

# 1996年浦东新区经济和社会发展情况

乘首轮开发巨变之势,1996年浦东开发建设继续保持稳健的步伐,走过了持续高速、协调发展的一年,创下“九五”第一年的良好开局。新一轮跨世纪的重大基础设施工程相继启动,国际著名金融贸易机构接踵迁入浦东,在浦东首次举办旅游节和上交会。一年里,好戏连台,热潮迭起,把浦东开发推上了显功能、聚人气的新台阶。

## 一、新区总体经济发展,圆满、全面地实现了市政府下达的奋斗目标

1996年是浦东新区经济继前几年高速增长后仍保持较高增势的一年。据初步测算,全年新区完成国内生产总值508.12亿元,比上年增长达20.2%,占全市的比重由上年的16.8%提高到17.5%。前几年不断加大投入的第三产业渐入佳境。在金融、商贸等业的推动下,第三产业增长逐月加快,占国内生产总值的比重为33.8%,比上年提高3.3个百分点。

作为新区经济重要支柱的工业部门,抓住宏观调控机遇,继续调整产业结构,着力培育新的增长要素,努力提高经济效益。全年完成工业增加值突破300亿元,达到301.2亿元,增幅达16.2%。全年完成工业总产值1130.42亿元。超额完成了年初制定的目标。其中,中央市属工业企业完成831.3亿元,比上年增长18.1%;区属工业完成273.15亿元,增长18.6%。工业生产外向度进一步加强,出口交货值完成172.11亿元,增长15.4%,出口交货值率由上年的14.7%上升到15.7%。

座落在开发小区里的高新技术型工业企业显示勃勃生机。金桥出口加工区内集结着一批国际著名集团公司投资企业。1996年全区进区企业工业总产值达154亿元,比上年增长46.8%,占新区工业总产值的比重由上年的11.3%上升到13.6%,美国通用汽车投资的GM项目,中央和地方联合投资的“909”等项目的建设工程已启动,为新区工业新增长点增加巨大的后劲。处高桥保税区内加工企业异军突起。日本JVC、先锋制造以及美国惠普等国际著名企业迅速把外高桥加工贸易推向新的台阶。

经历了两年“列车工程”,新区乡镇工业在结构调整中稳步发展。今年镇、村、队三级工业企业完成总产值230.96亿元,比上年增长17.2%,其中镇村两级工业增长较快,队办工业在结构调整中生产规模有所缩小。

## 二、选准方向,积蓄力量,迎接新一轮开发新高潮

1996年是浦东开发以来新开工重大市政建设项目投资最多的一年。浦东国际机场以及远东

大道、龙东大道等配套设施同时启动，地铁二号线浦东段的六个车站全面开工，推动了大市政与小市政有机结合；决定浦东巨变新形象的“四个一”工程进展顺利，共落实建设资金 15 亿元。“加速出形象”得到上万户市民的理解和支持，在一期动迁工程中，5800 户居民和 41 多家企业如期迁出。为确保跨世纪工程的启动，新区有关部门安排近 20 亿资金投入国际机场配套工程和地铁二号线浦东站建设中。

1996 年新区固定资产投资完成 395.04 亿元，比上年增长 38.6%，基本建设和更新改造投资额保持了平稳增长，而商品房建设投资却加大力度，由上年不 20 亿元猛增到 102.2 亿元，翻了两翻多，浦东已成为配合全市重大市政建设和旧城改造，实现居民顺利动迁的基地。同年，用于城市基础设施投资 98.68 亿元，增长 84.7%，是新区 1991 年到 1993 年三年的总和，占固定生产投资完成总量的 25%，比上年的 18.7% 提高了 6.3 个百分点。

### 三、外资企业相继涌入，重大项目陆续开工，浦东这片热土再现出经济要素竞相勃发的热烈景观

1996 年是浦东经济发展中，新开工外商投资重大项目最多的一年。

外高桥的 IBM、金桥的摩托罗拉、王桥的“索广”等重大工业项目开业投产在即。韩国大宇集团在东方路东侧投资建设的房地产项目，已顺利完成百余户居民的动迁，进入前期建设阶段。这些项目，不但促进新区经济增长方式的加速转换，而且为国际资本的更多注入提供了示范。

