

**CENTRAL POLICY UNIT**

**HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION**

**CONSULTANCY STUDY ON**

**SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL**

**DEVELOPMENTS**

**IN PAN-PEARL RIVER DELTA REGION**

**(EXCEPT THE GUANGDONG PROVINCE) AND**

**THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HONG KONG**

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## Executive Summary

- 1 The number of bonded ports in the Pan-Pearl River Delta (Pan-PRD) region has increased to three, namely, Qinzhou in Guangxi, Haicang of Xiamen, and Yangpu in Hainan. As the bonded ports function like free ports in effect, they may weaken Hong Kong's status as an international shipping centre. The bigger threats would come from the effects posed by Xiamen Hai Cang Port to Hong Kong's dominance over its "marginal hinterland", like Jiangxi and east region of Hunan province, as well as its role in the Mainland-Taiwan relations, and the diversion effect of the three ports in the re-imports of Mainland goods. In the short to medium term, Hong Kong will still be advantaged in the transshipment business. In view of competition from the three ports, as well as the potential threats of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, Hong Kong should improve the soft environment of its port and piers, optimize the integrated functions of the port, so as to increase the competitiveness of the Hong Kong and Pearl River Delta (PRD) ports. It should also consider linking up the port of Hong Kong with the Mainland railway network via freight rail.
- 2 In July 2008, direct flights between the Mainland and Taiwan materialized and succeeded. In the future, many more direct flights between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are expected. Xiamen Airport wishes to become the transshipment hub of air flights between the two sides by expanding the "mini three links" (limited postal, transportation, and trade links between Xiamen, Mawei and Quanzhou of Fujian and Kinmen and Matsu of Taiwan). However, as the chartered weekend flights between the two sides need to make a detour and they are not that frequent, Hong Kong and Macao will not be much affected in the near future. In the long term, the development of Macao Airport will be more adversely affected. Hong Kong could use this opportunity of direct flights between the Mainland and Taiwan to integrate with the Macao Airport, collate the air traffic control above the Pearl River estuary, and develop new international air routes. Meanwhile, it could also develop new tourism products such as tours to Hong Kong and Taiwan, and Mainland-Taiwan-Hong Kong cruise trips, to get more air transport business from Mainland tourists visiting Taiwan via Hong Kong.

- 3 In the first half of 2008, sales of commodity housing in Fujian dropped drastically. In Xiamen, the sales declined by as much as 43.8%. As in many first-tier Mainland cities, the property market index of Fujian has fallen to the slump zone. The property boom in 2007 was a result of insufficient property investment at the time of 2005. The property slump in 2008 are caused by sharp dropping of property price and capital shortage, these have affected the securities performance of Mainland property developers listed in Hong Kong. Hong Kong could consider tightening the screening and control over the listing of Mainland property developers in Hong Kong. It could also consider strengthening the daily supervision on the listed Mainland property developers, so as to prevent the risks of the Mainland property market from entering the Hong Kong financial market.
  
- 4 The *Master Plan of Jiangxi's Dongjiang River Source National Wetland Park* recently passed through the approval process. Jiangxi has been paying more attention to the river management at the source of Dongjiang River, much because the eco-environment of the source district is deteriorating, and the water quality and runoff of Dongjiang River have been seriously affected. The severe snow disaster in early 2008 devastated the forests in the source district, and the river is in danger of running dry. The Dongjiang River source is the most important water source for cities in the eastern part of PRD region and Hong Kong, and supports a vast economy. Because the source district is unable to strike a balance between economic development and ecological protection, there have been limited achievements in the protection works. In order to solve the problem, the Mainland Government has been looking into the establishment of an ecological compensation mechanism for the Dongjiang River drainage area. Hong Kong should promote water conservation strategy in the region, explore more water sources and increase the volume of water supply, and participate in the Dongjiang River source conservation initiatives of the PRD metropolitan region. Besides, it could consider setting up a cooperation mechanism between Hong Kong and the Dongjiang River Source Wetland Park.
  
