



# 上海蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF SHANGHAI

总编 / 王战 于信汇

## 上海经济发展报告 (2017)

推动供给侧结构性改革

主编 / 沈开艳

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OF SHANGHAI (2017)



社会科学文献出版社  
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)



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## 上海经济发展报告(2017)

——推动供给侧结构性改革

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## 主编简介

**沈开艳** 上海社会科学院经济研究所所长、研究员、博士生导师。1986年毕业于南京大学经济系，获经济学学士学位；1991年、2001年毕业于上海社会科学院，分别获经济学硕士、博士学位。曾赴美国麻省理工学院、印度尼赫鲁大学、英国剑桥大学等做访问学者。

沈开艳是上海社会科学院政治经济学重点学科带头人、社会主义政治经济学创新学科首席专家、上海市“五一”巾帼创新工作室（沈开艳当代中国政治经济学创新工作室）首席专家，上海市经济学会副会长，中国南亚学会常务理事，上海社会科学院金砖国家研究中心主任。曾先后任华东师范大学马克思主义学院、中共上海市委党校、浦东新区党校、上海应用技术大学马克思主义学院特聘教授（或兼职教授）；德国柏林自由大学全球政治研究生院（GSGP）导师。

主要研究领域为社会主义政治经济学、宏观经济理论与实践、中国经济改革与发展、印度经济等。曾主持国家社科基金项目、上海市社科基金项目、上海市决策咨询项目十余项，发表经济学学术论文近百篇。担任“上海蓝皮书·经济”（2010~2017年）、“浦东新区蓝皮书”（2012~2017年）的主编，代表作有《中国特色社会主义政治经济学》《中国期货市场运行与发展》《印度经济改革发展20年》《西藏经济跨越式发展研究》等。先后获上海市邓小平理论研究优秀成果论文一等奖，上海市哲学社会科学优秀成果著作二等奖，全国优秀蓝皮书一等奖、二等奖、三等奖等，以及上海市“先进女职工标兵”、上海市“三八红旗手”、上海社会科学院优秀研究生导师等荣誉称号。

## 摘要

推动供给侧结构性改革是我国经济发展新常态背景下的重大举措，是解决经济发展深层次结构性矛盾的必然要求。上海作为我国改革开放的排头兵和先行者，肩负着实践创新驱动发展战略，探索中国特色的自主创新和科技进步道路，为实现经济转型升级、新旧增长动能转换先行先试的任务。基于此，《上海经济发展报告（2017）》以推动供给侧结构性改革为主题，分总报告、供给侧改革篇、制度创新篇和企业改革篇四大部分，共计 13 个报告。

本书总报告认为，2016 年上海宏观经济运行呈现五个特点：工业发展弱势调整，政策边际作用递减；服务业发展相对稳定，生产性服务业发展突出；消费后劲不足，受收入和房价拖累；投资有所稳定，民间投资积极；外贸形势略有好转，形势依然严峻。结合国内外宏观经济形势，通过景气分析和情景分析方法，总报告建立宏观经济计量模型，预测 2017 年上海经济处于基准情景的概率为 75%，经济增速将保持在 6.5% 左右，指出要坚持以供给侧结构性改革为主线，坚持底线思维，守住常住人口规模底线、工业规模底线和政府财政收支底线。

供给侧改革篇分别从上海“三去一降一补”问题、上海国际消费城市建设、上海制造业转型升级、上海经济增长动力转换、上海科创中心建设立法需求等不同维度，深入探讨供给侧改革与上海全面深化改革的关系。报告指出在“三去一降一补”中，上海最突出的问题是降成本和补短板。上海应通过增量带动，进一步增强产业创新能力，培育高端优质供给体系，适应需求升级。报告指出，上海建设国际消费城市面临消费品与服务供给不足以及消费成本较高的关键性制约，需要通过扩总量、提质量、优结构、促重点等手段，强化供给侧结构性改革；突破上海制造业转型升级面临的诸多瓶



颈，需要着力于供给侧结构性改革，通过降成本、补短板，寻找上海制造业转型升级的新路径；优化供给侧的核心是推进各种要素自由流动，建立要素定价平台，激发创新活力，从而实现经济增长新旧动力的转换。通过梳理上海科创中心建设的相关法律法规，报告指出要从“立、改、废”三方面对新时期的立法需求进行提炼，并给出了“立”、“改”和“废”的具体法律法规要求。

