



SELECTED WORKS  
OF  
**JIANG ZEMIN**

Volume I

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OF  
JIANG ZEMIN

Volume I

*Translated by*

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## Editors' Note to the Original Chinese Edition

The *Selected Works of Jiang Zemin*, Volume I contains the major writings of Comrade Jiang Zemin from August 21, 1980 through August 5, 1997 and includes 81 reports, speeches, talks, articles, letters, instructions, orders and messages, many of which appear here for the first time.

Minor corrections have been made to the previously published works in this volume. In addition, notes have been added at the end of a number of sections during editing to aid the reader.

The author has read and approved all the material appearing in this volume.

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# CREATE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES TO ACCELERATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT\*

*August 21, 1980*

As entrusted by the State Council, I would now like to brief you about the creation of special economic zones (SEZs)<sup>1</sup> in Guangdong and Fujian provinces and the promulgation of the Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province.

## **1. Basis for creating SEZs and their nature**

The Report on the Work of the Government passed at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC) defined three tasks: continuing to excel at importing technology, making good use of foreign investment and vigorously expanding exports. To help us fulfill these tasks, and learning from the way a number of other developing countries have operated export and processing zones to accelerate their economic development, in July of last year we began preparations to designate certain areas of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian as SEZs in order to develop economic cooperation and technological exchanges with foreign countries, expand export trade and promote socialist modernization. This work started first in Shenzhen.

This kind of SEZ takes into consideration the successes and common practices of a number of export and processing zones around the world, but also has uniquely Chinese characteristics. SEZs provide a special way under socialism to encourage and utilize foreign investment and accelerate economic development in specially designated areas. Guangdong and Fujian are both adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and to Taiwan, and are the ancestral home of many of our compatriots in these regions as well as for many overseas Chinese. This renders them especially attractive to foreign and overseas Chinese investment, which in turn gives the designated

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\* Explanation of the creation of special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian provinces and the Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province submitted at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. Comrade Jiang Zemin gave this explanation when he was Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the State Administration Commission on Import and Export Affairs and the State Administration Commission on Foreign Investment.

areas in these two provinces unique and advantageous conditions for the establishment of SEZs.

SEZs shall adopt different systems of governance and implement more open policies than other areas of the country, and shall make best use of foreign capital and technology to develop industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, aquaculture, tourism, housing, high-tech research and manufacturing, and other fields. Because they have a wider scope than most export and processing zones and have comprehensive economies, we have called them SEZs in order to differentiate them.

There are now more than 70 export and processing zones in the world, most of which boast good economic benefits. The Shenzhen SEZ has progressed well since its inception, and its Shekou Industrial Zone has developed particularly fast and shows great prospects.

## **2. Basic principles for the organization and administration of SEZs**

The administration of SEZs must uphold the sovereignty of the country. The land used for SEZs is owned by the People's Republic of China, and the activities of enterprises and individuals in SEZs must comply with the nation's laws, decrees and applicable regulations. Foreign investment in SEZs must undergo Chinese government approval procedures and be subject to Chinese government administration.

These two provinces have established SEZ administrative committees to exercise governmental power and conduct unified administration of the SEZs directly under the leadership of their respective provincial people's governments. The SEZs have instituted a dual customs policy that is domestically strict but more relaxed toward the outside world.

## **3. Policy of preferential treatment for enterprises in SEZs**

The regulations on SEZs contain a number of preferential provisions. These provisions permit the establishment of wholly overseas-funded enterprises after they have duly undergone the stipulated approval procedures, allow foreign banks and insurance companies to establish branch offices, exempt imported and exported goods from customs duties and impose tax rates lower than those for Chinese-foreign joint ventures operating elsewhere on the Chinese mainland, and slightly lower than in Hong Kong and Macao. They also stipulate streamlined procedures for foreigners entering and leaving the country, thus facilitating their entry and exit, and appropriately easing controls over foreign exchange to allow the legitimate

after-tax profits of foreign businesses and the income of their foreign-national employees to be remitted abroad from banks within the SEZs. Rules governing fees for land-use rights and the time restrictions for enjoyment thereof for enterprises in the SEZs as specified in the regulations are more favorable than those for Chinese-foreign joint ventures in the interior.

These regulations take into consideration both China's interests and the interests of foreign investors, and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and overseas Chinese investing in SEZs. Their general objective is to make SEZs more attractive to foreign investment, attract advanced technology and managerial expertise, and accelerate the four modernizations – modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology.

#### **4. Steps for creating SEZs**

Creating SEZs involves a fierce economic and ideological struggle for which we lack experience, and at the same time, our domestic financial and material strength is currently limited. We therefore need to adopt an active yet prudent policy. We will first concentrate on successfully establishing the Shenzhen SEZ, then focus on the Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou SEZs. The administrative area of Shenzhen (formerly Bao'an County) contains a total area of 2,020 square kilometers, of which a narrow strip of land from Dameisha and Xiaomeisha to Futian and Shekou, consisting of 327.5 square kilometers, has been designated as an SEZ (mountainous terrain makes up 229.5 square kilometers of this area, providing an excellent natural barrier, and leaving 98 square kilometers of usable land). The administrative area of Zhuhai covers an area of 654 square kilometers, of which 6.8 square kilometers have been designated as an SEZ.<sup>2</sup> Xiamen Island contains 120 square kilometers, of which 2.5 square kilometers have been provisionally designated as an SEZ.<sup>3</sup> The process of planning and conducting feasibility studies for the Shantou SEZ is currently underway.