- 5 In recent years, Jiangxi has performed well in attracting external investment. From this year onwards, the Jiangxi Provincial Government has opted for a change in its policy from “inviting business and attracting investment” to

“picking business and selecting investment”. Jiangxi’s wish list of industries does not totally tally with Hong Kong’s manufacturing industries. Yet, as Jiangxi is not a desirable place for investment to many Hong Kong enterprises, the impact on Hong Kong is not that large. From the perspective of industrial development, Hong Kong is facing the greatest crisis since the 1980s.

- 6 In July 2008, Hunan raised the level of minimum wages by about 10%. The minimum wage adjustments have been quite frequent at once a year ever since 2001. This will increase the labour cost of Hong Kong enterprises with investment in Hunan, and narrow down the wage difference between Hunan and the PRD region. The Mainland Government is formulating the *Wage Regulations*, which may further affect the Mainland’s wage level. Hong Kong should track the latest developments of the Regulations. In addition, Hong Kong should strengthen the cooperation and exchange mechanism of the Mainland and Hong Kong in remuneration and social security, in order to attract international talent into Hong Kong, and further promote cooperation between the Mainland and international community in commerce, technology, and social issues.
  
- 7 In June 2008, Hunan and Shanghai signed the *Agreement on Port Cooperation between Hunan and Shanghai*, this agreement will propel mechanism of “easy customs clearance” across the regions (by building public platform of digital information, reduce clearance procedure). The policy of “easy customs clearance”, which is conducive to the lowering of logistics costs, would facilitate Hunan in taking in industry transfer from the coastal areas. With the integration of Hunan into Shanghai’s system of “easy customs clearance”, and the establishment of logistics network and facilities jointly by the two parties, Hunan may incline to ship out its goods through Shanghai in the future. This is unfavourable to Hong Kong’s exploration for hinterland in consolidating its status as an international shipping centre. Hong Kong should leverage on the rapid customs transit mode of “dual licence through-trucks to and fro Hunan, Guangdong and Hong Kong” promoted by the Mainland, and develop multi-mode, small quantity, flexible and reliable integrated logistics services. At the same time, it should coordinate with Hunan in the latter’s investment promotion activities, so as to participate in Hunan’s industrial development. It

should also look into the detailed customs clearance procedures between Hong Kong and the Mainland, to identify areas for improvement and innovation.

- 8 Hainan Province has established a tropical modern agriculture demonstration garden. The garden is divided into six sections, namely, agriculture of modern facilities, facilities for vegetables planting and harvest, incubation of good breeds, testing ground for new open field agricultural products, leisure sightseeing tourism, and tropical fruits. Agriculture is Hainan's superior industry. It has good prospects. It is desirable for Hong Kong enterprises to diversify their investment into Hainan's agriculture.
- 9 The *Talent Development Plan for Guangxi's Beibu Gulf Economic Zone 2008-2015* forecasts that the zone will demand 1.15 million and 1.68 million talent in 2010 and 2015 respectively. At present, Guangxi does not have adequate resources of talent, and the quality of its talent is not high. In particular, Guangxi is in acute shortage of high calibre talent. This will constrain the future development of Beibu Gulf. Hong Kong should strengthen its communication with the human resources departments of Guangxi.
- 10 Since the Wenchuan earthquake, all sectors and provinces/regions in the Mainland have answered to the appeal of the Central Government and supported the reconstruction works of their counterpart disaster areas. Hong Kong could cooperate with the Central authorities and the Sichuan Provincial Government in conducting support programmes in the areas of community building, health and medical services, and infrastructure construction. It could look into the feasibility of financing the reconstruction of the disaster areas by Hong Kong's financial sector. It could also establish a liaison unit to coordinate Hong Kong's support programmes in the reconstruction of the disaster areas. In addition, it could consider sending a team of professional social workers from Hong Kong to station in Sichuan. The team could then help the local community in the reconstruction works, manage the new community facilities, and provide the local social workers with comprehensive and systematic education and training.

