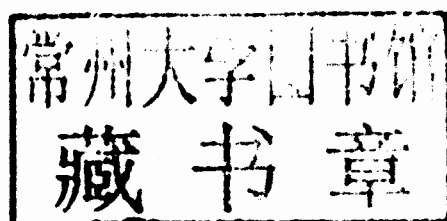


CHINA COMMERCE YEARBOOK 2011

The Editorial Board of the China
Commerce Yearbook

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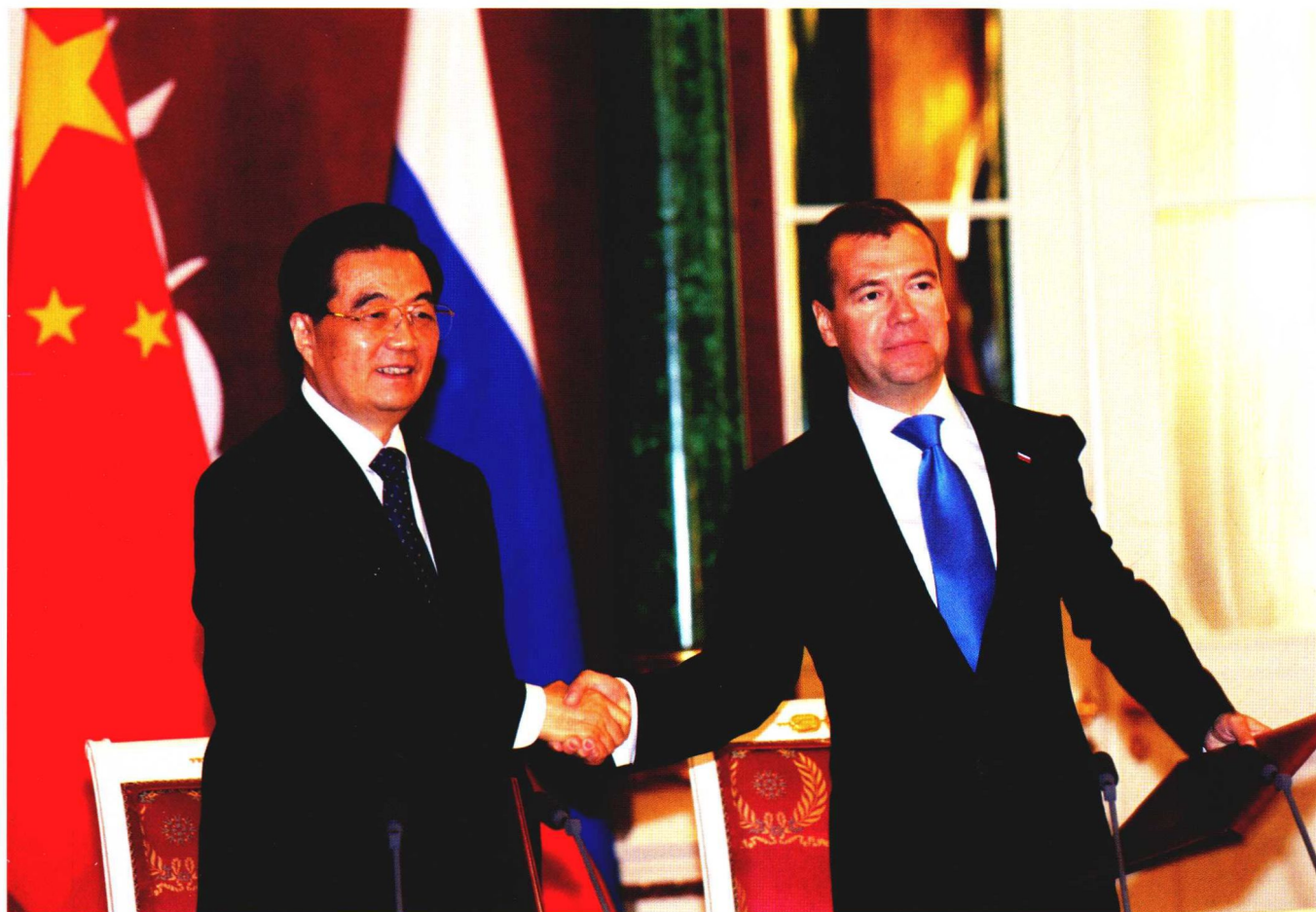
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Chinese President Hu Jintao met Russian President Dmitry Medvedev in the Kremlin on June 16, 2011.



Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited MG Auto (UK) on June 26, 2011.



On August 12, 2010, the 60th Anniversary Exhibition of China's Foreign Aid Development was held at China World Trade Center in Beijing. The picture shows that Vice Premier Wang Qishan and other visitors were visiting the exhibition.



Chen Deming
Minister of Commerce

PREFACE

By the end of 2010, China has completed its “11th Five-year Plan”. During the year, though faced with complex and volatile internal and external environments, and major challenges from all sides, the commerce system, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, thoroughly applied the scientific outlook on development, closely focused on transformation of the economic development mode, firmly stuck to a series of policies and measures tackling with international financial crisis, extensively intensified the restructuring, and concertedly made efforts to do a good job in all aspects. As a result, domestic and foreign trade, and international economic cooperation maintained a steady and rapid development on the whole.

Invigorating circulation promoted the rapid growth of consumption. Such consumption stimulating policies as “Home Appliances and Autos to the Countryside” and “Trading in Old Goods for New” were further implemented, together with the construction of urban and rural circulation networks and service systems expedited, market order straightened out and standardized, and special campaigns to crack down on IPR infringement and making or selling counterfeit and shoddy goods launched, to create a convenient and safe environment for consumption. Local commerce departments organized a variety of sales promotion campaigns to stimulate the consumption of residents and upgrade consumption structures. Sales of home appliances, autos, and electronic and information products kept rising, and the development of traditional commerce, trade and services and such new circulation forms as E-commerce, and online shopping, was accelerated. Consumption being a driving force to economic growth was further enhanced.

Timely regulation and control ensured the steady operation of the market. The commerce system further strengthened market surveillance and early warning to provide a basis for the central government’s decision-making, and released information on market supply and demand in good time to guide public expectations properly. Thanks to the strategy of increasing or releasing the state reserves, the market has run smoothly. In the first half of the year, when the price of live hogs kept dropping dramatically, the central reserve purchased 160, 000 tons of pork and helped live hog back to a reasonable price. In the second half, in order to curb soaring food prices and counter inflation, the central reserve acted without delay by releasing 100, 000 tons of frozen pork, setting eight auctions of a total of 1.62 million tons of reserve sugar, and importing raw sugar to meet domestic demand. Thanks to those measures, the pork and sugar prices got stabilized and the market could run in a more orderly manner. Proactive steps were also taken to cope with some devastating natural disasters, including severe drought in the southwest, Yushu earthquake, and the massive Zhouqu mudslide, and necessities of life and relief supplies were timely sent to local residents, helping avoid wild market fluctuation in the disaster-ridden areas. The Ministry of Commerce has carried out the comprehensive pilot program of modern circulation for agricultural products in Hainan, and selected Shanghai and other nine pilot cities to put into practice the traceability system on vegetables and meat. As being popularized in more areas, the direct farm purchase program (also known as “connecting farmland with supermarkets”) unfolded its advantages in reducing circulation links and lowering production costs and played an important role in stabilizing commodity prices.

Sound policies helped achieve rapid recovery of external demand and structural optimization. In accordance with the requirements of “expanding market, adjusting structure and promoting balanced development”, commerce departments at all levels conscientiously implemented all policies and measures designed to stabilize

external demand, further increased the export credit insurance coverage, made special arrangements export financing insurance for complete sets of large equipments, expanded pilot RMB settlement in cross-border trade to more cities, and encouraged enterprises to explore international market. Export achieved rapid recovery growth. Besides, the construction of export innovation base was sped up, pilot projects for transformation and upgrading of the processing trade was carried out, strong curbs were put on the export of "high-polluting, high-energy-consuming and resource-dependent" products, and export structure was further optimized. Moreover, import promotion policies were also implemented and improved, and more efforts were made in enhancing the import facilitating level. Remarkable results have been achieved in increasing imports. In 2010, the total import and export value amounted to USD 2.97 trillion, an increase of 34.7% as compared with 2009, and the trade balance got further improved. Trade in services maintained a rapid growth while export of services in key areas kept expanding over last year.