新的外资项目源源不断地进入浦东。全年新签约的外商投资项目达 802 个，完成全年目标。协议总投资额为 47.22 亿美元，外商协议额为 33.08 亿美元分别比上年增长 21.5% 和 1.6%。至年底，在新区的外商投资项目达 4300 多个，吸引外资投资额 125 亿美元左右。外商投资资金到位率保持在 43%。

引进外商投资项目数量稳定，质量提高。代表了当今世界先进水平的跨国集团公司纷纷加入浦东开发。1996 年又有日本三菱、伊藤忠、韩国的三星、美国的摩托罗拉、英特尔公司、台湾的远东等 12 家国际著名大公司在浦东投资 15 家企业。至今，世界前 500 家大公司中已有 63 家进入浦东，投资举办了 104 家企业。继日本八佰伴集团将总部从香港迁到浦东，一些世界著名企业看好陆家嘴的“黄金地段”和外高桥的“优越区位”，纷纷表示近期尽快将总部（地区总部）驻扎浦东，大集团公司入驻浦东，将有助提高浦东开发的“含金量”，有助于推动房产、商贸、休闲等相关产业的兴旺。

### 四、功能开发有新招，一系列政策的出台，激活了诸多要素市场的发展壮大

1996 年是浦东功能开发措施多、声势大，取得明显效果的一年。面临挑战和机遇，浦东房地产市场紧紧抓住三个“契机”，争来了蓬勃发展的新局面。以市房地局东迁浦东为契机，新区有关部门正精心挑选楼盘，积极筹划迎接又一些市级部委局迁至浦东；以中国船舶大厦、招商大厦以及证券大厦陆续启用为契机，吸引一大批中外金融商贸机构来浦东安家落户；以“购商品房，办蓝

印户口”为契机。把浦东商品房的销售推向全国。自8月宣布这一新政策至年底的短短5个月时间,共接待来自全国20多个省市自治区5700多人次的咨询,成交250多户,销出商品房506套,成交额1.43亿,办理蓝印户口67户。全年新区房地产交易成绩喜人,交易成交户数749户,成交面积55.5万平方米,成交金额20亿元,各项指标均比上年大幅度提高。

国家关于允许外资银行在浦东设立分支机构和试营人民币业务的政策,给浦东金融市场注入莫大活力。继日本富士银行上海分行之后,泰国泰华银行(中国)总部又进浦东。年底前,香港汇丰银行、美国花旗银行等外资银行获准进入浦东经营人民币业务。还有一批外资银行积极申请,力争早日进入浦东发展。中外金融机构共建上海浦东国际金融中心的序幕已拉开。

11月份在张杨路新上海商业城举办的1996年上海商品交易会,结束了历次上交会在浦西举行的历史。装饰一新的交易会展厅设立了1624个展点,来自欧、美等国家地区的客商租用300多个摊位。三天的上交会共接待了20多万人次,总成交额达68.3亿元。参展单位和外商设推之多,接待人流量之大,成交金额之巨,均为历次上交会之冠。上交会移师浦东,不仅检验浦东承办大型商贸活动的的能力,更重要的是营造了浦东现代化商贸市场的氛围。

