• 权威机构 • 品牌图书 • 每年新版总编/潘世伟

上海经济发展报告

(2011)

创新驱动与转型发展

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF SHANGHAI (2011)

主 编/沈开艳







总编/潘世伟

上海经济发展报告 (2011)

创新驱动与转型发展

主 编/沈开艳

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SHANGHAI(2011)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海经济发展报告. 2011. 创新驱动与转型发展/沈开艳主编. 一北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2011.1

(上海蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 2043 - 1

I. ①上… II. ①沈… III. ①地区经济 - 经济发展 - 研究报告 - 上海市 - 2011 IV. ①F127. 51

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 255830 号

上海蓝皮书

上海经济发展报告(2011)

----创新驱动与转型发展

主 编/沈开艳

- 出版人/谢寿光
- 总编辑/邹东涛
- 出 版 者 / 社会科学文献出版社
- 地 址 / 北京市西城区北三环中路甲 29 号院 3 号楼华龙大厦邮政编码 / 100029
- 网 址/http://www.ssap.com.cn

网站支持 / (010) 59367077

责任部门 / 皮书出版中心 (010) 59367127

电子信箱 / pishubu@ ssap. cn

项目经理 / 邓泳红

责任编辑 / 姚冬梅 任文武

责任校对/李 敏

责任印制/蔡 静 董 然 米 扬

品牌推广 / 蔡继辉

总 经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社发行部 (010) 59367081 59367089

经 销/各地书店

读者服务 / 读者服务中心 (010) 59367028

排 版/北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印刷/北京季蜂印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

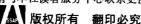
印 张 / 19.25 字数 / 327 千字

版 次 / 2011 年 1 月第 1 版 印次 / 2011 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 2043 - 1

定 价 / 59.00元

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与本社读者服务中心联系更换



法律声明

"皮书系列"(含蓝皮书、绿皮书、黄皮书)为社会科学文献出版社按年份出版的品牌图书。社会科学文献出版社拥有该系列图书的专有出版权和网络传播权,其 LOGO())与"经济蓝皮书"、"社会蓝皮书"等皮书名称已在中华人民共和国工商行政管理总局商标局登记注册,社会科学文献出版社合法拥有其商标专用权,任何复制、模仿或以其他方式侵害())和"经济蓝皮书"、"社会蓝皮书"等皮书名称商标专有权及其外观设计的行为均属于侵权行为,社会科学文献出版社将采取法律手段追究其法律责任,维护合法权益。

欢迎社会各界人士对侵犯社会科学文献出版社上述权利的 违法行为进行举报。电话: 010-59367121。

> 社会科学文献出版社 法律顾问:北京市大成律师事务所

上海蓝皮书编委会

总 编 潘世伟

副 总 编 左学金 童世骏 洪民荣 熊月之 黄仁伟 谢京辉

委 员 (按姓氏笔画排序)

卢汉龙 叶 辛 权 衡 刘世军 沈开艳 沈国明 周冯琦 周振华

周海旺 荣跃明 蒯大申

主编简介

沈开艳 女,江苏无锡人。经济学博士。现为上海社会科学院经济研究所副所长、研究员。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研究生部,分别获经济学硕士、博士学位。主要研究方向为宏观经济、中国经济理论与实践、印度经济等。曾出版《聚焦大都市》(主编)、《中国期货市场运行与发展》(个人)、《就业促进与和谐社会》(主编)、《经济发展方式比较研究》(主编)等学术专著,在核心刊物上发表的主要论文有《上海率先解决城乡二元结构的障碍及其成因分析》、《中印信息产业发展比较的经济学分析》、《中国与印度:关于经济改革与发展的分析和思考》、《上海张江高科技园区创新集群模式的特征及主要政策》等。