Environment optimization helped promote the steady growth of foreign capital utilization. To implement the *Several Opinions of the State Council on Further Improving Foreign Capital Utilization* jointly with departments concerned, the commerce system has enacted a series of supporting policies and played a significant role in improving the investment environment and underpinning investor confidence. To dispel some foreign investors' misgivings about investment environment in China, we took the initiative in introducing our basic state policy of opening-up to the outside world, and tried different forms of communications via different channels to strengthen mutual trust and clear up doubts on matters of foreign investors' concern, such as independent innovation, government procurement, and intellectual property protection. The guidance to foreign investment inflows was reinforced, the upgrading of eligible provincial-level development zones was promoted, more efforts were made in supporting the industrial park construction in Tibet and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Regions, the opening-up of the border areas was pushed forward, and an coordinated development of open economies was sustained in the eastern, western and central regions of China. In 2010, the total actually-utilized foreign capital reached USD 105.7 billion, an increase of 17% as compared with 2009. Supporting policies to service outsourcing were well implemented and the international service outsourcing witnessed a sustained and rapid growth.

Effective measures quickened enterprises' pace of "Going Global". The commerce system strengthened its policy support to the "Going Global" strategy, and signed investment protection agreements and infrastructure and labor cooperation agreements with many countries. Chinese enterprises were encouraged to conduct cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and large-scale projects increased significantly last year. International cooperation in the field of infrastructure was markedly strengthened. The construction of foreign trade and economic cooperation zones was carried forward to bring the processing capacity of our competitive industries into other countries. Special inspections were carried out on the implementation of the *Administrative Regulations on Foreign Contracted Projects*, the reform of administration system of foreign cooperation in labor service cooperation was pushed forward, and unexpected incidents of overseas labor service were handled in a timely and proper manner, effectively protecting personnel and property safety of Chinese overseas enterprises. The scale and level of outbound investment and cooperation kept ascending rapidly; the non-financial outbound direct investment totaled USD 59 billion, an increase of 36.3% as compared with last year. Overseas project contracting and labor service cooperation developed rapidly.

Overall consideration and all-round arrangement helped deepen international trade and economic cooperation. China took an active part in global economic governance and regional cooperation, and smoothly passed the WTO's third trade policy review. In the previous year, the construction of free trade areas was pushed forward steadily, the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area operated smoothly, and the government-industry-academia joint study for China-Japan-ROK FTA was launched. The high-level economic dialogues with the United States, Europe and Japan yielded substantial results and the mutually beneficial cooperation with developing countries was further deepened. China continued implementing the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as CEPA) and its supplementary agreements, and signed the cross-strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (hereinafter referred to as ECFA) with Taiwan Province. The economic and trade relations between Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province became closer. China firmly opposed all kinds of trade protectionism and had made remarkable achievements in dealing with trade frictions. The State Council convened the National Conference on Foreign Aid, and brought forward some guiding opinions on how to carry out foreign aid under new situation.

The stable and rapid development of commerce undertakings in 2010 placed a perfect end to the "11th Five-year Plan". Over the last five years, the commerce system adhered to principles of focusing on the central task and taking into account the overall situation, tried to keep pace with times and be bold and innovative; stuck to strategies of making planning upon weighing both domestic and foreign situations and seeking mutual benefits and win-win results, and persisted with the market-led and

government-controlled approach. Owing to those efforts, domestic and foreign trade, and international economic cooperation have made significant progress.

