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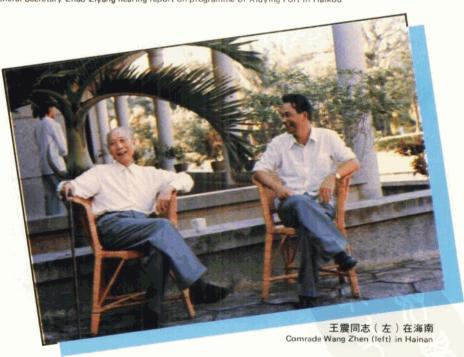
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#### PARTY AND STATE LEADERS IN HAINAN



趙紫陽總書記聽取海口秀英港的規劃滙報 Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang hearing report on programme of Xiuying Port in Haikou



#### 黨和國家領導人在海南



Comrade Li Peng in the Tea Factory of Nanhai Farm



谷牧问志视祭海南 Comrade Gu Mu inspecting Hainan





## 深化改革

# TO DEEPEN ACCELERATE

許士杰 by Xu Shijie

黨中央、國務院決定把海南島從廣東省劃分出來, 單獨建立海南省,並經全國人民代表大會審議、批准, 國務院又給海南以更多的自主權,規定更爲優惠的政策 ,使它建成全國最大的經濟特區,這是一項重大決策, 它標誌着我國改革、開放政策的進一步深化和發展。

海南省能否用好中央所給的更多的自主權,更為優惠的政策,發揮其獨特的熱作、海產、礦藏及旅遊資源的優勢,加快開發建設的步伐,首先面臨的是進行政治體制和經濟體制的改革,才能理順關繫,減少中間環節,提高工作效率,適應辦特區,引進外資、引進技術的要求。同時把能源、交通、通訊等基礎設施搞好,以及制定政策與法規,改善投資環境,對外資更具有吸引力,從而進一步促進對外開放。

海南省按照中央有關指示的精神,按照政治體制改革的要求,來組建海南省級的機構,實行"小政府"、 "大社會",即黨政機關"小而精",經濟實體"大而强",一開始就實行黨政分開,政企分開。首先抓住轉變政府職能這個關鍵,政府對企業由直接管理為主轉變為間接管理為主,把一些直接管理經濟的部門改組為專業公司,並給這些公司以更多的自主權,實行企業化管理,按經濟規律辦事。政府主要抓方針、政策的實施,加 强調節、監督、審計、信息部門,通過調整利率、稅率 和外滙的滙率等辦法,促進商品經濟的發展。與此同時 ,要進一步下放權力,改革幹部人事制度,建立社會協 商對話制度,並逐步完善社會主義民主政治的其他各種 制度。

海南剛剛建省,各項政策還是初步的,試驗性的,還有待實踐來試驗,需要一段時間來總結、完善。不過,隨着全國政治體制改革的深入,隨着海南省對中央所給予的特殊政策的推行,隨着開放過程中生產力的發展,經濟的逐漸繁榮,改革將不斷繼續深化,一個新的經濟運行機制,社會主義有計劃商品經濟的體制,將逐步形成。

The Party's Central Committee and the State Council, after examination and approval from the National People's Congress, decided to seperate Hainan Island from Guangdong Province to set up an independent Hainan Province. The State Council has also given the new province more autonomy and more preferential policies to build it into the country's

## 促進開放

# THE REFORMS AND THE OPENING

中共海南省委書記 許士杰

by Xn Shijie, Secretary of Hainan Provincial Committee of CPC

largest special economic zone. This has been a significent decision which marks the deepening and development of the country's reforms and open policies.