中文摘要

《上海经济发展报告(2011)》由总报告、综合篇、专题篇及案例篇组成。

总报告将 2011 年定位在"十二五"开局之年的基础上,结合国内外宏观经济形势的变化,并通过回顾和分析 2010 年上海经济发展的态势与特征,预测 2011 年上海经济发展面临的突出问题,利用经济领先指标及其合成指数的走势,运用情景分析方法对 2011 年上海经济形势和主要宏观经济指标进行了判断与预测。

2011 年是"十二五"规划的开局之年,是加快调整经济结构、转变经济发展方式非常重要的一年。上海在保持经济稳定增长的同时,不仅需要解决发展过程中长期存在的旧问题,还将面临新出现的一些"两难"问题。

基于这些矛盾和问题,再结合 2011 年国内外宏观经济形势,以及"世博后效应"对上海经济增长的影响与作用,通过对 2011 年上海宏观经济主要领先指标及其合成指数走势的分析,本报告认为,由于上海经济稳定快速增长的基础不够稳固,2011 年经济增速的不确定性依然较大,经济出现一定幅度回落的可能性非常大。2011 年上海宏观经济领先指数的走势将缓慢上升,但升幅不大,预计全年上海经济增速将低于 8%。

在"十二五"期间,上海发展的主线是转型发展与创新驱动。经济发展形势尚不明朗的 2011 年是上海城市实行转型的关键一年。其间,转型的障碍主要来自于上海节点枢纽功能的尚未建立,区域经济龙头地位的尚未确立,以及上海对外辐射和服务全国的能力尚显不足等方面。为此,如何从系统、网络和功能的角度来看待上海的城市转型,如何在时空坐标中对上海作更加合理的定位,同时也从中寻找城市转型的新动力,如何进一步优化城市空间的新城战略,进一步发展民营经济的对内开放战略,以及如何进一步转变政府职能体制等是至关重要的。本书还通过实证案例对日本川崎市的产业发展特征和产业结构变化进行分析,进而对上海的产业转型提出了颇具思考性的问题。

从创新的角度讲,从资本驱动向创新驱动转变是城市在高级发展阶段转型的基本方向。上海是否具备了从资本驱动发展向创新驱动发展转变的条件了呢?本书基于对城市发展阶段理论的分析,并通过对上海创新条件的整体评价,认为当前上海的创新条件离发达国家创新城市的标准仍有比较大的差距。在创新条件不足的背景下,上海在"十二五"的开局之年只有通过包括理念创新、体制机制创新、城市经营管理创新、产业体系创新和技术创新等在内的多元创新形成上海的转型动力,才能推动上海向创新驱动阶段发展。

从 2011 年起,上海的城市发展和经济发展正式进入了"后世博"时代。 "后世博"时代是上海城市基础设施投资的重要转折期,是上海城市品牌建设与 城市竞争力提升的关键时期,也是借助于虹桥综合交通枢纽与长三角同城化效应 的进一步突显期。对此,本书通过三个世博专题报告分别作了详细分析。

2011 年,随着中心城区利用和发展空间的日趋狭小,上海需要加快新城建设。这对上海社会经济持续稳定增长,对优化上海城市空间结构,对提升上海城市产业能级,对破解城乡二元结构,对建设低碳生态、智慧宜居城市,对推进长江三角洲区域经济社会一体化发展具有重大作用。为此,必须提高新城建设在上海城市发展中的战略定位,要从长三角城市群建设的角度重新定位,从城市功能入手调整建设思路,并尽快制订有别于中心城区的人口导入计划。

2011 年的上海,还需要关注以下话题:第一,产业融合与业态创新已成为当前全球经济发展的新趋势、新动向。上海在经济转型过程中也出现了新型业态企业。这些新型业态给当前传统政府管理体制和运行机制带来了巨大挑战,值得关注。第二,随着经济社会发展与人口年龄结构变动,上海的劳动力成本上升已成定势。上海在直面劳动力成本上升的同时,更需提出有效应对成本上升和促进经济转型的对策措施。第三,房地产市场走势向来是经济发展景气与否的重要因素。上海房地产市场在经历多次宏观调控后,2011 年调整势在必然,房价将有微幅下跌。第四,人民币区域化、国际化进程明显加快。在人民币国际化背景下,上海建设国际金融中心仍存在金融体制、金融监管、市场基础、金融人才等领域的瓶颈与问题,迫切需要各方共同克服,提出针对性的政策建议。

