

深圳龙岗区 核心竞争力报告

REPORT OF THE CORE COMPETENCE OF LONGGANG DISTRICT
IN SHENZHEN

杨刚勇 杨友国 王质战 肖湘珍/著



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作者简介

杨刚勇 1956年生,男,江西安义人,研究生学历,社会学副教授。1993年调入深圳后,曾任龙岗区委宣传部副部长、区教育局局长、区文体广电局局长,现为深圳市龙岗区委党校常务副校长。曾出版专著3部,参编著作4部。在《光明日报》、《南方日报》、《深圳特区报》、《求实》、《特区实践与理论》等报刊公开发表论文80余篇,其中3篇文章被中国人民大学报刊复印资料全文转载,多次获得省市科研奖项。主要研究领域:区域经济发展、农村城市化、经济社会结构转型研究。

杨友国 1982 年生,男,江苏盐城人,南京农业大学管理学博士,现为深圳市龙岗区委党校讲师。曾在《江苏社会科学》、《理论与改革》、《科技进步与对策》等核心期刊公开发表学术论文 10 余篇。主要研究领域:公共政策、基层行政。

王质战 1962 年生,男,广东连州人,研究生学历,现为深圳市龙岗 区委党校理论宣传科科长兼《理论信息与研究》编辑部主任。从事经济学、 管理学、写作等专业教学研究,发表各类文章 8 篇,参与出版专著 1 部。

肖湘珍 1972 年生,女,湖南浏阳人,法学硕士,现为深圳市龙 岗区委党校教务科科长,政治学高级讲师。从事党史、党建、行政管理 学等专业教学研究。承担或参加教育部人文科学研究基地项目、深圳市 社会科学规划研究课题等,在省级以上刊物公开发表学术论文 6 篇,参 编或合编著作 5 部,多次获得各类科研评奖。 全球顶尖的经济学家与管理学家历经 30 年深入与持续的合作,形成了跨学科、跨领域、影响广泛的竞争力评价体系。从国别竞争力评价向产业竞争力评价,再向次级区域和城市竞争力评价深化,成为竞争力评价理论与应用体系发展的方向。这一发展过程不仅使竞争力评价理论更多地融合了当代经济学和管理学的新成果,如城市竞争力评价更多地引入了空间经济学的最新成果,而且还使竞争力评价得以更加细化和深入。

世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum, WEF)在1985年首次将国际竞争力定义为,"一国企业能够提供比国内外竞争对手更优质量和更低成本的产品与服务的能力"。2003年,瑞士国际管理发展学院(International Institute for Management Development,IMD)增加了可持续的体制与机制条件,"一国创造与保持一个使企业持续产出更多价值和人民拥有更多财富的环境的能力"。构成了以经济运行、政府效率、企业效率和基础设施四大要素的交互作用来评价竞争力的基本框架。WEF国际竞争力评价的指标体系调整为增长竞争力指数、当前竞争力指数、经济创造力指数和环境管理制度指数。IMD则将八大国际竞争力要素调整为四大国际竞争力要素的指标体系。尽管不同机构、组织在竞争力评价指标体系和评价方法上存在着这样与那样的差别,但是基本思想是一样的,即在全球化时代,各种资源要素在世界市场范围内的自由流动,国家、地区之间竞争的核心是汇聚高端资源和要素。区域核心竞争力,本质上就是一种汇集高端资源和要素的能力,是一种可持续发展能力。

当前,后金融危机时代的世界经济,仍然在复苏的泥潭中挣扎着缓

慢前行。以美国、西欧等为代表的发达国家和地区,面临着就业、财 政、债务等多方面的巨大压力和危机。德国经济却保持着较为健康、稳 定的发展态势,失业率维持在较低水平,国民福利维持在较高水准。其 制度背景就在于, 欧元区为德国提供了世界第一大经济体的统一市场, 且在货币统—过程中,德国货币从马克过渡到欧元时,德国货币的相对 贬值客观上提升了德国企业的竞争力。与此同时, 过去十多年德国经历 了艰难的劳动就业与社会保障制度改革,如今改革有成,显著提升了德 国制造业的竞争力, 也提高了德国制造业的传统优势。这主要体现在, 德国拥有—支素质过硬的制造业工程师队伍,拥有世界上一流的职业教 育体系和高素质的技工队伍。德国的经验表明,经济发展本身就是一个 持续不断的产业转型升级过程,抢占产业发展的高端就是争夺发展与竞 争的主动权。尽管德国的高端制造业仅占据世界制造业很小的比例,但 占据金字塔顶端却足以使德国制造业以"会当凌绝顶,一览众山小" 的气概掌握全球竞争的主动权。