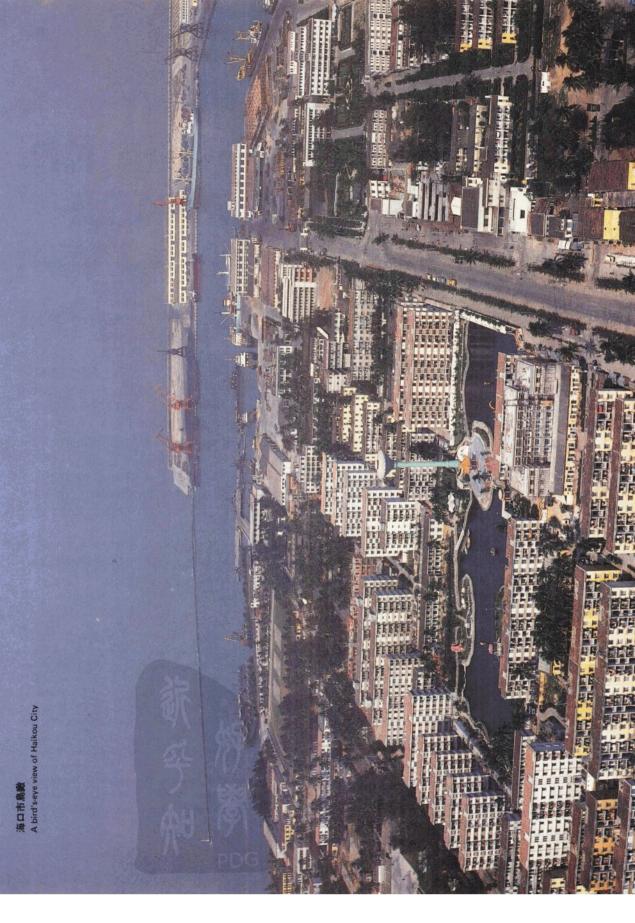
Whether the new province will make a good use of the autonomy and preferential policies offered by the Party's Central Committee to bring into full play of its advantages in tropical crops, aquatic products, mining and tourism lies firstly in the reforms of its political and economic systems, through which interrelationships will be smoothed up, intermediate links reduced, efficiency raised to meet demands for managing a special economic zone, introducing to it from abroad funds and technology. Meanwhile, the new province must improve its basic facilities such as energy, transportation and tele-communications, stipulate policies and regulations, improve investment environment to better attract foreign investors so as to promote the further opening to the outside world.

In accordance with the instructions from the Party's Central Committee and the demands of political system reform, the new province will set up its provincial administration in a way of "small government" and "big community", i.e. the Party and government offices will be "small and simple" and the economic entities "large and strong". From the very beginning the Party will be seperated from the government, and the government from the enterprises. A function change

of the government will be the key link. Governments at all levels will shift from a direct control over enterprises to an indirect management. Some economic departments used to be government organs will be reformed into professional companies. And these companies will be given more decision-making power to ensure its running as an enterprise in accordance with economic laws. The governments will mainly handle the implementation of policies and strengthen departments of adjustment, inspection, auditing and information. They will promote the development of a commodity economy by means of adjusting the rates of profits, taxes and foreign exchange rate. Meanwhile, power will be further lowered and the personnel system reformed. A social consultation and dialogue system will be established to further practise socialist democratic politics and other systems.

Hainan has just become a province. Various policies practised here are tentative. They still need the examination through practice and need to be perfected. However, with the deepening of the political system reform throughout the country, the implementation of the special policies given by the State to the province, the development of productive force during its opening, the gradual prosperity of the economy and the continual in-depth of reforms, a new economic mechanism — the system of a socialist planning commodity economy — will take shape in Hainan.





## 寶島譜新章

# THE TREASURE ISLAND OPENS A NEW PAGE

海南省省長 梁湘

by Liang Xiang, Governor of Hainan Province

海南是我國南疆的一個寶島。這裏有豐富的熱帶作物資源,大量優質的礦產資源,取之不竭的海洋水產資源以及别具風情的旅遊資源。海南建省,將背依祖國大陸,向港澳地區,向東南亞,向全世界敞開大門,以全方位的開放促進寶島的騰飛,把海南開發建設推向一個新的歷史時期。

海南省經濟發展的指導思想和戰略目標是:充分利用中央給予海南比特區更特殊、更優惠的政策,積極吸收和引進外資,先進技術和先進管理經驗,有計劃有步驟地從國外和港澳地區引進經濟管理、科學技術、外貿金融、城市建設等方面的專業人才,逐步建立起具有海南特色的外向型經濟結構,爭取在1995年提前實現全島人均收入達到小康水平。

根據海南的自然優勢,海南省將實行"全面規劃、 重點開發、規劃一片、開發一片、收益一片"的方針, 有重點地進行開發建設。從全島來看,我們首先抓好海 口市、三亞市、洋浦港、八所港、清瀾港這五大片的開 發和建設。以這五大片為樞紐,把石油化工業、礦產加 工業、輕紡業、熱作及食品業、建材業、電子業和旅遊 業作爲重點產業,逐步形成與腹地緊密結合的環島產業 帶。

