中国市县投资指南

A Guide to Investment in China's Cities and Counties



中国市县投资指南(一)

中国市县投资指南编委会编

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889×1220毫米 16开本 印张59 字数1400千字 1993年11月第一次印刷 定价140元 ISBN 7-80002-649-3/F・142 历史进入二十世纪七十年代末期,古老的华夏大地掀起了汹涌澎湃的改革开放大潮,在这场大潮的推动下,中国人民励精图治,奋发图强,创造了举世瞩目的经济奇迹。

吸引外商直接投资是中国开放大潮的重要组成部分。从 1979 年至 1993 年 6 月,外商累计在中国投资项目共 134423 个,协议外资金额达 1692. 16 亿美元,实际投入外资金额达 437. 5 亿美元。尤其是 1992 年初邓小平同志视察南方发表重要讲话以后,中国进一步形成了多层次、全方位的大开放格局,世界范围内的新一轮对华投资高潮开始到来。仅 1993 年 1 月至 6 月,外商在华投资项目即达 43632 项,协议投入外资全额581. 56 亿美元,实际投入外资金额 93. 96 亿美元。

与前一轮对华投资相比,新一轮对华投资呈现出下列新的特点;(1)投资来源不断扩大,发展到100多个国家和地区。(2)投资区域分布开始由沿海向内地逐步延伸,1992年内陆地区吸引外资占金国的比例由7一8%增加到近20%。(3)投资的项目规模增大,1992年平均项目协议金额119万美元;1993年1月至6月则上升为135万美元。(4)许多国际知名的跨国公司将注意力转向中国这一具有巨大发展潜力的投资市场。(5)投资结构进一步优化,兴办了一批具有相当规模的交通、能源、基础设施、原材料工业的项目以及一批国民经济亟须的资金、技术密集型的项目。(6)投资领域进一步拓宽,特别是第三产业的外商投资有了较大发展。(7)投资方式有所创新,全国已有20多家中外合资股份公司经批准设立,人民币 B 种股票在上海、深圳证券交易所挂牌上市。

实践有力地证明,中国利用外资,弥补了部分建设资金的不足,引进了先进实用的技术、设备和企业管理经验,提供了新的就业机会,培养了一批人才,增强了出口创汇能力,增加了财政收人,丰富活跃了国内市场,对中国经济与社会发展起到了有益的补充和积极的促作用。同时也表明,中国经济的蓬勃发展,为国外资金提供了有吸引力、有限障、有良好效益的投资场所。中国利用外资,不仅可以促进中外双方发挥各自优势,互利互惠,共同发展,而且有利于加强中国与世界各国、各地区之间的经济技术合作,批动世界经济的发展与繁荣。

中国市县作为中国行政区划的最基丰的构成单位,是外商投资的最直接的行政区域;其投资环境是否完善,对外宣传是否充分,均对吸引外商投资产生最直接的影响。因此,为了将中国市县的投资环境和优惠政策向国内外作比较系统、全面的介绍,根提许多外商、侨跑的建议和一些市县政府的要求,由中华人民共和国对外贸易经济合作部外国投资管理可等单位组成的中国市县投资指南编委会,怀着强烈的使命感和资任感,历一年之功,汇各市县政府主管部门之力,数易其稿,几番审改,终于将我国第一本《中国市县投资指商》(一)产献给国内外广大投资者。

《中国市县投资指南》由各市县政府主管部门撰写,由各市县政府负资同志审核, 经对外贸易经济合作部外国投资管理司审定,人民日报出版社终审,材料准确,文风严 遵,权威性强。入选的每一市县均独立成篇,详细介绍其投资环境、投资重点、投资方式、投资审批机构、权限和程序、优惠政策、经济技术开发区或吸引外商投资小区、骨干企业等情况,内容期实具体,实用性强。为了进一步加强对各市县的直观了解,书后配有大量彩图,以与正文(中英)相互参照。

本书各市县来稿的内容和數据最早截止于 1992 年 12 月底,最迟截止于 1993 年 8 月底。虽然编委会在定稿时均以国家关于吸引外资的法律、法规和政策为依据对来稿进行了统一审核和修政。但由于情况变化而导致某些局部不一致的情形仍有可能存在,因此,凡本书中各市县的规定与国家现行的法律、法规威政策相抵触或相矛盾的,均以后者为准。