正在迈向全球经济总量第一的中国经济,需要更具国际竞争力的经 济运行体制与机制,形成推动产业持续升级的内在动力。中国经济发展 要摆脱拉美陷阱或者日本式长期衰退的梦魇、就必须不断提高核心竞争 力,完成从中国装配向中国制造再到中国创造的转变。需要指出的是, 国际竞争力评价从国家向产业以及区域和城市评价深入的内在逻辑是, 国家的竞争力首先表现为产业和企业的竞争力,但任何一个产业都具有 其具体的空间形态,没有离开空间的产业。现代化过程发轫于工业化过 程,工业化过程开启了现代城市化进程。后工业化过程正在引导城市化 转向后现代化的创意创新。换言之,在后现代的城市发展中,城区 (包括县级市) 正日益成为全球性资源和要素争夺、控制和竞争的又一 重要主体类型,它们有着冲脱所属城市整体功能束缚的强烈冲动。既有 的城市竞争力研究无法或者尚未对这种现象作出有效回应。因此,迫切 需要将城市竞争力研究进一步延伸至城区层面,关注这类新兴单元在提 升核心竞争力以汇集高端资源和要素,实现可持续发展方面的努力。

《深圳龙岗区核心竞争力报告》一书,是深圳龙岗区委党校课题组在 2011 年第 26 届世界大学生运动会之后,有关龙岗区发展战略研究的重要应用性成果,但其中不乏理论创新。例如,从研究对象看,将城市竞争力研究对象进一步缩小至城区等更小的空间单元,为人们理解空间与城市发展和竞争提供了一种新的视角。再如,从方法论上看,这项研究与以人为本、科学发展相联系,将可持续发展能力作为竞争力的基础也是非常有见地的理论探索。

作为一项实证性研究成果,书中汇集了大范围、跨区域的比较分析。根据类型相近、关联度较高的原则,分别选取龙岗、宝安、南山、福田、顺德、番禺、萝岗、江阴、昆山、萧山、东莞11个样本区市作为比较研究对象,涵盖珠三角与长三角两大区域典型的发达区县(市),形成了突出的比较研究和实证研究价值。其中,东莞尽管是地级市,但因与龙岗关联度较高,通过特殊的数据处理后,仍然具有相当的可比性。如此大规模的跨区域比较,在区域竞争力研究中确属罕见。同时,在具体研究方法上,主要采取实证、定量分析。本书共收集了11个样本地区550项指标数据以及其他大量一手资料,并通过数学建模,计算出各个样本地区核心竞争力的定量评价得分,据此详细分析了各地核心竞争力的强项与弱项。研究结论十分理性、十分客观,许多分析结论既出人意料,又在情理之中,令人信服而又值得深思。

在我的记忆中,1998年曹远征教授在国内率先主持开展了中国国际竞争力的研究工作,我个人曾经参与其中并获益匪浅。看到研究界的同行发表一部有关竞争力评价的新成果,自然有几分兴奋,不揣冒昧写下一些感想。

是为序。

深圳市人民政府副市长,南开大学经济研究所教授、博士生导师 唐杰 2011年10月28日 城区核心竞争力,是指某一城区,依据所在城市赋予自身的主体功能定位,依托所在城市更大范围的竞争影响力,选择性地在产业、人才、科技、文化、城市环境等竞争力要素方面不断打造和积累优势,形成相对于其他同类型城区更强的资源集聚与可持续发展能力。它主要包括城区经济规模竞争力、企业本体竞争力、产业结构竞争力、区位条件竞争力、基础设施竞争力、政府管理竞争力、城市环境竞争力、科技文化竞争力、人才资源竞争力、对外开放竞争力等几个方面。本质上,城区核心竞争力与城市竞争力一样,都属于区域竞争力的范畴,是区域社会集聚发展资源和要素,推动经济社会可持续发展的一种能力。