海口市作爲省會,是全島經濟、政治和文化中心, 我們要把它建成一個美麗的輕型綜合性城市;

三亞市將以其 "不是夏威夷,勝似夏威夷"的椰林、 海酌,形成一個具有熱帶風光的國際性濱海旅遊避寒勝 地。

洋浦港將以其港口之便形成一個石油化工基地;

八所港將與石碌鐵礦、鶯歌海鹽化工業一起,形成 以鋼鐵、化工和建材爲基礎的重工業區;

清瀾港將利用其優越的地理位置,大力發展"三來

一補",逐步形成一個綜合加工區。

為配合重點地區的開發,我們將採取貿、工、農並 舉,促進三次產業協調發展的產業政策。

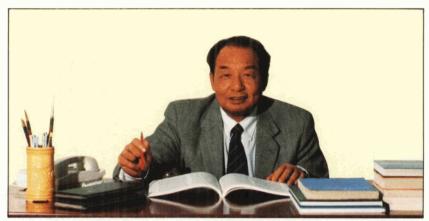
海南省將盡快搞好能源、交通、水源、通訊等基礎設施,盡快制定和完善各項政策法規,加快和深化改革,創造良好的投資環境。我們將實行"小政府、大社會"的體制模式,轉變政府職能,下放權力,精簡機構,提高效率,適應市場經濟的要求。政府通過稅收、利率、滙率等間接手段實現經濟宏觀控制,不再直接干預企業的經濟活動,以市場引導企業,而不是由政府決定一切。要用新的管理辦法去管理經濟。新的體制要立足於搞活企業,完善市場體係,發展商品經濟,推廣承包、租賃、股份制,城鄉和集體經濟和私人經濟在國家指導下要有較大的發展。

海南建省已引起國內外朋友的廣泛關注。在此,我 向關心海南的朋友們致謝,並竭誠歡迎你們來海南投資 ,與我們一起開發建設這塊南海寶島!

Hainan is a treasure island in the south of our mother-land with rich resources of tropical crops, large quantity of excellent minerals, endless oceanic aquatic products and special scenic spots for tourism. Hainan Province with its back against the mainland of the motherland, will open its door wide to Hong Kong and Macao regions, Southeast Asia, and the whole world with its all-round opening directions to promote the rise of the treasure island and push the development and construction of the island forward to a new historical stage.

The guiding ideology and strategic goal for the economic development in Hainan Province, will focus on making full use of the policies, more special and more preferential than

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梁湘同志 Liang Xiang

the special economic zones, that the State gives to the province, actively to absorb and introduce from abroad foreign investment, advanced equipment and technology as well as advanced managing experiences, to invite step by step in a planning way from Hong Kong, Macao regions and foreign countries professionals of economic management, science and technology,foreign trade and finance, and urban construction, working here so as to gradually establish an exportoriented economic structure with Hainan's characteristics. By 1995, the average per capita income on the island will possibly reach a comparably well-off level ahead of schedule.

Based on Hainan's natural superiority, Hainan Province will put into practice the guiding principle of "all-round planning with emphasis on key development by planning an area, developing an area and gaining benefit from an area" to engage in key development and construction. According to the conditions of the island, we shall first of all lay our emphasis on developing and building well the five areas such as Haikou and Sanya cities, Yangpu, Basuo and Qinglan ports, making the five big areas as hubs to develop petro-chemical industry, mineral processing industry, light and textile industries, tropical crops and food industry, building materials industry, electronics industry and tourism so as to gradually form industrial zones around the island, which closely link with the broad hinterland.

As the capital city of the province, Haikou is an economic, political and cultural centre and we shall build it into a beautiful and light style comprehensive city.

Sanya City with its cocoanut palm forest and rhythm of sea waves called "not Hawaii but better than Hawaii", will become an international sea-side winter resort with tropical scenery.

Taking advantage of its sea freight convenience, Yangpu Port will become a petro-chemical production base.

