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主编 尹继佐

现代化

国际大都市建设

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An Economic Development Bluebook of Shanghai, 2003
Modernization Construction in International Metropolis

上海社会科学院出版社

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Generally speaking, Shanghai economy in 2002 is still growing quickly and steadily. The vigorous second industry is pushing the whole economy forward; the total investment is expanding; the consumption demand is maintaining steady increase. Shanghai economy's growth rate has been leading the country's by more than 2 percent for ten years. At present, changes of the world economy situation are imposing challenges and opportunities on Shanghai. At the same time, some domestic development trends, such as sustainable pressures from deflations and regional economic developments, will have great impacts on Shanghai Economy in 2003. The authors finally conclude that Shanghai economy in 2003 will continue to grow just as usual.

Special Reports

To Construct New Industrial System in Modern Metropolis 46

With the development of Shanghai's economy, it is urgent to establish a new industrial system which matches modern metropolis. This essay points out that it is necessary and urgent to construct a new industrial system in the terms of industrial structure's advance in the post-industrial period, industrial structure's opening up in the regional economy and international labor division in the world urban system. In the process of constructing a new industrial system, Shanghai should pay attention not only to its form's changes but also its connotation's innovation. The connotation's innovation will lead to revolutionary changes in the whole industrial system. So, the traditional industrial division and its analysis framework already could not demonstrate the new industrial system's connotations and its constitutions. On the base of three fundamental industrial changes caused by IT technology, the author puts forward a new industrial catalogue which is constituted by contents industry, location industry and material industry. Taking Shanghai's practice and development trends into considerations, the author regards contents industry, location industry and material industry as the "soul", "bone" and "base" of the new industry system respectively. Finally, the author expounds three industries' development tar-

gets and puts forward some suggestions concerning operation platform, organization body and social culture environments.

To Establish E-CBD Model initially: a Strategy to Occupy High-lands in the Field of International Finance and Trade 72

E-CBD originated from the traditional CBD in the 20th century. It demands not only the overall development changes for CBD (IT buildings instead of ground buildings are paid more attentions in cities' plans) , but also the optimization of finance, trade and modern service's business process. Shanghai has unique advantages in building E-CBD, such as new market advantage, continental location advantage, technology advantage and national development strategy advantage. Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone in Shanghai is not only China's best candidate to become E-CBD, but also the best candidate to innovate E-CBD model in the world. This feasible report is based on regional development, information system's building and city-function's extension. In a word, Shanghai should have new measures in city plans and city governance in the process of building E-CBD.

Knowledge-based Industry: Shanghai Economy's New Shining Points in the Process of Modernization 93

Knowledge-based industry is a kind of high value-added, low material-input industry. The various market

demands and individual requirements lead to the “birth” of this new industry. The author first defines the concept of “knowledge-based” economy in the terms of its connotations, then expounds the great significance of knowledge-based economy in Shanghai, and analyzes Shanghai’s fine fundamental conditions to develop this industry. In the past few years, Shanghai’s knowledge-based economy, pushed by China’s opening-up policy and the development of information technology, is developing quickly and steadily. According to relevant statistics, Shanghai’s knowledge-based economy already accounts for 15% of the total GDP. However, at present, there are still a lot of institutional obstacles limiting the development of knowledge-based economy in Shanghai. In order to build Shanghai into an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center, Shanghai should take relevant measures to actively foster and speed up the development of this industry, especially in the field of policy-backings and organization innovations.

The Development of Commercial Industry in Modern

Metropolis 110

The development of commercial industry is closely related to that of cities. Actually, urban commercial trade has become an inseparable part of a city’s economy, and is playing an increasingly important role in cities’ images and their function. In line with the time’s sequence of “past—now—future”, the author first outlines the development of

Shanghai's commerce and contributions to the increase of people's living standard. Then, the author analyzes the features and development trends of international commerce, and defines the basic connotations. Finally, the author comments on Shanghai's practices and offers suggestions concerning how to modernize Shanghai's commerce.

Commercial Activities in International Metropolis & Strategies to Lower Commercial Costs 135

With the development of global economic integration, international capitals are quickly flowing around the world. In this case, commercial costs have become an important factor affecting international capitals' flow. Shanghai's goal is to become an international economic, financial, trade and shipping center, so it is really necessary for Shanghai to pay attention to the changes of commercial costs. The author first analyzes the formation of international metropolis and the rise of commercial activities, then positively discloses the current situations of Shanghai's commercial costs which are demonstrated by "real estate price's rising, high human resources costs, high life expenditures and costs brought by heavy traffic". In author's opinion, on the one hand, Shanghai's commercial costs are certainly rising and have positive and negative effects; on the other hand, Shanghai has no choice but to lower the commercial costs.