核心竞争力评价是城区核心竞争力研究的重要内容。课题组以经济规模竞争力、产业结构竞争力、基础设施竞争力、政府管理竞争力、城市环境竞争力、科技文化竞争力与对外开放竞争力为7个一级指标,进一步构建了50个核心竞争力二级评价指标。并通过德尔菲法,以专家问卷方式对各个指标进行重要性打分,以层次分析法计算出各个指标的相对权重。从指标权重来看,该指标体系存在特定的评价导向:一是重视产业结构的转型升级;二是产业结构中又重视高新技术产业与高端服务业发展;三是强调绿色低碳经济发展,追求低能耗产业集聚。

课题组选取了沿海发达地区十一个具有代表性城区(市)作为样本地区。在收集各个样本地区整体指标体系数据的基础之上,通过数学建模,计算出各个样本地区的核心竞争力评价得分及其排序结果:

总体评价结果方面,深圳福田区核心竞争力评价综合得分排名第一位,排名第二位的是苏州昆山市,第三位是深圳南山区,第四位是深圳

宝安区, 第五是深圳龙岗区, 排名第六到十一位的依次是广州萝岗区、 东莞市、无锡江阴市、佛山顺德市、杭州萧山区、广州番禺区。从评价 得分来看,排名第二、三、四位的昆山、南山与宝安,三者之间的得分 差距极其微弱,并非如竞争力排序那样泾渭分明,几乎处于同一档次。

深圳市所辖的四个区核心竞争力普遍较高,全部排进了前五位,这 也充分体现了评价指标体系所蕴涵的发展高新技术产业与高端服务业、 加强对外开放的导向性。昆山由于靠近上海,接受了大量的上海辐射效 应,其核心竞争力在各个方面都相对靠前;而萝岗作为广东最早的国家 级开发区, 主打广州科学城、中新广州知识城以及国际生物岛, 在产业 结构与科技竞争力方面较强,综合排序也相对靠前。相比之下,江阴、 顺德、萧山、番禺这些长三角、珠三角的发达区市, 虽然在经济发展总 量与富裕程度方面并不逊色,但其主导产业基本上集中于中低端制造方 面,相对缺乏科技含量与高端特征,主打国内市场,经济发展的开放性 特征不明显,故而其核心竞争力排序相对靠后。

总体上,龙岗区具备较强的核心竞争力,其竞争力综合排序位列十 一个样本地区的第五位,但仍是深圳参与评价四城区中最弱的一区。

从其竞争力强项来看,近一半的 GDP 来自高新技术产业增加值, 使得龙岗的产业结构竞争力仅次于以高新科技产业见长的南山区,单项 竞争力排序位列所有样本地区的第二位;而占 GDP 比重高达 11.04%的 研发与试验经费投入,也使得龙岗区的科技文化竞争力仅次于更加重视 政府科技投入的广州萝岗区与苏州昆山市、单项排序位列第三位。可 见,产业结构与科技文化竞争力是龙岗区核心竞争力的两大亮点所在, 这也从侧面印证了区内龙头企业——华为之于龙岗经济的重要价值。此 外、由于龙岗区的就业形势较好、且区内企业在政府创新服务能力等方 面给予肯定评价, 政府管理竞争力也是其核心竞争力强项之一。

从其竞争力弱项来看,首先,不论是道路铺装密度,还是规模偏小 的客货运总量,以及调研过程中发现的电力供应不足,都反映了龙岗基 础设施建设仍然相对滞后,无形之中放大了龙岗的区位弱势、使得龙岗

区基础设施竞争力排在所有样本地区最后一位。其次,由于城市建设缺乏高水平的商务环境配套与高质量的生活环境配套,有限的城市资源又在缺乏中心的散式布局中无法发挥集聚效应,导致龙岗区城市环境竞争力偏弱,单项竞争力排序倒数第二。再者,在华为等巨型龙头企业的光芒之下,龙岗区的产业与科技竞争力仍然存在一些"灯下黑"现象。一方面,大中型规模企业数量较小,上市企业偏少,形成了"T"形企业规模结构,不利于龙岗经济的抗风险能力与规模成长性,需进一步朝着纺锤形结构方向优化;另一方面,龙岗区的科技竞争力基本上源自华为的科创支撑,其他中小企业自主创新能力普遍薄弱,尚未形成稳定、多元化、高水平的企业创新群。