《中国市县投资指南》的编撰出版得到了入选市县政府的积极协助,得到了有关专家、学者的热情指导,得到了人民日投出版社的鼎力支持。中国国际资易促进委员会会长郑鸿业、中华全国律师协会会长任继圣担任本书名誉主编,对外贸易经济合作部外国投资管理司司长焦素芬担任本书主编。在此我们谨表诚挚的感谢,并以铭志。

中国市县投资指南编委会 1993年9月

Foreword

When history saw the end of 1970s, China, with a long—standing history, saw a spring tide of reform and opening to the outside world. Facilitated by the tide. Chinese people roused themselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous and went all out to make the country strong, thus have made an economic miracle attracting the attention of the world.

Introduction of direct foreign investment is an important component of China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world. From 1979 to June. 1993, foreign—invested projects in China totalled 134,423, with a contracted foreign investment of US \$ 169, 216 billion, and US \$ 43, 75 billion put to actual use. Especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important talk during his inspection tour in South China at the begining of 1992, a multi—layer, overall and great open layout has further taken shape in China, while in the world, a new rush of foreign investment in China has come. Take the period from January to June, 1993, for example, foreign—invested projects in China have totalled 43632, with a contracted foreign investment of US \$ 58. 156 billion, US \$ 3,396 billion of which has been put to actual use.

In comparison with the last rush of foreign investment in China, the new rush is characterized by the following: (1) Sources of investment keep increasing, which now have enlarged to over 100 countries and regions. (2) Invested areas are moving from coastal open areas to inland gradually. In 1992, percentage of foreign investment in inland areas in the whole country increased from 7-8% to nearly 20%. (3) Scale of investment is enlarging. In 1992, the average contracted investment reached US\$ 1.39 million, while from January to June, 1993 alone, it has totalled US\$ 1.35 million. (4) Many world—renowned multinational cooperations began to turn their attention to China—a great market with great potentialities. (5) Structure of investment is being further optimized. A group of projects of a considerable size engaged in traffic, energy, infrastructural facilities and raw material industry, as well as a group of capital—intensive and technology—intensive projects necessary to national economy, have been set up. (6) Fields of investment have been further opened. Foreign investment in the tertiary sector has witnessed an especially great development. (7) New means of investment have been applied. More than 20 Sino—foreign joint—stock joint ventures have been set up upon approval. B Shares of RMB have been issued on Shanehal and Shenzhen Stock Exchances.

Practice proves it that through utilization of foreign—funds China would settle inadequacy of construction funds, introduce advanced and practisable technologies, equipments and managerial experiences, provide new opportunities of employment, cultivate a group of talents, strengthen its capacity of export, increase its revenue, enrich and activate domestic markets, exert beneficial supplementary and positive promotive functions to China's economic and social development. Practice also tells us that the vigorous development of China's economy provide an attractive place for foreign investment, with guarantee and good returns. China's utilization of foreign funds can not only promote the two parties in giving play to each other's advantages, mutual benefits and common development, but is beneficial to strengthening its economic and technological cooperative relations with other countries, and to the development and prosperity of the world's economy.

Counties and cities, as the basic administrative units of China, is the most direct administrative units for foreign investment. Their investment environment and foreign propaganda exert direct influences over the introduction of foreign investment. For this aim, in order to make a relatively systematic and overall introduction of these counties' (cities') investment environment and preferential policies to businessmen at home and abroad, in accordance with suggestions from many foreign businessmen, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hongkong, Taiwan and Macao, and a few municipal and county's governments, the Editorial Committee of "A Guide to Investment in China's Counties and Cities" sponsored by Foreign Investment Administrative Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooeration of the People's Republic of China, with a strong sense of mission and responsibility, cooperated with responsible departments of municipal and county governments, spent over one year in examination and revision again and again, finally was able to present "A Guide to Investment in China's Counties and Cities"—the first of its kind in China—to investors at home and abroad.

"A Guide to Investment in China's Counties and Cities' were written by responsible departments of Municipal and County Governments, examined and verified by leading cadres of them, and finally approved by Foreign Investment Administrative Department of the Minsitry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. All articles are accurage, well—knit and authorative, mainly introducing these counties' (cities') investment environment, investment focus, means of investment, institutions of examintion and approval of investment, their competence and the procedures, preferential policies, economic and technological development zones, foreign investment introduction subzones, backbone enterprises, etc. For the further understanding of these counties and cities, large amounts of colored pictures are attached to the book.

