

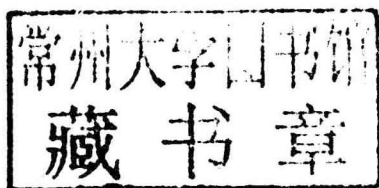
CHINA COMMERCE YEARBOOK 2014

The Editorial Board of the China
Commerce Yearbook

中 国 商 务 年 鉴
2014 • 总第三十一期

CHINA COMMERCE YEARBOOK 2014

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乌鲁木齐经济技术开发区（头屯河区）

Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District)

简介



乌鲁木齐高铁新客站效果图



朱海仑调研我区



雅泰南路绿化带

乌鲁木齐经济技术开发区（头屯河区）位于乌鲁木齐市西北部，区内东部建有乌鲁木齐高铁综合交通枢纽，北邻乌鲁木齐国际机场，有新疆较大的列车编组站、新疆较大的货物储运站以及正在建设的集装箱中心站，乌昌大道、乌奎高速公路贯区而过。全区规划管理面积480平方公里，其中园区面积135平方公里，现辖1个片区管委会、8个街道，总人口27.4万人。

开发区（头屯河区）集国家经济技术开发区、国家出口加工区、行政区、兵地合作区于一体，叠加高铁枢纽、白鸟湖高端商务区、新疆软件园、天山云计算产业园、服务外包基地、大学科技园、留学人员创业园、科技企业孵化器、高教园、哈萨克斯坦境外园等多种功能载体，是疆内承载要素最多的开发区。注册重点企业588家，包括126家规模以上工业企业、40家外资企业、13家上市公司，吸引18家“世界500强”、37家“中国500强”投资项目。

2013年，开发区（头屯河区）工业总产值突破一十亿元，成为新疆首家“千亿园区”。全年地区生产总值410亿元，工业增加值156亿元，全社会固定资产投资320亿元，社会消费品零售总额33亿元，本级财政收入65亿元，外贸进出口总额29.5亿美元，累计落户股权投资类企业在新疆综合权重超过40%。区政合一以来，主要经济指标保持20%左右的增速，实现了“三年翻一番”。

开发区（头屯河区）是乌鲁木齐乃至新疆重要的先进制造业基地。目前形成了以金风科技为核心的风电产业集群，以八钢为龙头的冶金产业集群，汇集红云红河、中粮可乐、乌苏啤酒、康师傅、统一、伊利、蒙牛等品牌的食品饮料产业集群，冶金、风电、食品饮料三大支柱产业产值近700亿元。新疆工作座谈会后，开发区（头屯河区）紧抓产业援疆契机，大力发展汽车和机械装备制造业，引进上海大众、陕汽、中国重汽、东风汽车、三一重工、渤海装备等30多个重点项目，同时引进了伊泰煤基多联产、阜丰生物发酵等项目，援疆项目总投资超过1500亿元，随着上述项目陆续投产，将形成一个新的千亿元工业规模。在全国开发区综合发展环境评价中位居西部前列，是新疆乃至西部最具增长活力以及发展潜力的区域之一。

建设中的高铁片区和白鸟湖新区是乌鲁木齐城市北扩以及“三区六组团”战略规划所重点打造的区域。新区已落实融资110亿元并大规模成片开发，同时累计投入10亿元建设绿色园林城区，高标准、高起点、高效益打造宜业宜居环境。两个新区已签约大连万达、深圳宝能城市综合体等高端服务业项目59个，总投资达450亿元。

面对中央全面深化改革和建设丝绸之路经济带历史机遇，开发区（头屯河区）将着力打造丝绸之路经济带上的先进制造业基地、交通物流综合枢纽、现代信息科技高地、国际化生态新区，努力成为乌鲁木齐建设“五大中心”的重要承载区。将紧紧围绕长治久安抓发展，坚持园区开发与城市建设“双轮驱动”、先进制造业与现代服务业“两业并举”，到2015年在乌鲁木齐率先全面建成小康社会。



云计算基地鸟瞰图



白鸟湖新区汽车城鸟瞰图



渤海装备新疆钢管项目开始投入生产



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Located in the northwestern part of Urumqi, Xinjiang Urumqi Economic and Technological Development Zone (Toutunhe District) (UETD) has the Urumqi High-speed Railway Traffic Hub in its east. To the north, UETD is adjacent to the Urumqi International Airport, a large train composition station, a large cargo station and an under-construction container center. Wuchang Avenue and Wukui Expressway go through UETD. It has a planned area of 480 square kilometers, including 135 square kilometers for parks. Now UETD governs a district administrative commission and eight streets with total population of 274,000.