Abstract

"Annual Report on Economic Development of Shanghai (2011)" is made up of four parts. The first part, namely the General Report, is classified in terms of themes and the other parts are General Aspects, Specified Aspects and Cases.

The main report, taking the year 2011 as the beginning year of the 12th five-year plan and taking into account both the domestic and external macro-economic situation, is targeted at some distinct problems through reviews and analysis of the economic development pattern and features of the year 2010. Making use of the leading economic indexes and the trend of some composite indexes, the report does some judgments and prediction of the major economic situation and some major macro economic indexes in Shanghai.

The fact that the year 2011 is the beginning year of the 12th five-year plan will help to step up the adjustment of economic structures and economic transformations. It is a year of great importance. While making every effort to ensure stable economic growth in Shanghai, the city has to tackle existing problems it has come across in the course of development, while confronting newly cropped-up hard nuts.

In view of these problems we are confronted with and taking into account analysis and judgment of the macro domestic economic situation and the post-expo impact on the economic growth of Shanghai, this report suggests that the rapid stable economic development of Shanghai is still not guaranteed owing to lack of a sound foundation. This supposition is also made through analysis of the leading indexes and the trend of the composite indexes of Shanghai macro economy. The uncertainty of the speed of economic growth could be well predicted and chances are that the city's economy might undergo decline to a certain extent. The leading index of Shanghai macro economy might be going up at a slow pace and with a small margin. The growth rate of Shanghai economy is estimated to be lower than 8%.

During the "12th five-year", the main stream of Shanghai development will be economic restructuring and innovation and the year 2011 will prove to be a year of crucial importance. The barrier for transformation will come from the fact that the pivotal function of Shanghai is not yet established. Nor is its leading role in economy in

the delta region. The radiation effect of Shanghai and its potential to serve the whole of the country is not yet brought about. Therefore, it is absolutely vital to look upon Shanghai city transformation from aspects of system, network and functions. We should position Shanghai even more reasonably and properly in terms of space-time coordinates. Furthermore, we need to explore new driving forces for city transformation; for instance, we could work out new urbanized towns with an end to bettered city space structure. We could also develop domestic open strategies and incubate more privately-owned enterprises. Above all, we should further transform government function mechanisms. Through the specific case of the city of Kawasaki and via examining its development features and industry structure changes, the book, so to speak, offers some food for thought for Shanghai industry transformation.

To transit smoothly from capital-driven period to renovation-driven period is now the basic aim of any city which is at its advanced stage of development. Is Shanghai ready for the transformation? The present book, while studying city development theories and assessing the conditions for innovation as a whole, states that Shanghai has yet a long way to go to qualify itself as an innovative city like one in a developed country, that is, Shanghai is not yet 100% ready. Under such circumstances, in the beginning year of the "12th five-year", Shanghai should go all out to seek innovation in areas of systematic mechanism, city running, industry system and technology. The city should also strive to foster new transformation impetus for the diversified innovative development and push the city forward to its innovation-oriented development stage.

Starting from the year 2011, Shanghai will witness the "post-expo" period in its city and economic development. The "post-expo" period is the crucial time for the building up of Shanghai city brand and its city competitiveness. The "post-expo" period will be the time during which the urbanization effect of the Yangtze River Delta will be further projected, with Hong Qiao being the integrated transportation hub. The present book makes separate analysis of three specified expo reports.

