form of low-interest loans, donations and other financing forms to help build 115 projects in the "Hearts Linked to Hearts" campaign launched to show its concerns for those areas. It collected donations amounting to 62,125,100 yuan, which will be used to build 111 "Schools of Hope", so that 64019 children who were obliged to discontinue their studies may go back to school. Enterprises in Shenzhen



have invested more than 13 billion yuan in inland areas in the form of equity participation, investment holding, leasing and cooperation. About 2 million labourers from inland have founded jobs in Shenzhen. In 1994 alone, they remitted 8 billion yuan of service receipts back to their homes.

The practice of Shenzhen has proven that China will be rich and strong, and the Chinese nation prosperous as long as we go on experimenting and practising in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform and opening to the outside world can liberate productive forces to an unprecedented extent. A reformed and open China can surely play its role in the international economic competition. Socialism with Chinese characteristics can create a speed of economic development higher than the capitalist countries did!

In the past 15 years, the "Shenzhen speed" created by the people of Shenzhen has been the focus of attention both at home and abroad. The new situation of deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world throughout the country has offered Shenzhen new opportunities while posing new challenges to it. On an inspection tour round Guangdong in June, 1994, Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the Party, solemnly declared on behalf of the Party's Central Committee and the State Council that the determination of the Party's Central Committee and the State Council to make a good job of the special economic zones will not change, that the basic policy of the special economic zones will not change, and that the position of the special economic zones in the reform, opening to the outside world and modernization of our country will not change. He pointed out that the development of the special economic zones has reached a new stage, at which their overall quality should be improved and their new superiority should be created. He called on us to go on experimenting along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics pointed out by Comrade Deng

Xiaoping, so as to make a better job of the special economic zones.

In the new situation, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has formulated its basic thinking on what is to be done at the turn of the century. The Second Municipal Party Congress of Shenzhen in April, 1995 and the subsequent First Session of the Second Municipal People's Congress of Shenzhen explicitly put forward the magnificent goal of building Shenzhen into a socialist modern cosmopolitan city. In the next 15 years or more, the people of Shenzhen will build it afresh into a path-breaking city where socialist market economy is established and operates in conformity with international practice, a window of international trade which serves as an important bridge or tie between domestic and world markets, a regional financial centre which is closely linked to world financial market, a hub of domestic and international communications and transport with complete and well-developed facilities for sea, land and air travel, a base for high- or new-tech-intensive enterprises, an information centre which links up domestic and international markets with modern means, networks of systems and scientific transmission technology, a comprehensive tourist resort with both modern flavour and national characteristics, an advanced district good at absorbing the common fruits of human civilization to promote the general progress of society, and one of the earliest places in China that catch up with moderately-developed countries and make a greater contribution to the state.

"When the roc moves to the South Sea, it skims 3,000 li of the waters and soars up on the wings of a cyclone as high as 90,000 li." In future, Shenzhen, the Roc's City, will become a socialist modern cosmopolitan city with greater prosperity, higher civilization and higher democracy on the coast of South China. It will further demonstrate to the world that socialism with Chinese characteristics has a future of incomparable brightness.

**Li Youwei** Secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal Committee of the CPC

**Li Zibin** Vice-Secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal Committee of  
the CPC and Mayor of Shenzhen City

Oct. 1995