- 11 The Kunming-Laos-Bangkok Highway has officially opened. The highway will raise the status of Yunnan, while benefiting Laos and Thailand. With the opening of the highway, passenger and freight transport will be diverted, and the western part of China will no longer rely solely on the coastal areas for exports. Hong Kong needs to formulate an aggressive ASEAN policy, which should include Hong Kong's participation in the bilateral free trade agreement between China and ASEAN. It should make good use of the social and economic network built up by Hong Kong people and overseas Chinese in the South Asia and Southeast Asian countries, to increase Hong Kong's influence. It could also set up an Economic and Trade Office in Ho Chi Minh City to coordinate the economic affairs. Furthermore, Hong Kong should strengthen its knowledge of ASEAN and nurture talent in this area.
- 12 The Mainland and Guizhou Provincial Governments are enlisting university graduate volunteers to serve the western part of China. Guizhou has expressed its needs for volunteers, and its wish to enlist a team of excellent university graduate volunteers. Hong Kong could consider commissioning the Commission on Youth to liaise with the China Volunteers Association, provide funding, promote the youth of Hong Kong to join the Mainland's public welfare programmes like the University Graduate Volunteers "Go West" Programme and the "Three Support, One Help" (educational support, rural support, medical support, and help the poor) Programme, and provide innovative support services. This would promote public welfare cooperation between Guizhou and Hong Kong, and would be conducive to the social harmony of the Mainland and Hong Kong.

## Appendix I : Statistical Data for the Pan-PRD Provinces/ Region

### Major Economic Indicators of Fujian

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	7,614.6	9,160.1	-	-	-	-	4,534.5
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	14.8%	15.1%	-	-	-	-	13.8%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	13,753.3	15,505.0	1,392.5	1,385.5	1,416.8	1,389.2	9,556.4
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	4,834.8	5,467.0	-	-	-	-	3,028.0
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	100.8	105.2	106.9	107.2	106.6	105.5	106.4
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,704.2	3,187.9	288.8	276.1	294.5	316.2	1,832.3
Year-on-year Growth (%)	15.3%	17.9%	20.3%	19.9%	19.6%	20.7%	20.2%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	2,847.8	3,396.5	329.4	323.1	341.1	386.6	1,958.3
Year-on-year Growth (%)	24.3%	21.5%	21.9%	18.5%	20.2%	19.7%	20.3%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products (Same period of preceding year=100)	99.2	100.8	103.9	104.2	104.0	104.4	103.7
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	2,730.1	3,863.0	-	-	-	-	2,007.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	39.4%	39.7%	-	-	-	-	27.6%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	787.4	1,132.5	-	-	-	-	544.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	45.7%	43.8%	-	-	-	-	16.1%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	417.2	499.4	43.9	50.9	49.2	48.2	273.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	16.1%	21.0%	37.8%	28.3%	24.6%	-0.4%	19.0%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	231.7	245.2	26.1	25.9	25.5	23.6	144.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	11.1%	14.6%	33.2%	29.1%	36.4%	18.1%	31.5%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).
2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.
3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, and Fujian Provincial Bureau of Statistics : <http://www.stats-fj.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Jiangxi

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	4,670.5	5,469.0	-	-	-	-	2,779.5
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	12.3%	13.0%	-	-	-	-	13.3%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	9,551.1	11,222.0	-	-	-	-	6,350.0
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	3,459.5	4,098.0	-	-	-	-	2,052.0
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.2	104.8	108.8	108.4	108.0	107.2	108.0
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	1,428.0	1,683.1	149.9	144.9	168.4	165.7	965.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	15.5%	17.9%	21.5%	22.2%	23.4%	26.1%	22.0%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	1,288.1	1,761.7	-	182.5	196.1	229.1	1,050.1
Year-on-year Growth (%)	46.0%	24.6%	-	19.5%	21.2%	23.5%	22.6%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	109.7	106.2	110.8	109.7	108.7	-	-
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	2,377.4	2,950.4	-	-	-	-	1,504.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	25.0%	24.2%	-	-	-	-	45.1%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	346.0	431.7	-	-	-	-	219.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-	24.8%	-	-	-	-	29.8%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	39.5	54.6	4.7	6.2	6.4	6.5	32.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	48.9%	45.5%	45.9%	37.8%	44.8%	36.4%	39.7%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	33.0	40.2	4.5	5.8	5.3	6.0	29.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	43.1%	64.6%	56.9%	82.7%	109.2%	98.8%	77.3%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, Jiangxi Statistical Information Net : <http://www.jxstj.gov.cn/>, and Statistical Information of Guizhou, <http://www.gz.stats.gov.cn/index.shtml>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Hunan