In 2011, with the room for development in the central area getting less and less, Shanghai needs to step up its new urban town construction. It is, so to speak, imperative for the city of Shanghai to maintain its economic growth, improve its space structure, upgrade its city industry level, effect some breakthroughs in city and countryside dual structure, and to establish a low-carbon, smart and livable city and contribute to the integration of different regions in the Yangtze River delta region. To materialize those set goals, Shanghai must intensify the strategic positioning of new urban towns in its development. Shanghai should reposition its role in the construction of city

group in the delta region, readjust its construction road map in its city functions and accordingly its population relocation plans in the new urban towns should be worked out. The population relocation pattern in these areas should be different from that in the city downtown area.

In 2011. Shanghai also needs to pay attention to following topics: Firstly, industry integration and innovation in the area of industrial status quo have become a new tendency in economic globalization. Shanghai has witnessed its new-type industrial pattern in the process of its economic transformation. This new type of the industrial pattern has triggered great spotlight attention and has posed challenges to traditional government management and running mechanism. This very fact calls for great attention. Secondly, with the change of age structure of people in Shanghai and with the economical and social development, labor cost in Shanghai has definitely risen. While facing the rise of labor cost, Shanghai has employed corresponding strategies and measures to cater to the rise and economic transformation. Thirdly, the tendency of real estate industry in Shanghai will be a vital factor in the estimation of the economic prospect of Shanghai. Real estate industry still commands a high price range despite various macro control policies so a low-margin decline is expected in 2011. Fourthly, the regionalization and globalization of RMB will markedly quicken its steps. With the globalization of RMB in progress, our efforts to build Shanghai into an international financial center would not be plain-sailing. We will undoubtedly encounter bottlenecks in financial mechanism and financial supervision, market foundation, financial talents, etc. We are in urgent need to tackle all the bottlenecks and come up with corresponding policies and proposals.

目 录

BI 总报告

B.1	"十二五"开局之年上海经济发展预测分析与对策建议	
		朱平芳 / 001
	IB II 综合篇	
]B. 2	经济发展不确定性条件下的转型动力	陶纪明/032
B.3	创新驱动与上海经济转型	邓智团 / 055
	BⅢ专题篇	
B.4	后世博上海基础设施投资与经济发展	马鹏晴/081
B.5	世博后上海城市品牌建设与城市竞争力提升	
		邓立丽/105
B.6	世博效应与高铁时代的长三角城市群新发展	陈建华/127
1B.7	转型中的上海新城建设与城市空间结构的调整	陈建勋/145



B.8	劳动力成本上升与上海经济转型	刘社建 / 171
B.9	人民币国际化进程中的上海国际金融中心建设	闫彦明 / 194
B. 10	房地产迷局与转型困境	顾建发/217
	IB IV 案例篇	
B.11	经济转型中的新型业态对现行管理体制的挑战	
	——以浦东新区"春宇供应链管理有限公司"为例	沈开艳 / 238
B.12	产业转型与创新模式:日本川崎市的经验启示	雷新军/261
B. 13	后记	/ 287

皮书数据库阅读使用指南

CONTENTS

\mathbb{R} I General Report

B.1 Prediction and corresponding policy for economic transformation in the beginning year of the "12th Five-year" Zhu Pingfang / 001

General Aspects

B.2 Impetus for transformation within the framework of uncertainties in terms of economic development Tao Jiming / 032 **B**.3

Innovation and economic transformation in Shanghai

Specified Aspects

- **B**.4 Post-expo investment in infrastructure and economic development Ma Pengging / 081
- JB3.5 Post-expo Shanghai city-brand structuring and enhancement of city competitiveness Shen Kaiyan, Xu Meifang and Deng Lili / 105
- Expo impact and new development in the Yangtze River Delta in the high-speed railway period Chen Jianhua / 127
- JB₃.7 Construction of Shanghai new urban towns during the transformation and adjustment of city space structuring Chen Jianxun / 145