作为深圳最主要的两个产业大区,龙岗与宝安存在太多的相似之处,二者的竞争与合作也将是深圳经济未来发展的主要推动力量。但通过核心竞争力的测评,不难发现二者之间存在的部分差异。在经济规模、基础设施、区位条件与对外经济方面,宝安的核心竞争力都明显强于龙岗;而龙岗则因为区内龙头企业的强大与高新技术产业的压阵,在产业结构与科技文化竞争力方面强于宝安,政府管理也相对更为积极主动。

这种核心竞争力方面的差异,实际上也预示了龙岗与宝安应该走差 异化发展道路。大物流、大资源、大市场、大规模的通道经济、流量经 济是宝安先天区位与较好发展基础所决定的发展模式,龙岗应避免在规 模优势与外向经济方面与宝安竞争或跟随,而应另辟蹊径,创新超越, 以国际化为战略方向,以高新技术产业为主导,以自主创新为核心,以 政府积极作为为动力,以基础设施建设与城市环境优化为突破口,走一 条规避区位限制,发挥自身优势的低碳、先进、创新型的集约化发展道 路。

2011 年 8 月,深圳(龙岗)举办了第 26 届世界大学生夏季运动会(以下简称"大运会"或"大运")。大运会是龙岗一个千载难逢的重要机遇,意味着"让世界了解龙岗"。大型体育会展对一个城市乃至国家

::::: 深圳龙岗区核心竞争力报告

的发展会产生巨大的推动作用,能够全面提升区域社会核心竞争力。世界各大城市都在投入大量资金,竞相争办奥运会、世界杯、世博会等大型体育会展。也正是得益于大运会的举办,龙岗区经济社会在过去的四年中取得了快速、健康的发展,城区核心竞争力得以全面提升。突出表现在:基础设施焕然一新,产业结构调优调高,城市功能日趋完善,城市品牌精彩呈现,市民精神锤炼升华,国际知名度"新军突起"。

根据战略环境 SWOT 分析,我们提出后大运时期龙岗区发展总体战略和定位,概括为:建设"三个名城"。具体说就是,用十年时间,前五年为第一阶段,后五年为第二阶段,将龙岗区建设成新兴产业名城、体育休闲名城、低碳智慧名城。

建设新兴产业名城,就是在优化结构和提高效益的基础上,聚集和培育一大批名企、名店、名牌,促进上市企业、品牌集群发展壮大。到2015年,GDP达到2650亿元以上,其中高新技术产业增加值比重达55%以上;力争上市企业增至50家;省级以上品牌增至50个。2020年GDP达4000亿元以上,其中,高新技术产业增加值比重达到60%;上市企业达100家,省级以上品牌达100个。

建设体育休闲名城,利用"大运中心"和深圳第二会展中心的集聚效应,打造"体育商圈",同时利用大鹏半岛打造"休闲商圈"。实现"两圈"在人员、资本、产业等方面的互动联用。加大国际营销力度,实现"两圈"与"香港休闲之都"、澳门"博彩之都"之间的积极互动,加强三地游客资源的共享与联动,提升体育休闲名城的国际知名度和影响力。体育休闲产业收入,年均增速达到20%,占 GDP 比重由2010年的3.71%提升到2015年的5.7%,2020年达到10%以上。接待境内外游客,从2010年的1037万增至2015年的1500万(其中境外游客150万)人次,2020年达到2000万(其中境外游客300万)人次。

建设低碳智慧名城,主要依托中欧低碳城建设,引进世界著名大学和知名科研院所等世界级技术中心,抢占第三次绿色经济发展机遇,抓住建设碳交易所机遇,抢占碳金融制高点,成为全国低碳技术标准中

心、研发中心、实践中心、输出和推广中心,成为"低碳之都"。实现城市的智能化、现代化、数字化和网络化,让人与人、物与物更智能,市民生活越来越便捷。2015年,实现绿色 GDP 200 亿元,财政收入 20亿元;2020年,绿色 GDP 达到 1000 亿元,财政收入 80 亿元,万元 GDP 碳排放量低于 0.22 吨,低碳、知识经济比重达到 50%以上。

最后,根据龙岗区三大发展定位,应从资源整合能力、服务配套能力与可持续发展能力三个方面提升龙岗区核心竞争力。其重点实施战略主要包括:以基础设施补课工程改善区位条件,以重大区域项目集聚高端资源,以社区经济转型升级优化资源存量,以高端服务业发展完善城市商务功能,以民生为重点提升城市生活环境,以自主创新打造企业核心竞争力,以上市和品牌战略打造企业长远发展力,以人才强区工程构筑区域人才高地八个方面。