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	7,568.9	9,145.0	-	-	-	-	4,911.4
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	12.2%	14.4%	-	-	-	-	11.8%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	10,504.7	12,293.5	-	-	-	-	7,096.1
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	3,389.6	3,904.3	-	-	-	-	2,402.2
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.4	105.6	108.0	107.8	107.0	106.8	107.3
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,834.2	3,356.5	295.6	286.9	332.3	342.1	1,918.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	15.3%	18.4%	21.6%	21.1%	22.7%	25.2%	21.2%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	2,089.1	2,656.0	259.6	277.1	303.2	357.9	1,583.6
Year-on-year Growth (%)	28.2%	24.3%	18.0%	18.7%	22.6%	20.2%	16.8%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	104.3	106.1	111.0	111.5	111.6	-	-
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	2,718.4	3,749.1	-	347.3	-	-	1,915.1
Year-on-year Growth (%)	23.3%	34.6%	-	32.8%	-	-	26.8%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	556.1	761.2	-	-	-	-	416.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	21.7%	36.9%	-	-	-	-	30.2%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	51.8	65.2	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	38.9
Year-on-year Growth (%)	34.3%	28.0%	31.9%	13.3%	40.7%	11.7%	23.4%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	28.0	31.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	21.6
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-9.8%	40.2%	28.6%	45.4%	65.9%	24.2%	43.1%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, Statistical Information of Hunan : <http://www.hntj.gov.cn/>, and Statistical Information of Guizhou, <http://www.gz.stats.gov.cn/index.shtml>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Guangxi

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	4,828.5	5,885.9	-	-	-	-	3,018.4
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	13.6%	14.9%	-	-	-	-	13.0%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	9,898.8	12,200.0	-	-	-	-	7,271.0
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	2,770.5	3,224.0	-	-	-	-	2,158.0
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.3	106.1	110.7	111.2	110.4	110.0	110.7
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	1,600.8	1,897.9	180.9	180.9	194.5	191.1	1,117.2
Year-on-year Growth (%)	14.6%	18.6%	23.1%	22.4%	23.3%	24.3%	21.8%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	1,074.8	1,430.9	-	150.6	144.1	174.1	910.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	35.3%	26.5%	25.1%	30.9%	26.3%	28.7%	24.9%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	109.6	104.5	112.6	112.5	113.3	112.1	112.3
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,947.3	2,627.5	-	-	-	-	1,432.9
Year-on-year Growth (%)	31.5%	31.7%	-	-	-	-	32.7%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	370.0	536.7	-	-	-	-	276.6
Year-on-year Growth (%)	29.0%	45.1%	-	-	-	-	30.8%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	38.3	51.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.8	35.1
Year-on-year Growth (%)	33.4%	42.3%	100.2%	58.8%	67.2%	17.7%	62.6%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	37.8	41.7	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	28.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	30.7%	35.4%	54.2%	57.4%	53.9%	80.2%	63.4%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, and Guangxi Statistical Information Net, <http://www.gxtj.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Hainan

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	1,052.9	1,229.6	-	-	-	-	-
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	12.5%	14.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	9,395.1	10,997.0	-	-	-	-	6,560.5
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	3,255.5	3,791.0	-	-	-	-	2,525.0
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.5	105.0	109.4	109.9	109.4	108.1	109.2
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	308.3	362.0	34.1	36.1	36.8	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	14.8%	17.4%	21.9%	24.2%	24.3%	-	-
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	190.3	256.4	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	24.8%	33.8%	-	7.6%	-	-	-
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	100.8	102.7	106.2	106.2	106.1	-	-
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	396.7	472.2	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	16.9%	18.9%	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	89.3	127.0	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	26.0%	42.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	11.0	18.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	7.3
Year-on-year Growth (%)	29.1%	26.3%	25.0%	10.9%	21.0%	12.7%	13.9%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	22.9	55.2	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.3	11.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	80.8%	120.0%	62.4%	26.4%	12.6%	-10.1%	15.3%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, and Hainan Provincial Bureau of Statistics : <http://www.statistic.hainan.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Sichuan

