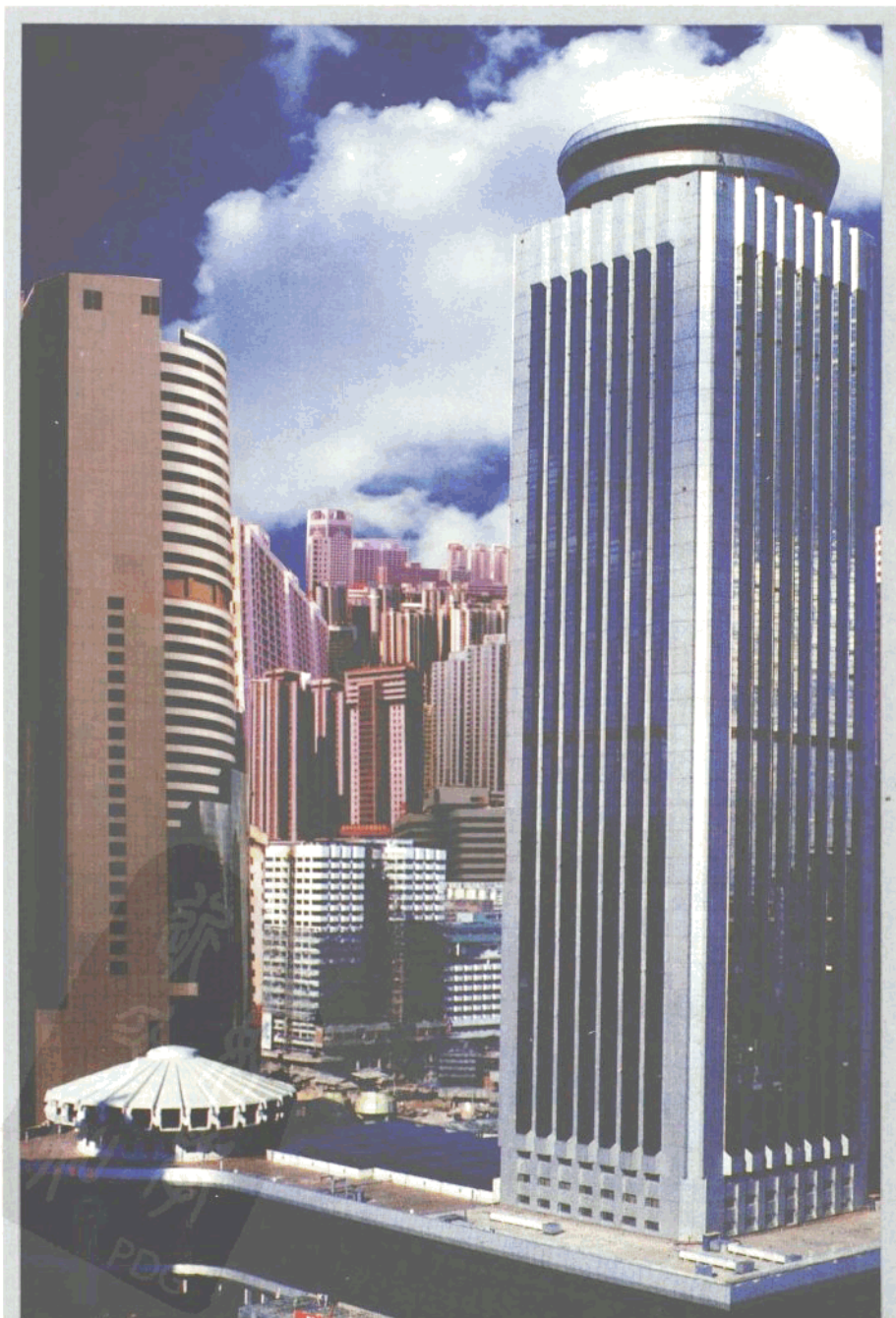
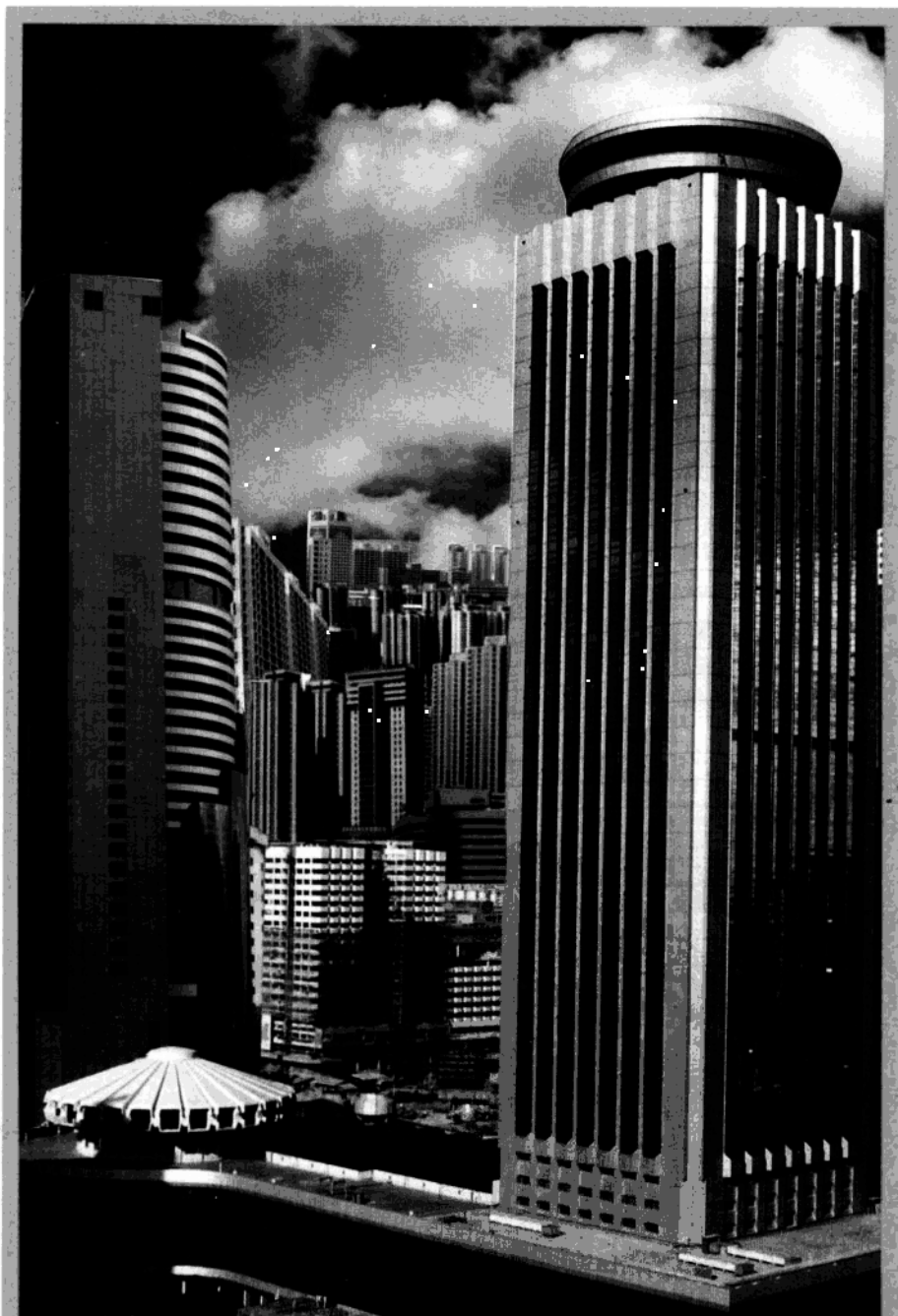


