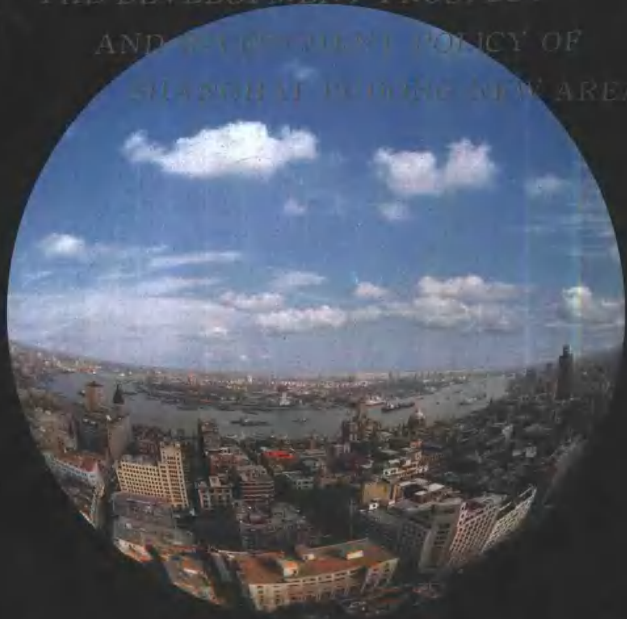


# 上海浦東新區發展前景 與投資政策

THE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECT  
AND INVESTMENT POLICY OF  
SHANGHAI PUDONG NEW AREA



上海科學技術出版社

SHANGHAI SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PUBLISHERS

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上海市經濟信息中心 編

SHANGHAI ECONOMIC INFORMATION CENTER

上海科學技術出版社

SHANGHAI SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PUBLISHERS



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把上海建成外向  
型多功能现代化  
的國際城市

江澤民  
一九九〇年五月十日

江澤民題詞：把上海建成外向型多功能  
现代化的國際城市

To build Shanghai into an outward-oriented, multi-functional,  
modern and international city.  
Inscription by Mr. Jiang Zemin

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# 前言

中國十年改革開放孕育着浦東新區的開發和開放，而開發開放浦東又必將推動中國改革開放進入一個新的階段。世界剛跨入二十世紀九十年代，我國政府就作出以浦東新區開發促進上海、長江流域和全國經濟發展的重大戰略決策，明確要集中力量把這一決策付諸實施，通過三、四十年或更長一段時間的努力，把浦東建成具有世界一流水平的現代化新區，成為二十一世紀新上海的象徵，為進一步發揮上海作為全國經濟中心的綜合功能，使上海成為遠東經濟、貿易、金融中心之一，作出應有貢獻。

開發和開放浦東新區，是一項跨世紀的、規模宏大的社會系統工程。這項工程計劃公諸于世，明示了我國堅持對外開放的信心和決心。上海真誠地歡迎一切有遠見的海內外實業家到浦東新區來尋求事業發達的新機遇。

汪道涵

## Preface

The decade of reform and opening in China has been pregnant with development and opening of Pudong New Area, while the development and opening of Pudong will push the China's reform and opening into a new phase.

The Chinese government has made the major strategic decision of Pudong New Area development to promote economic development of Shanghai, the Yangtze basin and the whole country, and it has made clear that all forces shall be concentrated on implementation of the decision, with the efforts of thirty to forty years or longer period, to build Pudong into a world first-class modern new area which will become a symbol of new Shanghai in the 21st century. The contribution shall be made to further give play to comprehensive functions of Shanghai as the national economic centre and make Shanghai one of the economic, trade and financial centres in the Far East.

The development and opening of Pudong is a trans-century, large-scale social system engineering. The announcement of the planning shows our country's confidence and determination in adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world. Shanghai sincerely welcome all foresighted entrepreneurs both at home and abroad to seek new opportunities for prosperity of their causes in Pudong New Area.

