ALMANAC OF CHINA'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE

2001

The Editorial Board of the Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

China Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Publishing House

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ALMANAC OF CHINA'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE 2001

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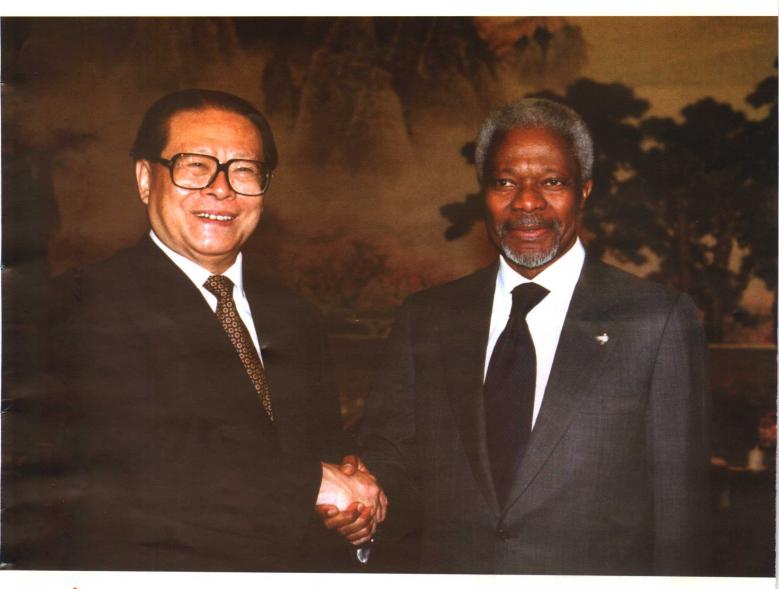
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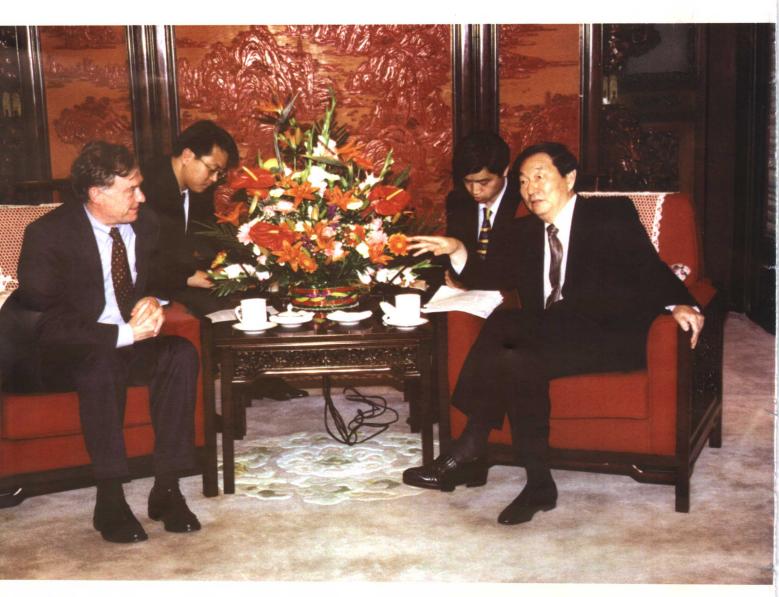
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President Jiang Zemin met with UN Secretary-general Kofi Annan in Zhongnanhai, Beijing on January 22, 2001.

5/2-110/0/



Premier Zhu Rongji met with Horst Kohler, Managing Director of International Monetary Fund in Zhongnanhai, Beijing on June 1, 2000.



♦ Vice Premier Li Lanqing met with Je mal-ud-din Kassum, World Bank Vice President for East Asia and the Pacific Region in Zhongnanhai, Beijing on March 16, 2000.



♦ State Councillor Wu Yi met with UNDP's Administrator Mark Malloch Brown in Zhongnanhai, Beijing on April 17, 2001.