制度创新篇聚焦上海自贸试验区投资管理创新、上海科技对外开放的模式创新以及上海社会信用体系建设等问题。通过评估自贸区三年的改革创新活动，报告指出上海自贸试验区与国际高标准还存在较大落差，开放度、便利性和透明性等还需进一步提高。改革开放以来，上海科技对外开放经历了探索阶段、快速推进阶段和全面深化阶段，对外开放的形式也逐步由“引进来”向“走出去”转变，特别是通过资本合作推动对外科技创新合作，涌现了多种成功的科技对外开放模式。在社会信用体系建设方面，上海需借鉴国际经验，加强相关立法，建立信用信息归集、共享体系，建立跨部门、跨领域的联合惩戒机制，提升社会信用体系对上海经济发展的促进作用。

企业改革篇探讨了上海国资管理体制改革的现状、上海民营经济发展状况、上海上市公司景气指数以及基层治理等问题。报告指出，提升国资投资运营能力是上海国资管理体制改革的重点；对此，需要进一步优化国资投资运营公司的治理结构，完善国资监管体系、实施分类监管，与国企改革相配套，形成改革协同力。目前，服务业已成为上海民营经济发展的支柱产业。上海民营工业企业的都市型、科技型和外向型特征不断凸显。民营经济已成为上海对外直接投资的主导力量。对上海上市公司发展景气状况的分析表明，2016年上海上市公司综合景气指数为107.83，处于“微景气”区间。对上海基层治理案例的分析表明，各基层政府在开展平安建设过程中，立足大平安理念，结合地区实际，形成了各具特色的基层治理品牌，提升了平安上海建设的知名度和影响力。



## Abstract

The Supply-side Structural Reform is a great measure under the ground of the “New Normal” situation of Chinese economic growth, and also the requirement to resolve the deep-level structural conflicts in the economic development. As the pioneer of Chinese reform and open-up, Shanghai faces the tasks of practicing the innovation-driven strategy, exploring the path of self-dependent innovation and scientific development with Chinese own characteristics, early and tentatively implement the economy transformation and promotion policy, and realize the dynamic substitution for the old by the new. Therefore, *Annual Report on Economic Development of Shanghai (2017)* chooses “to promote the supply-side structural reform” as its theme, and consists four parts which are the main report, that of supply-side reform, that of the institution innovation and that of the enterprise reform, and also 13 reports.

The main reports points out that in 2016, the operation of Shanghai Macro-economic appears to adjust weakly, the marginal function of policy is reducing, service industry develops relatively stably, producer service industry develops obviously, the consumption capability is weak for the high real-estate price and low earning level, that the tendency of investment becomes stable, the private investment appears positive, that foreign commerce situation recovers although still facing grave circumstance. Given the domestic and foreign economic situation and by virtue of the climate analysis and scenario analysis, the main report suggests to establish econometric model of macro-economy and forecasts that the probability of baseline scenario will be 75% , that is the economic growth rate maintain 6.5% . The report also suggests to insist on the supply-side structural reform, to maintain the bottom-line thinking, to guarantee the limitation of population scale, industry scale and government budget.

The part of supply-side reform discuss on the relation of the supply-side



reform and Shanghai reform, from the perspective of the problem of “addressing overcapacity, reducing inventory, deleveraging, lowering costs and bolstering areas of weakness”, the manufacturing industry transforming and promotion, the growth dynamic transfer, the construction of Shanghai international consumption city and legislation needs of Shanghai Scientific and Technology Center. This part concludes that in “addressing overcapacity, reducing inventory, deleveraging, lowering costs and bolstering areas of weakness”, the most important problem of Shanghai is to lower the costs and to bolster areas of weakness, Shanghai ought to further enhance innovation capability and foster high-level and high-quality supply to adapt the promotion of need-side, by virtue of the increase-lead approach. The part also points out that to resolve the problems in the transformation and promotion of Shanghai manufacturing industry needs to promote the supply-side structural reform, by virtue of “lowering costs and bolstering the areas of weakness” to search for the new approach for transformation and promotion of Shanghai manufacturing industry, that the kernel issue of optimizing the supply-side is to promote the flows of resources, to establish the platform of deciding resource price, to excite new innovation dynamics, and then to realize the substitution of economic growth dynamic for the old by the new, that the construction of Shanghai international consumption city faces the problems of the insufficiency of consumption goods and service, it is necessary to strengthen the supply-side reform by virtue of expanding the gross, enhancing the quality, optimizing the structure, promoting the emphasis. By virtue of investigating the laws and regulations concerning the construction of Shanghai Science and Technology Center, this part also suggests to refine the legislation needs from three points that is “establishment, correction and abolishment” and demonstrate the specific laws and regulations which need to establish, correct and abolish.