Wang Daohan

# 上海市簡況

上海位于北緯 $31^{\circ}14'$ ，東經 $121^{\circ}29'$ ，東瀕東海，南靠杭州灣，西接江蘇、浙江兩省，北界長江，地處中國經濟最發達的沿海開放地帶的中心。

上海南北長約120公里，東西寬約100公里，總面積為6340.5平方公里，其中，市區面積748.7平方公里，劃分為12個行政區；郊區面積5591.8平方公里，劃分為9個縣。截至1999年年底，全市總人口1276.45萬人，其中市區人口為777.79萬人。

上海氣候宜人，屬北亞熱帶海洋性季風氣候，1989年全年平均氣溫為 $16.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，月平均氣溫以1月為最低約 $3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，7、8月為最高約 $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ ；無霜期長達230天左右；年降雨量1332毫米。

上海是我國最重要的工業基地、交通樞紐，對外開放門戶，是我國重要的商業、金融、信息、科技中心，也是郵電通訊發達，教育設施良好的文化名城。





## General Background of Shanghai

Shanghai is located at 31°14' north latitude and 121°29' east longitude. Bordering on Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces on the west, Shanghai faces the East Sea on the east with Yangtze river on the north and Hangzhou Bay on the south. Shanghai is situated on the front margin of the Yangtze basin and it assumes a central location along the coastal open area where the economy is most developed in China.

The city is about 120 kilometers from north to south and about 100 kilometers from east to west with an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers, among which the urban area is 748.7 square kilometers, divided into 12 administrative districts, and suburban area is 5591.8 square kilometers, divided into 9 counties. At the end of 1989, it had a population of 12,7645 million, among which the urban residents were 7,7779 million.

The weather in Shanghai is congenial as it belongs to the north subtropical marine monsoon climate. In 1989, the annual average temperature is about 16.1°C, the monthly average temperature is lowest in January about 3°C while the highest is in July and August about 28°C. Frost-free days amount to 230 days. The annual rainfall averages 1332mm.

Shanghai is the most important base of industry, hub of communications and door of opening to the outside world in China; it is not only the centre of commerce, finance, information and science and technology, but the famous cultural city with advanced post and telecommunication services and sound educational facilities as well.





30萬噸乙烯

300 Thousand Tons Ethylene

## 工業基地

上海工業門類比較齊全，冶金、機械、造船、電子、儀器儀表、紡織、輕工、醫藥等傳統工業已具相當規模，新型金屬材料、高分子合成材料、電子計算機、精密儀器、精密機床、精細化工等新興工業取得較大發展，有較好的協作配套條件，有較強的消化吸收國外先進技術的能力，有較高的經營管理水平和經濟效益。1989年工業產值1515.35億元（當年價格），占全國工業產值的7.1%。

上海電信大樓 Shanghai Telecommunication Building



## The Base of Industry

The types of industries in Shanghai are rather comprehensive; the following traditional industries are developed with considerable scale such as metallurgy, machinery, shipbuilding, electronics, instruments and meters, textiles, light industry and pharmaceuticals, and the following new industries have achieved great development such as new metal materials, high polymer compounds, computers, precision instruments, precision machine-tools and fine chemical engineering. The industries have stronger capabilities of coordinating and matching with each other for production and of digesting and absorbing foreign advanced technology with higher managerial level and economic efficiency. The industrial output value in 1989 amounted to RMB 151.535 billion (base on the year's fixed price index), accounting for 7.1% of the nation's total.