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	8,637.8	10,505.3	-	-	-	-	5,388.5
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	13.3%	14.2%	-	-	-	-	9.1%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	9,350.1	11,098.0	-	-	-	-	6,589.0
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	3,002.4	3,546.7	-	-	-	-	2,289.2
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	102.3	105.9	107.9	107.6	107.0	106.3	107.4
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	3,421.6	4,015.6	351.3	363.3	351.6	364.9	2,184.0
Year-on-year Growth (%)	14.8%	17.4%	21.5%	21.8%	11.8%	17.5%	18.6%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	2,786.6	3,580.7	416.2	373.7	335.3	494.2	2,305.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	29.0%	25.4%	28.8%	24.6%	3.6%	16.0%	19.8%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.9	103.9	109.2	110.8	111.1	111.1	109.6
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	3,927.6	5,045.8	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	31.3%	28.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	914.5	1,331.5	-	-	-	-	749.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-	45.6%	-	-	-	-	30.8%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	56.8	86.1	8.4	11.6	9.5	10.7	54.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	38.7%	30.0%	73.5%	71.0%	40.3%	29.2%	46.4%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	50.0	57.8	6.2	9.0	7.1	7.4	41.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	39.5%	31.4%	70.1%	100.0%	52.9%	52.4%	74.9%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, and Statistical Information of Sichuan, <http://www.sc.stats.gov.cn/>

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Guizhou

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	2,282.0	2,710.3	-	-	-	-	-
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	11.6%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	5.7%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	9,116.6	10,678.4	-	-	-	-	5,953.6
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	1,984.6	2,374.9	-	-	-	-	1,268.0
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.7	106.4	111.8	111.4	111.0	110.2	111.2
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	689.8	821.8	74.9	73.8	80.0	-	468.2
Year-on-year Growth (%)	13.7%	19.1%	20.8%	27.1%	25.4%	22.3%	22.8%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	747.4	843.7	82.0	89.6	98.2	-	480.0
Year-on-year Growth (%)	27.6%	16.8%	20.4%	18.0%	28.2%	19.4%	10.7%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	104.3	105.0	114.3	115.2	115.4	-	113.5
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,048.7	1,286.1	-	-	119.5	152.0	563.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	16.6%	22.1%	-	-	-	-	12.4%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	186.8	248.5	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-	33.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	13.5	14.7	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.4	9.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	19.0%	41.1%	24.6%	25.8%	140.1%	56.1%	57.1%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	8.6	8.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.7	7.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-4.7%	39.3%	187.3%	120.9%	127.8%	183.3%	129.8%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, Statistical Information of Guizhou, <http://www.gz.stats.gov.cn/index.shtml>, and Guangxi Statistical Information Net, <http://www.gxtj.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million .

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Yunnan

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	4,006.7	4,721.8	-	-	-	-	2,451.5
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	11.9%	12.3%	-	-	-	-	11.1%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	10,069.9	11,496.0	-	-	-	-	6,475.0
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	2,250.5	2,600.0	-	-	-	-	1,627.2
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.9	105.9	109.9	109.8	108.8	106.5	108.4
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	1,188.9	1,394.5	118.1	119.2	128.0	-	742.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	14.9%	17.3%	20.9%	22.7%	23.0%	-	21.5%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	1,271.5	1,700.0	-	-	-	-	867.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	27.3%	17.0%	-	-	-	-	13.2%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	104.6	105.7	109.9	109.3	109.3	107.2	-
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,924.1	2,798.9	-	-	-	-	1,064.7
Year-on-year Growth (%)	20.8%	26.1%	-	-	-	-	16.1%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	332.2	422.9	-	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-	27.3%	-	-	-	-	-
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	30.6	47.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.1	25.6
Year-on-year Growth (%)	28.3%	39.6%	17.8%	2.7%	16.9%	8.5%	17.9%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	33.2	40.4	5.4	4.0	5.3	3.9	27.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	27.1%	42.7%	47.5%	15.3%	64.0%	30.2%	47.0%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, Statistical Information of Guizhou, <http://www.gz.stats.gov.cn/index.shtml>, and Guangxi Statistical Information Net, <http://www.gxtj.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## Major Economic Indicators of Guangdong