The earliest deadline for article—soliciting from cities and counties is at the end of December, 1992, while the latest is at the end of August 1993. Although the Editorial Committee has made united examination, verification and revision of them according to the state's laws, regulations and policies concerning the introduction of foreign funds, because of changing situations, some partial inconformity may exist. In case of any contravention and contradiction with the prevailing laws, regulations or policies of the State, the latter shall be taken as the standard.

In compiling and publishing "A Guide to Investment in China's Counties and Cities", we have gained the positive assistance of municipal and county governments written into the book, warm—hearted direction from concerned experts and scholars, and the kind support of the People's Daily Publishing House. Mr. Zheng Hongye, President of China Council for Promotion of International Trade, and Mr. Ren Jisheng, President of China National Lawyers' Association act as the honorary editors in chief, Director of Foreign Investment Administrative Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ms. Jiao Sufen serves as the editor in chief. We'd like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks.

The Editorial Committee of "A Guide to Investment in China's Counties and Cities" September, 1993.

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| | Vuping County, Fujian Province |
| | Tunxiao County, Fujian Province |
| | anzhou City, Jiangxi Province |
| | ingxiang City, Jiangxi Province |
| | Dean County, Jiangxi Province |
| | Lingguo County, Jiangxi Province |
| | Kunwu County, Jiangxi Province |
| | Soyang County, Jiangxi Province |
| | inzhou City, Liaoning Province |
| | Iuludao District of Jinxi City, Liaoning Province |
| | aobian District of Yingkou City, Liaoning Province |
| | Ginmin County, Liaoning Province |
| | Taian County, Liaoning Province |
| ۲ | Weinan City, Shanxi Province |
| Ĭ | Baoji City, Shanxi Province(704) |
| | Ziyang County, Shanxi Province |
| I | Heyang County, Shanxi Province |
| J | lilin City, Jilin Province |
| | lian City, Jilin Province |
| 1 | Dongleng County, Jilin Province |
| Į | fingyu County, Jilin Province |
| | Jiangan County, Sichuan Province |
| | Jinyang County, Sichuan Province |
| 1 | Nanchong County, Sichuan Province |
| | Wanyuan County, Sichuan Province |
| 1 | Lufeng County, Yunnan Province |
| | Fuyuan County, Yunnan Province (739) |
| | Tulufan City, Xinjiang Autonomous Region (745)(79) |
| | Kuitun City, Xinjiang Autonomous Region |
| | Jimunai County, Xinjiang Autonomous Region |
| | Liuzhou City, Guangxi Autonomous Region |
| | Wuzhou City, Guangxi Autonomous Region (759)(81) |
| | Xiangtan City, Hunan Province |
| 3 | • |

| Liuyang City, Hunan Province | (81) |
|--|-------|
| Manzhouli City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region | (82) |
| Yuquan District of Huhehot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (765) | (82) |
| Haikou City, Hainan Province | (83) |
| Tongzha City, Hainan Provnice | (780) |
| Huangshan District of Huangshan City, Anhui Province | (786) |
| Jixian County, Tianjin City | |
| Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province | (792) |
| Taiyuan Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission | (794) |
| Taiyuan Import and Export Corportation | (795) |
| Beicheng District of Taiyuan City | (796) |
| Nanjiao District of Taiyuan City | (799) |
| Taiyuan Heavy Machine Plant | (801) |
| Shanxi Chemical Plant | (803) |
| Shanxi Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill | (804) |
| Taiyuan Steel City Enterprise Company | (805) |
| Taiyuan Beicheng District Comprchensive Derelopment Company | (806) |
| Taiyuan Yinxin Commerce and Trade Tower | (808) |
| Printing Iron Tin Making Plant in Taiyuan City | (809) |
| Shanxi Restaurant | |
| Bofang Coal Mine of Jincheng City in Shanxi Province | (811) |
| Yangcheng Silk Filature Mill of Jincheng City in Shanxi Province | |
| Bo Village Coal Mine of Jincheng City in Shanxi Province | |
| Yuangu County, Shanxi Province | |
| Beilju Town of Yangcheng County, Shanxi Province | (817) |
| Shanxi Longmen Aluminium Plant | |
| Yangcheng Zhenxing Iron Plant in Shanxi Province | (820) |
| Gaodu Metallurgy Mine Industrial Company of Jincheng City in Shanxi Province | |
| Shanxi Yongji Printing and Dyeing Mill | |
| Yangcheng Huayang Enterprise General Company in Shanxi Province | |
| Shanxi Gaoping Niushan Coal Mine | (825) |
| Zhongxin Mechanical and Electrical Equipments Manufacturing Company | (826) |
| Gaoping Metallurgical and chemical company in Shanxi Province | (829) |
| Shanxi Gaoping urban Construction and Comprehensive development Company | |
| Changzhi Lucheng Junmin Coking Plant in Shanxi Province | |
| Tongchen Commercial Building Co. Ltd in Gansu Province | |
| Shanxi Fugu Power Plant | |
| Baoji Changling (Holdings) Co. Ltd | (839) |
| Water Conservancy Bureau of Shenyang City in Liaoning Province | |

