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刊名题字 曾培炎

全球化 2017 年第 6 期 (总第 71 期)

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· 本刊专论 ·

深化改革:

目前中等收入主流群体形成的关键*

田雪原

摘要: 2016年中国人均 GDP 达到 8102 美元,步入中高收入阶段中期,是中等收入主流群体形成的关键时期。当前最重要的是全面深化社会经济改革,特别是推进经济发展转方式调结构、农民工融入城市和收入分配制度改革。中等收入群体经济基础的形成,要突破传统发展方式,实现从需求侧向供给侧改革为主的重点转移。农业流动人口流入城镇是我国现阶段社会经济发展的客观趋势,已经成为城市经济生活、社会生活不可分割的一部分。近年来城乡收入扩大的势头有所收缩,但是差距依然较大,基尼系数仍处在偏高状态,必须深化收入分配制度改革。

关键词:深化改革 中等收入主流群体 人口城市化 收入分配制度

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在低收入、中低收入、中高收入、高收入四个收入演进阶段中,中等收入主流群体主要在中低收入向中高收入过渡,尤其在中高收入阶段形成。2016年中国国内生产总值 (GDP)总量达到744127亿元,按当年人民币对美元平均汇率6.6423:1.0计算,折合112029亿美元,为人均8102美元,步入中高收入阶段中期,也是中等收入主流群体形成的关键时期。[©]那么,如何推进中等收入主流群体的形成并发挥其在社会经济发展中的中

^{*}本文为"改革开放40年"专题约稿。

①国家统计局:《中华人民共和国 2016 年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》,新华网,2017 年 3 月 1 日 (以下简称《统计公报 2016》)。

反全球化的逆流与经济全球化的深化

陈宗胜 康 健

摘要:在全球金融危机后一直低迷的经济形势下,一些发达国家结构失衡严重及阶层利益分化加剧,催生了当前的反全球化逆流。全球化面临严重的挑战,不确定性加剧。但是全球化不断深化的长期趋势不会逆转。新兴经济体的崛起与技术、资本、劳动、制度等要素在全球范围内的重新配置、流动、整合形成互动,共同形成驱动全球化的动力源泉,必将推动全球化向不断深化的方向前进。中国作为新兴经济体的领军者,在新形势下应当成为全球化的积极推动者。基本战略举措包括推动供给侧结构性改革、创新驱动发展、"一带一路"倡议、人民币国际化等等,同时应积极参与全球经济治理和治理体系的建设。

关键词: 反全球化 新兴经济体 "一带一路" 对外开放战略

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2016年国际政治经济形势跌宕起伏,堪称多事之秋。其中,英国"脱欧"公投成功,以及特朗普以保守主义、孤立主义的立场当选美国总统等震动全球的"黑天鹅"事件,标志着新时期反全球化逆流的迅速抬头。然而,本文分析表明,从全球发展的大趋势来看,近期虽有反全球化逆流出现,但全球化不断深化的长期趋势不可能逆转。正如习近平总书记指出的,全球化是人类社会发展的必然趋势。^①

英美两国曾在不同的历史时期先后开启并领导经济全球化浪潮,同时也受益于经济

①参见习近平总书记出席 2017 年达沃斯世界经济论坛年会开幕式的主旨演讲。

制造业回归:拯救香港经济的唯一出路*

——关于构建"深港跨境新兴产业经济走廊"的建议

李罗力

摘要:香港社会最根本的问题是经济问题,重振香港经济的根本办法是解决香港的产业空心化问题,关键是让制造业重返香港。鉴于香港本土的营商成本已经奇高,且缺乏配置新兴产业资源的前提和基础,建议在深港边界建立类似于新加坡"裕朗工业走廊"那样的新兴产业经济带,吸引包括国内和全球优秀的高科技企业和新兴产业到这里来落户,发挥香港金融、物流,国际免税港的优势,以及中国国内主要是深圳的资金、人才、科技的优势,把"深港跨境高科技产业经济走廊"建成中国的4.0工业创新圈。构建"深港跨境新兴产业经济走廊"是新时期保持香港稳定繁荣的根本举措,建议把构建"深港跨境新兴产业经济走廊"纳入国家战略。

