

走向世界的天津

中國城市改革叢書

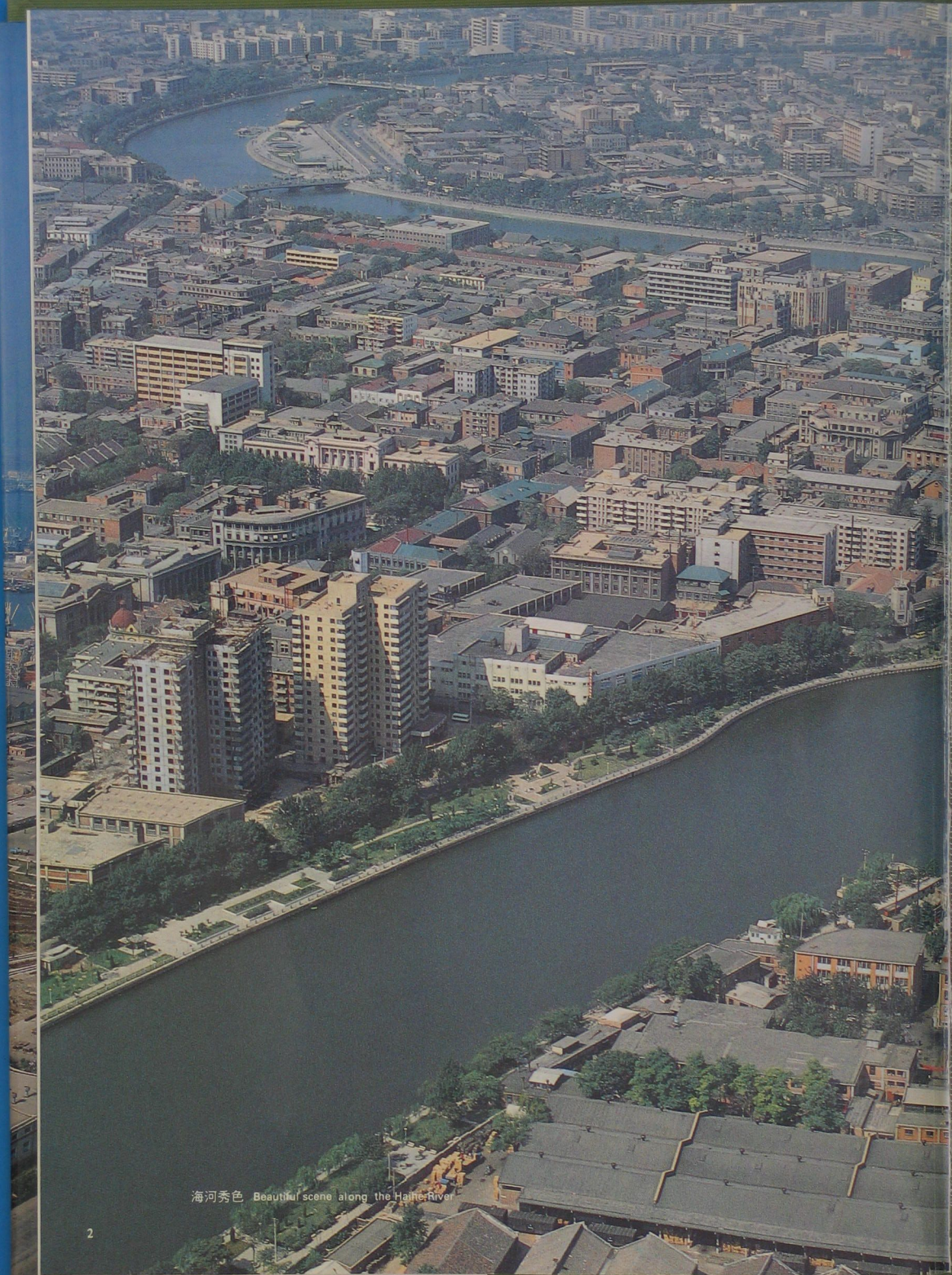
TIANJIN OPENING TO THE WORLD

REFORM IN CHINA'S CITIES SERIES

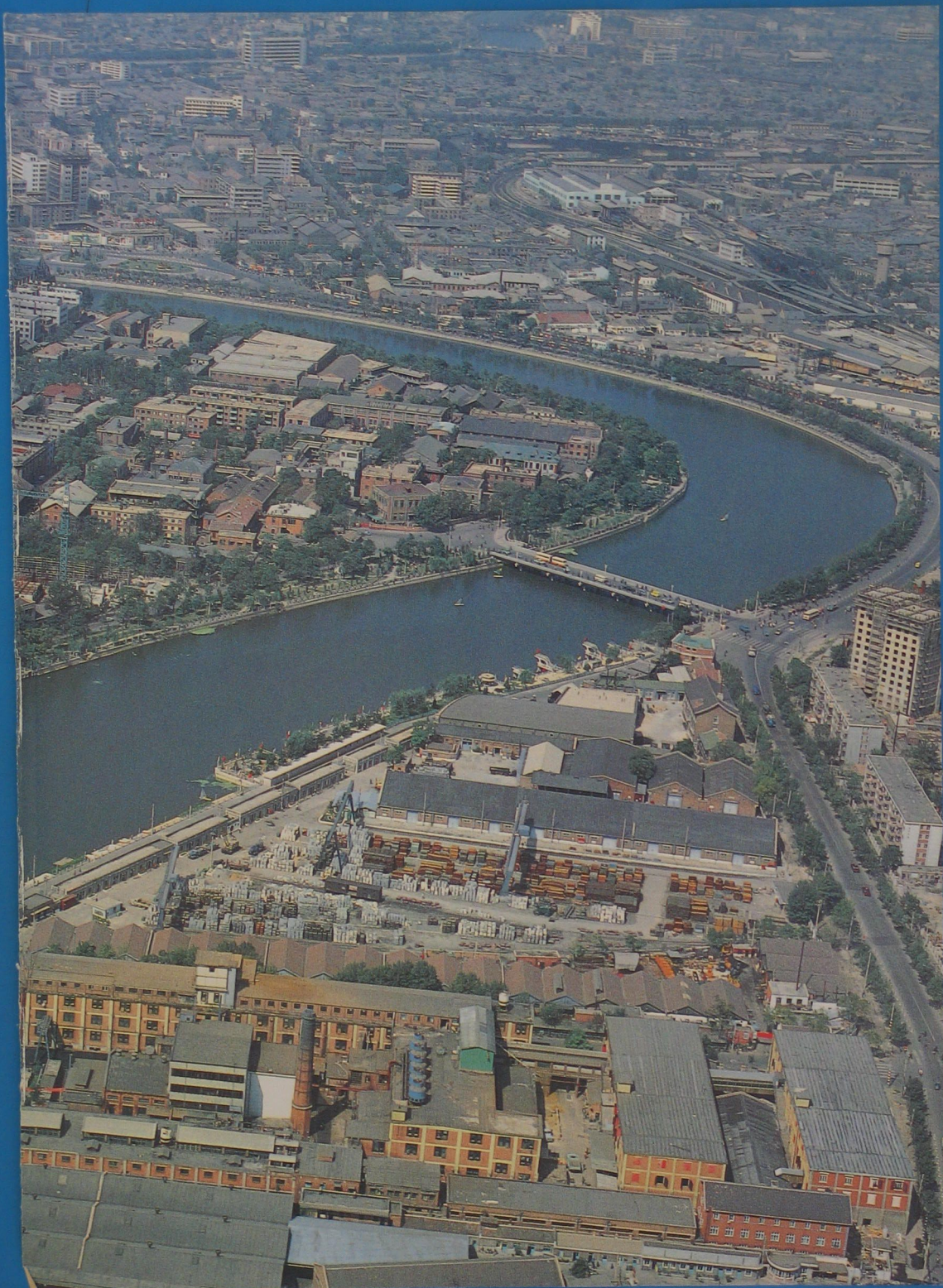


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海河秀色 Beautiful scene along the Haihe River



中國城市改革叢書

李先念
一九八五年六月十八日

REFORM IN CHINA'S CITIES SERIES

(Inscription by Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China)

June 18, 1985

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值得你視的历史紀錄

——《中國城市改革叢書》序

馬仲揚

中國人民正在全心全意譜寫現代化建設的新的歷史篇章。以1984年為例，全國各條戰綫取得了優異的成績：工農業生產總產值突破了一萬億元，比1983年增長14.2%；農業總產值增長14.5%；輕工業增長13.9%，重工業增長14.2%；國內市場繁榮，初步形成多渠道的商業網絡；對外經濟關係得到進一步發展；財政收入穩步增長；城鄉居民的收入也有了較大的提高。像旭日升起一樣，絢麗壯觀的中華大地，增添了更加誘人的光彩。