UETD combines the functions of the state-level economic and technological development zone, the national export processing zone, the administrative district and the cooperative zone for military and local governments. In Xinjiang, UETD serves as a zone carrying the most diversified elements as there are lots of functional carriers including the high-speed traffic hub, Bainao Lake High-end Business District, Xinjiang Software Park, Tianshan Cloud Computing Industrial Park, Service Outsourcing Base, University Technology Park, Entrepreneurship Park for Overseas Returned Scholars, Technology Enterprise Incubator and Kazakhstan Offshore Park. Now there are 588 major enterprises incorporated in UETD, including 126 industrial enterprises above the designated size, 40 foreign-funded enterprises and 13 listed companies. It also attracts the investment from 18 of the Global Top 500 and 37 of the China Top 500.



第三届亚欧博览会签约仪式



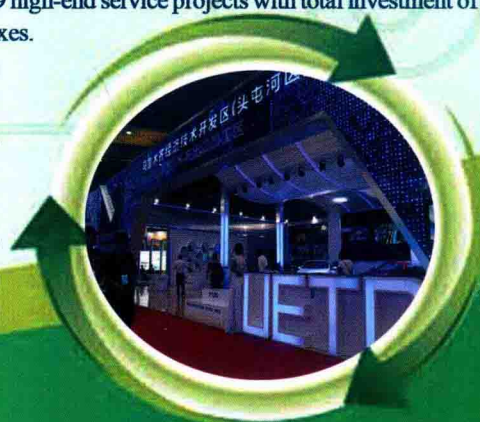
三一西北重工产业园

In 2013, UETD achieved the gross industrial output of over RMB 100bn, becoming the first "RMB 100bn park" in Xinjiang. It registered a regional GDP of RMB 41bn, industrial value added of RMB 15.6bn, fixed asset investment of RMB 32bn, retail sales of consumer goods of RMB 3.3bn, fiscal revenues of RMB 6.5bn and total imports and exports of US\$ 2.95bn. Moreover, the general weight of the equity investment enterprises incorporated in UETD reached over 40%. Since the combination of the functionalities as both the development zone and the administrative district, its key economic indicators have been maintaining the growth of about 20%, realizing the goal of "doubling within three years".

UETD is the most important advanced manufacturing base not only in Urumqi but also in the whole Xinjiang. Currently it has established a hydropower industry base led by Goldwind Science and Technology, a metallurgy industry cluster led by Xinjiang Bayi Iron & Steel and a food & beverage industry cluster led by Hongyun Hunhe, COFCO Coca-cola, Wusu Beer, Master Kong, Uni-president, Yili and Mengniu. The production of these three pillar industries reaches nearly RMB 70bn. Following the Xinjiang Work Seminar, UETD grasped the opportunities of powering the industry development in Xinjiang, putting great efforts into auto and mechanical manufacturing industries and introduced more than 30 key projects including Shanghai Volkswagen, Shaanxi Automobile Group, China National Heavy Duty Truck Group, Dongfeng Motor, Sany Group and CNPC Bohai Equipment. Moreover, it also introduced such projects as Yitai Group's coal-based poly-generation and Fufeng Group's biological ferment projects. Total investment in the projects powering the Xinjiang development reached over RMB 150bn. With the gradual commercialization of above projects, a new industry with the production of over RMB 100bn will be established. UETD ranks high in West China in the comprehensive development environment evaluation for national development zones. It is one of the areas with the highest growth and development potentials in Xinjiang and even the West China.

The high-speed railway section and the Bainiao Lake New District under construction are major areas for the northern expansion and the strategic planning of "three districts and six groups" in Urumqi. The new district has raised funds of RMB 11bn and started the large-scale development. Meanwhile, a total of RMB 1bn has been invested for the greenization, hoping to create a good environment of high standards, high starting point and high profits for both living and working. The two new districts have signed the contracts for 59 high-end service projects with total investment of RMB 45bn, including Dalian Wanda and Shenzhen Baoneng for the construction of urban complexes.