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努力建設深圳更加美好的明天

深圳市市長：李灝

十年改革開放，推動着我國各項事業的迅猛發展。在祖國南大門崛起了一座新興的城市——深圳經濟特區。它在我國開放改革和“四化”建設的總格局中扮演着重大的角色。《中國深圳》畫冊翔實地記錄了深圳經濟特區創辦以來艱苦奮鬥所取得的成就，也是我國實行開放改革的一個縮影。

深圳經濟特區是我國對外開放的重要窗口，又是我國進行各項改革的試驗地。自一九八〇年創建以來，遵循黨中央、國務院關於興辦經濟特區的一系列方針政策，朝着把深圳建設成為以工業為主的外向型的綜合性經濟特區，逐步建立起社會主義商品經濟新秩序這一目標，努力開拓，銳意改革，大膽實踐。經過幾年來的建設，使這個昔日荒涼的邊陲小鎮，成為一個初具規模的現代化城市。經濟、文化和其它各項事業都得到迅速發展，整個特區呈現一派生機勃勃的繁榮景象。特區正在作為我國技術、管理、知識、對外政策的窗口，逐步發揮着對內對外的輻射作用。深圳經濟特區的實踐證明，我國實行對外開放和創辦經濟特區的政策是正確的，是成功的。

現在，深圳經濟特區已經步入了一個新的發展階段，努力建設更加美好的未來。深圳特區人民正繼續發揚“開拓、創新、獻身”的特區精神，深化經濟體制和政治體制改革，充分發揮自己的優勢，抓住國際形勢的良好機遇，積極開展國際間的經濟技術合作，不斷推進物質文明和精神文明建設。力爭到本世紀末年工業總產值達到 400 億元，年出口總值達 50 億美元，人民生活水平有較大的提高；把深圳建設成為經濟繁榮、政治良好、法制完備，社會安定和環境優美的社會主義經濟特區，為我國四化建設作出應有的貢獻。