## 郵電通信

上海現有郵電局（所）526個。1989年，郵電計費業務總量占全國的5.7%，完成郵遞函件2.61億件，發行報刊839萬份，有比較先進的通訊設施，長途電話與國內29個省市、自治區的500多個地點及國際40多個國家（地區）直接通達，郵政業務同世界上48個國家和地區的130個郵局建有郵件直封關係。

## Post and Telecommunication

There are 526 post offices and stations in Shanghai. In 1989, the total value of their services accounted for 5.7% of the nation's, mails delivered amounted to 261 million and newspapers and magazines distributed amounted to 839 million. Because of the advanced

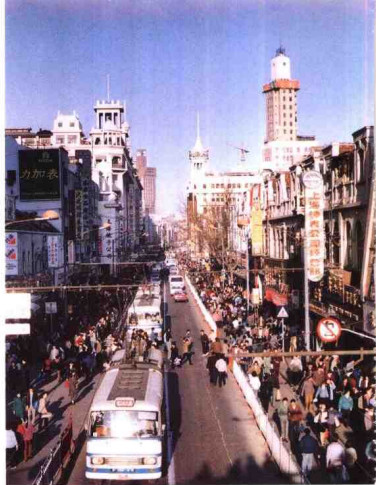


## 對外開放

上海是中國沿海最大的開放城市。迄至1989年底，已同21個外國城市結為友好城市，並設有15家外國總領事館和1家商務代表處。上海作為內地與海外商品、資金、技術交流的橋樑，對外貿易發展迅速。1989年，全市進出口商品總值為78.48億美元，其中出口商品總值為50.3億美元，占全國外貿出口商品總值的9.6%。上海經營對外貿易的機構齊全，有提供外運、倉儲、包裝、廣告、保險等成套服務的名類企業，每年三月舉辦對外貿易洽談會，萬商雲集，近悅遠來。

### Opening to the Outside World

Shanghai is the biggest city open to the outside world along the coast of China. By the end of 1989, Shanghai had established relations of friendship cities with 21 foreign cities. There are 15 foreign consulates general and one commercial representative office in Shanghai. The foreign trade business in Shanghai has been developed rapidly due to its role as a bridge connected hinter land with overseas for exchange of commodity, finance and technology. Its total import and export value amounted to US\$ 7.848 billion in 1989, among which the export value was US\$ 5.03 billion, accounting for 9.6% of the nation's total. There is a comprehensive network of organizations engaging in foreign trade and a host of enterprises which provide transportation, storage, packing, advertising, insurance and other supportive services for foreign trade in Shanghai. The annual foreign trade fair held in March attracts many businessmen both from home and abroad.



繁華的南京路 Prosperous Nanjing Road

## 商業中心

上海是長江三角洲地區的重要商品集散地，與全國各地的商品交流規模日益擴大。1989年全市商業市外調入商品124.05億元，調往市外商品189.92億元，社會商品零售總額達352.79億元，占全國社會商品零售總額的4.4%。

90'中國旅遊交易會在滬舉行 90' China Tourist Fair held in Shanghai



### Commercial Centre

Shanghai is the major commodity distributing centre in the Yangtze Delta, the volume of commodity exchange with all regions of the country has increased steadily. In 1989, the total volume of commodities transported from other areas to Shanghai valued at RMB 12.405 billion, while commodities valued at RMB 18.992 billion were transported to other cities and provinces. The retail sale in Shanghai totalled RMB 35.279 billion, accounting for 4.4% of the nation's total.



證券交易興旺發達

Flourishing Securities Exchange

## 金融中心

上海現有各類金融機構75個，其中主要為中國人民銀行上海市分行和工商、農業、中國、建設四家專業國家銀行的上海市分行，交通、中信實業兩家綜合性國家銀行，中國人民保險公司上海市分公司，華僑、東亞、匯豐、麥加利四家外資銀行的上海分支機構，8個信託投資公司，3個證券公司，4個租賃公司，45個信用社；此外，30多家外資金融機構在上海設有辦事處。1989年，全市銀行現金收支及存貸款的業務量均為1000億元人民幣左右，外匯收支業務量為70多億美元，全市保險費收入7.37億元，其中國內4.91億元，國外2.46億元；保險賠款1.89億元，其中國內1.13億元，國外0.76億元。