The Part of institution innovation focuses on the investment management innovation of Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, the mode innovation of Shanghai scientific and technological open-up, and the construction of Shanghai social credit system. By virtue of evaluating the three-year reform and innovation of pilot free trade zone, this part points out the difference between Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone and the international high level of free trade is great, the degree of open-up,

convenience and transparency needs to further enhance. Since the open-up, Shanghai scientific and technological open-up has gone through three phrases, i. e. the phrase of exploration, that of rapid promotion and that of overall deepening, the mode of open-up turns from “bringing in” to “going out”, especially the mode of promoting the capital “going out” to cooperate with foreign scientific and technological resource, and most successful mode of scientific and technological open-up appears. As for the construction of social credit system, Shanghai ought to learn from foreign experience, to strengthen the legislation, to construct credit information collection, sharing, and punishment mechanism of cross sectoral and cross domain, and to promote the contribution of social credit system to Shanghai economic development.

The part of enterprise reform investigate the institution reform of Shanghai state-owned capitals and enterprises, the development situation of Shanghai private economy, the climatic index of Shanghai listed companies and grass-root governance. The conclusion is that the institution reform of Shanghai state-owned capital should emphasize the enhancement of state-owned capital investment and operation, in order to realize this aim, it is necessary to optimize the governance structure of state-owned capital investment companies, to improve the regulationsystem of state-owned capital and to implement regulation by classification, and to adapt to the state-owned company reform in order to form the coordinative effect. At present, service industry has become the support industry in the development of Shanghai private economy. The urban, scientific and technological, outward orientated characters have become more and more obvious. Private economy has become leading in Shanghai foreign investment. The analysis of the composite climate index of Shanghai listed companies shows that during the process of peace construction of basic level governments, the reputation and influence of the construction of Peaceful Shanghai has been enhanced, for the basic level governments insists on the theme of “great peace”, and forms their own brand of grass-root governance by taking the specific reginal situation into account.

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# 总 报 告



General Report

## B.1

### 2017年上海宏观经济形势分析与预测

张兆安<sup>\*</sup> 邸俊鹏<sup>\*</sup>

**摘 要：** 基于2016年前三季度宏观经济数据和早期历史数据，本文对上海经济总量和结构性指标变量进行分析，总结得出2016年以来上海宏观经济运行呈现如下五个特征：工业发展弱势调整，政策边际作用递减；服务业发展相对稳定，生产性服务业发展突出；消费后劲不足，受收入和房价拖累；投资有所稳定，民间投资积极；外贸形势略有好转，形势依然严峻。结合国内外宏观经济形势，通过景气分析和情景分析方法，本文建立宏观经济计量模型，预测上海经济2016年底触底企稳，2017年处于基准情景的概率为75%，经济增速保持在

<sup>\*</sup> 张兆安，经济学博士，上海社会科学院经济研究所研究员，博士生导师，主要研究方向为宏观经济、宏观政策理论与实践研究等；邸俊鹏，经济学博士，上海社会科学院经济研究所、数量经济研究中心助理研究员，主要研究方向为计量经济学理论及其在政策评估中的应用研究。





6.5%左右。针对当前和未来一段时间上海面临的“制造业25%的底线”、财政收入受地产和金融冲击导致的可持续性以及“2500万人口底线”等重要问题，笔者提出相应的政策建议和行动措施。

关键词： 上海 宏观经济 经济发展 经济运行

## 一 上海宏观经济的运行态势与突出问题

### （一）2016年上海宏观经济主要变量变化特征

2016年前三季度，上海经济增长在合理区间，完成生产总值19529.67亿元，比上年同期增长6.7%（按可比价格计算），三个季度的增速持平（见图1）。与全国经济增速相比，上海经济总体趋势与全国保持一致。上海经济增长速度自2015年初跌破7%以来，经过一年的快速下滑，2016年基本稳定。但是增长的动力还不足，经济仍有下行的压力。

#### 1. 产业结构

三次产业结构进一步分化，三次产业中第三产业是主力，第三产业中金融和地产是主力，重点行业中汽车和生物制药是主力。第三产业内部产值占比如图2所示。

前三季度，上海第一、第二产业增加值占比均在下降，其中第一产业增加值为61.13亿元，比上年同期下降12.1%，第二产业增加值为5630.27亿元，比上年同期下降0.7%。然而，第三产业增加值则为13838.27亿元，比上年同期增长了10.3%。而且，第三产业增加值占GDP的比重同比提高0.1个百分点，达到70.9%，成为推动经济增长的重要力量。从产业内部来看，分化也比较明显。第三产业中，金融业增加值为3371亿元，增长13.8%；房地产业增加值为1466亿元，增长6.9%。