我們相信，《中國深圳》畫冊的問世，將使更多的國內外朋友進一步了解深圳經濟特區。同時，我們也衷心希望國內外朋友能對深圳的發展建設，出謀獻策，鼎力支持，共同為振興中華，辦好我國的經濟特區而努力。

STRIVE FOR A BETTER TOMORROW IN SHENZHEN

By Li Hao, Mayor of Shenzhen

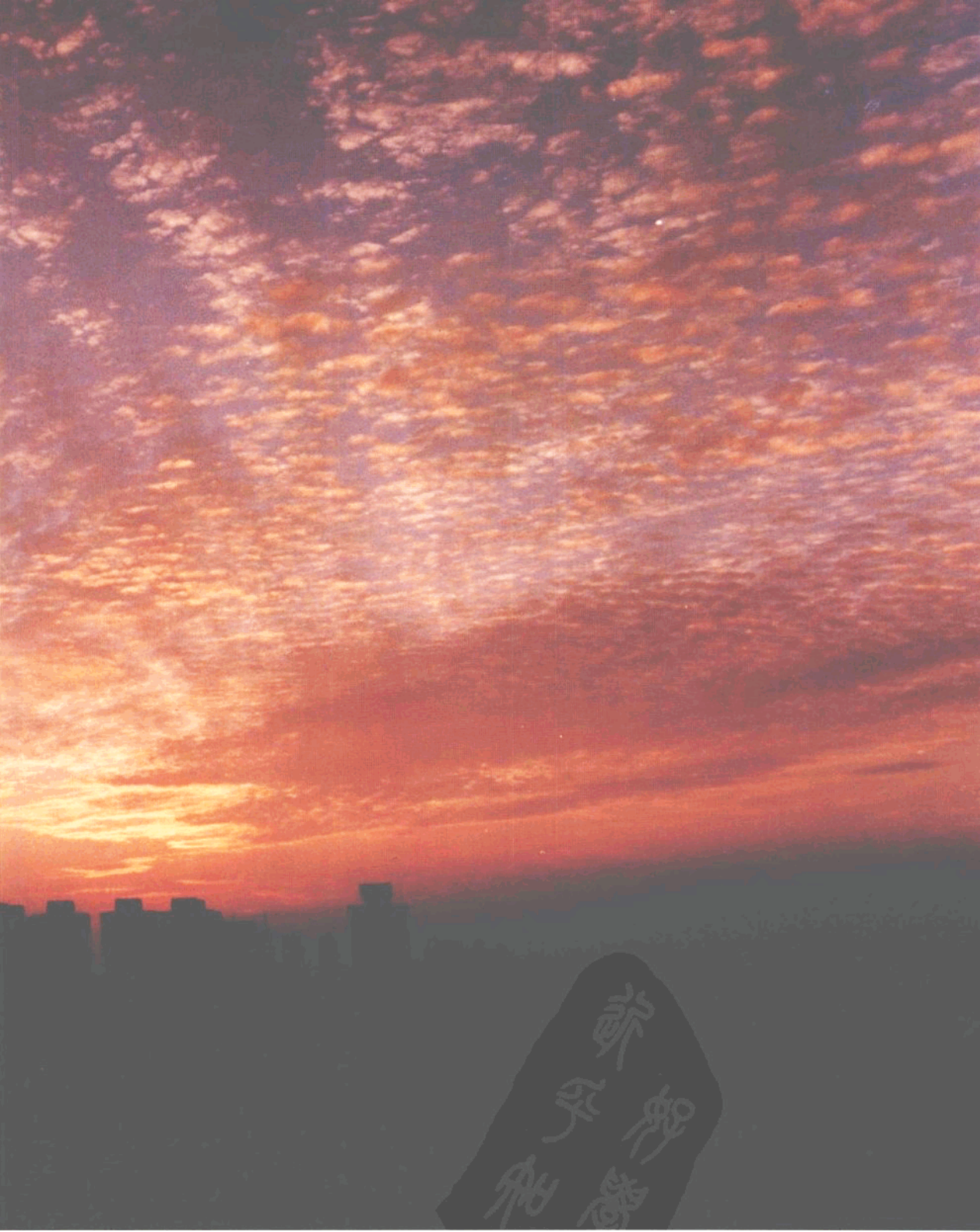
The economic reformation and practice of opening to the outside world in the past ten years brought forth rapid development in all fields of our construction. In the southern border area there rose abruptly a new city - Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, which has played an important role in carrying out the policy of reforming the economic structure and opening to the outside world, as well as in realizing the general plans of construction of the 'four modernizations'. The picture album Shenzhen, China is a detailed true record of our achievements gained since the founding of the Special Economic Zone and a miniature of China carrying out the policy of reforming the economic structure and opening to the outside world.