當前，中共中央關於經濟體制改革的決定和科學技術體制改革的決定，正鼓舞着億萬羣衆，生氣勃勃，扎扎實實地奮勇前進。方興未艾的發展形勢，展示着我們黨和國家的決策，越來越使人滿懷信心，越來越使人堅定不移地投身於改革，投身於我們偉大而光榮的事業。

爲了實現社會主義現代化，近幾年來，我國制定了一系列政策，貫徹這些政策的結果，使我國的經濟出現了持續、穩定、協調發展的新局面。特別是對外開放政策和對內開放政策，成了我國整個經濟體制改革的關鍵。正如鄧小平同志最近指出的，對外開放政策和對內開放政策是實現社會主義現代化的最大的政策。這兩個政策是發展社會生產力的不可缺少的補充。他還指出，中國正在進行的改革，中國的對內和對外兩個開放政策，是堅定不移的。我們不會動搖。我們的方針不是收，而是繼續放，也許今後要放得更大。已經充分證明，這是社會主義的完全正確的政策。實踐將繼續證明，它們在建設有中國特色的社會主義的理論和實踐中所具有的戰略地位和巨大作用。

中國的經濟體制改革是以城市爲重點的。城市的改革，實際上是城市的開放政策。我國繼建立深圳、珠海、廈門、汕頭四個經濟特區之後，又開放了海南島和十四個沿海城市。實際上，沿海地帶的城市和大批的中心城市，都將在改革中實行對外開放和對內開放政策。

《中國城市改革叢書》是如實地紀錄一批先驅的城市，在貫徹改革、開放、搞活一系列政策中，已經取得的和即將取得的成就，告訴人們中國城市經濟體制改革的歷史步伐是怎樣前進的。通過《叢書》，人們也可以看到社會主義的中國，根據自己的實際狀況，是怎樣在建設有自己的特色的社會主義事業，怎樣開闢自己的社會主義現代化道路。

這套叢書的編輯和出版，經過了反復醞釀、反復商討之後確定的。沿海開放城市和改革走在前列的城市，優先入選。以各個城市爲單位，各自按照自己的特點，進行編輯印制，陸續分冊出版。這些畫冊，每一冊不僅反映該城市及所屬縣近幾年來物質文明建設的新成就、新步伐、新面貌、新趨向，而且反映精神文明建設的新情況、新內容、新措施和人民的新生活。每一畫冊，都有自己的特點。

叢書圖文並茂，統一爲十二開本，彩色印刷。文字介紹和說明，採用中英文對照。圖片和文字，都力求做到科學性、活潑性、藝術性的統一，使畫冊成爲讀者喜愛的藝術品。

我們相信，這套叢書的問世，會受到國內外讀者的歡迎。因爲她是一套具有紀念意義的畫冊，將會使人們感到是值得珍視的歷史紀錄，而愛不釋手，留戀不已。

一九八五年三月二十九日

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS

— Foreword To *Reform in China's Cities Series*

by Ma Zhongyang

The Chinese people have been wholeheartedly engaged in carrying out a national modernization program. In 1984, for example, China's gross output value of industry and agriculture exceeded 1,000 billion RMB yuan, a rise of 14.2% over 1983. Her total output value of agriculture rose by 14.5%, of light industry by 13.9%, and of heavy industry by 14.2%. Her domestic market has been brisk as a multi-channel commercial network is taking shape. Her economic relations with other countries have grown. Her state revenue has increased steadily. Her urban and rural citizens have earned bigger incomes. Today China is as promising as the morning sun.

Resolutions of the Central Committee of C.P.C. concerning economic, scientific and technological restructuring are inspiring millions to work with vigor in a down-to-earth manner. Developments show that the masses have faith in Party and state strategic decisions and plunge unflinchingly into the reforms and the splendid cause.