## Financial Centre

There are 75 different types of financial institutions in Shanghai, among which the major ones are People's Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, four branches of state specialized banks as Industrial and Commercial Bank, Agricultural Bank, Bank of China and People's Construction Bank, two state comprehensive banks as Bank of Communications and CITIC Industrial Bank, The People's Insurance Company of China, Shanghai Branch, four branches of foreign banks as Overseas Chinese Bank, Bank of East Asia, Standard & Chartered Bank and Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation, eight trust and investment corporations, three securities companies, four leasing companies and forty-five credit cooperatives, moreover, there are over thirty agencies set up by foreign financial institutions. In 1989, the volume of bank cash and loan business amounted to RMB 100 billion respectively and foreign currency transaction amounted to US\$ 7 billion. The income of insurance was RMB 737 million, among which 491 million was from domestic and 246 million from overseas, and insurance reparations were RMB 189 million, among which 113 million was from domestic and 76 million from overseas.

## Information Centre

The information index of Shanghai is three times more than that of the nation's average, and the volume of information treatment per capita is ten times that of the nation's average. At present, the urban information system has taken shape in Shanghai. 15 management and information systems have been established such as municipal government administration, finance, communications, population, calamity prevention, news, materials, urban construction and science and technology information, which promote computerization of management in administration, economy, society and science and technology.

上海市經濟信息中心

Shanghai Economic Information Center

## 信息中心

上海信息化指數超過全國平均水平三倍，人均信息處理量為全國平均水平的十倍。目前，上海城市信息系統初具規模，已建立市政府、金融、交通、人口、防災、新聞、物質、城建、科技情報等15個管理信息系統，推進了上海城市的行政、經濟、社會、科技等管理的計算機化。





## 教育基地

上海現有高等院校51所。1989年高校在讀學生12.6萬人。高校、科研機構在讀研究生10287人。全年授予博士學位302人、碩士學位3198人。中國實行對外開放後，上海已有24所高等院校分別與18個國家和地區的181所大學建立了固定的學術交流聯系。1989年，全市113所中等專業學校在校學生6.45萬人；406所職業中學和技工學校在校學生8.5萬人；803所成人高、中等學校在校學生19.5萬人。

### Base of Education

There are over 126,100 students and 10,287 graduate students enrolled in Shanghai 51 colleges and universities, and other scientific research institutions. 302 students are granted doctor's degree and 3198 students are granted master's degree annually. Since China adopted the open door policy, the 24 universities and colleges in Shanghai have established stable academic exchange relations with 181 universities of foreign countries and regions respectively. In 1989, there were 64,500 students enrolled in the city's 113 specialized schools, 85,000 students enrolled in 406 professional schools and technical schools, and 195,000 students enrolled in 803 colleges and secondary schools for adults.

復旦大學 Fudan University

(復旦大學供稿)



上海交通大學包兆龍圖書館

Bao Zhao Long Library in Shanghai Jiao Tong University

## 科技中心

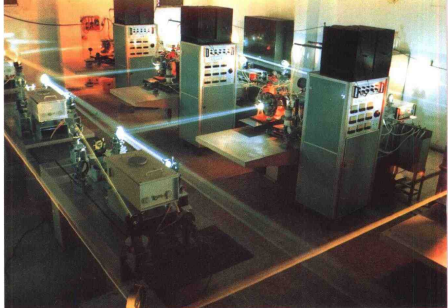
上海擁有各類獨立科學技術研究機構765個。市級名專業科技學會156個。全市各類企事業單位共有科學技術人員88.7萬人，其中自然科學專業技術人員約48萬人。1989年，全市取得重要科技成果1855項，其中達到國家先進水平的占22.8%，有83.7%的成果當年得到應用推廣；在激光、光纖通訊、新型結構材料、微電子、機器人、海洋工程、生物工程等高科技領域也取得了可喜的進展。

### Centre of Science and Technology

There are 765 independent scientific and technological research institutions and



156 specialized scientific and technological associations at municipal level in Shanghai. There are 887,000 personnel engaging in scientific research and engineering in various enterprises and organizations, among which 480,000 personnel engage in natural science and technology development. In 1989, 1855 scientific and technological research projects were resulted as municipal major achievements, among which the achievements reaching state advanced level accounted for 22.8%, and 83.7% of the results were applied and popularized in that year. The satisfied development has been achieved in the following fields of new technology: laser, optical fibre communication, new materials, microelectronics, robot, offshore engineering and bioengineering.