Shenzhen SEZ is an important window opening to the outside world and an experimental field for carrying out various reforms. In the past few years since the establishment of Shenzhen SEZ, we have won great success which attracts worldwide attention by closely following instructions and policies of the Party Central Committee and the State Council concerning the construction of special economic zones, striving for development, taking pains in reforming economic structure, being brave in practice, to build Shenzhen into a synthetic special economic zone of outward economy with industry as its backbone and to establish gradually a new order of socialist commercial economy. Now a modern city has begun to take shape in the old site of the small boundary town of Shenzhen. Rapid developments have gained in economy, culture and every other field, and the whole Zone appears a vigorous scene of prosperity. The Special Economic Zone is functioning as a window of technology, management, knowledge and foreign policy of our country, and is showing a radiating effect both inwards and outwards. The practice in Shenzhen has shown that our policies of opening to the outside world and establishing special economic zone are correct and successful.

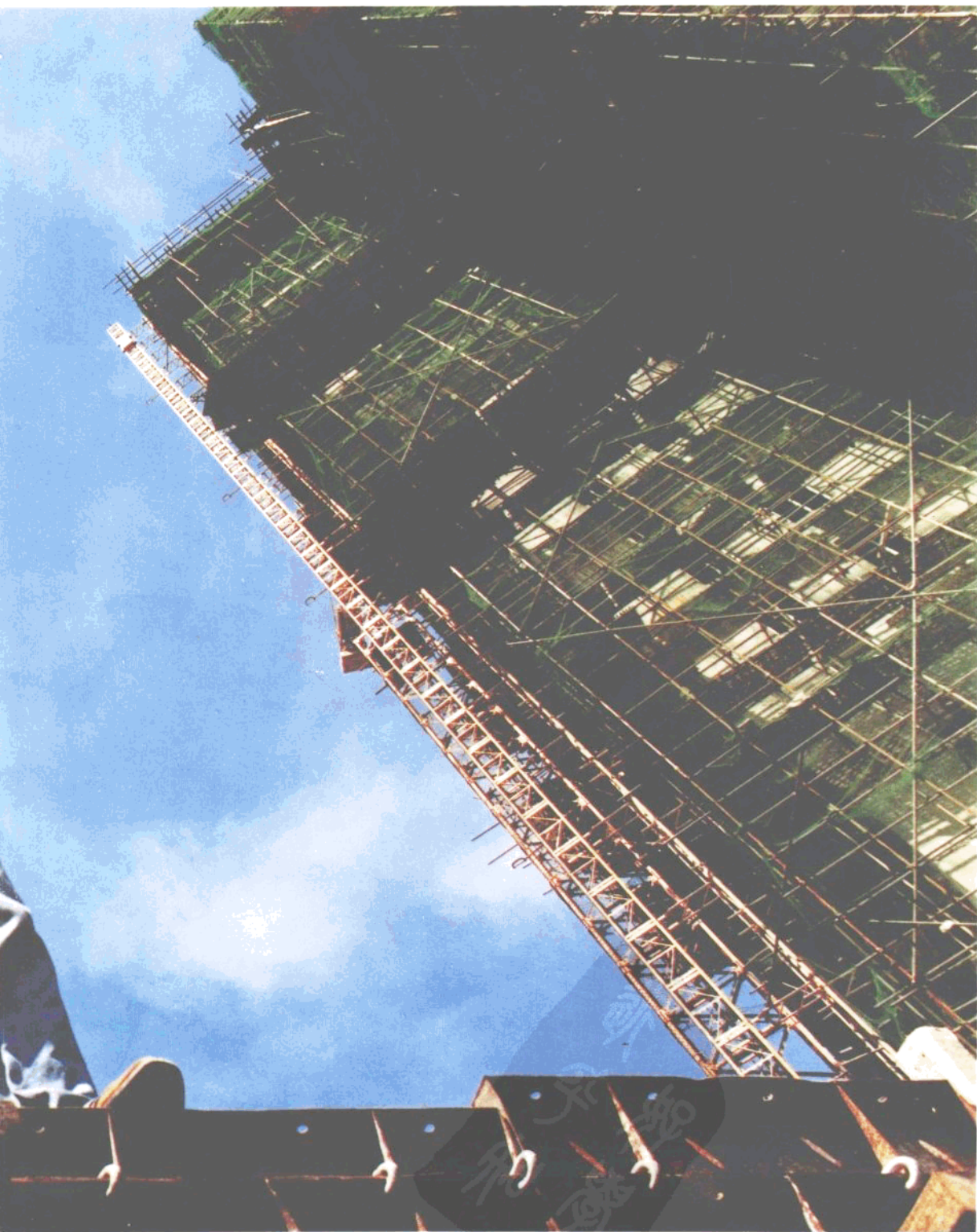
Now Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has entered a new period of development - strive for a brighter future. People in Shenzhen SEZ are continuing to give full play to the SEZ spirit of 'Developing, creating and sacrificing', to deepen the reformation of economic structure and political system, making the best use of our superiority and good opportunities in the current international situations, actively carrying out international economic and technological cooperation, continuously pushing ahead the constructions of both material culture and spiritual culture, to bring our total industrial output value to 40,000 million yuan per year and our annual total export value to HK\$5,000 million, and to heighten considerably the people's standard of living. We are striving to build Shenzhen into a socialist special economic zone with a prosperous economy, good political atmosphere, perfect legal system, peaceful society and beautiful environment, and to make as great contributions as we should to the 'four modernizations' of our motherland.