In recent years, a series of policies have been made with a view to realizing the socialist modernization in China. Due to the implementation of these policies, the nation's economy has seen a new phase of continual, steady, and well-proportioned growth. The policies of opening to the outside world and at home in particular, have become the key link in China's overall economic reform. These policies, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out, constitute the great principle of realizing socialist modernization. They provide indispensable backing for expansion of social productive forces. He has also made it clear that China will resolutely carry out both the current reforms and the two open policies. The Chinese people will not waver. Our guiding principle is not to retreat from the open policies but to carry them still further, probably even on a larger scale in the future. They have been proved to be absolutely correct socialist policies. Practice will continue to confirm their strategic role and great effect in the theory and practice of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The reform of China's economic structure has been focusing on cities. Urban reforms have, in essence, identified themselves with the open policy. After establishing the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou, China has opened fourteen other coastal cities and Hainan Island. In fact, all cities on her coast and a large number of key inland cities will implement two open policies.

Reform in China's Cities Series faithfully records what the pioneering cities have achieved and will achieve in pursuing the policies of reform, opening to the outside world and activating domestic economy. It also tells the reader how urban economic restructuring proceeded. In addition, one will be able to learn from this Series how China goes about a socialist cause of her own distinctive style and paves her own way for socialist modernization in line with specific conditions.

Our decision regarding the compilation and publication of this Series was made after repeated discussions. In terms of selection, priority has been given to the open coastal cities as well as those most outstanding in the reforms. One volume is devoted to each city — one picture album compiled and printed in the light of its characteristics. Separate volumes in the Series are to come out in succession. Each picture album presents the new achievements, measures, events and trends related to improving the well-being, material and otherwise, of the people of the relevant city and its subsidiary counties in recent years. Each album is unique.

The Series incorporates both photographic and written materials and is printed in color in 12 mo. The written texts including the captions are set in both Chinese and English. The photos and texts are an integration of scientific analysis and vivid art appealing to the reader.

We believe the publication of this Series will be welcomed by readers in China and abroad. As a collection of commemorative events, *Reform in China's Cities Series* will serve as a set of valuable historical records. We hope our readers would cherish it.

March 29, 1985



走向世界的天津

TIANJIN OPENING TO THE WORLD

《走向世界的天津》編輯委員會編

Compiled by the Editorial Board of Tianjin Opening to the World

红旗

CHINA

The Red Flag Publishing House

天津對外開放的有利形勢

天津市市長 李瑞環

天津是中國的三大城市之一，首都北京的東大門，北方的重要口岸和經濟中心。根據我國四化建設的需要，現正在努力建設成為具有先進技術的綜合性工業基地、開放型的多功能經濟中心和現代化的國際性港口城市。

國務院決定14個沿海城市進一步對外開放，天津具有許多有利條件。一是有一個發展潛力很大的港口和與之配合的鐵路、公路、內河航運系統，腹地廣闊，交通方便。二是擁有比較豐富的自然資源，如海上和陸地的石油、天然氣、鹽、煤、地熱等。三是天津作為老工業基地和文化、科研中心，有一定的經濟技術基礎和一批科技、管理人才。四是天津是我國傳統的對外貿易口岸，現在與世界150多個國家和地區有貿易往來。天津實行進一步開放，加強同國外的經濟技術交流與合作的潛力很大，大有可為。

天津市對於利用外資、引進技術進行了多種形式的嘗試，初步積累了一些經驗，已經有了一個良好的開端。自1979年至1985年6月底，全市合資經營、合作生產、補償貿易、租賃業務等直接利用外資共2億7千餘萬美元；1983年以來，引進技術簽約540項，用匯5億多美元。從1979年開始到今年6月，我市與外商已簽訂118個合資企業合同，投資總額3億8千多萬美元，其中外資1億9千多萬美元，約佔總投資額的一半。在這些合資企業中，營業和投產較早的，由於實行科學管理，採用較先進的技術，生產出質量優良的產品，打開了國內外市場。如“威娜寶”化妝品、“王朝”牌半乾白葡萄酒等，都在國際市場上贏得了良好的聲譽，取得了較好的經濟效益。實踐證明，中央的對外開放政策是成功的，對於天津市的社會主義現代化建設起到了促進作用；合營合作的外商也獲得了較大的收益，為今後進一步擴大利用外資、引進技術創造了有利的條件。