Deng Zhituan / 055



B.13 Postscript

18 3.9	Globalization of RMB and construction of Shanghai international financial center	Yan Yanming / 194	
)B .10	Dilemma of real estate and transformation bottlenecks	Gu Jianfa / 217	
]B] IV Cases		
] B ₃ .11	hanges and present management systems of new-type industries ith economic transformation		
	—An example of "Chunyu Supply Chain Management Corporation	Ltd"	
	in Pudong new area	Shen Kaiyan / 238	
B.12	Industry transformation and innovation molds: experiences of the city of Kawasaki in Japan	Lei Xinjun / 261	

The rising of labor cost and Shanghai economic transformation

Liu Shejian / 171

/ 287



总 报 告

General Report

B.1

"十二五"开局之年上海经济发展预测分析与对策建议

朱平芳*

摘 要:本文结合国内外宏观经济形势的变化回顾分析了2010年上海经济转型的态势与特征,根据这些特征,利用经济领先指标及其合成指数的走势,运用定量分析工具对2010年上海经济形势和主要宏观经济指标进行了判断与预测。全文梳理了"十二五"开局之年上海经济转型面临的突出问题,运用情景分析对2011年上海经济的转型和主要宏观经济指标进行了预测,综合各种正、反两方面的因素,认为上海经济增长将有所减缓,提出了相应的政策建议。

关键词: 经济转型 预测分析

^{*} 朱平芳,上海社会科学院数量经济研究中心主任,研究员,博士生导师,主要研究方向为宏观经济、经济形势分析与预测、数量经济学等。



2010 年国内外宏观经济形势分析与上海经济运行态势的判断

(一) 2010 年国内外宏观经济形势分析

2010年,中国经济进入了"最复杂的时期",美国经济增长好于欧洲,欧洲经济复苏相对缓慢,并且面临逐步加剧的主权债务危机和政府信用降低的问题。中国经济增长虽然将达到10.1%的较高水平,但面临着经济刺激政策退出、经济结构调整力度不断加大的压力。我们认为,复苏仍将是未来几年全球经济的主题,金融危机对全球实体经济的影响仍将延续,经济增长速度将明显放缓。随着世界经济一体化进程的加快,国家与地区之间的经济联系日益紧密。上海的经济发展除了受国际政治与经济环境变化的影响外,还会受到国家宏观经济政策变化、国内经济发展的环境以及区域经济竞争格局变化的影响。

由于美国经济增长不及先前普遍预期的好,2010年11月初推出了宽松量化的货币政策,并竭力逼迫人民币升值,此举可能会抑制中国产品的出口,这将给上海经济带来负面的影响。欧盟、日本等经济相对弱势,随着制造业库存的企稳,库存的增长需要消费的支撑。欧洲和美国10%左右的高失业率将继续维持,就业率恢复到危机前水平估计需要4~5年时间,世界可能要迎来一场将持续6~8年的就业和社会保障危机。以此判断,在较长的一段时期内外部需求不会有明显增加,较快的消费增长只是一个愿望,经济增长的动力明显受到掣肘。美欧为提高自身就业水平采取了强硬的贸易保护政策,限制进口增加出口。中国经济的最大贸易伙伴是欧盟、美国和日本,一方面,外部疲软的消费不可能带动中国的出口出现持续快速增长;另一方面,中高端产品出口受发达国家"反倾销"的挤压,低端产品出口受发展中国家更低生产成本的挤压。上海经济传统的外需推动模式难以维持,短期内对外向度较高的上海经济的发展很不利。

从 2010 年中国季度经济运行的情况看,前高后低的局面已经基本确定,预 计全年 GDP 增长速度将达到 10% 左右的水平。其中,第一产业增加值增长率将达到 4.1%。受房地产市场调控以及各部门、各地区淘汰落后产能、节能减排的力度加大的影响,2010 年工业将呈现前高后低的发展态势,预计第二产业增加