We are sure that the publication of the picture album Shenzhen, China will make it possible for more friends of ours to be better aware of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. We are earnestly looking forward to advice and support from our friends for the construction of Shenzhen. Let's strive together to vitalize China and to run our Special Economic Zone better.









偉大的起點 A mighty beginning

改革開放的窗口和試驗場——深圳

深圳市，1979年3月設立，前身寶安縣。1980年8月設置經濟特區，是中國建立最早的特區城市。

深圳市位於廣東省南部沿海地區。面積2020平方公里，人口153萬（其中常住人口60萬），轄經濟特區和寶安縣兩部分。其中，經濟特區轄羅湖、上步、南頭、沙頭角和蛇口五個管理區，面積327.5平方公里，人口78萬（其中常住人口32萬）；寶安縣轄18個鎮，面積1692.5平方公里，人口75萬（其中常住人口27.95萬）。

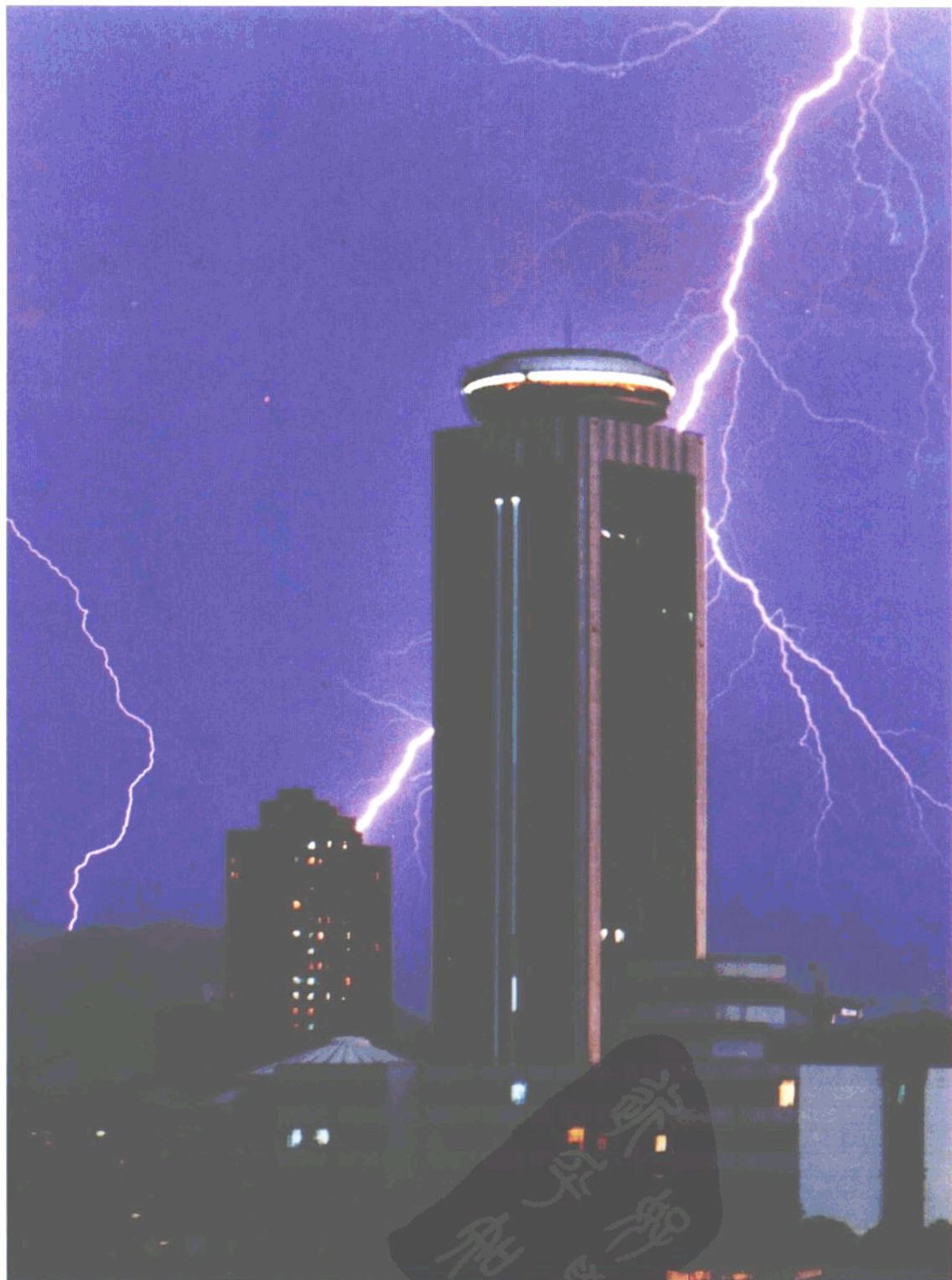
深圳市，自建市以來，特別從創辦經濟特區以來，在黨的正確方針政策指導下，在全國各地的有力支持下，銳意改革開放，大力發展經濟，取得了舉世矚目的成就。經過九年的建設，現在經濟特區內已開發城區面積61平方公里，已形成固定資產100億元和工業生產能力150多億元。全市現有已注冊的工商企業15000多家。1988年與1979年相比：國內生產總值由1.96億元增至73.7億元，增長36.6倍，年平均遞增49.6%；國民收入由1.6億元增至56.8億元，增長34.7倍，年平均遞增48.8%；工業總產值由0.61億元增至88.8億元，增長145倍，年平均遞增73.9%，其中出口工業產值47億元，佔工業總產值的53.6%；農業總產值由1.15億元增至4.02億元，增長2.56倍，年平均遞增14.9%；社會商品零售額由1.29億元增至51.4億元，增長38.8倍，年平均遞增50.6%；外貿出口總值由930萬美元增至18.5億美元，增長197.9倍，年平均遞增80%；財政預算內收入由0.17億元增至12.4億元，增長72倍，年平均遞增61%。昔日落後貧困的邊陲小鎮，在不到十年的時間里，已經奇跡般地發展成爲一個以工業爲主、社會經濟全面高速發展的現代化新型城市。