## 五、经济快速发展带动了社会文化事业的繁荣,两个文明建设的新形象将日益完整地呈现出来

1996年是浦东开发以来社会事业发展成果最为丰硕的一年。精彩纷呈的大型活动,聚集了人气,提高了知名度。

上海旅游节首次以浦东为主场,丰富精彩的节目,吸引了中外宾客,霓虹灯闪亮的节日气氛,使人感受到浦东发展的强劲脉搏,使人领略浦东初现的都市风情。

伴随着幢幢高楼的矗立,一大批高标准社会事业项目也在破土而出。投资2亿多、占地150亩的高标准学校进才中学已于秋季招生。临沂游泳馆等现代化体育设施正抓紧建设,浦东无法承办大型体育赛事将成为历史。沪上有名的高校通过办分校、搞分部,都在浦东找到了自我发展的空间。更有一大批市级医院纷纷迁址或新建于浦东。目前即将建成或正在建设的仁济东院、华山医院(浦东)、上海儿童医学中心、中日友好瑞金医院等医疗卫生机构,将改变浦东社会事业发展落后的局面。不用几年,浦东开发两个文明建设协调发展的新形象,将更加完整地呈现人们的眼前。

## Social and Economic Development of Pudong New Area ( PNA ) in 1996

With the first massive changes, Pudong New Area kept its steady and harmonious development in 1996 -- a good beginning for the first year of 9th Five -- Year Plan. Pudong displayed its multi -- functions and attracted more people home and abroad. The major infrastructure projects designed for 21st century started one after the other. Many world leading financial and trade organizations moved to Pudong. For the first time Tourist Festival and Shanghai Trade Fair were held in PNA.

I. PNA realized Shanghai municipal government's goal in 1996. According to rough estimation, its GDP was 50.08 billion yuan -- 20.2% higher than that of 1995. The proportion of PNA in Shanghai's economy as a whole increased from 16.8% to 17.5%. Forwarded by finance and trade, Tertiary industry advanced monthly accounting for 33.8% of GDP, which was 3.3 percentage points higher than in the previous year.

Manufacture industries, as PNA's pillars, seized the opportunity of macro -- economic tightening to adjust structure and to boost profits. In 1996, PNA's industrial value added surpassed 30 billion yuan ( 31.2 billion yuan ) which increased 16.2% compared with 1995. Gross industrial output value completed 113.04 billion yuan, overfulfilled the original goal. Among which the enterprises in PNA but owned by the central government and the municipal government achieved 83.13 billion yuan 18.1% higher than 1995. PNA enterprises produced 27.32 billion yuan, 18.6% higher than that of 1995.

Industrial production in PNA was much more open, which completed export delivery value 17.21% billion, increased 15.4%. Export delivery rate grew from 14.7% in 1995 to 15.7% in 1996.

High -- tech enterprises in PNA development zones are thriving: At Jinqiao Export Processing Zone, there are many world leading groups. In 1996, GDP of the enterprises at Jinqiao reached 15.4 billion yuan, surged 46.8% compared with the previous year. The proportion in GDP of PNA accounted for 13.6% from 11.3% in 1995. GM Project invested by American General Motor and "909 Project" jointly -- invested by the central government and the municipal government, which are big pushes for new development, have started. A case in point is the processing enterprises at the Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone. Good examples are JVC and Pioneer ( Japan ), and HP ( America ) have made quick contribution to the Waigaoqiao's processing trade.

After two years "Train Project", PNA town industry developed steadily. In 1996, town, village and brigade industrial enterprises achieved total output value of 23.09 billion yuan, 17.2% higher than that of 1995. In fact, township industry and village industry grew more quickly. While

brigade industry somewhat reduced its production scale in reorganization.

II. PNA has been making far – reaching decisions and gathering economic momentum to meet the needs of new development.

In 1996 PNA was most successful in attracting investment for major civic projects, which have been under construction:

Pudong International Airport with its support items – Far – East Boulevard and Longdong Boulevard

Six stations of No.2 Subway for Pudong section, which has promoted good combination of major / minor civic projects Four Projects, which create PNA's new image, and for which PNA has accumulated 1.5 billion yuan.

One 10 km sightseeing route: from Nanpu Bridge to Yanggao Rd – Dongfang Rd – Zhangyang Rd – Central Boulevard – Yanan Rd Tunnel

One 1,500m water front boulevard: East Bund.

