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创新城市

主编 尹继佐

An Economic Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2004
The Creative City

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General estimation on the situation of current Chinese economy is as follows. Firstly, the economy has shown greater growth rates, which is resulting from a new-round development cycle. New impetus to the economy has provided wide space for greater increase of the economy. So it is still too early to conclude that the economy has been over-heated. Secondly, current growth pattern driving mainly by urban-investments and complemented by other impetus, is believed to last. This means the new-round development cycle will have a comparatively long period of high growth rate, which should be channeled off properly in case that different impetus fail to converge. Thirdly, current Chinese economy shows many unusual characteristics, which are merely preliminary symptoms of the dominance

of urban-investments in driving the economy. Therefore, it is not advisable to judge the economy by controversial phenomena arising presently or adopt counter-cycle measures accordingly. With the deepening of the growth pattern, these characters will disappear gradually, and then the economy will come back to a normal status.

General Report

Shanghai Economy: Analysis of 2003 and Prospect on 2004	12
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What are main characteristics of Shanghai economy in 2003? What would it be in 2004? Consisting of five parts, the paper tries to answer these two questions. The first part briefly introduces the general situation of the economy in the whole country. The second part points out characteristics of Shanghai economy in 2003, and issues to be addressed. The third part analyzes international and domestic environment for Shanghai economy in 2004. The fourth part indicates uncertainties as well as factors for and against Shanghai economy in 2004. In the end, suggestions to maintain a healthy and stable growth of the economy are put forward.

Special Report

International Experience on Creative City and Implication for Shanghai	50
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Creative city is focus on advocating a new perspective for city development with an aim to inspire creativity of individuals and institutions within the city. According to indices of consciousness, culture, subjects, government planning and conditions for creation, creative cities experience five stages, that is, stage of starting, flourishing, full implementing, creative-center constructing and completing. Full-implementing strategies for creative cities contain a series of indices, overall strategic planning and a complete set of practices and tools. For Shanghai, which endeavors to grow as a world city, international experiences on developing creative cities should be borrowed and a holistic city-innovation perspective should be adopted, which involves participation of the whole society, full coverage, and all-course reciprocity. It should be an indispensable path for the new-round development of Shanghai.

Fully Implement the Strategy of “Making a Prosper City through Technology and Education” and Lower Commercial Costs 72

In the new-round development of Shanghai, the strategy of “making a prosper city through technology and education” should be fully implemented considering the long run. Meanwhile, to lower commercial costs is important tactic to grasp opportunities and tackle new challenges in the short-run.

From a global perspective, we should be aware that learning and creation are at core of the issue when imple-

menting the strategy. Learning and creation of a city is not a simple issue about technology or education. It's a systematic engineering involving all dimensions and fields. Therefore, we should mobilize people of all walks to construct the learning and creative system for the whole society.

To lower commercial costs is important to improve the competitiveness of a city. We should expand the opening-up and intensify competition, and lower commercial costs through inner mechanism of the flowing market. We should speed up the process of deepening institutional revolution and adjusting institutional commercial costs through new institutional arrangements. We should generalize learning and creation, and lower commercial costs through improving cost-benefit ratio. We should widen choices and extents of industries, and lower commercial cost through reasonable orientation along the value chains. We should strengthen cost administration based on differentiation, and lower composite commercial costs through optimizing cost structure.

In market competition, cost is a decisive factor. To improve competitiveness ultimately relies on innovation. Therefore, in practice, we should take both the long run and the short-run into consideration, and the two aspects should form a reciprocal relationship.

**Study on Interaction of Service Sector Development
and Internationalization of Shanghai 93**

In the current world economy, service is the fast growing sector and a main impetus for the economic growth. Prosperity of service sector has become a signal for modernization. According to the experience of major international cities and the involution of their industrial structures, modernization and internationalization of a city is accompanied by the fast increase in the service sector, and the expanding volume of the service sector is accompanied by the optimization of its interior structure. Service sector has experience three stages, from labor intensive, to capital intensive, and to knowledge (technology) intensive. The advance of service sector has generated great agglomeration and radiation effects. Hence it is necessary to improve the general service function of the city, intensify its overall competitiveness in the region or even in the global economy, and speed up the process of modernization and internationalization. Development of service sector and internationalization of the city are complementary and reciprocal. Therefore, borrowing successful experiences of major international cities would have positive meanings to Shanghai, which is striving to be international economic, financial, trade and transportation centers, and ultimately to be a modern and international metropolis.

Development of Financial Derivatives Market and Making Shanghai an International Financial Center 111

The basic premise of making Shanghai an international financial center is to open up financial sector. While to

ensure the effectiveness of the financial opening-up there should be a market for risk-hedging, that is, financial derivatives market. Attracting global capitals is one important function for an international financial center. Prerequisites for this are more than a mature and developed financial market, and global capitals should be safe, liquid and profitable. Or, we should say that a financial derivatives market is essential. Another institutional condition for an international financial center is financial deepening. Developing a financial derivatives market is main contents of financial innovations in China. An international financial center should be based on the material economy. From present situation, Shanghai should further improve its manufacture industry. For Shanghai to achieve its goal as a world-manufacturing center, support from financial derivatives market is needed. At the same time, with the opening-up of the financial system, domestic financial market lacks in aspects of financial management, diversification of investments, which also calls for a financial derivatives market.