Facing the historic opportunities brought by the reform deepening and the construction of the silk road planned by the central government, UETD will strive to build an advanced manufacturing base, a comprehensive transportation hub, a modern information technology highland and a new international ecological zone, hence playing an important role in Urumqi's efforts in building the "five centers". By focusing on the long-term security and development, UETD will stick to both the park development and the urban construction, and drive the growth of both the advanced manufacturing industry and the modern service industry, aiming to take the lead in Urumqi in building a well-off society by 2015.





Gao Hucheng
Minister of Commerce, Chairman of the Editorial Board
of China Commerce Yearbook

Preface

The year of 2014 marks the 30th anniversary of China Commerce Yearbook (CCY). Since it started publication in 1984, CCY, with its systematic structure and detailed, accurate information, has been popular among readers both at home and abroad. It has also been well received in China's commerce field and other economic sectors as a key reference book.

Over the past 30 years, with more than 38,000 pages and 110 million Chinese characters, CCY has recorded the development track of China's foreign trade, inward foreign investment, economic cooperation with other countries, domestic trade and other commerce undertakings, as well as chronicled impressive efforts and hard work of those working in the commerce departments at different levels, fully reflecting the achievements of China's commerce cause and open economy.

Due to the profound adjustments of the global economic structure, the competition over system, rule, market, technology and resources is becoming increasingly fierce. As a result, China is facing complex changes in its internal and external environment, underlining the importance of enhancing the level of open economy as soon as possible, and also posting higher requirements for expanding China's opening-up scale.

Bearing the world situation and China's development trend in mind, we should take initiative to gain further development through stepping up the opening-up level, for there is no room for isolation or standing still if we want to overcome internal and external difficulties to achieve the two centenary goals (i.e., to complete the building of a society of initial prosperity in all respects by 2021 when the Communist Party of China celebrates its centenary and to achieve the great renewal of the Chinese nation, making China a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by 2049 when the People's Republic of China marks its centenary). The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Communist Party of China Central Committee proposed to improve the open economy system and construct a new institution of open economy at a faster pace. Therefore, we should strengthen strategic planning and policy planning to raise the opening-up level to a new high.

As an important component of China's commercial information service system and a major publication by the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM), CCY would continue following historical trend as well as grasping the pulse of times, just as it did over the past 30 years. Hopefully, it would expand its brand effect with its characteristics and achieve a bigger success in an innovative way, faithfully and comprehensively recording the development of China's open economy. With the help of you all, I believe CCY will become better and better in future.

—— 1984—2014 ——



中国商务年鉴

30 YEARS OF CHINA COMMERCE YEARBOOK

记录历史 启迪未来

Recording History, Enlightening Future

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EDITOR'S NOTE

1. Started in 1984, China Commerce Yearbook is the sole official yearbook on China's commerce, and is rendered once a year in two versions: Chinese and English.
2. The Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) is in direct charge of the compilation and publication of the yearbook. The Minister of Commerce is concurrently the chairman of the Editorial Board while the vice-ministers of the MOFCOM and the General Administration of Customs are concurrently the vice chairmen of the Editorial Board.
3. The yearbook is an authoritative, directive and functional reference book. It provides all the complete and reliable historical information about China's commerce to all those in different fields at home and abroad who need to know and study all about it.
4. All the six columns will provide you complete and systematic information about China's commerce in the year of 2014. The columns are: Statistics, Special Articles, The Economic and Trade Relations with Countries and Regions, Local Commerce, Development Zones, and Laws and Regulations.
5. Unless stated, "Foreign trade", "import" and "export" mentioned in the yearbook refer to goods trade.
6. Criteria for wholesale, retail trade, lodging services and catering services above designated size are as follows: wholesale trade, having annual sales over CNY 20 million; retail trade, having annual sales over CNY 5 million; lodging services, having annual sales over CNY 2 million; catering services, having annual sales over CNY 2 million.
7. All the data in the column of Local Commerce may be different from those in the column of Statistics because the former are worked out on different bases, so the latter is considered to be final. The entry order of the provinces, autonomous regions and major municipalities in the yearbook is in strict accordance with the sequence of the administrative areas fixed by the State Council.
8. All full texts of laws and regulations published in this yearbook are authentic in Chinese. English is provided for reference only.