First, major innovation was made on the consumption policies. A series of consumption stimulation policies, such as "Home Appliances and Autos to the Countryside" and "Trading in Old Goods for New", were enacted and carried out to fully explore consumption potentials, which succeeded in keeping consumption in urban and rural areas growing constantly and rapidly. During the "11th Five-year Plan" period, the average annual growth of total retail sales of consumer goods reached 18.1%, which made the period one of the fastest growing since the reform and opening-up policy was introduced.

Second, the modern circulation system began to take shape. The construction of urban and rural circulation network was actively promoted in order to accelerate the process of circulation modernization. The three-stage wholesale and retail system fell apart during the course of reform. Now, the situation has been fundamentally improved. A modern circulation system in line with the requirements of the market economy took on the shape fleetly to replace the old and smashed one.

Third, the capacity of market regulation and control was strengthened notably. At present, there are 29,000 sample enterprises under market operation monitoring, and more than 1,600 key enterprises linked to contingency goods database, involving 58 contingency commodities. The reserve systems for important commodities such as meat and sugar were gradually perfected; trans-regional transport was further systematized; and the import and export adjustment could be in a much more timely manner.

Fourth, China's status as a major trading nation was further established. As compared with the last stage of the "10th Five-year Plan" period, China's exports of goods hopped from No. 3 to No. 1 in the world, its global share rose from 7.3% to around 10%, and the imports increased from No. 3 to No. 2. In the meanwhile, the exports of services climbed from No. 8 to No. 5, and the imports of services grew from No. 7 to No. 4 in the world. A pattern of trade in services and trade in goods promoting each other and developing in harmony has taken initial shape.

Fifth, the level of foreign capital utilization was enhanced remarkably. The actually-utilized foreign capital over the last five years amounted to USD 420 billion, about 1.5 times of that in the "10th Five-year Plan" period and ranking first among all developing countries for 19 years consecutively; the proportion of foreign capital absorbed by the service sector soared from 16.1% at the end of the "10th Five-year Plan" period to 42.1% in 2009; more than 1,400 foreign R & D centers were set up in China, twice as many as those set up at the last stage of the "10th Five-year Plan" period; the proportion of foreign capital absorbed by the central and western regions rose from 11.2% to 13.7%.

Sixth, outbound investment and international cooperation developed by strides. Over the last five years, the average annual growth of China's non-financial outbound direct investment was 38.8%, ranking fifth worldwide from 18th at the end of the "10th Five-year Plan" period. China is gradually stepping into the line of big outward investment countries. The turnover of foreign contracted projects realized an average annual growth of 37.3%, and 54 of Chinese foreign contracted engineering companies have been listed among the world's 225 major international contractors. China's position in the global engineering construction field was further consolidated and enhanced.

Seventh, China's status in international trade ascended significantly. The construction of free trade areas was accelerated. China has founded six free trade areas with related countries. The economic and trade cooperation between Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Province was systematized. Mechanisms for conducting high-level economic dialogues with developed countries and holding bilateral joint or mixed commissions of economic and trade cooperation gradually became mature. The scale of foreign aid kept growing, and our foreign aid work got unanimous approval from the international community. The "Four-Sector Linkage" response mechanism with coordinated work among the Ministry of Commerce, local governments, industrial associations and enterprises involved was initially formed to deal with trade frictions. China's capacity in making use of the international rules was enhanced greatly.

The journey China has taken in the past five years was quite extraordinary and the success achieved during the period doesn't come easy. It could never happen without the right leadership and wise decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, all-out support and close cooperation of all regions and departments concerned, or earnest and down-to-earth work of the whole commerce system and a great number of enterprises. Meanwhile, it should be noted that some mechanism issues and structural problems have not been essentially solved yet. China still has a long way to go and has lots more to work on in transforming its development mode, giving a boost to the restructuring of open economy, and promoting sustainable development.