One residential district: Juyuan ( Chrysanthemum Area )

One central district: Little Lujiazui with( many tall buildings , ) two green spaces – one at central district ( 100,000 sqm ) and the other on Huangpu River ( 200,000 sqm )

People fully understand and appreciate the policy – Prompt PNA's Image. During the first phase of relocation project, 5,800 households and 41 enterprises moved into their new locations as scheduled. To start the projects for 21st century, PNA has secured about 2 billion yuan for support items of Pudong International Airport and 6 Pudong stations of No.2 Subway.

In 1996, PNA completed over 39.5 billion yuan of capital assets, increased 38.6%. Capital construction and renovation kept a balanced growth. However, investment in commercial real estate rocketed: from less than 2 billion in 1995 to 10.2 billion, five times higher.

PNA has coordinated the municipal government in major civic construction and ( old ) city renovation and has become a base for residential relocation. In the same year, PNA invested over 9.86 billion yuan in urban infrastructure construction (increased 84.7%) which was the total of 1991 and 1993, accounting for 25% of total fixed productive investment (added 6.3 percentage points to 18.7% increase in 1995).

III. With growing presence of foreign enterprises in, PNA, major projects have been implemented in succession. And economic factors appear a lot. In PNA's economic development, 1996 was the year that had the most major projects invested by foreigners under construction.

IBM at Waigaoqiao, Motorola at Jinqiao and Sony – Guandong ( Sino – Japan ) at Wangqiao are going to be put into operation. Daewoo ( South Korea ) has invested in residential real estate project located on east side of Dongfang Rd, which has entered the first stage of construction. It has relocated over 100 households. These projects have not only promoted PNA's transition in economic growth, but also set good examples for international capital injection.

In 1996 there were 802 contracted projects invested by foreigners, which reached PNA's target. Total agreed investment was \$ 4.72 billion. agreed foreign investment was over \$ 3.3 billion, increased 21.5% and 1.6% respectively compared with that of the previous year. By the end of 1996,

foreign invested projects in PNA amounted to over 4,300, and attracted about \$12.5 billion of foreign investment. The rate of foreign investment coming into place kept 43%.

The number of attracted foreign investment remained stable, and the quality improved. World leading groups come to PNA thick and fast. In 1996, 15 enterprises were set up by Mitsubishi and Itoh (Japan), Samsung (South Korea), Motorola and Intel (America), and Far-East (Taiwan).

So far, among the top 500 multinational groups there are 63 in PNA, which have their subsidiaries or branches/representative offices settled down and established 104 enterprises. After Yao-han Co., Ltd (Japan) moved its headquarters from Hong Kong to PNA, some transnational groups are keen on Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone, and Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone. They would like to transfer their Asian headquarters to PNA. This would be valuable to PNA's development and promote business in real estate, trade and leisure products.

IV. With new policies in function development, factor market have been livened up.

1996 was the year in which PNA achieved a lot because of more favorable measures. Being faced with both challenges and opportunities, PNA's real estate market seized three golden opportunities:

Municipal Real Estate Bureau moved to PNA. Therefore, PNA authorities concerned is choosing office buildings to receive more municipal bureaus.

After the completion of China Shipping Mansion, Merchants Mansion and Securities Mansion, PNA had many financial and trade organizations overseas to settle down.

PNA pushed sales of residential housing by granting non-Shanghai residents who buy housing worth more than RMB 400,000 yuan Blue-Stamped Residential Permit. Since August in 1996, PNA had offered consultation for over 5,700 persons. It concluded business with 250 households selling 506 flats with value of 143 million yuan. 67 households obtained their Blue-Stamped Residential Permits.

In 1996, real estate business in PNA was a great success. 749 households bought their flats with total floor area of about 550,000 sqm, worth 2 billion yuan. Besides, each economic indicator was much higher than that of 1995.

The policy issued by the central government for allowing foreign banks to set up branches and to make a trial for buying / selling RMB, which added vigor to PNA's financial market. After Fuji Bank Shanghai Branch, the headquarters of Thailand-China Bank (China) moved to PNA. By the end of 1996, Hong Kong - Shanghai Banking Corporation, American City Bank were approved for RMB business. And other foreign banks are applying for joining in PNA's financial development.

