

2002 年

上海经济发展蓝皮书

主编 尹继佐

城市

国际竞争力

An Economic Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2002
The International Competitiveness of the City

上海社会科学院出版社

2002 年
上海经济发展蓝皮书
城市
国际竞争力

主编 尹继佐

副主编 周振华 陈 维

编 委 沈祖炜 蒋铁柱 杜恂诚 张道根

石良平 陈 宪 莫建备 洪民荣

An Economic Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2002
The International Competitiveness of the City
上海社会科学院出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

城市国际竞争力:2002年上海经济发展蓝皮书/尹继佐编著. —上海:上海社会科学院出版社,2002

ISBN 7-80618-965-3

I. 城... II. 尹... III. ①地区经济—经济发展—上海市—2001②地区经济—经济预测—上海市—2002

IV. F127.51

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 003386 号

书 名:城市国际竞争力

——2002年上海经济发展蓝皮书

主 编:尹继佐

责任编辑:陈国梁

封面设计:姜 明

出版发行:上海社会科学院出版社

(上海淮海中路 622 弄 7 号 电话 63875741 邮编 200020)

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:上海颀辉印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 开

印 张:25.25

插 页:2

字 数:314 千字

版 次:2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:000 1—1 500

ISBN7-80618-965-3/F·499 定价:45.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

目 录

总 报 告

2001 ~ 2002 年上海经济:提高城市国际竞争力	2
一、克服不利因素,保持稳定增长	3
二、上海与全国经济增长的比较	12
三、2002 年上海经济发展的国际背景	19
四、2002 年上海经济发展的国内背景	39
五、2002 年上海经济增长趋势预测及政策建议	49

专 题 报 告

上海国际金融中心发展战略	58
一、上海已经成为国内金融中心	59
二、上海建设国际金融中心的基础和成就	63
三、上海国际金融中心建设的模式选择	68
四、典型发展模式:APEC 四大金融中心比较与借鉴	71
五、推进上海国际金融中心建设的政策选择	80
大力发展上海的服务业与服务贸易	84
一、上海服务业发展的总体状况	86

二、上海服务业的产业关联度与经济增长效应分析	89
三、服务贸易:上海建设“四个中心”的主体	93
四、生产者服务的产业与贸易是上海发展的重点	96
五、上海服务业与服务贸易发展的趋势与对策	98
发展流量经济与增强浦东服务功能	104
一、流量经济及其理论框架	105
二、浦东流量经济的发展现状和存在问题	112
三、浦东发展流量经济的目标和内容	118
四、浦东发展流量经济的模式与思路	125
五、浦东发展流量经济的对策建议	130
确立浦东机场国际空港中心地位的战略与对策	139
一、奠定上海浦东机场国际空港中心地位的现实 背景	140
二、建设上海浦东机场国际空港中心的目标定位与 战略意义	143
三、建设上海浦东机场国际空港中心的基本原则	148
四、奠定上海浦东机场国际空港中心地位的基本 思路	152
五、奠定上海浦东机场国际空港中心地位的若干对策 与思考	157
上海国际航运中心的竞争力比较分析	169
一、市场规模、竞争优势、比较优势——分析的理论 基石	169
二、上海与境外港口发展的规模比较	173
三、上海与境外港口设施利用率的比较分析	179
四、上海与境外港口信息化的比较	181
五、提高上海港运行效率的措施	183
发展上海会展经济的前景和对策研究	192

目 录

一、上海发展会展经济的价值所在	193
二、上海所承办会展的基本类型	195
三、APEC 会议对强化上海会展功能的贡献	197
四、APEC 会议对上海会展业软环境的影响	201
五、促进上海会展经济进一步发展的若干对策	203
上海构筑国际人才高地对策研究	207
一、人才战略选择:上海提出构筑国际人才高地	207
二、构筑上海国际人才高地面临的问题	211
三、国际评价标准:上海国际人才资源高地的指标 体系	217
四、构筑上海国际人才资源高地的目标系统	222
五、构筑上海国际人才资源高地的对策措施	228
外商投资与上海综合竞争力提升	237
一、FDI 投资上海的宏观背景与趋势判断	238
二、FDI 在上海发展的规模与结构分析	245
三、FDI 对上海综合竞争力提升的效应分析	253
四、提高上海利用 FDI 的战略思路与对策	260

调查与比较研究

发达国家中心城市信息化水平比较研究	270
一、发达国家中心城市信息化总体发展水平比较	271
二、城市信息化发展及战略的共同点	278
三、发达国家中心城市信息化发展个性特征比较	284
四、发达国家中心城市信息化发展趋势	291
五、实现上海城市信息化战略目标的对策思路	302
上海人力资本积累的调查研究	310
一、对上海人力资本积累状况研究的意义与内容	310
二、上海人力资本投资现状	313