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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 deputy directors of the General Administration of Customs deputy chairmen of the Editorial Board.
3. The yearbook is, in fact, 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 7 columns will provide you complete and systematic information about China's commerce in the year of 2010. The columns are: Statistics, Documents, Special Articles, Local Commerce, The Foreign Economic Relations and Trade with Countries and Regions, Development Zones, and Laws and Regulations.
5. "Foreign trade", "import" and "export" mentioned in the yearbook refer to merchandise 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.

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The Editorial Department of
the China Commerce Yearbook
August 2011, Beijing

TABLE OF COUNTRIES OR REGIONS WITH WHICH CHINA HAS SIGNED TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS, INVESTMENT PROTECTION AGREEMENTS AND DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF AGREEMENTS

(Up to December 31, 2010)



- 154 countries and regions with which China has signed trade agreements or protocols and economic cooperation agreements
- ▲ 130 countries and regions with which China has signed bilateral investment protection agreements
- ◆ 99 countries and regions with which China has signed taxation agreements (Arrangements)

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

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徐州经济技术开发区创建于1992年7月，是徐州市新型工业化示范基地和高新技术产业集聚中心，2010年3月晋升为国家经济技术开发区。

徐州经济技术开发区区位优势明显。位于徐州市区东郊，陇海铁路、京沪铁路、京福高速、连霍高速、104国道、206国道、310国道、京杭大运河等贯通全境。特别令人瞩目的是，京沪高速铁路徐州东站就坐落在开发区。乘坐高铁，从开发区到北京和上海均只需2个半小时左右。

徐州经济技术开发区产业基础扎实雄厚。目前培育形成了以工程机械和专用车辆为主的装备制造、以太阳能光伏和风力发电为主的新能源、以生产性物流和软件服务外包为主的现代服务三大主导产业，另有工业电子、食品医药、纺织服装等传统优势产业不断巩固提升，同时，电子信息、生物技术、新材料等战略性新兴产业蓬勃兴起。规划建设了高铁生态商务区、清洁技术产业园、软件服务外包产业园、光电微产业园、中美创新科技园等专业园区，建成了全国较大的工程机械和多晶硅生产基地，打造成为了国家工程机械特色产业基地、国家新能源特色产业基地，江苏省国际服务外包示范区、江苏省生态工业园区等。美国卡特彼勒、德国蒂森克虏伯、法国圣戈班、丹麦维斯塔斯、韩国斗山、徐工集团、香港协鑫等一大批全球知名公司在此投资发展。中国工程机械的龙头企业徐工集团、中国太阳能光伏的龙头企业中能硅业都扎根在开发区。

徐州经济技术开发区综合实力不断提升。近几年来，全区经济社会飞速发展，园区面貌日新月异，主要经济指标年均增长达40%以上。目前，发展水平跃居江苏省国家开发区前列，居全国国家开发区第25位。

Founded in July 1992, Xuzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone is a demonstration base of new industrialization and a gathering center of high-tech industries in Xuzhou. In March 2010, it was ratified to become a state-level economic & technological development zone.

Being easily accessible, the Zone is located in the east of XuZhou city, which is crossed by Longhai Railway, Beijing-Shanghai Railway, Beijing-Fuzhou Expressway, Lianyungang-Huoguo Expressway, 104 National Way, 206 National Way, 310 National Way and Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. In particular, the East Xuzhou Station of Beijing-Shanghai Railway is just located in the Zone. It only takes 2.5 hours from the zone to Beijing or Shanghai by taking the high-speed train.

With a solid industry basis, this Zone has developed three pillar industries: equipment manufacturing led by engineering machinery and special vehicles, new energy led by solar PV and wind power, and modern services led by production logistics and software service outsourcing. In addition, traditional advantageous industries including industrial electronics, foods & medicines, textile and clothing are being continuously strengthened. Meanwhile, many strategic emerging industries such as electronic information, biological technology and new materials are on their rise. The Zone has planned and constructed such professional parks as high-speed rail-specific ecological business zone, software service outsourcing industrial park, clean technology industrial park, photo-electricity & micro-electricity industrial park, and Sino-US innovative technology park. The Zone has constructed the relatively large engineering machinery and polycrystalline silicon production bases. As a result, it has become a national special industry base for engineering machinery, a national special industry base for new energy, a demonstration zone of Jiangsu Province for software outsourcing, and a ecological industrial park of Jiangsu Province. Many famous enterprises have settled in the Zone, including the US Caterpillar, the German ThyssenKrupp, the France Saint-Gobain, and the Denmark Vestas, the Doosan of ROK, Xugong Group and Hong Kong GCL Poly Energy as well as GCL Silicon, the leading solar PV enterprise in China.