Basuo Port together with iron mine in Shilu and sea salt chemical industry in Yingge will form a heavy industry

zone based on iron and steel, chemical and building materials industries

Qinglan Port will use its superior geographical location to develop processing products with samples, accessories and materials provided by customers, gradually becoming a comprehensive processing zone.

In order to cooperate with development of the key areas, we shall adopt a policy of promoting the coordinate development of the first, second and third industries by integrating trade, industry and agriculture simultaneously.

Hainan Province will improve power and water supplies. communications, tele-communications and other infrastructural facilities as soon as possible, make and stipulate various laws and regulations without delay, speed up and deepen reforms, aiming at creating a good environment for investors. We'll practise a mould of system called "small government but big society" by changing the governmental functions, giving more power to subordinates or lower levels, simplifying institutions and raising working efficiency in order to meet the demand of market economy. The provincial government will fulfill its macroscopic control over economy by indirect means of taxes, interest rate, foreign exchange rate and so on and will no longer interfere the economic activities waged by enterprises. The government will not decide everything but adopt a new managing way to manage economy. The new system will be based on enlivening enterprises, perfecting market system, developing commercial pushing forward contracting, leasing, share-holding system. Urban and rural collective economy and private economy under the guidance of the State, will make comparably big strides forward.

Hainan Province has drawn eyes of broad friends at home and abroad. Herein, I express my gratitude to all friends who are concerned with Hainan and sincerely welcome those who are willing to invest in the province. Let's develop and build Hainan, the treasure island, together!



海南最大的油棕生產基地 —— 南濱農場油棕園 The Nanbin Farm's oil palm orchard, the largest oil palm production base in the province





海口紡織印染廠是一間年產能力為紡紗三萬綻,織布1000萬米,印染2100萬米的 紡、織、印染生產一條龍的大型企業。

The Haikou Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill, a large enterprise with annual production capacity of 30,000 yarn spindles, 10 million metres of woven cloth and 21 million metres of spun woven, printed and dyed cloth.



## 海南省的投資

# THE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT BETTER DAY

黨的十一屆三中全會以來,特別是1983年以來,海 南的國民經濟一直是持續、穩定、協調、高速度地發展 的。

1978年,海南的工農業總產值只有17.2億元,1986 年達40.1億元,增長135%,平均每年遞增9.5%,比 三中全會以前每年遞增 6.4% 高 3.1% , 其中農業每年 遞增10.2%,工業 8.8%。隨着工農業生產的發展,人民的 生活得到不斷提高和改善。三中全會以前,農村人均收 入只有56元,1986年達409元,比三中全會前增長6.3 倍。職工的人均收入1980年只有697元,1986年達1169 元,是1980年的1.68倍。與此同時,社會購買力不斷提 高,社會商品零售額也逐年上升。1980年社會商品零售 額 10.05 億元,1986年達 25.09億元,爲1980年的 2.5 倍 。城市儲蓄存款從1978年的1.09 億元增加到1986年的 11.76 億元,增加10倍多,平均每年遞增33.1%。1986年外 貿出口總額達3840萬美元,比1978年增長3.7倍。中外合 作項目有了較大發展。從1980年至1986年,全省共批准 "三資企業"和補償貿易項目 274 個,按合同規定應投 外資 18930 萬美元,實際已投入外資7908萬美元,佔應 投金額的42%。此外,共引進各種設備1028台(套)。 1986年全省外商投資企業總產值達8000多萬元,出口創 滙 209 萬美元。

幾年來,海南的國民經濟有了一定發展,但要真正 振興海南經濟,必將立足於海南資源的開發利用,充分 發輝海南五大資源優勢,採取靈活措施和開放政策吸引 更多的外來投資,以帶動地方工業的發展,逐步建立起 一個外向型的工業體系。就是說,要有一個良好的投資 環境。為此,1983年以來,我們用於航空、公路、郵電 、通訊、能源等基礎設施的總投資達47.7億元,且這些 投資已經帶來顯著效果。截止1986年9月,在15項基本 建設重點工程中,已有島西 960路通訊微波工程、專西