Finally, the author puts forward three principles to lower the commercial costs, namely speaking, "New space layouts, new city function and new development environment".

**On Waigaoqiao Bonded Zone's Transformations into a
Free Trade Zone 152**

Nowadays, free trade zones are increasingly becoming popular around the world. Actually they have become an important tool to maximize national interests in the process of global economic integration. The author first describes the two different free trade zones and their development trends, especially the latest situations of free trade zones in East Asia. On the base of analyzing bonded zones' function and their limitations since the opening up and the current background situations of bonded zones' transformations into free trade zones, the author points out the importance of Waigaoqiao's reforms. Then, the author suggests that Shanghai should make Waigaoqiao Bonded Zone transform to a free trade zone initially. Finally, the author summarizes the feasibility and development trends, the ways to realize it, and the new targets in the next ten years.

On Rural Shanghai's Modernization Drive 175

Human beings' modernizations are closely related to rural urbanization and integration of cities and countryside. Rural Shanghai's modernization level is still lagging behind that of developed countries, but its taking-off development model will make Shanghai become an eye-catching place in the 21st century. The author positively analyzes rural Shanghai's position in the Shanghai's modernization drive, and discloses several evidences reflecting rural Shanghai's

laggings. Then, the author predicts rural Shanghai's future and the ways to modernize rural Shanghai, that is "urban and rural integration, suburbs' urbanization, agriculture's modernization, peasants' turning to citizens". Finally, the author suggests that it is necessary to reform the administration systems in rural Shanghai.

Trade Associations in Developed Cities 197

In developed cities, numerous trade associations are playing an increasingly important role in their economies. The author first introduces trade associations' functions and their basic operation models and experiences in developed countries, then analyzes trade associations' current situations and relevant problems in Shanghai. Though trade associations in Shanghai have played some important roles, yet compared to the requires of Shanghai's economy and Shanghai's present development stage, there are still a lot of problems. Local trade associations in Shanghai should learn from their foreign counterparts in Shanghai and thoes in Guangzhou and Wenzhou. Finally, the author evaluates the measures Shanghai have taken, predicts trade associations' prospects and makes some suggestions.

Surveys and Comparitive Studies Comparisons of Domestic Ten Cities and Shanghai's Overall Competitiveness 220

At the end of 2000, the Urban Overall Competitiveness Research Center of Shanghai Academy of Social Sci-

ences invented a set of criteria to judge cities' competitiveness, which is widely—known throughout China. Two years have passed, China has made great progress in her economy and cities' competitiveness has been also improved a lot. Some new feathers have happened to some cities. The research group absorbs new achievements from others, and has adjusted the former criteria. On the base of this, the research group recalculates cities' competitiveness and finds out new changes.

**A Comparative Study on Shanghai's International
Technological Competitiveness 238**

Technological Competitiveness will play a decisive role if Shanghai is determined to develop into an international metropolis. China's access to WTO means that Shanghai's technological competitiveness has some features of international competitions. After the meanings and measuring methods of technological competitiveness have been investigated, the author establishes a new criteria to test Shanghai's technological competitiveness. The author first introduces a concept called "Overall Technology Development Index", then comments on the changes of Shanghai's technological competitiveness since 1990s, finally analyzes some problems and draws a conclusion regarding Shanghai's technological competitiveness. In the end, the author makes some predictions and puts forward some suggestions to enhance Shanghai's technological competitiveness in the future.

A Comparative Study on Shanghai's Service Industry 268

Shanghai, the biggest city in China, is a "bridge" to the outside world since 1990s. At present, under the background of China's backwardness in service industry, Shanghai has a lot of unique conditions to develop service industry. Undoubtedly, those conditions will stimulate service industry's developments and effectively enhance Shanghai's modernization level. The author first analyzes the close relationship between service industry and economy's modernization, then compares Shanghai's service industry with her domestic and international counterparts. Thus Shanghai's present situation is clearly demonstrated. Finally, the author makes some predictions and puts forward some counter-measures to develop Shanghai's service industry.

Investigation Report on the Middle-income Classes in Shanghai 301

Middle-income classes are not only the biggest consumption group in big cities, but also a key force to affect a city's economic and social developments. The present situation of the middle-income classes in Shanghai are playing a very important role in regional and domestic economic development. The author expounds the concept and features of middle-income classes, realizing its significance in Shanghai's modernization drive. On the base of a new criteria, the author does some positive analyses, which indi-

cate that the middle-income classes respectively accounted for 50% and 62% of the total population in 1999 and in 2000. Inside the middle-income classes, the incomes are even. In the author's eyes, the middle-income classes have already basically satisfied the needs of life, and have surplus capitals for high-level consumptions or investments. Finally, the author puts forward some policy suggestions, such as "to expend the middle-income classes, to help the low-income Classes, and to reduce the high-income classes".