In Nov. 1996, Trade Fair for Shanghai Products was relocated to Shanghai Commercial Town on Zhangyang Rd, PNA, which had been the first largest trade fair in Pudong. There were 1,624 stands at the show-hall, among which over 300 were hired by foreigners. Within the three days, more than 200,000 people paid a visit. The transactions was 6.83 billion yuan, which made history. It proved that PNA not only can hold large trade fairs but also can create a special atmosphere for modern trade markets.

V. Handsome tall office buildings sprang up over PNA. High-standard social undertaking pro-

jects were under construction. Jincal High School with 10 hectares enrolled students last autumn. Linyi Swimming Natatorium had been constructd. Best local universities found their developing space in PNA and established their chain campuses. Pudong s health conditions would benefit a lot for the construction of new Renji Hospital ( PNA ), new Huashan Hospital ( PNA ), Shanghai Children s Medical Center and China – Japan Friendship Ruijin Hospital. And quite a few municipal hospitals moved to or had been set up in PNA.

Finally, based on GDP 1996 appeared to be the most fruitful in PNA s urban development, which made Pudong better known than before. For the first time PNA was the major part of Shanghai Tourist Festival. Various shows and performances attracted tourists home and abroad. With neon lights, grand urban view and festival atmosphere, people not only feasted their eyes but felt the throbbing pulse of PNA as well.





# 1 综 合

GENERAL SURVEY



# 1 综 合 GENERAL SURVEY

## 从统计看 1996 年的上海浦东新区

### Major Statistics of Shanghai Pudong New Area in 1996

#### 浦东新区在全市的地位

#### Pudong New Area's Economic Position in Shanghai

国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	占全市 of Shanghai 17.7%
# 第三产业	Tertiary Industry	占全市 of Shanghai 14.1%
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	占全市 of Shanghai 22.2%
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue of Industry	占全市 of Shanghai 9.0%
固定资产投资总额	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	占全市 of Shanghai 20.0%
# 城市基础设施投资额	Investment In Urban Infrastructure	占全市 of Shanghai 26.1%
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	占全市 of Shanghai 27.9%
社会消费品零售总额	Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	占全市 of Shanghai 12.1%
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	占全市 of Shanghai 43.9%
外贸出口商品总值	Export Value of Foreign Trade	占全市 of Shanghai 24.3%
新批外商直接投资协议投资额	Newly Agreed Projects of Foreign Direct Investment	占全市 of Shanghai 29.9%

#### 浦东新区的人口

#### Pudong New Area Population

年末人口	Year-End Population	151.11 万人 10 000 persons
# 非农业人口	Non - Agricultural Population	113.84 万人 10 000 persons
出生人口	Birth Population	7 727 人 persons
死亡人口	Death Population	10 690 人 persons
结婚人数	Marriage Population	9 655 对 couples
离婚人数	Divorce Population	1 037 对 couples
平均每户人口	Average Persons Per Household	2.8 人 persons
人口密度	Population Density	2 891 人/平方公里 persons/km <sup>2</sup>

**浦东新区的经济发展**  
**Economic Development in Pudong New Area**

		1996 年比 1995 年 增长 % Annual Percentage Increase Rate in 1996	1991 - 1996 年平均 每年增长 % Average Annual Percentage Increase Rate (1991 - 1996)
国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	20.2	22.6
# 第三产业	Tertiary Industry	30.0	29.9
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	18.2	19.5
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	31.1	57.3(1994 - 1996)
固定资产投资总额	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	38.6	74.2
# 城市基础设施投资额	Investment in Urban Infrastructure	84.7	53.6
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	20.2	42.7(1994 - 1996)
社会消费品零售总额	Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	27.5	46.3
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	19.7	0.9
外贸出口商品总值	Export Value of Foreign Trade	12.8	46.6(1994 - 1996)
新批外商直接投资协议投资额	Newly Agreed Projects of Foreign Direct Investment	1.6	114.0
城乡居民储蓄存款年末余额	Savings Deposit Balance of Rural and Urban Residents (year - end)	37.0	51.5