The creation of these four SEZs requires overall planning followed by step-by-step implementation. The ground has to be leveled and water pipelines, electricity lines, roads and communications infrastructure have to be readied to create excellent conditions to attract foreign capital. We need to demarcate the boundaries of the SEZs and install barriers around the borders, and then strictly supervise the borders. We need to ensure that investment projects accord with the requirements of the development plan, make full use of the existing foundation and start with projects that

require little capital, have rapid turnover and high returns, so that SEZs can become productive while still developing.

Because we lack experience with SEZs, a set of comprehensive regulations for them may not be generated all at once; therefore, the Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province, passed at the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, are just the first step. The State Administration Commission on Import and Export Affairs invited comrades from relevant departments and Guangdong Province to participate in a number of research sessions to discuss these regulations and made necessary revisions before the State Council deliberated and passed them. You are now asked to examine and approve them.

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<sup>1</sup> The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council endorsed and released the Two Reports by the Guangdong and Fujian Provincial Committees of the CPC on Adopting Special Policies and Flexible Measures for Foreign Economic Activities in July 1979 and agreed to the creation of special export zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong and Xiamen in Fujian on a trial basis. The Central Committee and the State Council changed the term "special export zones" to "special economic zones" in the Official Comments on the Summarized Minutes of the Meetings of the Guangdong and Fujian Provincial Committees of the CPC in May 1980. In August of the same year, the Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province were approved at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC. Following this, these four SEZs were developed. A resolution was passed at the First Session of the Seventh NPC in April 1988 approving the designation of Hainan Island as the Hainan SEZ and allowing it to institute more flexible and open economic policies. China now has five SEZs.

<sup>2</sup> The State Council approved expansion of the area of the Zhuhai SEZ to 15.16 square kilometers on June 29, 1983, and approved further expansion to 121 square kilometers on April 5, 1988.

<sup>3</sup> The State Council approved redrawing of the boundaries of the Xiamen SEZ to include all of Xiamen and Gulangyu islands on June 29, 1985, bringing the total area of the SEZ to 131 square kilometers.

# REVITALIZE THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY AND PROMOTE THE FOUR MODERNIZATIONS\*

*September 16, 1984*

Faced with the challenges posed by the new technological revolution, people are paying great attention to the development of China's electronics industry. Most comrades advocate stressing the development and application of new technology in China, giving the electronics industry a leading position in modernization and adopting effective measures to accelerate its development. They believe that only in this way can we create and develop high-tech industries, apply advanced electronics technology to upgrade conventional industries, establish a material and technological foundation for our country's modernization, catch up with the scientific and technological level of advanced industrial countries, and create the conditions requisite for revitalizing the economy. Others, however, think that China's top priority should be to focus initially on developing traditional industries and waiting until they are functioning well to provide a foundation before we develop the electronics industry. Still others think that given our country's large population, pursuing automation will create employment problems, and so on. We believe that in these new circumstances in which the new technological revolution is taking off throughout the world, we need to deeply understand a statement made by the State Council in the Sixth Five-Year Plan [1980-85], "The electronics industry performs a vital function in modernization, and we should place great emphasis on its development and progressively apply electronics to every sector of the economy." In line with this spirit, we must also emphasize the development of the electronics industry.

Admittedly, our country's traditional industries are certainly not fully developed; their technological level is not very high, and energy and transportation are the weakest links in the four modernizations, so we should focus on these and accelerate their development. However, how can we improve traditional industries to strengthen the weak links? The key lies in relying on technological progress and placing traditional industries on an

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\* Excerpt from an article published in the journal *Red Flag*, No. 18, 1984, when Comrade Jiang Zemin was Minister of Electronics Industry.



advanced material and technological base. In some sense, the core of such a base is modern electronic science and technology. Energetically developing and applying electronic science and technology can provide advanced technical equipment for the development and technological upgrading of traditional industries and inject them with new production capacity, while at the same time enabling more efficient use of energy resources and reducing the pressure economic development puts on them. This is one effective way of overcoming shortages of energy and transportation. According to forecasts, the use of computers for automated monitoring and control in the electric power industry can reduce losses caused by power outages alone by more than two billion yuan annually. In 1980, China's thermal electricity generation was over 240 billion kilowatt-hours. If we had used advanced technology such as electronic controls to reach the advanced level achieved in foreign countries, this could have reduced coal consumption by 23 million tons. If electronic technology were used for automated control and economic management in production in the coal, petroleum and chemical industries, their productivity would be greatly increased. The experience of foreign countries suggests that if railroads universally adopted this technology to manage transport, shipping efficiency could be raised by 25-30%. Even if we are overestimating by 10%, we could still save a large number of freight cars, and we could ship an additional 200 million tons of goods and materials a year, bringing in more than one billion yuan in additional revenue for the railroads, with considerable additional social and economic benefits accruing from a more rapid turnover of goods and materials. If the machinery, light and textile industries used electronic technology, they could upgrade products and introduce new models more quickly, raise the technological level of production and effect major industrial restructuring. Therefore, in the process of modernization, the electronics industry requires traditional industries as a base, and the development and upgrading of traditional industries cannot dispense with the support of electronic technology. Accelerating the development of the electronics industry and rendering it suitably future-oriented accords with the law of economic development.

China is a country with a large population and vast labor resources; this provides good conditions for developing labor-intensive industries. However, we cannot ignore the necessity of automation just because of this. In China, the primary purpose of automation is not to replace human workers, but to raise product quality, productivity and increase economic benefits, and to expend the same amount of labor to create more