Don't hesitate to contact us.

Website: www.yearbook.org.cn Fax: 008610-64258229

The Editorial Department of
China Commerce Yearbook
August 2014, Beijing

TABLE OF COUNTRIES OR REGIONS WITH WHICH CHINA HAS SIGNED TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS, INVESTMENT PROTECTION AGREEMENTS AND TAXATION AGREEMENTS (ARRANGEMENTS)

(Up to December 31, 2013)

- : 154 countries and regions with which China has signed trade agreements or protocols and economic cooperation agreements
▲ : 131 countries and regions with which China has signed bilateral investment protection agreements
◆ : 101 countries and regions with which China has signed taxation agreements (arrangements)

ASIA		AFRICA	
Mongolia	● ▲ ◆	Egypt	● ▲ ◆
DPRK	● ▲	Libya	●
ROK	● ▲ ◆	Tunisia	● ▲ ◆
Japan	● ▲ ◆	Algeria	● ▲ ◆
Vietnam	● ▲ ◆	Morocco	● ▲ ◆
Laos	● ▲ ◆	Sudan	● ▲ ◆
Cambodia	● ▲	Ethiopia	● ▲ ◆
Myanmar	● ▲	Djibouti	● ▲
Thailand	● ▲ ◆	Kenya	● ▲
Malaysia	● ▲ ◆	Tanzania	●
Singapore	● ▲ ◆	Rwanda	●
Philippines	● ▲ ◆	Burundi	●
Indonesia	● ▲ ◆	Angola	●
East-Timor	●	Zambia	● ▲ ◆
Nepal	● ◆	Mozambique	● ▲
Bangladesh	● ▲ ◆	Mauritius	▲ ◆
India	● ▲ ◆	Zimbabwe	● ▲
Sri Lanka	● ▲ ◆	Botswana	● ▲ ◆
Iran	● ▲ ◆	Eritrea	●
Pakistan	● ▲ ◆	South Africa	● ▲ ◆
Brunei	▲ ◆	Namibia	● ▲ ◆
Cyprus	● ▲ ◆	Mauritania	●
Palestine	●	Malawi	●
Kazakhstan	● ▲ ◆	Mali	● ▲
Kyrgyzstan	● ▲ ◆	Cape Verde	● ▲
Tajikistan	● ▲ ◆	Guinea	● ▲
Uzbekistan	● ▲ ◆	Cote d'Ivoire	● ▲
Turkmenistan	● ▲ ◆	Ghana	● ▲
Georgia	● ▲ ◆	Togo	●
Azerbaijan	● ▲ ◆	Benin	● ▲
Armenia	● ▲ ◆	Niger	●
Lebanon	● ▲	Nigeria	● ▲ ◆
Yemen	● ▲	Cameroon	● ▲
Israel	● ▲ ◆	Equatorial Guinea	● ▲
Oman	● ▲ ◆	Central Africa	●
Saudi Arabia	● ▲ ◆	Congo Rep.	● ▲
Qatar	● ▲ ◆	Congo, D.R.	● ▲
Iraq	●	Gabon	● ▲
Syria	● ▲ ◆	Sierra Leone	● ▲
Jordan	● ▲	Somalia	●
UAE	● ▲ ◆	Madagascar	● ▲
Kuwait	● ▲ ◆	Seychelles	▲ ◆
Bahrain	● ▲ ◆	Uganda	● ▲ ◆
Turkey	● ▲ ◆	Liberia	●
Hong Kong	▲ ◆	Senegal	●
Macao	▲ ◆	Chad	● ▲
EUROPE		OCEANIA	
Iceland	● ▲ ◆	Australia	● ▲ ◆
Denmark	● ▲ ◆	New Zealand	● ▲ ◆
Norway	● ▲ ◆	Papua New Guinea	● ▲ ◆
Sweden	● ▲ ◆	Vanuatu	● ▲
Finland	● ▲ ◆	Micronesia	●
Estonia	● ▲ ◆	NORTH AMERICA	
Latvia	● ▲ ◆	United States	● ◆
Lithuania	● ▲ ◆	Canada	● ▲ ◆
Russia	● ▲ ◆	Mexico	● ▲ ◆
Belarus	● ▲ ◆	Trinidad & Tobago	● ▲ ◆
Ukraine	● ▲ ◆	SOUTH AMERICA	
Moldova	● ▲ ◆	Colombia	● ▲
Poland	● ▲ ◆	Venezuela	● ◆
Czech Rep.	● ▲ ◆	Suriname	●
Slovak Rep.	● ▲ ◆	Ecuador	● ▲ ◆
Hungary	● ▲ ◆	Peru	● ▲
Germany	● ▲ ◆	Guyana	● ▲
France	● ▲ ◆	Brazil	● ◆
Italy	● ▲ ◆	Bolivia	● ▲
Austria	● ▲ ◆	Chile	● ▲
San Marino	●	Argentina	● ▲
EU	●	Uruguay	● ▲
Belgium	● ▲ ◆	Costa Rica	▲
Netherlands	● ▲ ◆		
Luxembourg	● ▲ ◆		
United Kingdom	● ▲ ◆		
Ireland	● ◆		
Spain	● ▲ ◆		
Portugal	● ▲ ◆		
Switzerland	● ▲ ◆		
Malta	● ▲ ◆		
Serbia	● ▲ ◆		
Slovenia	● ▲ ◆		
Croatia	● ▲ ◆		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	● ▲ ◆		
Macedonia	● ▲ ◆		
Romania	● ▲ ◆		
Bulgaria	● ▲ ◆		
Albania	● ▲ ◆		
Greece	● ▲ ◆		
Montenegro	●		