Shenzhen - A Window and Experimental City on Reform and Opening to the Outside World

Shenzhen City, the previous Baoan County, was established in March, 1979. In August the following year, its Special Economic Zone was set up, the earliest of its kind in China.

Situated in the southern coastal area of Guangdong Province with a space of 2020 square kilometers and a population of 1.53 million, (600,000 of them are registered permanent residents) Shenzhen City administers both the Special Economic Zone and Baoan County. The five administrative districts of Luohu, Shangbu, Nantou, Shatoujiao and Shekou with a space of 327.5 square kilometers and a population of 780,000, (320,000 of them are registered permanent residents) are under the Special Economic Zone while the 18 towns with a space of 1692.5 square kilometers and a population of 750,000 (279,500 of them are registered permanent residents) are the County of Baoan.

Since its founding, especially since the establishment of the Special Economic Zone, Shenzhen has achieved world-noticeable success in vigorously carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world and in developing its economy under the correct guidance of the Party's policy and with the strong support from other cities and provinces across the country. As a result of nine years' construction, it has opened up 61 square kilometers of city proper areas in SEZ, and has formed the capacity of fixed assets for 10 billion yuan and the one of industrial production for over 15 billion yuan. Up to now, 15,000 industrial and commercial enterprises have been registered in the whole city. The survey conducted in 1988 in comparison with 1979 shows: the value of gross national product has been enhanced from 196 million yuan to 7.37 billion yuan, an increase of 36.6 times at the annual accumulation rate of 49.6%; the national income has been improved from 160 million yuan to 5.68 billion yuan, 34.7 times more than the original, at the average annual increasing rate of 48.8%; the gross industrial output value has soared from 61 million yuan to 8.88 billion, an increase of 145 times at the average annual accelerating rate of 73.9% with export industrial value being 4.7 billion yuan, taking up 53.6% of the total gross industrial output value; the gross agricultural output value has been increased from 115 million yuan to 402 million, an increase of 2.56 times at the average annual rate of 14.9%; the social commodity retail turnover has been increased from 129 million yuan to 5.14 billion showing an increase of 38.8 times at the annual increasing rate of 50.6%; the total value of export and foreign trade has been increased from US\$9.309 million to 1.85 billion indicating an increase of 197.9 times at the annual increasing rate of 80%; the financial budget income has been increased from 17 million yuan to 1.24 billion, an increase of 72 times at the annual rate of 61%. In less than ten years, the previous poor and backward small frontier town of the past has been miraculously changed into a modern new city with industry taking the lead and social economy fantastically developing in an all-round way.