**浦东新区市政设施和公用事业(年末数)**  
**Infrastructure and Public Utility in Pudong New Area (Year-end)**

各类房屋建筑面积	Floor Space of Urban Buildings	2 962 万平方米 10 000 sq·m
城市道路长度	Length of Urban Paved Roads	314 公里 km
城市道路面积	Area of Urban Paved Roads	570 万平方米 10 000 sq·m
农村公路长度	Length of Rural Highway	420 公里 km
农村公路面积	Area of Rural Highway	511 万平方米 10 000 sq·m
城市排水管道	Length of Urban Drainage - Pipe	314 公里 km
自来水供应管线长度	Length of Water Pipe Line	1 762 公里 km
煤气供应管线长度	Length of Gas Supply Pipe Line	1 049 公里 km
电力最高日负荷	Daily Electricity Peak Load	95 万千瓦 10 000 Kw
公共交通线路	Public Transportation Routes	172 条 route
营运公共交通工具	Public Vehicles in Operation	2 175 辆 vehicles
营运出租汽车	Taxis in Operation	3 903 辆 vehicles
新区电话交换机容量	PNA Switchboards Switchboards Copacity	66.13 万门
新区城市园林绿地面积	Green Area of Parks and Gardens in PNA	948 公顷 hectare

## 浦东新区的一天 One Day in Pudong New Area

国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	13 921 万元 10 000 yuan
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	30 970 万元 10 000 yuan
地方财政收入	Local Financial Value of Industry	714 万元 10 000 yuan
固定资产投资完成额	Investment in Fixed Assets	10 823 万元 10 000 yuan
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	3 443 万元 10 000 yuan
住宅竣工建筑面积	Floor Space of Residence Completed	9 734 平方米 sq·m
社会消费品零售总额	Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	3 841 万元 10 000 yuan
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	19.75 万吨 10 000 tons
外贸出口商品总值	Export Value of Foreign Trade	765 万美元 USD 10 000
交寄函件	Letters Mailed	11.53 万件 10 000 pieces
公共车辆乘客人数	Passengers of Public Traffic	83.71 万人次 10 000 person time
用电量	Electricity Consumption	1 324 万千瓦·时 10 000 Kwh
自来水售水量	Tap Water Sales	86.75 万吨 10 000 tons
管道煤气售气量	Pipelined Gas Sales	40.71 万立方米 10 000 cu·m
液化石油气售气量	Liquified Petroleum Gas Supply	144.74 吨 ton
各级各类全日制学校在校学生人数	Student Enrollment by Education Level and Type of School	25.14 万人 10 000 persons
医院门诊人数	Outpatients	1.65 万人次 10 000 person - time

## 浦东新区人均经济指标和生活质量水平 Economic Indicators and Living Standard Per Capita in Pudong New Area

国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	33 904 元 yuan
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	75 427 万元 10 000 yuan
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	1 740 万元 10 000 yuan
社会消费品零售额	Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	9 355 元 yuan
外贸出口商品总值	Exports Value of Foreign Trade	1 863 美元 USD
职工年平均工资	Average Annual Pay of Employees	11 351 元 yuan
农民年分配收入	Average Annual Income of Farmers	4 555 元 yuan
储蓄存款余额	Savings Deposit Balance	16 501 元 yuan
生活用水量	Volume of Household Tap Water	211 公升 liter
家用煤气普及率	Rate of Gas - Using Households	100 %
每万人口拥有公共车辆	Public Vehicles Per 10 000 Persons	14.4 辆 vehicles
每百人口拥有市内电话机	Phones Owned Per 100 Persons	30.2 部
每万人口拥有医院床位	Hospital Beds Per 10 000 Persons	29.7 张 beds
每万人口拥有卫生技术人员	Healthcare Professionals Per 10 000 Persons	41 人 persons
每万人口拥有医生	Doctors Per 10 000 Persons	19 人 persons
城市化地区公共绿地面积	Area of Urban Greens	3.45 平方米 s·qm