2014 | 中国商务年鉴合作伙伴

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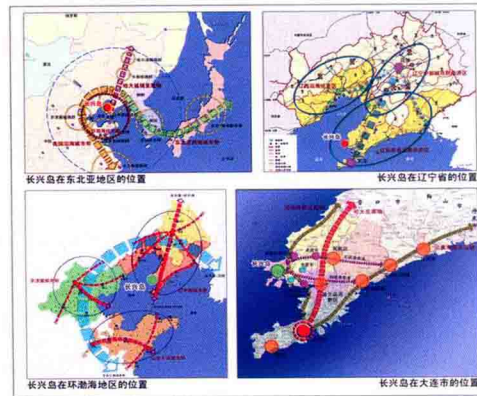


大连长兴岛经济区，位于辽东半岛西侧，渤海东岸，全区（新一轮）规划总面积598平方公里，岸线总长189.3公里，由长兴岛、西中岛、凤鸣岛、交流岛和骆驼岛五个岛屿组成，其中长兴岛现状陆域面积252.5平方公里，是长江以北第一大岛，水深湾阔，腹地宽广，拥有渤海湾最优良的深水港口岸线资源。自2005年开发建设以来，已引进产业项目400余个，2009年7月上升为国家战略，2010年4月升级为国家经济技术开发区，2010年6月设立辽宁省综合改革实验区，2011年7月口岸正式开放，国家“十二五东北振兴计划”把长兴岛列为东北三大对外开放重点地区之一。长兴岛经济区的产业发展定位是建设世界级石油化工产业基地、世界级造船和海洋工程产业基地、国家重要临港装备制造产业基地、面向东北亚的港口物流基地，

并根据产业功能规划了十大园区，其中西中岛石化产业园区内的中石油长兴岛炼化一体化项目、总投资300亿元的“新型天然气—烯烃产业链项目”、总投资550亿元的“甲醇综合利用基地项目”和其他产业项目正在抓紧建设，另外作为大连首家综合保税区，长兴岛综合保税区现已纳入国家审批程序。

2013年已实现地区生产总值140亿元，地方公共财政预算收入37亿元，全社会固定资产投资355亿元，实际使用内资230亿元，实际使用外资19亿美元，港口吞吐量实现1554万吨，长兴岛主要经济指标增速居全大连市乃至辽宁沿海经济带同类地区前列，已成为东北对外开放的新高地。