Abstract

The core competence of urban district, can be defined as a certain urban district, according to the positioning of its main features given by the city, based on the larger scale of competitive influence of the city, selectively and gradually creates and accumulates advantages in some competitive elements such as industry, talent, technology, culture and urban environment, thus forming more powerful ability of resource accumulation and sustainable development than that of other urban districts which have similar characteristics. It includes the urban economic scale competence, the enterprise competence, industrial structure competence, geographic condition competence, infrastructure competence, government management competence, urban environment competence, technological and cultural competence, talent resource competence, opening-up competence, etc. In essence, the core competence of urban district share the same characteristic with the urban competence, they all belong to the regional competence. And it is a kind of ability for the regional society to accumulate resources and elements and promote sustainable development of the economy and society.

The evaluation of the core competence is an important part in the research on the core competence of the urban district. The research group ranks economic scale competence, industrial structure competence, infrastructure competence, government management competence, and urban environment competence, technological and cultural competence, along with opening-up competence, as the 7 primary indexes, and on that basis, creates 50 secondary indexes for the evaluation of the core competence. And then, they give each index a score by the form of professional questionnaires according to Delphi Method and figure out the relative weight of each index using AHP. In light of the index weight, the index system has a specific evaluation orientation. First of all, attaching importance to the upgrade of

industrial structure; second, taking high-tech industries and high-end services seriously in the industrial structure; third, proposing measures to boost green and low-carbon economy and assemble the energy-saving industries.

The research group chooses 11 urban districts from the developed coastal regions as sample regions. And they use mathematical modeling to figure out the scores of core competence evaluation and ranking results of each sample region based on the overall data of the index system from each sample region.

In accordance with the result, the core competence of Futian District in Shenzhen scores No. 1, No. 2 is Kunshan in Suzhou, No. 3 is Nanshan District in Shenzhen, No. 4 is Baoan District in Shenzhen, and No. 5 is Longgang District in Shenzhen. The urban districts which rank from No. 6 to No. 11 are Luogang District in Guangzhou; Dongguan City; Jiangyin City in Wuxi; Shunde City in Foshan; Xiaoshan District in Hangzhong; Panyu District in Guangzhou; From the evaluation scores, despite the fact that the ranking of competence is quite distinct from each other, these is little difference among the urban districts scoring No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, which is Kunshan, Nanshan District and Baoan District, they are nearly at the same level.

The core competences of the four districts administered by Shenzhen City are universally high. And all of them are in the top five, which shows the oriented quality of developing high-tech industries and high-end services and reinforcing the opening-up, implied in the evaluation index system. Kunshan is close to Shanghai, it receives large amounts of radiation effect of Shanghai, therefore its core competence in all aspects ranks respectively high. Luogang District, one of the earliest national-level development zones in Guangdong Province, specialized in the development of Science City of Guangzhou, Knowledge City of Guangzhou and International Biological Island, having an advantage in the industrial structure and technological competence, also ranks high in the overall ranking result. By contrast, although some developed urban districts such as Jiangyin, Shunde, Xiaoshan District and Fanyu District located in Yangtze River Delta or Pearl River Delta, are not inferior to any other urban district in GDP and wealth, their leading industries focus on lowend manufacturing, which lacks technological content and high-end features.

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What's more, they exclusively concentrate on the domestic market, and demonstrate less obvious features in the openness of economic development. Thus, their core competences rank respectively low.

In general, Longgang District is more competitive. It ranks No. 5 of the 11 sample regions in the ranking of competence. But it remains the least competitive district of the four districts in Shenzhen which participate in the evaluation.

Longgang has its strength of competence. Almost half of the GDP comes from the added value of the high-tech industries, making its industrial structure competence just only behind Nanshan which is specialized in high-tech industries, and it ranks second in the partial competence evaluation. Furthermore, the R&D fees which Longgang District invests, accounts for 11.04% of its GDP, ranking third and making its technological and cultural competence only behind Luogang District in Guangzhou and Kunshan City in Suzhou with governments' recognition to invest on technology. So, the two highlights of the core competence of Longgang District lie in the industrial structure competence and the technological and cultural competence. It can also be proved from the other side that Huawei, the leading enterprise in this district, is very significant for the economic development of Longgang District. Furthermore, the employment situation has improved in Longgang District, and the local government's ability to promote the creativity and service enjoys positive appraisal from the enterprises in this district. Hence, the government management competence is regarded as one of its strengths of core competence.