Pattern of Opening to the Outside World of China

In July 1981, the Chinese Government decided to separately establish Special Economic Zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen; in May1984, the State decided further open the 14 coastal port cities to the outside world; in February1985, the State decided to open the Yangtse River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Triangle Area in southern Fujian as Coastal Open Areas; in March 1988, the State decided to extend Coastal Open Areas to Eastern Liaoning Peninsula, Shandong Peninsula and other cities at the coastal areas, and approved in the same year the establishment of the Hainan Special Economic Zone; in 1990, the State decided to develop and open Pudong as a New Area of Shanghai; in 1992, the State further opened 6 port cities along the Yangtse River, 13 inland border cities and 18 inland provincial capital cities, and approved in the same year the establishment of bonded areas in some cities; and in 1994, the State decided to set up the Suzhou Industrial Park.

- 1. 5 Special Economic Zones (in 23 cities and counties)
- 2. 15 Coastal Open Cities
- 3. Coastal Open Areas:

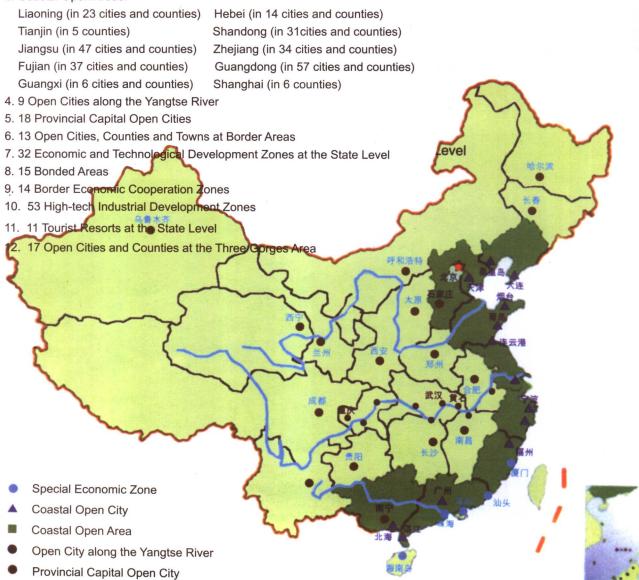


Table of Countries or Regions with Which China has Signed Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreements, Investment Protection Agreements and Double Taxation Relief Agreements

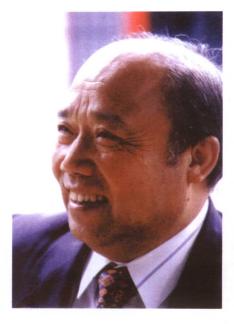
(up to 31 December, 2000)