关键词:香港经济 制造业回归 深港跨境 新兴产业 经济走廊

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一、香港社会最根本的问题是经济问题

香港制造业北移珠三角后,香港的制造业逐渐空洞化——目前整个香港才有两万人在制造业领域就业,出现了严重的制造业产业"空洞化"。相比之下,大陆则成了世界最大的全球制造业基地。不仅如此,大陆的制造业正在转型,一水之隔的深圳已经转型成功,成为领先全国的创新转型地区。

^{*}本文为"改革开放40年"专题约稿。

· 国际经济·

必须高度警惕的几种致命陷阱

黄志凌

摘要:纵观世界各国经济社会发展历程,有一部分国家深陷泥潭、无法自拔,而一些国家成功跨越陷阱、不断发展。本文从产生条件、作用机制、致命后果以及预防避免等角度深入剖析了社会经济发展的几种致命陷阱,流动性陷阱是长期通缩积累的极端情景,经济衰老效应不断积累而形成过度福利陷阱,腐败陷阱是跨越"中等收入陷阱"的重大阻碍。通过比较国际正反两方面的经验教训,认为只有社会各方达成共识、全面评估、慎重选择、积极引导,才能避免悲剧发生、跨越致命陷阱、实现社会经济发展升级。

关键词:流动性陷阱 过度福利陷阱 腐败陷阱 中等收入陷阱

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2008年金融危机之后,全球经济在经历了短暂的剧烈波动之后陷入持续低迷状态,大宗商品需求疲软致使价格持续下行,主要市场经济国家都面临日益严重的通货紧缩困惑。虽然美国经济看似已经恢复、数字抢眼、美元强劲并不断扬言加息,但仍然缺乏坚强的基础支撑,其通货紧缩趋势长期看并不乐观。新兴经济体更是饱受经济下行之苦,要么受到发达经济体通货紧缩的拖累,经济增长严重放缓;要么经济停滞伴随严重通货膨胀。经济矛盾的长期积累,最终必然反映为社会政治的认识分歧与国家之间的地缘政治冲突。回顾历史、环顾现实,我们担心有几种最不愿意看到的经济发展情景会重现。在这个特殊时期,有良知负责任的政治家必须调动全部的政治智慧,全面评估、慎重选择、积极引导,避免社会经济发展落入一系列致命陷阱。

特朗普经济政策实施的概率 及其成效分析

谷源洋

摘要:在美国总统选举期间,特朗普抛出了系列经济主张,受到热议,反响不一。特朗普总统及其内阁成员将依据党内外和国内外反应,对已提出的经济主张进行校正,使其内外经济思路逐渐清晰、明朗,形成新政府推行的经济政策和经济战略。然而,真正实施起来会遭遇到党内外和国内外的掣肘,内部固有矛盾及对现实政策产生的分歧亦将显现出来。特朗普刺激经济的几大重要举措是否能够达到预期目标,取决于多种因素和条件,需要给予客观分析,并有待于实践验证。

关键词:特朗普 经济理念 重振制造业 美国利益优先

作者简介: 谷源洋,中国社会科学院荣誉学部委员、中国国际问题研究基金会世界经济中心主任。

美国总统特朗普的经济政策涉及相互紧密关联的对内与对外两个方面,其核心内容 是重振经济,增加就业,改善民生,再创伟大。

一、特朗普对内经济理念的基本思路

特朗普放言在任期内要把美国经济增长率提高到年均增长 3.5%~4%的水平,将美国经济送入强劲增长的"快车道",创造 2500 万个就业岗位,夯实"全球第一"的经济基础。采取的措施是开源节流,改善投资环境,扩大财政支出,发展实体经济,包括大规

经济全球化背景下的贸易战: 理论分析与中国应对策略*

柯建飞 于立新

摘要: 经济全球化趋势不可逆转,各国之间的经济联系日益紧密。当前世界经济复苏乏力,贸易保护势力抬头,贸易摩擦有升级趋势。借鉴兰切斯特方程的作战损耗理论,以两大国之间贸易数据为依据,模拟经济全球化背景下的两国贸易战的影响。研究结果显示:贸易战对双方贸易都产生了巨大的冲击。总体上,贸易顺差的国家受到的冲击更大,考虑声誉激励的贸易战,持包容开放贸易政策国家的贸易先下降然后缓慢回升。在分析中美双边贸易关系的现状与趋势的基础上结合中国实际提出了拓展市场、提升自身实力、完善制度和预警应对的政策建议。