Longgang has its weakness of competence. The low density of urban road network and the falling volume of passenger and freight, combined with the lack of electricity found during our investigation, all reflect that the infrastructure construction in Longgang District is still of lag. Unintentionally, the location disadvantages of Longgang District are magnified, making its infrastructure competence ranks last of all the sample regions. Secondly, the lack of high standard business environment and high quality living environment in the urban construction, along with the limited urban resources' incapability to yield the accumulative effect in a loose urban layout, the environment

competence of Longgang District is relatively weak, ranking last but one in the evaluation. Moreover, although some leading company such as Huawei is of high competence, there still exits some malpractices in the industrial and technological competence. On one hand, the number of large and medium-size enterprises and listed companies is relatively small, hence forming the T-shaped enterprise structure which is bad for the anti-risk capability and growth of the Longgang economy. And it should be optimize toward the direction of creating a spindle-shaped structure. On the other hand, the technological competence of Longgang District basically comes from Huawei's technological innovation. But the indigenous innovation capability of other medium-sized and small companies is generally weak, and even the stable, diversified and high standard enterprise innovation have not reached the scale of clusters.

As Shenzhen's two significant industrial districts, Longgang and Baoan share too many similar characteristics. The competition and cooperation between the two districts will be the main driving force for the future development of Shenzhen's economy. But through the evaluation of the core competence, it is easy to find that the two districts also have some differences. The core competence of Baoan is obviously higher than Longgang in economic scale, infrastructure, geographic conditions and opening-up economy. But in industrial structure competence and technological and cultural competence, Longgang is better than Baoan due to having some leading companies and the high-tech industries. And the government management in Longgang is relatively more proactive.

In fact, the differences in the core competence suggest that Longgang and Baoan should follow a different development ways. The congenital locations and better development foundation determines that Baoan should develop a model towards large logistics, large resources, large market, and large scale of channel economy and flow economy. But Longgang should avoid competition or imitation with Baoan in scale advantage and export-oriented economy. And it ought to devise other ways to develop and innovate in the strategic direction of internationalization, dominated by high-tech industries and motivated by the active government, concentrate on the indigenous innovation, regard infrastructure construction and urban environment optimization as a

breakthrough and follow an intensive development way that avoids geographic limit and leverages the advantage of itself in low-carbon, advanced and creative development.

Shenzhen (Longgang) held the 26th Summer Universiade on August 2011 (hereinafter referred to as Universiade). Universiade provides a good opportunity for Longgang, which means that "Let the world know Longgang". Large sport events can stimulate the development of a city, even a country, and promote the core competence of districts. Major cities across the world, all strive to hold the large sport events such as the Olympic Games, the World Cup and the World Expo. Benefited from the Universiade, the economy and society of Longgang has gained quick and excellent achievements in the last 4 years. The core competence of urban district also demonstrate a comprehensive improvement, including the refurbished infrastructure, optimized industrial structure, improved urban features, well-known urban brand, sublimated civic spirit and high international reputation.

According to the SWOT analysis of strategic environment, we propose the overall strategy and orientation of the development of Longgang District in the post-Universiade era. It can be summarized as building "Three famous urban districts", specifically, turning Longgang District into a new industry district, sport leisure district and low-carbon district in 10 year, with first five years as the first phase and last five years as the second phase.

To construct new industry district, it is essential for Longgang to assemble and foster large amounts of famous enterprises, stores and brands, promote the development of the listed enterprises and brands. By 2015, GDP will have increased to more than \(\frac{2}{2}65\) billion, the proportion of high-tech industries contributing to GDP will have increased to more than 55%. The number of listed enterprises will have increased to 50. The number of brands at or above the provincial level will have increased to 50. By 2020, GDP will have increased to more than \(\frac{2}{2}400\) billion, the proportion of high-tech industries contributing to GDP will have increased to 60%. The number of listed enterprises will have increased to 100, and the number of brands at or above the provincial level will have increased to 100.

To construct sport leisure district, it is vital for Longgang to utilize the