Economic system, marketization of financial system, development level of financial sector, and standardization of the operation and improving the supervision ability of the financial authority are all basic conditions to push the development of the financial derivatives market. We should also be aware that, within the country Shanghai is leading in many of these aspects. Therefore, Shanghai is qualified to develop a financial derivatives market. Re-

stricted by present phase in marketization of economy and finance in China, we should develop the financial derivatives market and push the construction of an international financial center step by step.

On Development Strategy of Shanghai's Economic Zone from Perspective of Industry Clusters 132

After nearly twenty years' development, China's economic zones have achieved great success and are pushing regional economies to new heights. Data from Shanghai's economic zones shows that economic zones in Shanghai have become important impetus for its economy, dominating power in adjusting its industrial structure, and main spatial carriers of its industrial activities. Issues relative to the development of economic zones have special meanings to Shanghai.

Industrial clusters and economics zones have different backgrounds and mechanisms, and as a result they are different in driving the innovative, competitive and overall capacities of cities and regions. However industrial clusters coincide with economic zones in agglomeration of industries and developmental aims. Learning principles and mechanisms of industrial clusters may provide us unique perspectives for developmental issues in economic zones. Nurturing innovative network and constructing a fine innovative environment have significant policy meanings for the development of economic zones.

**Toward a World City: Study on Reform of Shanghai's
Urban Planning Mechanisms 148**

A strong impulsion to take the lead in modernization has promoted the revolution and development of Shanghai's economy and society, toward a world city, with an internationalization connotation, based on marketization and with legalization at its core. Particularly, nurturing and functioning overall innovative capacity of the city have been vital as to whether Shanghai can take the lead in modernization and grow up to a world city. For this, Shanghai has put forward strategies to construct a creative city, by nurturing innovative environment, promoting creativity, advocating creative concepts and innovative institutions, and to speed up the innovation of Shanghai. Urban planning in turn, which is guiding the development of Shanghai, should be innovated as to its traditional mechanisms, and thus to match the overall innovative pattern of Shanghai's development.

**Study on Development Strategies of Shanghai's Educa-
tion Sector 174**

Education Sector in Shanghai is facing with great opportunities and exceptional development conditions under the backgrounds of the rapid development of China's economy and its society, increasing competition among international education and the new-round upgrading of Shanghai's industrial structure. Shanghai is exploring how to develop and innovate education services and how to

speed up the process of constructing an international education center for Asia-Pacific region as well. Consciousness of development and opportunities in education services should be stressed and obstacles in present concepts, mechanisms, ideas and polices should be broken up. Market factor systems of education should be set up. Thus to upgrade the capacity of Shanghai's education services, to enhance the opening-up of both domestic markets and abroad ones and to strengthen the agglomeration effect and radiation effect of Shanghai. In short, the development strategy of education services is vital to the construction of an international metropolis and to implementation the strategy of "making a prosper Shanghai through technologies and education", and also will make greater contribution in "achieving the impossible".

Study on Aim and Strategy of Shanghai's Exhibition

Industry 200

With the economic globalization and the rapid growth of the global productivity, domestic and traditional markets are limited in space. Trade, especially foreign trade, and relevant services are vital to economies in this stage. The Asian "Four Tigers", Brazil and Argentina are representatives of both sustained growth and economic stagnancy in 1990s closely related with the development of foreign trade and relevant services in these countries. Aside from stimulating domestic demand, to propel a new-round development of urban service industries, like foreign trade,

finance, transportation, logistics, travel and exhibition, have been high on the agenda for Shanghai to improve its ability to counter economic fluctuations. The paper tries to explore the aim and countermeasures for the development of the exhibition industry in Shanghai.

Survey and Comparison Study

Comparison on Overall Competitiveness of Ten Domestic Cities and Trend of Shanghai's Overall Competitiveness	218
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At the end of 2000, the Urban Overall Competitiveness Research Center of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences set up a group of indexes to evaluate a city's competitiveness, they compared the competitiveness of ten domestic cities according to statistics of 1999 and 2000. The report aroused interests from all walks of the society, and inspired a wave of comparative study on Chinese cities in the academic field. With the progress of Chinese economy, overall competitiveness of cities in China has greatly improved and new features have arisen in the development of cities. We absorb new achievements in urban competitiveness study, and adjust former indexes. Based on adjusted indexes, we make a comparison on overall competitiveness of ten domestic cities according to statistics of 2001 and 2002, and have review on characteristics in changes of those indexes over the years.