國務院確定天津為進一步開放的沿海城市以後，擴大了天津市在外經、外貿工作方面的自主權。塘沽新港已下放給天津市管理，天津聘請日本神戶市港灣專家島居幸雄為新港的最高顧問，協助管理、規劃、開發港口。我們正致力於提高天津港的裝卸效率，加速擴建工程，努力把天津港建成更大規模的現代化國際性港口。中央擴大了我市利用外資的審批權限，對老企業改造和建設新廠利用外資項目，每項總投資額在3千萬美元以下的，對非生產項目不論投資多少，天津市均有權批准。

為了進一步吸引外資、引進技術，我們決定採取以下幾方面措施：一、歡迎客商來津舉辦中外合資企業、合作企業，搞來料加工、來件裝配、補償貿易，開展租賃等業務，也歡迎客商來津舉辦獨資企業。只要雙方有興趣，共同有利可圖，市政府將提供一切可能的方便條件促成合作，並採取靈活政策，根據引進技術的先進程度實行進一步減免所得稅等優惠待遇。二、對利用外資企業的產品，積極鼓勵外銷，但對於可以代替進口和國內需要的短缺產品，也可以讓出一部分國內市場，在國內銷售。三、在港口附近開闢一個經濟技術開發區。在該區域內，中外合資、合作和外商獨資興辦的生產性企業的所得稅減按15%的稅率徵收。客商所得合法利潤匯出時免徵匯出稅。現在經濟技術開發區的基礎設施建設和項目洽談工作進展很快，已與外商簽定了一批技術先進、經濟效益較好的項目，有的今年內即可建成投產。經濟技術開發區將建設成為技術、管理、知識和對外政策的窗口，更好地為老企業的技術改造和重點行業的技術進步服務。四、加速基礎和服務設施的建設，創造良好的投資環境。我們在加速天津港口開發的同時，正積極興建京津塘高速公路，加速通訊、交通等基礎設施和服務設施的建設。第一批電子程控電話系統已投入運行，首批新建和改建的具有國際水平的賓館、國際技術諮詢公司、對外貿易中心、國際貿易中心、國際展覽中心、外事公寓大廈等項目正在加緊興建或籌建，力爭在較短期間，使客商來津投資和工作有一個方便的生活和工作環境。五、加強對外經濟、貿易人才的培訓和提高，並大力簡化手續，提高辦事效率。六、在對外進一步開放的同時，也將進一步對內開放，加強同北京等省、市、區的聯合協作。對於現有的港口碼頭，內地省、市、區完全享有平等的使用權。我們也歡迎內地省、市、區來津投資或共同與外商合資建碼頭、辦企業以及進行其他形式的經濟、貿易、技術合作。

我們熱忱地歡迎港澳同胞、海外僑胞和全世界各國金融界、企業界人士等來津投資舉辦合資企業、合作企業、獨資企業以及進行其他形式的經濟、貿易和技術合作。我們願提供各種方便，為這些事業的成功創造條件。

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR TIANJIN TO OPEN TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD

by Li Ruihuan, Mayor of Tianjin

Tianjin is one of the three largest cities in China. It is the east gate of the capital and an important port and economic center in North China. Acting in conformity with the demands made by the modernization program of our country, Tianjin has been exerting every effort to build itself into a comprehensive industrial base maintaining an advanced technology, an open-to-the-world and multiple-functional economic center, and a modern international port city.

Tianjin enjoys many advantages as one of the fourteen coastal cities designated by the State Council of the People's Republic of China to further open to the outside world. In the first place, it boasts a harbor that promises great potentialities for development and, coordinate with the harbor, a system of railroad, highway and inland river transportations. Besides, the city and its vast hinterland have built up a good transport link with other areas. Secondly, Tianjin is rich in natural resources, such as onshore and offshore oil, natural gas, salt, coal and geothermal reserves. Thirdly, as an old industrial base and a center of culture and scientific-technological research, Tianjin has a fairly sound basis in economy and technology and a considerable number of scientists, technicians and managers. Lastly, Tianjin is a traditional port of foreign trade in China, having commercial intercourse with more than 150 countries and regions. Therefore, it has great potentialities and prospects for further opening to the outside world and enhancing economic-technical exchanges and cooperations with foreign countries.