城市国际竞争力

三、上海人力资本的使用状况	322
四、上海人力资本的流动状况	328
五、提高上海市人力资本积累的对策	332
上海:现代化国际大都市魅力的培育与比较	345
一、城市魅力:现代化国际大都市的耀眼光环	347
二、现代化国际大都市魅力:概念及内涵	350
三、上海国际化大都市魅力的培育与完善	357
四、当今著名现代化国际大都市魅力特征分析及与 上海的比较	365
五、全国若干大都市魅力的比较分析	375
六、进一步增强上海国际大都市魅力的策略	379

CONTENTS

General Report

Shanghai Economy in 2001 ~ 2002: To Enhance the City's International Competitiveness (2)

Shanghai economy continues to maintain a stable growth in 2001, estimated to reach 10.2% GDP growth rate. The second industry enjoys a growth by a large margin, acting as a main force; the fixed-asset investments show a sharp increase; the foreign trade exports are facing an adverse environment, but due to the flux of foreign investments, exports by foreigner-owned firms still achieve a lot; consumption markets also see a stable growth.

America's economy will affect Shanghai's greatly in 2002. Thus, Shanghai should come up with countermeasures as soon as possible. Shanghai's openness degree is higher, so economic fluctuations in other countries will exert great influences on Shanghai. However, Shanghai's export products have advantages in the field of technology and Shanghai will benefit a lot from the forth-coming in-

vestments in the near future, her economic growth will return to normal quickly. In our opinion, Shanghai's GDP growth rate will be up to 10.5% in 2002.

Special Report

Development Strategy of Shanghai International Financial Center (58)

After ten-year's efforts in the 1990s, Shanghai, with financial industry as one of her pillar industries, has basically been built into a domestic financial center. A modern financial system is already formed. At present, Shanghai has established the biggest domestic markets of traders' transaction, foreign currency exchange, discounting of bill, stocks and insurance while her markets of real estate mortgage, commodity futures, silver and gold are also the most important and the formalist. At the same time, since the development strategy of international financial center was launched at the beginning of 1990s, Shanghai has already achieved a lot in this field. In our opinion, Shanghai's literary, geographical advantages, her glorious records, supports from the Central Government as well as the development of international financial industry have laid solid foundations for building her into an international financial center. Shanghai's final target is to become an all-round international financial center in the Asia-Pacific Region, because China, the biggest developing country in the world and a great country in this region, needs such a comprehensive and developed financial center. In the short

run(5 to 10 years) , Shanghai's model must be "Strengthening her position as a domestic financial center, developing her offshore financial businesses", because the former aims to strengthen her function of raising money while the latter aims to show her function of foreign currency transactions.

To Devote Great Efforts to the Development of Shanghai's Service Industry and Service Trade (84)

The development of service industry in a city is closely related to its international competitiveness. This essay analyzes the present situation of service industry in Shanghai, its contributions to GDP, its industrial relevancy and its effects on economic growth. The author regards the development of service trade as principal part of the construction of so-called "Four Centers", suggesting that Shanghai should pay high attentions to producer service. Finally the author describes the challenges and opportunities facing Shanghai after China's entry into WTO, urging relevant government departments to formulate strategic plans.

To Develop Flow Economy ,To Strengthen Serving Function of Pudong New Area (104)

Flow economy means that a certain region ,taking advantage of its current economic power and geographic superiority, develops its economy quickly and radiates its positive influences to remote areas by accumulating production factors such as materials, funds, talents, technolo-

gies, information from neighboring areas.

On the base of establishing a theoretical framework for flow economy and summarizing experiences from home and abroad, this essay first analyzes current situation of flow economy and relevant problems in Pudong New Area, then puts forward tasks facing Pudong and Shanghai as a whole, finally makes some suggestions.

Strategies and Countermeasures to Build Pudong Airport into an International Air Hub (139)

If Shanghai wishes to develop into a key city internationally and resumes her status as an international metropolis, she must demonstrate her overall serving function through becoming an international air hub as soon as possible.

According to a new analytical method called "industry—function", this report first stresses the strategic importance and principles for building Pudong Airport into an international air hub, then discusses industrial projects and relevant policies, finally puts forward some countermeasures to lay foundations of Pudong Airport becoming an international air hub

Shanghai International Navigation Center's Competitiveness and Relevant Comparisons (169)

The essay describes Shanghai's advantages and disadvantages in the cultivation process of international navigation center by analysis of Shanghai Harbor's development

scale, harbor facilities' utilization ratio, harbor's informatization level in comparison with foreign counterparts. In the eyes of the author, Shanghai should improve its present geographical condition, adopt information technology, enhance harbor's utilization ratio, develop third-party logistics and strengthen dredging ability.