中科院上海光機所的激光同位素分離系統 A laser system for isotope separation of Shanghai Institute of Optics & Fine Mechanics Academia Sinica  
(上海光機所供稿)

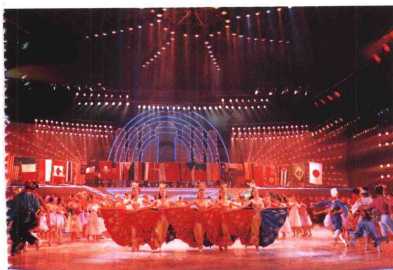
## 文化名城

上海的文化、新聞、出版、廣播和電視等事業都比較發達。現有各級文化事業機構1203個，各類博物館、紀念館、公共圖書館、文化館110個。電視節目6套，平均每周播放250小時；廣播節目9套，平均每每天播放119小時。年出版圖書、雜誌、報刊21億多冊(份)。1989年，圖書出版量占全國5.6%，雜誌出版量占全國9.8%，報刊出版量占全國10.2%。上海城以她獨特的魅力，與國內其他地區連成情趣多樣的旅遊網絡。1989年接待境外來滬旅游者65.6萬人。

## Famous Cultural City

Shanghai is the developed city in culture, news, publishing, broadcasting and television. There are 1203 organizations engaging in cultural undertakings at different levels and 110 museums, memorial halls, public libraries and cultural centres. Six channels are provided for TV programs, weekly broadcast averages 250 hours, nine channels are provided for radio programs, weekly broadcast averages 119 hours. The annual publication of books, magazines and newspapers totals 2.1 billion copies in 1989, books, magazines and newspapers published accounted for 5.6%, 9.8% and 10.2% of the nation's total respectively. Shanghai, with its unique charm and in connecting with the touring network of other regions with a variety of local colours in the country, hosted 656,000 overseas tourists in 1989.

90' 上海電視節 90' Shanghai TV Festival (上海電視台供稿)



90' 上海藝術節 90' Shanghai Arts Festival



## 吸收外資概況

自中國實行改革和對外開放以來，上海市制定了一系列鼓勵外商投資的規定，為外商投資創造了良好的條件，吸收外資工作進展較快。

### A Brief Picture of Foreign Investment in Shanghai

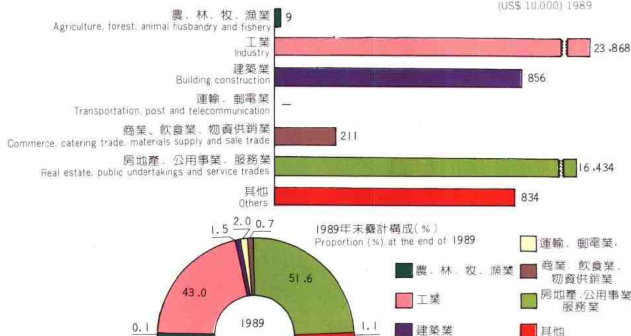
Since China adopted the open door policy, Shanghai has undergone faster development in absorbing foreign investment because a series of regulations with favorable conditions have worked out to encourage foreign investment.