Tianjin has explored in various ways the utilization of foreign capital and the introduction of technology. It has accumulated certain preliminary experience and made a good beginning. From 1979 to June 1985, the city used U.S.\$270 million foreign capital in Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and leasing business; since 1983, it has spent U.S.\$500 million on the introduction of 540 technological projects. From 1979 to June 1985, Tianjin signed 118 joint-venture contracts with a total investment of over U.S.\$380 million. Of this sum U.S.\$190 million amounting to one half of the investment is foreign capital. Some of the earlier joint ventures have turned out high-quality products and opened up markets at home and abroad. The "Dynasty" brand semi-dry white wine and the "Wella Balsam" cosmetics, for example, have both won a good fame on the world market and attained satisfactory economic results. This is due to the scientific management and advanced technology introduced. Practice has proved that the policy of opening to the outside world is successful. It has promoted Tianjin's construction of socialist modernization and benefited overseas investors involved in joint ventures and cooperative enterprises here. All this has helped create favorable conditions for further expanding the use of foreign capital and the introduction of technology.

The State Council's decision that Tianjin be one of the coastal cities further opening to the outside world has extended Tianjin's autonomy with respect to foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries. The decisional power and management of the New Harbor in Tanggu has been transferred to Tianjin municipality. The city has invited Mr. Torii Yukio, an expert on harbors from Kobe, Japan, to assist in the management, development and planning for the expansion of the New Harbor in the capacity of its supreme advisor. We are at present striving to raise the efficiency of loading and unloading, speed up its extension project and build the harbor into a larger more modern international port. The Central Government has extended our city's authority to examine and approve projects utilizing foreign capital. Tianjin is now empowered to approve projects of reforming old enterprises and building new ones that use a total of less than U.S.\$30 million in foreign investment of each project and also to approve non-production projects regardless of the amount in investment.

In order to attract more foreign capital and introduce advanced technology, we have resolved to take the following measures. First, overseas investors are welcome to invest in joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, processing imported raw materials, parts and components, compensation trade, and leasing business. They are also welcome to set up sole foreign-invested enterprises. As long as both parties to an enterprise mentioned take an interest in it and deem it to be mutually benefiting, the Municipal Government of Tianjin will offer every possible convenience to promote the cooperation. In addition, it will adopt flexible policies and give preferential treatments such as reduction and exemption of income tax according to the advanced levels of technology. Second, products turned out by enterprises using foreign capital are encouraged to sell abroad. Part of the domestic market may be opened to products that can replace import goods or goods that fall short and are badly needed at home. Third, an economic-technology development zone will be opened up in the vicinity of the New Harbor. A reduced rate of 15% of the enterprise income tax will be levied on Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and sole foreign-invested enterprises in the development zone. The legally earned profits of overseas investors will be exempt from remittance tax. At present, the construction of basic facilities in the economic-technology development zone is making rapid progress, so are the negotiations with regard to the projects to be started therein. Tianjin has now signed agreements on a number of projects that promise advanced technology and good economic

results. Some of them will be constructed and put into operation within the year. The economic-technology development zone will be the window to technology, managerial techniques, scientific knowledge and foreign policies so that it may render better services to the technical transformation of old enterprises and technological advancement of key industries. Fourth, we shall speed up the construction of basic and service facilities so as to create favorable conditions for investment. While quickening the pace of developing Tianjin Harbor, we are at present actively engaged in building the Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu Expressway and speeding up the construction of basic and service facilities for communications and traffic. The first group of program-controlled exchanges have gone into operation. The first group of construction projects which are to be built or rebuilt are already under way or in preparation. Among them are a number of hotels of world standards, the International Technological Consultation Company, the Foreign Trade Center, the International Exhibition Center and the Foreign Affairs Apartment Mansion. We are trying to create within a short period of time comfortable living and working conditions for overseas businessmen who come to invest or work in Tianjin. Fifth, more attention and effective leadership will be given to personnel training and attaining professional expertise in foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries. Major efforts will be devoted to simplifying procedures and raising efficiency. Lastly, while further opening to the outside world, Tianjin will open more widely to the interior of our country. It will strengthen its integration and cooperation with Beijing and other provinces, cities and regions. They may enjoy an equal right to the use of the existing harbor and its wharves in Tianjin. We also extend our welcome to them, hoping that they will come and invest or participate in Sino-foreign joint ventures to construct wharves, and engage in economic, commercial and technical cooperations of various forms.