廣播電視微波工程海南段工程等5項工程竣工。最近, 松濤水庫配裝工程、西幹綫公路三亞至八所段公路改造 工程、洋浦港疏港公路和海口機場民航候機大樓即將完 工。除此之外,海口火電廠第一期工程兩台各5萬瓩汽 輪發電機將分別於今年8月和11月建成發電,海口火電 廠第二期兩台12.5萬瓩的擴建工程今年底也將動工興建 ;海口至叉河的西環鐵路那(大)叉(河)段定測工作 於去年底已正式開工;鋼鐵廠、水泥廠、三亞鳳凰機場 、大廣壩水電站等重點工程的前期工作也在抓緊進行之 中。到目前爲止,全島已初步形成了四通八達的海、陸 、空主體交通網路。現已開僻了海口至香港、泰國;海 口、三亞至廣州、湛江、香港;海口至新加坡、馬來西 亞等地的三條海運航綫。海口、三亞等地至廣州、北京 、香港等地也已實現電話直撥。1983年以來,全島共改 造、改建公路2000多公里,通車公路總里程目前已達到 1.41萬多公里。港口年吞吐能力已提高到 750 萬噸,比 1982年增加了 200 多萬噸。

我們相信,隨着國民經濟的迅速發展,以及一批重 點建設項目陸續建成投產,海南的投資環境將日趨改善 。海南省是全國最大的經濟特區,實行更加特殊、更加 開放的政策,將會對海外投資者具有更大的吸引力,海 南經濟騰飛的日子不會爲期太久。

The national economy in Hainan Province has developed in a continuous, stable, coordinate and high-speed way since the 3rd Plenary Session of the Party's 11th National Congress and especially since 1983.

The industrial and agricultural output value in Hainan

### 環境日趨改善

# IN HAINAN PROVINCE IS GETTING BY DAY

孟慶平 By Meng Qingping

Province in 1978 was only 1.72 billion yuan while in 1986, it was 4.01 billion yuan, an increase by 135% over that in 1978 at an average rate of 9.5% a year which was 3.1% higher than the average rate of 6.4% a year before 1978. Of the total output value, agriculture had an increase at an average rate of 10.2% a year and industry, 8.8%. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production, people's livelihood has risen and improved year by year. Before the 3rd Plenary Session of the Party's 11th National Congress, the farmers' average income was only 56 yuan a year per capita while in 1986, it was 409 yuan, an increase by 6.3 times. The urban staff's average income in 1980 was 697 yuan a year per capita while in 1986, it was 1,169 yuan, 1.68 time as much as that in 1980. At the same time, the social purchasing capability has constantly risen and the volume of social retailed commodities increased year by year. The volume of social retailed commodities in 1980 was about 1.005 billion yuan, while in 1986, it was 2.509 billion yuan, 2.5 times as much as that in 1980. The urban savings' deposit increased by 10 tomes at an average rate of 33.1% from 109 million yuan in 1978 to 117.6 million yuan in 1986. The foreign trade value in 1986 was 38.4 million US dollars, an increase of 3.7 times over 1978. The Sinoforeign co-operative projects have had a big development. From 1980 to 1986, the province approved 274 projects for equity joint ventures, contractural joint ventures, sole foreign capital enterprises or business based on compensation trade with foreign investment by contracts worth 189.3 million US dollars and acturally using foreign investment worth US\$79.08 million, 42% of the former. Besides, the province has imported from abroad 1,028 sets of equipment of various kinds. In 1986, the total output value of the foreign funded enterprises in the province was over 80 million yuan including export value of 2.09 million US dollars.

Although Hainan's national economy has had a considerable development of late years, to really vitalize Hainan's economy must be based on development and utilization of Hainan's natural resources, give full play to the five resources' superiority, adopt flexible measures and open policies to bring in more foreign investment so as to promote the development of local industries and gradually establish an export-oriented economic system. In one word, it must have a good investment environment. Hence, since 1983, we have