上海市利用外資統計表  
Table of Using Foreign Investment

|   | 簽訂合同項目(個)<br>Project Contracted |                                | 簽訂合同金額(萬美元)<br>Value of Contract (US\$ 10,000) |                                | 實際利用外資(萬美元)<br>Actual Using Foreign Investment (US\$ 10,000) |                                |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
|   | 1989年                           | 到1989年底累計<br>up to End of 1989 | 1989年  | 到1989年底累計<br>up to End of 1989 | 1989年  | 到1989年底累計<br>up to End of 1989 |
| 總計 Total  | 326                             | 1 351                          | 120 180  | 562 564                        | 118 954  | 369 314                        |
| 一、對外借款 Foreign Loans  | 52                              | 155                            | 82 534   | 291 619                        | 74 697   | 240 547                        |
| 外國銀行商業貸款 commercial loans of foreign bank                   | 46                              | 132                            | 64 281   | 220 013                        | 67 227   | 184 228                        |
| 對外發行證券 securities issued overseas                           | —                               | 3                              | —  | 37 125                         | —  | 34 137                         |
| 出口信貸 export credit  | 4                               | 16                             | 3 154  | 17 234                         | 3 690  | 5 848                          |
| 二、外商直接投資 Direct Foreign Investment                          | 199                             | 709                            | 35 975   | 250 775                        | 42 212   | 120 342                        |
| 中外合資企業 Chinese-foreign equity joint venture                 | 175                             | 583                            | 18 591   | 124 429                        | 32 752   | 77 497                         |
| 中外合作經營企業 Chinese-foreign cooperative joint venture          | 15                              | 114                            | 2 629  | 111 185                        | 9 460  | 42 419                         |
| 外商獨資企業 enterprise operated exclusively with foreign capital | 9                               | 12                             | 14 755   | 15 161                         | —  | 426                            |
| 三、外商其他投資 Other Foreign Investment                           | 75                              | 487                            | 1 671  | 20 170                         | 2 045  | 8 425                          |
| 補償貿易 compensation trade                                     | 75                              | 460                            | 1 671  | 16 479                         | 1 031  | —                              |
| 國際租賃 international lease                                    | —                               | 27                             | —  | 3 691                          | 711  | —                              |

外商直接投資的行業分布  
Distribution of Direct Foreign Investment

1989年實際利用外資(萬美元)  
actual using foreign investment  
(US\$ 10,000) 1989





## 上海各市級經濟開發區

發展外向型經濟，是振興上海的基本戰略。為拓展對外經濟合作和交流，開發新興產業和技術，經國務院批准，上海市自1986年起相繼設立了閔行、虹橋經濟技術開發區和漕河涇新興技術開發區。經過五年努力，在往日2.13平方公里的阡陌田疇上建成的閔行經濟技術開發區，已成為相當水平的出口工業品加工基地；占地65.2公頃的虹橋經濟技術開發區，基礎設施條件已基本齊備，以對外經濟貿易中心為特徵的洽談、交易、辦公、信息、金融及生活、娛樂等諸種配套要素初具規模；漕河涇新興技術開發區1.7平方公里的土地充滿了魅力，一個新興的、高技術產業群正在形成。

在各級政府、各界人士的關心支持下，數百家捷足先登的投資者享受了中國和上海的一系列優惠待遇，司上海各行各業進行了卓有成效的合作，雙方都獲得了比預期更好的效果。

## Rising Municipal Economic Development Zones in Shanghai

Development of outward-oriented economy is the fundamental strategy to vitalize Shanghai. Approved by the State Council, Shanghai Minhang, Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zones and Caohejing Hi-Tech Park have been established one after another since 1986 in order to promote economic cooperation and exchange with overseas and develop new industries and technology. With five years of effort, the Minhang Zone has become a rather developed export processing base in the former farmland of 2.13 square kilometers, the Hongqiao Zone, covering 65.2 hectares equipped with quite completed infrastructure facilities, has taken initial shape with its characteristics as a foreign economic and trade centre supported by necessary accessory activities and services such as negotiation, transaction, office, information, finance, living and entertainment, the Caohejing Hi Tech Park covers an area of 1.7 square kilometers with full of charm. A new and high technology industry group is coming into being. Fostered and cared by the governments at all levels and people of all circles, hundreds of swift footed enterprise investors have enjoyed the preferential treatments of China and Shanghai, and they have cooperated efficiently with their partners and both sides have achieved results better than they had expected.