春雷 Spring thunder

深圳，作為改革的試驗場地，從創辦之日起，就先後對經濟、政治等方面進行了大膽的探索和卓有成效的改革。深圳經濟特區不僅在全國最早對基礎施工實行投標招標制，最早推出土地有償使用和商品化經營措施；而且率先放開物價，大踏步推進價格改革，使長期不正常的價格關係逐步趨向合理。不僅建立起國內第一批生產資料市場、技術市場、信息市場、勞務市場和資金市場，發展了多元化的流通形式，完善了市場機制；而且大膽進行金融體制改革，實行信貸資金切塊管理，引進金融競爭機制，創辦了全國第一家外匯調劑中心和第一家股份制銀行。不僅努力探索社會主義商品經濟條件下的企業發展新路子，有效地推行國營企業股份化；而且建立起中國第一家企業化的國有資產管理機構——深圳投資管理公司，并最早創辦了萬科、金田等股票公開上市的真正按國際慣例運行的股份制企業。逐步實行了住宅商品化，活躍了房地產市場；改革了幹部人事、勞動用工、工資等制度，促進了人才的合理流動和技術開發，調動了幹部職工的積極性和創造性。目前，深圳經濟特區還有計劃、有選擇地移植、借鑒香港及國外經濟和行政管理法規，向着建立社會主義商品經濟新秩序邁出了可喜的步伐。總之，通過一系列廣泛深入的改革，在深圳已初步建立起一個適應特區經濟發展和經濟機制的新的管理體系，形成了一個以市場調節為中心的經濟新格局，為改革開放探索新路做出應有的貢獻。

As an experimental city on reforms, Shenzhen mounted bold probes and effective reforms in economic, political and other aspects since the day it was founded. Its Special Economic Zone was not only the earliest in the country to introduce the bidding system into civil construction and the earliest to work out steps for land leasing and its commercial management but also the first to lift control on prices and to encourage aggressive price reforms to make the long-distorted pricing system gradually go rational. It not only set up the first domestic markets for production materials, technology, information, labour service and capital, explored and developed multiple circulation forms and improved marketing mechanism but also conducted bold reforms on financial system and sectional management on loan funds, ushered in the financial competition concept and founded in China the first foreign currency exchange centre and the first stock bank. It not only exerted efforts probing into new approaches for enterprises to develop under the conditions of socialist commodity economy and popularizing share-holding of state-run enterprises but also set up Shenzhen Investment Administration Company—China's first enterprise-oriented capital administration institution, and first established stock enterprises like Wanke and Jintian that openly market their stocks and run truly according to received practices in the world. It marketed houses as a commodity progressively and enlivened the real estate market, and reformed systems concerning personnel arrangement of cadres, the assignment of labour force, payment, etc., facilitated the reasonable transfer of talented people and the development of technology, and mobilized the initiative and creativeness of both the management and the employees. At present, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone also transfers and uses for reference in a planned and selective way economic and administrative laws and regulations from Hong Kong and other countries and has made encouraging progress in setting up new order for socialist commodity economy. In short, as a result of a series of comprehensive and deep-going reforms, a new management system which fits the economic development and mechanism of the Zone has been initially built up in Shenzhen and a new economic pattern which centres on market readjustment has come into shape. They make a due contribution for probing into new approaches of reforms and opening to the outside world.



追趕時間的特區人 The people of the Special Zone pursuing the time

1 Three of stock enterprises - Development Bank of Shenzhen, Vanke and Jintian companies issued their shares to the public for 86.2 million yuan successively in July, 1987, and opened up the market of stock exchange.

2 Since the reform of circulation system has been put into effect, and market has been relaxed and enlivened, Shenzhen has developed six markets of means of production. The picture is the necessary electronic market in which over 120 factories and companies at home and abroad dealt with electronic products.

3 The reform plan of housing system in Shenzhen started at the administrative units. Since it was put into action in Oct. 1987, more than 90 per cent of public houses has been sold

out.

4 Shenzhen city started to improve the system of employment of labour in 1982 by using the method of "recruiting to the public and giving a person employment with his abilities". In the past several years, the whole city has found ways to get jobs for over 800,000 labourers in the interior and the arrangements have been made for over 20,000 of new-grown labour force in this city.

5 Since landed estate market was opened up in 1987, 44 plots of land have been got on public sale, which area reaches 468,900 square metres, and regained 193 million RMB yuan and 9.78 million U.S. dollars at a land price. The picture is the spot for the first plot of land on public sale on Jan., 1, 1987.