关键词: 经济全球化 贸易战 兰切斯特方程 中美贸易

作者简介: 柯建飞,中国社会科学院财经战略研究院博士后、宁波大学商学院讲师;

于立新,中国社会科学院对外经贸国际金融研究中心主任。

一、引言

当前,经济全球化已呈不可逆转之势。随着经济全球化和贸易自由化进程不断深入, 各国在经济上相互依存也日益紧密,在全球范围内形成一个密不可分的整体。现代科学

^{*} 本文是国家社科基金重大项目"扩大我国服务业对外开放的路径与战略研究"(项目号: 14ZDA084)的阶段性成果之一。

推动建立全球网络空间治理体系的建议

张影强

摘要:推动建立全球网络空间治理体系,建议制定和完善国家网络空间战略布局,加快实施"网络强国"战略;积极开展"数字外交",旗帜鲜明地提出中国"多利益相关方"治理模式;大力发展"数字经济",增强我国网络空间影响力;构建"你中有我、我中有你"新型中美网络空间关系;建立自主可控的网络空间技术体系,加强我国信息安全;建立全球"数字经济"治理新体系,引领全球新经济发展;建立和完善"数字经济"新体制,推动行政管理体制改革;建立统一的社会信用体系,优化"数字经济"发展环境;主动设置网络空间治理"议程",推动建立全球性网络空间治理新体系。

关键词: 网络空间 全球治理 数字经济

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一、网络空间为什么需要建立全球治理体系

第一,网络空间已成为人类生产生活的主要场所。根据国际电信联盟(ITU)的最新统计数据和估算,2016年全球网民数量达到34.88亿。其中,发展中国家的网民数量达到24.65亿,占到了总数量的70%。而中国又是网民数量最多的国家,根据2016年7月中国互联网络信息中心(CNNIC)发布的《中国互联网络发展状况统计报告》显示,中国网民规模达到7.10亿,占全球网民的比例为20.36%,占发展中国家网民的比例为28.80%,占亚太地区网民的比例达到41.20%。互联网经济对全球各国的贡献也是巨大

•宏观经济•

我国新型城镇化进程与展望

李 娣

摘要: 随着推动新型城镇化建设的各项制度逐渐完善,我国城镇化建设的质量与效益逐渐改善,城乡面貌明显改观,城市群对新型城镇化引领作用不断增强。但同时也要看到,我国城镇化建设前期积累的产城不融合、"人""地"矛盾、征地拆迁与城中村改造、公共服务水平落后于城镇化进程、城乡治理等问题没有得到根本性的改变,解决问题迫在眉睫。2017年随着各项政策与规划效应的逐渐释放,我国新型城镇化发展质量与效益继续提高,但还需加强制度设计,发展城市群经济,建设集约化城市,推进城乡治理体系建设。

关键词:新型城镇化 城市群经济 城乡治理体系

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2016年,我国城镇常住人口提高到 7.71亿人,城镇化率不断攀升。但我国户籍人口城镇化率不足 40%,我国 2.47亿流动人口在城市工作,但不是城市的户籍人口。而毋庸置疑的是人口从农村向城市迁移大趋势已不可逆转,新型城镇化进展趋势明显。

一、我国新型城镇化建设取得的新进展

2013年,中共中央城镇化工作会议提出:提高城镇化发展质量,推进以人为本的城镇化,着力破解城乡二元结构,缩小城乡差距。近些年,我国政府通过规划引导、制度

・智库信息・

中国创新城市建设的现状、问题与对策

——京沪建设国家创新城市专家研讨会综述

王日玥 徐晨阳 方子娴

摘要:未来科技中心必定以城市形态出现,这是一种以科技创新为主要功能和核心机制的新的城市形态。北京、上海等中心城市在适于创新的空间环境塑造上仍需大力改进。如何面对城市的不确定性,处理好创新型产业发展与城市重大基础设施及城市空间结构的关系,营造适于创新型企业发展的空间环境,是确立国际创新中心地位,实现可持续发展的重中之重。创新的诞生、转化和辐射不必完全局限在城市的核心区范围之内。中小企业是创新城市的基础,一个城市是否是创新城市要看中小企业的创新活力。