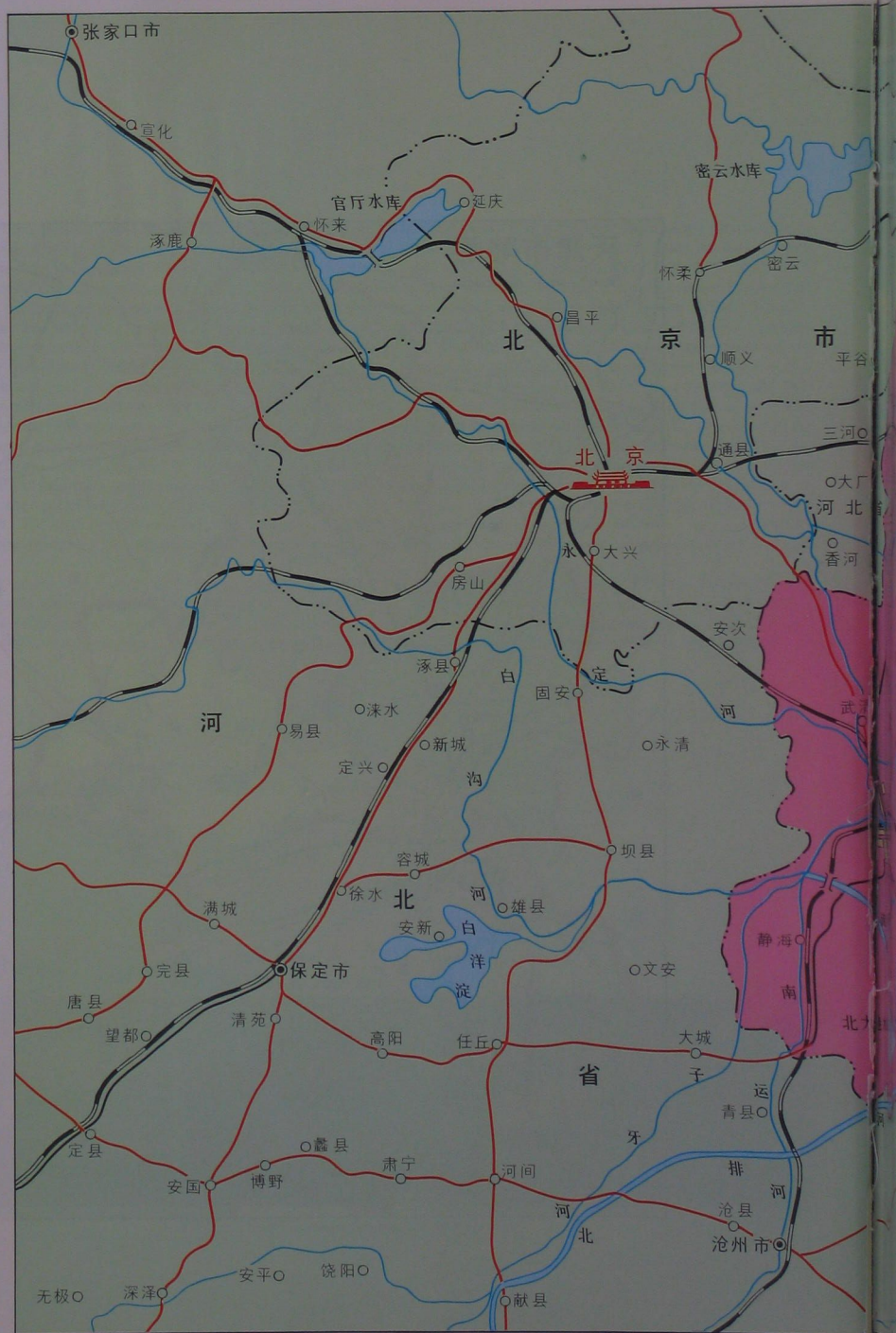
We express our warm and sincere welcome to compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, overseas Chinese and people from financial and business circles from all parts of the world to come to Tianjin and take part in joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, sole foreign-invested enterprises and various other economic, trade and technological cooperations. We are ready to provide whatever convenience is possible and create favorable conditions for the success of these undertakings.



天津市花——月季 Tianjin City Flower — Chinese Rose



天津市地理位置图



THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF
TIANJIN PROPER