1	2
3	4
	5



1. 1987年7月深圳發展銀行、萬科、金田三家股份企業經批准先後向社會發行股票8620萬元，開拓了證券市場。

2. 實行流通體制改革，放活市場以來，深圳已發展有六個生產資料市場。圖為電子配套市場，國內外有120多廠家進入該市場經營電子產品。

3. 深圳住房制度改革方案是從行政事業單位開始，自1988年10月實行以來，公產房出售達90%以上。

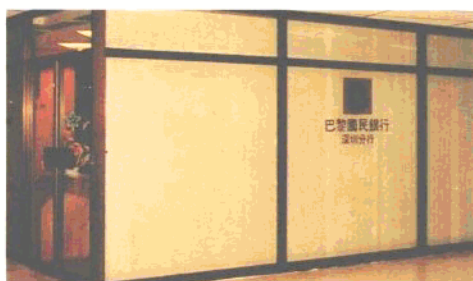
4. 深圳市從1982年開始，改革勞動用工制度，實行“公開招收，擇優錄用”的辦法。幾年來全市為內地解決80多萬勞力就業，安置本市新成長勞力2萬多人。

5. 1987年開放地產市場以來，深圳已公開拍賣土地44幅，面積達46.89萬平方米，收回地價1.93億元人民幣和978萬美元。圖為1988年12月1日第一次土地拍賣現場。



實行金融體制改革後，各專業銀行競爭激烈。外資銀行也紛紛進入深圳經營，各種金融機構已發展到 530 家。

After the reform of financial system is put into effect , every specialized bank has had a keen competition. Foreign banks also poured into Shenzhen for operation and 530 of different financial organs have grown up.





繁花似錦——深圳市花：勤杜鵑

Flourishing – Shenzhen city flower: azalea



日臻完善的投資環境

從1982年以來，深圳投資 140 多億元開展了大規模的以基礎設施為中心的基本建設，開發了61平方公里的新城區。整個城市建設佈局合理，結構先進，設施完善，環境優美，是中國南疆最美麗的現代化城市之一。

特區建立以來，建成市內公路 247 公里，遠途公路四通八達。深港運輸主要通道有羅湖、文錦渡、沙頭角等，香港每天出入境汽車上萬輛。廣深高速公路也正在興建之中。連結粵港的重要鐵路動脈——廣九鐵路橫貫深圳市區中部，其中廣深鐵路段已完成復線工程，年通過能力為3600萬人次。深圳市目前已建成了全天候直升機場，大型國際機場也正在動工興建。深圳東西部海岸綫長 248.3 公里，現已建成蛇口、赤灣、媽灣等多個港口，擁有泊位45個，年吞吐能力 900 多萬噸。開辟了通往國內外的航線30多條。目前一個擁有大型深水碼頭的重要國際中轉港口——鹽田港正在加速建設之中。

深圳具有較先進的通訊設施，除市內電話裝機容量按人均計算已居全國之首外，還開通了長途電話1870多條，直撥154個國家、地區及國內469個城市；同時，建立了聯結穗港的微波通訊系統。傳真電訊、數據通訊、電子信函、無線傳呼、移動電話等現代化通訊手段已得到廣泛使用。

深圳的電力發展很快。1987年建成了裝機容量70萬千瓦的沙角B電廠，180萬千瓦的大亞灣核電站正在興建之中，還有幾個大中型火力發電廠也將陸續開始建設。

Improved Environment for Investment

Since 1982, Shenzhen has invested more than 14 billion yuan in its large-scale basic municipal engineering featured by civil construction and opened up 61 kilometers of new city areas. The entire municipal works is reasonable in layout design, advanced in structure, perfect in facility and graceful in environment, making the city one of the most beautiful and modern cities in China's south frontier.

247 kilometers of highway in the city has been built since the establishment of the Zone to improve transportation. The major outlets for transportation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong are Luo Hu, Wenjingdu, Sha Toujiao and some other customs receiving about ten thousand entry/exit vehicles from Hong Kong each day. The expressway linking Shenzhen with Guangzhou City is just under construction. The vital Guangzhou - Kowloon Railway connecting Guangzhou with Hong Kong is going right through the centre of Shenzhen city. The multiple track engineering between Guangzhou and Shenzhen has been completed with an annual transportation capacity of 36 million man-times. Shenzhen has recently built an all-weather helicopter airport up to the advanced world level. The large international airport is under construction. Along its east and west coastline which is 248.3 kilometers in length, ports like Shekou, Chiwan, Mawan have been completed with 45 berths and an annual handling capacity of more than 900 million tons. Over thirty domestic and international navigation lines have opened to traffic. The important international transfer port with a deepwater wharf - the Yantian Port is speeding up its construction.

Shenzhen is also equipped with comparatively modern communications facilities. Its per capita telephone number ranks first in the country. In addition, over 1870 lines of long distance service can directly reach 154 countries and regions in the world and 469 cities in China. Meanwhile, the Guangzhou - Hong Kong microwave communications system is also set up. Wide in use now are up-to-date communications means like Fax transmission, data communication, electronic letters, walkie-talkie, mobile phone, etc.

Shenzhen has sufficient and reliable power source. The Shajiao Power Plant B with a capacity of 700,000 kilowatts was completed in 1987. Now the Daya Bay nuclear power station with a capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts is still under construction. Several other large and medium power plants are expected to be put to use before long.