Prospects for Shanghai's Conference and Exhibition Economy and Relevant Countermeasures (192)

With the forthcoming of post-industrial society, conference and exhibition economy begins to play a more and more important role in the field of international trade in Shanghai. This new industry will impose positive effects on obtaining excellent resources, strengthening service function in regional economy, improving supports for manufacturing industry and creating employment opportunities.

The author analyzes the current situation of conference and exhibition economy in Shanghai, finally suggesting that Shanghai should formulate relevant regulations, strengthen appraisal of credentials, strengthen cooperation with international authoritative organizations, train talents and improve organizing abilities.

A Study on Building Shanghai into an International Highland of Talents in New Century (207)

With a purpose to keep up with the development tendency of New Economy and enhance Shanghai's overall

competitiveness, Shanghai should become a high-land for international talents in the new century. However, Shanghai has many problems in this field , namely, the quality of talents, the environments and attractiveness for talents and the deficiency of foreign talents. Finally, the author puts forward a target for Shanghai to reach, suggesting that Shanghai should further reform its personnel administrations, make local talents more competitive in the world, take more measures to attract overseas talents, establish talent-renting markets and stimulate the flexible flow of talents.

FDI & Enhancement of Shanghai's Overall Competitiveness
..... (237)

The development of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the large scale in Shanghai has not only expedited Shanghai's economic gross growth, improved Shanghai's economic operation quality, but also enhanced Shanghai's overall urban competitiveness. Under the background of economic globalization and China's entry into WTO, Shanghai's FDI, resulted from perfecting of the city's functions and optimizing of investment environment, is closely related to the new trends of international capital flow and investment strategy of multinational companies. Therefore, Shanghai should base herself on current realities, further foster competitive advantages with a purpose to attract multinational companies' investments, and match out new development strategies and counter-measures.

Survey and Comparison Study
Comparison Study on Informatization Levels of Key Cities
in Developed Countries (270)

This study chooses key cities of developed countries such as New York, London, Berlin, Paris, Tokyo, Toronto, Hanoi, Singapore, Hong Kong to make comparisons in the field of informatization. Although those cities have their own unique development paths and models, yet their informatization development and relevant strategies have many similarities, and to a certain extent, reflecting inherent laws of cities' informatization development. Our study shows that informatization development in key cities of developed countries will enter into a new phase of energy level transition and be widely used in city life's various aspects, which will greatly enhance citizens' participating enthusiasm and strengthen government's serving function in the field of informatization.

Those cities' development tracks and trends render measurable frames of reference to Shanghai's informatization development in the "tenth-five period". In order to reach average informatization level of those key cities by 2005, Shanghai should, on the one hand, widely use wireless data telecommunication technology; on the other hand, pay great attention to breakthroughs in informatization applications.

A Survey on Human Resource Accumulation in Shanghai
..... (310)

On the base of a sampling survey in a large scale in Shanghai, the author describes the current situation of human resource accumulation from the angle of human resource investment, human resource flow and the utilization of human resources. Thus, challenges and opportunities facing human resource accumulation are displayed. The author finally concludes that Shanghai should base its development strategy on human resource accumulation in the future.

Shanghai: Cultivation of International Metropolis's Glamour and Relevant Comparisons (345)

This essay describes Shanghai's cultivation of international metropolis's glamour, its connotations and importance, some comparisons with foreign counterparts, and relevant countermeasures. In the author's opinion, a city's glamour, in composition of its influences, attractiveness, affinities and fancies, plays an important role in the city's social and economic development. As to the comparisons, Shanghai's advantages and disadvantages are stressed in details. Finally, the author points out the importance of enhancing Shanghai's overall urban competitiveness, strengthening its position in the Yangtze River Delta and taking advantage of Pudong's highlights to show the city's prospects in the future.

总 报 告

2001 ~ 2002 年上海经济： 提高城市国际竞争力

〔内容提要〕 2001 年,上海经济继续保持稳定增长的态势,预计全年国内生产总值增长 10.2%,高于全国水平。其中第二产业增势明显,成为拉动经济增长的主要力量;固定资产投资呈旺盛之势;外贸出口面临比较严峻的局面,但引进外资出现恢复性的、快速的增长,外商投资企业的出口依然保持较高速度;同时,消费市场保持稳定增长的态势。

美国的经济状况将是影响上海 2002 年经济发展的主要国际因素之一。根据美国目前的实际经济状况和美国经济进入衰退期的几个特征,以及反恐怖斗争等特殊因素,我们认为,可以把美国的此次经济衰退看成是一种经济体系的战略性调整。在调整期内,经济将低速增长甚至负增长,呈衰退疲软状;调整的持续时间可能长达 3~5 年。而美国个人消费的萎缩、美元强势地位的动摇以及美国政府干预经济的强化等新动向将对美国经济乃至世界经济产生深远的影响。对此,上海应及早作出有效的因应对策。由于上海的开放度相对较高,外部因素的影响会比较大,但上海的出口产品结构层次、技术