		egions with which		gned trade agreen	ments or pro	tocols and econon	nic
	ion agreemer						
"▲" The cou	ntries and re	egions with which	China has si	gned bilateral inve	estment prote	ection agreements	
"♠" The cou	ntries and re	egions with which	China has si	gned double taxat	tion relief ag	greements	
ASIA				AFRICA			
Mongolia	• 🛦 💠	Tajikistan	• 🛦	Egypt	A •	Djibouti	•
D.P.R.Korea	•	Uzbekistan	• 🛦 💠	Libya		Kenya	•
Rep.of Korea	• 🛦 💠	Turkmenistan	• 🛦	Tunisia		Tanzania	•
Japan	• 🛦 💠	Georgia	• 🛦	Algeria	• 🛦	Rwanda	
Vietnam	• 🛦 💠	Azerbaijan	• 🛦	Morocco	• 🛦	Burundi	•
Laos	• 🛦 💠	Armenia	• 🛦 💠	Mauritania	•	D.R.Congo	• 🛦
Cambodia	• 🛦	Pakistan	• 🛦 💠	Mali	• 🛦	Gabon	• 🛦
Burma		Iran	• 🛦	Cape Verde	• 🛦	Angola	•
Thailand	• 🛦 💠	Kuwait	• 🛦 💠	Guinea	•	Zambia	• 🛦
Malaysia	• 🛦 💠	Saudi Arabia	• 🛦	Cote d'Ivoire		Mozambique	•
Singapore	• 🛦 💠	Bahrain	• 🛦	Ghana	• 🛦	Mauritius	A
Philippines	• 🛦 💠	Qatar	• 🛦	Togo	•	Zimbabwe	• 🛦
Indonesia	• 🛦	United Arab Emirates	s • • •	Benin	•	Botswana	• 🛦
Nepal	•	Oman	• 🛦	Niger	•	Namibia	•
Bangladesh	• 🛦 💠	Yemen	• 🛦	Nigeria	• 🛦	South Africa	• 🛦 💠
India	• •	Syria	• 🛦	Cameroon	• 🛦	Eritrea	•
Sri Lanka	• 🛦	Cyprus	• •	Equatorial Guinea	•	Sierra Leone	• 🛦
Kazakhstan	• 🛦	Turkey	• 🛦 💠	Central Africa Republic	•	Somalia	•
Kyrgyzstan	• 🛦	Israel	• 🛦 💠	Ethiopia	• 🛦	Madagascar	•
Lebanon	• 🛦	Brunei	A	Sudan	• •	Seychelles	•
				Congo Republic	• 🛦		
EUROPE				OCEANIA			
Iceland	• 🛦 💠	Switzerland	• 🛦 💠	Australia	• • •	Micronesia	•
Denmark	• 🛦 💠	Netherlands	• 🛦 💠	New Zealand	• • •	Samoa	
Norway	• 🛦 💠	Belgium	• 🛦 💠	Papua New Guinea	• 🛦 💠	Cook Islands	•
Sweden	• 🛦 💠	Luxembourg	• 🛦 💠	Vanuatu	•	Fiji	
Finland	• 🛦 💠	United Kingdom	• 🛦 💠	Kiribati	•		
Estonia	• 🛦 💠	Ireland	• •			- H.	
Latvia	• •	France	• 🛦 💠	NORTH AMERICA			
Lithuania	• 🛦 💠	Spain	• 🛦 💠	United States	• •	Cuba	• 🛦
Russia	• 🛦 💠	Portugal	• 🛦 💠	Mexico		Jamaica	• 🛦 💠
Belarussia	• 🛦 💠	Italy	• •	Trinidad and Tobago		Canada	•
Ukraine	• 🛦 💠	Malta	• •	and Tobuso			_
Moldova	• 🛦 💠	Yugoslavia	• 🛦 💠	SOUTH AMERICA			
Poland	A +	Slovenia	• 🛦 💠	Colombia		Brazil	• •
Czech Republic	• •	Croatia	• 🛦 💠	Venezuela		Bolivia	• 4
Slovakia	• 🛦	Bosnia and Herzegovina	•	Suriname		Chile	• 🛦
Hungary	A +	Romania	• 🛦 💠	Ecuador	• 🛦	Argentina	
Germany	A +	Bulgaria	• 🛦 💠	Peru	• 🛦	Uruguay	• •
Austria	A +	Albania	• 🛦 💠	Barbados	A +	30333	
Liechtenstein	Trusteeship to Switzerland	Greece	• 🛦 💠	Dai Daidoo			

Preface

Shi Guangsheng, Minister of MOFTEC and Chairman of the Editorial Board of Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

2000 is the last year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan Period in China. Over the past five years, China's foreign trade and economic sector withstood severe test and the influence of Asian financial crisis and successfully fulfilled various tasks set out in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The year 2000's objective for US\$ 400 billion in import and export was realized in advance and China vaulted into the seventh place from the eleventh among the world's leading traders. With actual FDI averaging over US\$ 40 billion a year, China secured a leading position among the developing countries. Compared with that in the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period, China's accumulative FDI absorption soared 87%. The state's foreign exchange reserve continued to grow and the exchange rate of RMB remained stable. The country's overseas investment, processing trade, engineering project contracting, labor service cooperation, aid to foreign countries and other foreign economic and technical collaboration and exchanges all achieved a rapid development, and economic and trade cooperation at multilateral and bilateral levels became more and more dynamic. The reform of foreign trade and economic cooperation regime went on deeply and the spheres of activity open to foreign participation were



widened step by step. In general, China has taken a historic leap in its foreign trade and economic development and emerged as a major trading nation.

The year 2000 witnessed the continuous growth of the world economy and trade, and the sound operation of China's national economy, creating a relatively favorable internal and external environment for China's foreign trade and economic development. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and with the concerted efforts of various regions and different agencies, especially the cadres and staff engaging in foreign trade and economic undertakings, China's foreign trade and economic cooperation maintained the upward momentum and rapid business expansion. Particularly, the import and export scaled a new height, and the quality and economic benefit of foreign trade were further improved. The sector, therefore, contributed positively to the strategic transition of the national economy.