关键词:科技创新中心 创新城市 中小企业 科研成果转化

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中华人民共和国《国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划纲要》(以下简称"十三五"规划)提出,"支持北京、上海建设具有全球影响力的科技创新中心"。《"十三五"国家科技创新规划》对北京做出"具有强大引领作用的全国科技创新中心""打造原始创新策源地""形成全国'高精尖'产业集聚区""建设国家科技金融创新中心"和"构筑全球开放创新高地,打造全球科技创新的引领者和创新网络的关键枢纽"的战略定位;对上海做出"建设具有全球影响力的科技创新中心""布局建设世界一流重大科技基础设施

Globalization

No. 6

June 2016

Monthly

ABSTRACTS

(1) Deepening the reform: the key to the formation of middle—income mainstream groups

Tian Xueyuan

in 2016, with its per capita GDP reaching US \$8102, China entered the middle stage of the middle and high income period, which was a critical period for the formation of middle – income mainstream groups. At the moment, the most important tasks are to deepen the social and economic reforms in an all – round way, especially the reforms of economic transformation and structural adjustment, the integration of rural migrant workers into the cities and the income distribution system. To accelerate the formation of economic foundation of middle – income groups, deepening economic transformation and structural adjustment are the key, and breaking through key limitations of the traditional mode of development and demand side reforms to achieve transformation from the demand side to supply side reforms are necessary. Rural migrants entering the town is the objective needs of the social economic development in our country, having become an integral part of city economy and social life, which called for reform that turns the peasants into citizens. In recent years, the trend of urban and rural income gap has been somewhat convergent, but the gap is still large. The Gini coefficient changes with the peak value of 2008 as the dividing line, and at present the Gini coefficient is still high, which calls for reform to deepen the income distribution system.

(2) The counter tide of anti-globalization and the deepening of economic globalization

Chen Zongsheng and Kang Jian

Under the doldrums of the economic situation after the global financial crisis, structural imbalances and serious intensification of class interests differentiation of in developed countries induced the birth of the current anti – globalization counter flow. Globalization is facing serious challenges, and the uncertainties faced by its process are increasing, but the long – term trend of deepening globalization will not be reversed. The rising emerging economies together with the reallocation, flow, integration of technology, capital, labor and institutional factors in the global scope of the interactive form together form the driving force for globalization and will push forward globalization towards the direction of continued deepening. As the leading country of emerging economies, China under the new situation should become the active promoter of globalization, whose basic strategic initiatives include the promotion of supply side structural reform, innovation – driven development, "The Belt and Road" initiative, the internationalization of the RMB, and actively participatation in the construction of global economic governance and Governance system.

(3) The return to manufacturing: the only way to save Hongkong's economy——Suggestions on the construction of the cross border economic corridor of emerging industries of Hong Kong and Shenzhen

Li Luoli

The most fundamental problem of Hongkong's society is the economic problem. The fundamental way to revive the economy of Hongkong is to solve the problem of industrial hollowing out in Hongkong and the key is for the manufacturing industry to return to Hongkong. In view of the Hongkong local high business cost, and the lack of the premise and basis of

configuring emerging industrial resources, this article proposes the establishment of a new industrial economic zone in the boundary of Shenzhen and Hong Kong similar to "Singapore Jurong industrial corridor", to attract both domestic and global outstanding high – tech enterprises and emerging industries to settle down here, taking advantages of Hongkong in financial, logistics, international free port, and of China mainland mainly Shenzhen in capital, talent and technology to develop the Shenzhen Hong Kong cross – border high – tech industry economic corridor to be China 4.0 industrial innovation circle. The construction of the economic corridor of emerging industries between Hong Kong and Shenzhen is the fundamental measure to maintain Hongkong's stability and prosperity in the new period. It is suggested to incorporate the construction of the "cross border economic corridor of emerging industries of Hong Kong and Shenzhen" into the national strategy.

(4) Several fatal traps must be highly vigilant

Huang Zhiling

Taking a broad view of the economic and social development of countries all over the world, we find some countries are bogged down and unable to extricate themselves, while some countries have succeeded in crossing traps and developing continuously. This paper in – depth analyzes several deadly traps of social and economic development, from the conditions, mechanism, prevention, fatal consequences and how to avoid. The liquidity trap is the long – term accumulation of extreme situations of deflation, the excessive welfare trap is due to the accumulation of economic aging effect, corruption trap is a major obstacle traps across the "middle income trap". By international comparison of positive and negative experience, we argue that only the social consensus, comprehensive assessment, careful selection, and positive guidance can avoid the tragedy, stride across a deadly trap, and realize the social and economic development and upgrade.