Dalian Changxing Island Economic Zone is located in the west of Liaoning Peninsula and on the east coast of Bohai Sea. The latest total planning area of this zone is 598 km², with a coastline of 189.3 km. It consists of five islands, namely Changxing, Xizhong, Fengming, Jiaoliu and Luotuo Island. To be specific, Changxing Island, with a total land area of 252.5 km², is the largest island in the north of Yangtze River. Changxing Island holds deep water and wide bay, as well as vast land with the most favorable deep-port coastline conditions in Bohai Bay. Since 2005, Changxing Island has introduced more than 400 industrial projects. Developing Changxing Island Economic Zone became a national strategy in July 2009, and the Zone was upgraded to a State-level Economic and Technological Development Zone in April 2010 as well as a Comprehensive Reform Experiment Zone of Liaoning Province in June 2010. The State approved the opening-up of Changxing Island's ports in July 2011. "The 12th Five-Year Plan to Revitalize the Northeast China" has listed Changxing Island as one of three major opening-up areas in Northeast China. The development positioning of Changxing Island Economic Zone is to build a world-class petrochemical industry base, a



world-class shipbuilding and marine engineering industry base, a national key harbor equipment manufacturing industry base and a port logistics base in Northeast Asia. According to different industry features, Changxing Island Economic Zone has planned "Ten Parks". Within Xizhong Island Petrochemical Park, CNPC's oil refining integration project, "the new natural gas - olefin chain project" with a total investment of 30 billion yuan, "methanol utilization base project" with a total investment of 55 billion yuan" and other industrial projects are under construction. In addition, the first Comprehensive Free Trade Zone of Dalian, Changxing Island Comprehensive Free Trade Zone, has been included in the national approval procedures.



In 2013, Changxing Island Economic Zone has achieved GDP of RMB 14 billion, local public budget revenue of RMB 3.7 billion, and total fixed asset investment of RMB 35.5 billion, actually used domestic capital of RMB 23 billion, actually used foreign capital of US dollar 1.9 billion and port throughput of 15.54 million tons. Most of the major economic indicators of growth have ranked on the top among the coastal economic zones of Liaoning and Dalian. Now Changxing Island has become a new highland of Northeast China's opening-up.

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中国有色矿业集团有限公司

China Nonferrous Metal Mining (Group) Co., Ltd.

中国有色矿业集团有限公司(简称“中国有色集团”,英文缩写“CNMC”)是“世界500强”企业,是国有资产监督管理委员会监督管理的大型中央企业,主业为有色金属矿产资源开发、建筑工程、相关贸易及服务,是中国有色金属行业最早“走出去”和开展境外有色矿业领域投资合作最多的企业之一,业务遍布80多个国家和地区。拥有各级企业276家,其中各级境外企业80家,中色股份(000758)和东方钽业(000962)为深圳上市公司;中国有色矿业有限公司(01258.HK)、中国大冶有色金属(00661.HK)为香港上市公司;特拉明矿业公司(ASX:TZN)为澳大利亚上市公司;恰拉特黄金公司(LON:CGH)、中国有色黄金有限公司(LON:CNG)为英国上市公司。

目前,中国有色集团在周边国家、中南部非洲、部分矿业资本发达国家和地区形成了一定规模的有色金属矿产资源开发布局,拥有重有色金属资源量3000万吨,铝土矿资源量超过3亿吨。

中国有色集团已形成了国内外整体联动的良好发展势态,正在全力打造具有国际竞争力的世界一流矿业集团。

China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group Co., Ltd. (CNMC) which ranks in Fortune Global 500 is a state-owned enterprise directly administered by the State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council. Its main businesses are the development of nonferrous metal mineral resources, construction engineering and related trade and services. CNMC is the first Chinese enterprise in the nonferrous metal industry to head offshore and the one that has conducted the most investment and cooperation projects overseas in the nonferrous metal field. CNMC has expanded its business to over 80 countries and regions in the world. CNMC has invested in 276 enterprises among which 80 are operating overseas. China Non-ferrous Metal Industry's Foreign Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd. (000758) and Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co. Ltd. (000962) are two listed companies in Shenzhen China, China Nonferrous Mining Co., Ltd (01258.HK) and China Daye Nonferrous Metal Ltd. (00661.HK) are two



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listed companies in HK, Terramin Australia Ltd. (ASX:TZN) is a listed company in Australia , and Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd. (LON:CGH)and China Nonferrous Gold Limited(LON:CNG) are listed in the U.K..

Now, CNMC has formed a nonferrous metal mineral resource development pattern covering neighboring countries of China, central and southern part of Africa and other countries and regions which have well-developed mining capital markets. CNMC has over 30 million tons of offshore heavy nonferrous metal resources and 300 million tons of bauxite resources.

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