图1-1 1996年浦东新区国民经济主要指标占全市比重 (%)

Proportion of Pudong's Major Social and Economic Indicators in Shanghai (1996)

	% 0 20 40 60 80 100									
人 口	11.6									
土地面积	8.2									
职工人数	15.8									
国内生产总值	17.5									
第一产业	6.4									
第二产业	21.0									
第三产业	13.7									
工农业总产值	21.4									
工业总产值	22.1									
农业总产值	5.6									
工业销售产值	22.1									
出口交货值	20.6									
地方财政收入	9.0									
地方财政支出	12.4									
固定资产投资总额	20.2									
城市基础设施投资	26.1									
建筑业施工产值	27.9									
社会消费品零售总额	12.1									
外贸出口商品总额	24.3									
港口货物吞吐量	43.9									
新批外商直接投资项目	38.1									
外商协议投资额	29.9									
各级全日制学校在校学生数	11.3									
医院病床	6.7									
专业卫生技术人员	7.3									
职工工资总额	16.9									
城乡居民储蓄存款年末余额	13.3									
	全 市									

图1-2 1996年国内生产总值构成 (%) 浦东新区  
与全市比较

A Comparison of Composition of GDP in Pudong  
with that in Shanghai(1996)

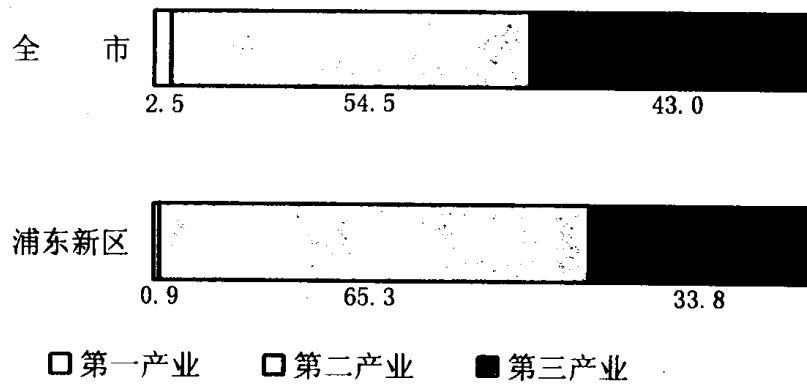
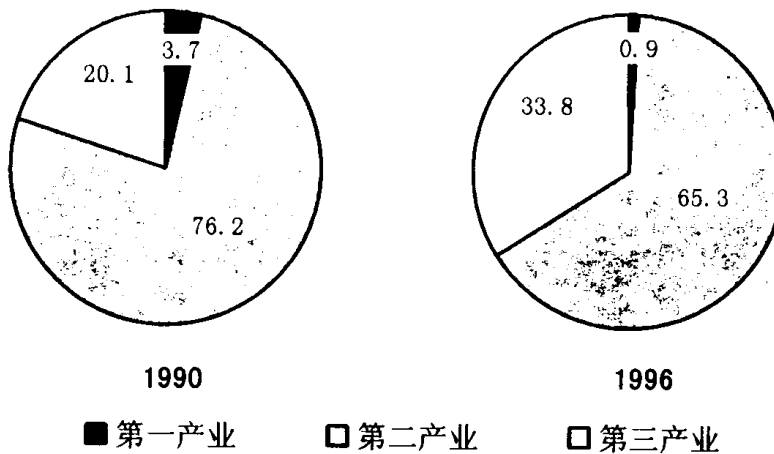


图1-3 国内生产总值的构成 (%)  
Composition of Gross Domestic Product



## 自然地理简介

### Physiographical Conditions

#### 地理位置

#### Geographic Location

浦东新区地处上海市东大门，东濒长江主航道出海口，西临黄浦江，沿江与杨浦、黄浦、南市三区毗邻，南与南汇县及闵行区接壤，是与上海市区仅一江之隔的一块三角形地区。地理座标(新区市政中心)位于北纬 31°13′，东经 121°32′。