(5) An analysis on the probability and effectiveness of Trump's economic policy implementation

Gu Yuanyang

during the presidential election. Trump threw out a series of economic propositions, which were hotly discussed and responded differently. President Trump and his cabinet members will base on the responses from both internal and external of the party and from home and abroad to correct economic propositions put forward, and make those internal and external economic ideas gradually clearer, to form the economic policies and strategies of the new government. However, actually it is not easy to implement due to internal and external constraints at home and abroad, and the internal contradictions and inherent differences in actual policy will emerge. Whether Trump's several important measures to stimulate the economy can achieve the desired goal depends on a variety of factors and conditions, which needs objective analysis and verification by practice.

(6) Trade war under the background of economic globalization: theoretical analysis and China's countermeasures

Ke Jianfei and Yu Lixin

The trend of economic globalization is irreversible, and economic ties among countries are becoming increasingly close. At present the world economic recovery is weak, trade protection forces gain ground, and trade frictions are escalating. From the operational loss theory of the Lanchester equation using the trade data between the two powers, we simulate the impact of trade between the two countries under the background of economic globalization. The results of the study show that a trade war will have a huge impact on bilateral trade with generally trade surplus countries to suffer the more, and considering the reputation incentive trade war, the trade volume of countries pursuing inclusive and open trade policy decreases and then slowly rises. Based on the analysis of current situation and trends of bilateral trade relations between China

and the United States, and combined with China's actual situation, the paper puts forward some policy suggestions of countermeasures on expanding the market, enhancing own strength, perfecting the system and early warning system.

(7) A proposal to promote the establishment of a global cyberspace governance system

Zhang Yingqiang

To promote the establishment of a global network space management system, this article suggests to establish and perfect the national cyberspace strategic layout, speed up the implementation of the "network power" strategy; actively carry out the "digital diplomacy", have a clear – cut stance to put forward "Chinese multi – stakeholder governance model; vigorously develop the "digital economy" and enhance our country's network space influence; construct the new model of "you have me, I have you" for of Sino US network spatial relationship; establish the technology system of self – control network space and strengthen China's information security; establish new governance system for the global "digital economy" to lead a new global economic development; establish and perfect the new system of the digital economy and promote the reform of administrative management system; establish a unified social credit system and optimize the development environment for the "digital economy"; take the initiative to set up the "agenda" for the governance of cyberspace and promote the construction of a new system for global cyberspace governance.

(8) Progress and prospect of new urbanization in China

Li Di

In 2015 – 2016 with the gradual improvement of system construction to promote new urbanization, the quality and efficiency of China's urbanization construction gradually improved, urban and rural areas significantly improved, and the leading role of city group for the new urbanization grew. But we should also see the problems accumulated during the early stage of urbanization such as the non – integration between production and city, "people" and "land" contradictions, land acquisition and demolition and reconstruction of the village in the city, the level of public services lagging behind the process of urbanization, urban and rural governance and other issues which have not been fundamentally solve and need solving imminently. In 2017, with the gradual release of policies and planning effect, the quality and efficiency of China's new urbanization development continue to improve, but China's new urbanization still needs strengthening the system design, developing city agglomeration economy, constructing intensive city, and promoting the system construction for urban and rural governance.

(9) The present situation, problems and countermeasures of the innovative city construction in China

Wang Riyue, Xu Chenyang, and Fang Zixian

The future science and technology center must be in the form of the city, which is a new form of the city with scientific and technological innovation as the main function and the core mechanism. Beijing, Shanghai and other central cities still need improving in the creation of innovative space environment. How to address the uncertainties of cities, deal with the relationship between the development of creative industry, the city major infrastructure and city space structure, and creating a good environment for the development of innovative enterprise are priorities among priorities to establish the status of International Innovation Center to achieve sustainable development. The birth, transformation and radiation of innovation need not be completely confined with in the core area of the city. Small and medium – sized enterprises are the foundation for innovation cities, and whether a city is an innovative city depends on the innovation of small and medium enterprises.

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