spent total investment worth 4.77 billion yuan in infrastructure facilities such as aviation, highways, post and tele-communications and energy and have achieved obvious results. By September 1986, of 15 key infrastructure construction projects, 5 projects including the 960-line micro-wave telecommunication engineering on western island and the Hainan engineering sector of western Guangdong broadcasting and TV micro-wave engineering were completed. Songtao Reservoir's accessory engineering, the upgrading engineering for highway on western side, highway between Sanya and Basuo, Yangpu Port's highway and Haikou Airport lounge, will soon be completed. Besides, the first phase of Haikou Thermal Power Plant with 2 sets of turbogenerators each with capacity of 50,000 kilowatts, will be completed in August or September, this year and the second phase of Haikou Thermal Power Plant's expansion engineering for 2 sets of generators each with capacity of 125,000 kilowatts will start construction at the end of this year. Railway on Nada-Cahe sector between Haikou and Cahe on western side of the island decisive measuring work started at the end of last year. The pre-period work for iron and steel works, cement plant, the Sanya's Pheonix Airport and Daguang Dam Hydro-Power Plant are in progress. Up till now, the whole island has formed a stereoscopic communications network by sea, land and air leading to all sides. Such 3 sea freight lines as from Haikou to Hong Kong and Thailand, from Haikou and Sanya to Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Hong Kong and from Haikou to Singapore and Malaysia, have been opened. Direct dialing telephone between Haikou, Sanya and Guangzhou, Beijing and Hong Kong is in operation. Since 1983, the island has upgraded and rebuilt more than 2,000 kilometres long highway with a total of 14,100 kilometres long highway for vehicles. The handling capacity of ports has increased to some 7.5 million tons, about 2 million tons more than that in 1982.

We are convinced that following the development of national economy and continuous operation of a batch of key construction projects, Hainan's investment environment is getting better and better day by day. Being the largest special economic zone in the country and practising more special and much opener policies, Hainan Province will be more attractive to foreign investors and its economy will quickly take off.

## 海南旅遊

### HAINAN'S PROSPECTS

美麗富饒的海南島,古稱"珠崖"、"瓊州",歷來被視為珍珠美玉,譽爲南疆寶島。的確,整個海南島就像一塊碩大的綠寶石,鑲嵌在碧波如鏡的南海上,以旖旎的風光,宜人的氣候,腴饒的物產和特有的情調而聞名於世。

這裏地處熱帶,長夏無冬,四時常線,水秀山青,土地肥沃,自然條件十分優越,不僅蘊藏着種類繁多的熱帶林木、地上礦泉、野生動植物、海洋水產等取之不盡的自然資源,而且有潛力極大的旅遊資源。以羽葉凌空的椰樹、婀娜多姿的檳榔等為特徵的熱帶風光,五指山、英哥嶺、七指嶺、東山嶺、萬泉河等名山大川,牙龍灣、大東海、棋子灣等優美的海灣,八所、洋浦、楡林等天然良港,尖峰嶺原始森林、霸王嶺長臂猿、大田坡鹿、南灣獼猴等珍稀動植物保護區,天涯海角、古花嶺瀑布、火山口、毛感地下宮、瓊山、文昌、濱海紅樹林等神奇的自然景觀,五公祠、邱公墓、海瑞墓、東坡書院、宋慶齡祖居、馮白駒故居等名勝古迹,眞是各有奇景,各具特色,奇偉瑰麗,景象萬千!

到本世紀末,海南省將建成"國際上第一流的避寒、冬添、渡假的旅遊勝地"。實現兩個轉變,即創造條件讓遊客以觀光旅遊為主轉變爲渡假為主;以接待港、澳、東南亞一帶的遊客為主轉為面向世界各地,尤其是日本與美歐遊客為主。這樣,在為遊客提供的住、吃、

行、玩等條件上,都要逐年相應加以改善,使之配套, 並培養大批合格的遵游、翻譯、管理人員。

為實現上述目標,我們確定海南旅遊建設的重點是抓住"兩個片"(海口市片和三亞市片),"三條線" (海口——三亞的東、中、西三條公路沿途的旅遊點)。

最近,不少國內、外企業和個人都紛紛來我省洽談合作項目。如香港霍英東先生對牙龍灣旅遊區第一期開發工程的投資為 673 萬美元與海南旅遊部門合資興建一座擁有 250 個房間的别墅式賓館。另外,他還將投資與建一座國際標準的高爾夫球場,第一期工程的前期準備工作基本就緒,不久即可動工。

海南省將建成中國最大的經濟特區,我們真誠希望 海內外朋友投資海南省的旅遊事業,讓海南島吸引全世 界的旅遊者。

The beautiful and richly endowed Hainan Island, entitled as "Pearl Cliff" and the "Fine Jade State" in ancient times, has been praised to be a treasure island in the souther