Pudong New Area is situated in the east part of Shanghai Municipality. It lies east on the Huangpu River, and southwest to the mouth of the Yangtze River, which is the main channel for sea transportation between East China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Along the Huangpu River, Pudong borders three administrative districts: Yangpu, Huangpu and Nanshi, as well as Minhang District and Nanhui County in the south of Shanghai. Pudong New Area, which resembles a triangle, is separated from Shanghai proper by the Huangpu River. Geographically, PNA civic center is located at 31°13′N, 121°32′E.

#### 地形地势

#### Topographical Features

浦东新区地层为长江冲积层。由长江夹带沙泥在江海波浪、潮汐、流速和人为的相互作用下不断堆积而成。地势东南高、西北低，地面高程约为 3.5~4.5 米，少数地区达 5 米以上，平均海拔高度 4 米左右，是坦荡低平的江海平原的一部分。

The stratum of Pudong is made up of Yangtze River alluvium, which has been the accumulation of the silt under the force of waves, tides, current velocity and artificial factors. The altitude of Pudong varies from 3.5m to 5m, with a few sections above 5m and the southwest being the highest as a part of the Yangtze Delta. therefore the average is 4m.

#### 土地面积

#### Land Area

新区土地面积 522.75 平方公里，其中 12 个街道面积 41.48 平方公里，29 个镇面积 481.27 平方公里。

Pudong occupies an area of 522.75 km<sup>2</sup>, including 12 subdistricts 41.48 km<sup>2</sup>, 29 towns 481.27km<sup>2</sup>.



## 水系、河流

### Hydrography

新区境内河流纵横密布，河面面积约占全部面积的10-12%。有大小河道9400多条(段)。原先以钦公塘为界，分属塘东长江水系和塘西黄浦江水系。1984年打通钦公塘，沟通了塘东、塘西两个水系统一为黄浦江水系。境内主要河流为黄浦江及川杨河、白莲泾、高桥港、浦东运河等11条干河。黄浦江长80公里，宽约400米，深度7-9米；川杨河长28.8公里，宽44-55米，深约3米。

Pudong is densely dotted with rivers, which account for 10 - 12% of the total area. There are over 9400 rivers of various length. They were separated into two systems by the Qingongtang River. The east of it belonged to Yangtze System, the west of it belonged to Huangpu River System. After the Qingongtang River was dredged in 1984, the two systems were combined into one -- Huangpu River System. There are rivers including the Huangpu River (80 km long, 400 m wide, 7 - 9 m deep), and trunk ones: Chuanyang River (28 km long, 44 - 45 m wide, 3 m deep), Beilianjing, Gaoqiao Port and Pudong Canal, etc.

## 气候

### Climate

浦东新区地处东亚季风盛行的滨海地带，属海洋性气候。夏季多东南风，冬季多西北风。四季分明，雨量充沛，光照充足，温度适中。1996年平均气温15.8℃，最冷月2月份平均气温4.1℃，最热月8月份平均气温27.5℃；全年降水量961毫米，降雨集中时段为春雨、梅雨、秋雨，5~9月为汛期，但1996年汛期雨量偏少，降水量515.2毫米(其中，雨量集中在6、7两月，达435.1毫米)，占全年降水量的53.6%；全年日照2043小时，无霜期228天。(详见附表)

Located in a coastal zone, where east Asian monsoon prevails, Pudong has a marine climate, mild and moist, with 4 distinct seasons, plenty of sunshine and sufficient rainfall. In 1996, the average temperature was 15.8℃, with 4.1℃ mean temperature in February, 27.5℃ in August. The annual rainfall amounted to 961mm. The rainy seasons were spring, early summer and autumn. High tides occurred from May to September, with the rainfall over 515.2 mm - 53.6% of the annual rainfall. There were 2043 hours of annual sunshine, 228 days of frost-free weather.