	2006	2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2008
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (RMB 100 million)	26,204.5	30,673.7	-	-	-	-	16,018.0
Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (%)	14.6%	14.5%	-	-	-	-	10.7%
Urban Per Capita Annual Disposable Income (RMB)	16,015.6	17,699.3	-	-	-	-	10,293.6
Rural Per Capita Cash Income (RMB)	5,079.8	5,624.0	-	-	-	-	3,474.2
Consumer Price Index(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.8	103.7	107.6	108.1	107.3	106.8	107.5
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	9,118.1	10,598.1	985.6	982.6	1,037.8	1,041.2	6,130.0
Year-on-year Growth (%)	15.7%	16.2%	16.5%	19.4%	18.9%	22.8%	19.1%
Value-Added of Industry above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)*	11,780.9	13,079.2	1,171.4	1,214.4	1,288.5	1,399.5	7,031.4
Year-on-year Growth (%)	25.1%	18.3%	13.5%	13.0%	13.3%	13.1%	13.7%
Ex-factory Price Index of Industrial Products(Same period of preceding year=100)	101.4	101.3	104.2	104.1	104.0	104.3	103.8
City, County and Above Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	6,553.7	7,522.7	-	-	-	-	2,234.5
Year-on-year Growth (%)	11.3%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	9.8%
Investment Completed in Real Estate Development (RMB 100 million)	1,843.5	2,510.1	190.9	164.4	207.8	-	1,342.9
Year-on-year Growth (%)	-	36.2%	-3.3%	12.4%	33.4%	-	34.1%
Value of Exports (USD 100 million)**	3,054.6	3,692.5	317.6	329.0	340.0	340.9	1,878.3
Year-on-year Growth (%)	26.8%	22.2%	16.6%	13.2%	17.4%	2.3%	12.9%
Value of Imports (USD 100 million)**	2,363.7	2,648.0	229.5	245.8	248.6	239.1	1,366.8
Year-on-year Growth (%)	19.3%	17.5%	12.8%	15.1%	21.2%	11.3%	13.8%

Notes :

1. Data of 2006 are from China Statistical Yearbook (2007) and China Statistical Abstract (2007).

2. The year-on-year growth is not calculated at comparable prices.

3. Sources of 2007 and 2008 data are *China Monthly Economic Indicators* (《中國經濟景氣月報》), National Bureau of Statistics of China : <http://www.stats.gov.cn/>, Province Data Net, <http://provincedata.mofcom.gov.cn/>, and Statistical Information of Guangdong, <http://www.gdstats.gov.cn/>.

\* Includes all state-owned industrial enterprises and the non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales income of over RMB 5 million.

\*\* Divided by destination within territory, and origin of goods within territory.

## 附錄二：中英詞彙對照

小三通	Mini three links
《江西東江源國家濕地公園總體規劃》	<i>Master Plan of Jiangxi's Dongjiang River Source National Wetland Park</i>
擇商選資	Picking business and selecting investment
《湘滬口岸合作協定》	<i>Agreement on Port Cooperation between Hunan and Shanghai</i>
熱帶現代農業示範園	Tropical modern agriculture demonstration garden
《廣西北部灣經濟區 2008-2015 人才發展規劃》	<i>Talent Development Plan for Guangxi's Beibu Gulf Economic Zone 2008-2015</i>
汶川大地震	Wenchuan earthquake
昆明—老撾—曼谷公路	Kunming-Laos-Bangkok Highway
大學生志願服務西部	University Graduate Volunteers "Go West" Programme
三支一扶”（支教、支農、支醫、扶貧）	"Three Support, One Help" (educational support, rural support, medical support, and help the poor) Programme