深圳市

欢迎客商投资深圳 互惠互利共创繁荣

深圳建立经济特区以来,十分注重学习和借鉴国内外发展经济的成功经验,坚持走外引内联的建设之路,并制定实施了一系列政策措施,使深圳的投资环境目糠完善,成为国内外众多客商投资兴业的一方热土,特别是利用和引进外资工作取得了显著成就,大大加快丁特区现代化建设步伐和外向型经济的形成与发展。十多年来,深圳市与外商签订利用外资协议11000多项,协议利用外资额100多亿美元,实际利用外资额50多亿美元;目前全市外商企业已达7000多家。1992年,外商投资工业企业产值256.2亿元,大师投资企业出口创汇30.06亿美元,分别占全市工业总产值的71.8%,出口创汇总额的59%以上。

展望深圳未来发展前景,我们要把深圳建设成为以先进工业为基础,第三产业为支柱,农业现代化水平较高,科学技术比较先进的综合性经济特区和外向型。多功能的国际性城市,为此,我们将按照建立社会主义市场经济体制的要求和国际惯例,在现有的基础上,进一步优化投资环境和条件,优化投资政策和服务,发挥优势,再造优势,不断加强和扩大国际间及推澳台地区的经济技术合作与安流,把深圳市利用和引进外容工作提高到新的水平。

可以坚信。随着深圳对外开放不断扩大和现代化建设的向前推进,未来深圳的发展将展示出更加广阔的前景,更加令世人所嘱目。热域欢迎各个国家和地区的客商继续关心、积极参与深圳各项 建设事业,从事投资经商,兴办实业。我们将本着平等互利的原则,与各国各地区的朋友携手,共促 经济繁荣。

一、基本市情和投资环境

(一)自然概貌

深圳市位于中国广东省南部沿海地区,与香港接壤,海岸线全长 229.9 公里,且海湾良港较多。 行政建制隶属广东省,1979 年 3 月建市,1980 年 8 月设立经济特区,全市现辖罗制区、福田区、南山 区、英区、龙岗区,总面积 2020 平方公里,总人口 260.9 万,其中经济特区内面积约 327.5 平方公 里,人口约为 122.02 万。

深圳属亚热带海洋性气候,地理位置优越,气候环境宜人,自然人文资源得天独厚,矿藏物产极 其丰富,为经济社会发展提供了良好的基础和条件。

(二)经济发展简况

深圳,坚持改革开放,实行特殊政策,灵活措施,努力开拓创新,使国民经济高速,持续,协调发展,1992年,全市国民生产总值 284.29 亿元人民币,比1979年增长 142 倍;国民收入 193.46 亿元人民币,比1979年增长 121 倍。

工业 深圳工业门类已成体系、工业基础初具规模。目前、工业企业 5757家,职工 35 万余人、 形成了以轻工、纺织、电子、石化、机械、建材、食品(炊料等为主的工业体系;工业产品发展到 2000 多 种。其中出口产品 1000 多种、产品销售收集。日本、推准等 60 多个国家和地区。

农业 深圳确定"为特区服务,为出口服务"的农业发展方针,农业生产向系列化、集约化、现代 化方向发展。现已建成蔬菜、禽畜、水产和水果四大鲜活产品生产基地100多个。

商业 现有商业企业 1.5 万多家,职工 8 万多人; 饮食、服务业企业 6000 多家,从业人员 3 万 名人, 商业网络发达,商品销售渠道畅通,集市贸易活跃。

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