With its comprehensive strength being continuously improved, the Zone has been growing fast in recent years, and its major economic indicators achieve the annual growth rate of over 40%. Currently, the Zone is in a leading position among the state-level development zones in Jiangsu Province and ranks No. 25 among the state-level development zones nationwide.



高铁徐州东站



卡特彼勒挖掘机新生产线



光伏硅片自动化生产线

太阳能光伏龙头企业——中能硅业



湖州经济技术开发区

Huzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone

被誉为中科院系统最好的产业转移转化平台-湖州南太湖科技创新中心

国家湖州经济技术开发区成立于1992年8月，位于浙江省北部，地处长三角区域地理中心，同上海、南京、苏州、无锡、杭州等各大中城市均在200公里交通半径内。建区近二十年来，已成为长三角地区吸纳外资和集聚先进制造业、高新技术产业和现代服务业发展的重要平台，先后引进了美国陶氏、德国巴斯夫等1000多家国内外知名集团和优秀企业，初步形成了生物医药、新能源、节能环保、新材料等主导产业和汽配机电、食品加工等特色产业，现代服务业快速发展。

目前，正按照“建设多功能综合园区、现代生态型乐活新城”的发展定位和“产城融合”的发展理念，积极打造湖州南太湖科技创新中心、湖州南太湖生物医药产业园、湖州南太湖漕河泾科技园、湖州国际软件园、湖州综合物流园等专业园区和产业平台，加快建成长三角地区高端产业集聚、科技创新活跃、综合环境优越、城乡统筹发展、体制机制高效、社会和谐文明的科学发展高地。

Founded in August 1992, Huzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone is located in the north of Zhejiang Province and the geological center of Yangtze River Delta, which is about 200 km from such large- and medium-sized cities as Shanghai, Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi and Hangzhou. After two decades of efforts, the Zone has become an important platform in the Yangtze River Delta in absorbing foreign investment and gathering the advanced manufacturing industry, the high-tech industry and the modern service industry. Having attracted over 1,000 well-known groups and enterprises at home and abroad, including US Dow and BASF, Germany, the Zone has preliminarily established such pillar industries as biological medicine, new energy, energy efficiency & environment protection, and new materials, as well as such featured industries as auto parts, electro-mechanics and food processing, with the modern trade in services growing fast.

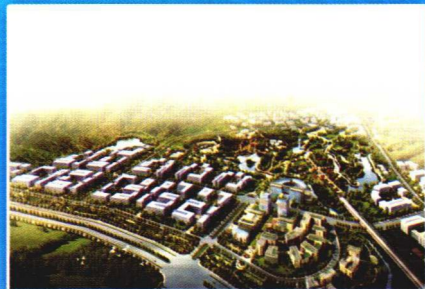
Based on the development positioning of “building a multi-functional comprehensive zone and a modern ecological LOHAS city”, and the development concept of “integrating the industries into the city”, the Zone has established such professional parks and industry platforms as Huzhou Nantaihu Technology Innovation Center, Huzhou Nantaihu Bio-medicine Industry Park, Huzhou Nantaihu Caohejing Technology Park, Huzhou International Software Park, and Huzhou Logistics Park, etc. It is accelerating to grow into a highland in the Yangtze River Delta, featuring the gathering of the high-end industries, active technology innovation, advantageous environments, coordinated development between urban and rural areas, effective systems and mechanisms, as well as a harmonious and civilized society.



中科院工业生物技术中心实验室



(陶氏) 欧美环境



南太湖生物医药专业园



西南新城

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