Import and export grew rapidly, with yearly aggregate import and export value amounting to US\$ 474.3 billion, up 31.5%, of which import was US\$ 249.2 billion, going up by 27.8% and export, US\$ 225.1 billion, registering a 35.8% growth. A trade surplus of US\$ 24.1 billion was achieved and a surplus in trade-related foreign exchange settlement worth US\$ 30.9 billion realized, landing us in a situation of favorable trade and foreign exchange balance. Modalities of trade experienced some new changes in the course of development. Last year, export under general trade went up by 32.9%, 8.8 percentage points higher than processing trade export. The structure of processing trade was optimized, with considerable increase in the processing of export products with higher technical content and added value. The growth margin of processing trade with imported material surpassed that of processing trade with supplied materials.

The optimization and adjustment of import and export mix was paced up. The yearly export of mechanical and electronic products and high-tech products grew by 36.9% and 50% respectively, and their shares in the export total were 2.8 and 2.2 percentage points higher. The import of technical equipment and resource commodities needed

by China's national economic development and restructuring increased by a large margin, while the import of domestic oversupplied products such as raw cotton decreased markedly.

FDI absorption took an obvious favorable turn. The contractual FDI value in 2000 grew by 50.8% to US\$ 62.66 billion and testified a substantial recovery, reversing the trend of declining foreign investment since the breakout of Asian financial crisis. The actually utilized FDI reached US\$ 40.77 billion, up 0.9%. The quality of FDI utilization improved considerably, foreign-invested projects in the high-tech industry increased markedly, R&D centers established by transnational corporations in China increased in number, and the investment scale per project was further enlarged. Foreign-invested enterprises were making greater contribution to export expansion and growth of the country's revenue.

The implementation of the "Going Global" strategy has won initial success. Some qualified and competitive domestic enterprises have boosted the invested economies and bilateral economic and trade relations by going abroad to invest or establish factories and developing processing trade. The gradually increased overseas projects to exploit woods, energy and agricultural resources through cooperation have, to some extent, cushioned domestic demands for resources. Steady headway has been made in the area of foreign contractual engineering and labor service cooperation. Meanwhile, significant progress has been made in the reform of foreign aid policies.

We have made a breakthrough in economic and trade relations both bilaterally and multilaterally. China's negotiations on the entry into the WTO, lasting as long as 14 years, have been in the final stage. Our economic and trade ties with developing countries have enjoyed an unprecedented leap, embodied in the successful "China-Africa Forum on Cooperation—Ministerial Meeting Beijing 2000", a pioneering work in New China's history of foreign affairs and China-Africa history of friendship and an eye-catcher in the international community. In addition, China's active participation in some important international and regional conferences such as APEC, Asia-Europe meetings, "10 plus 3" and "10 plus 1", has made China increasingly involved in the regional economic cooperation. On the front of bilateral economic and trade relations, we have been consolidating and enhancing our ties with US, Japan, EU and other major trading partners and also, we made positive headway in our relations with the neighboring countries, HK SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province.

The articles and data in ACFERT 2001 have highlighted our foreign trade and economic development in a multi-perspective, fairly comprehensive and precise way. For personages of all circles both at home and overseas who want to learn and study about this area, the present Almanac facilitates reference to valuable and historical data. On the occasion of ACFERT 2001 to be published, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude, on behalf of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and the Editorial Board of ACFERT, to friends from all walks of life and various areas, who show their support to our foreign trade and economic development and to the editing and publishing of this Almanac.

The year 2001 is the first year of the new century and also the beginning of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The Outline of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, reviewed and approved by the 4th Plenary Session of the 9th National People's Congress, put forward the objectives and major tasks of China's economic and social development in the next five years, and depicted the development blueprint for the first five years of the new century, which serves as the important guidelines for our foreign trade and economic development. We should uphold high the great banner of Deng Xi-aoping Theory, adhere to the important thought of "Three Represents" put forward by Jiang Zemin, the General Secretary of Communist Party of China, and follow the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 15th Congress of CPC as well as the Outlines of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. We should adapt ourselves to the world economic development and new situation of China's reform and opening-up, seize the opportunity of our entry into the WTO to accelerate our development in an exploring and pioneering spirit. We should make great efforts to improve the quality and level of foreign trade and economic development as well as the international competitiveness, so as to complete the tasks of foreign trade and economic development during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, and make positive contributions to the sustained, rapid and sound growth of the national economy.

Editor's Notes

- I. The Almanac of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (hereinafter referred to as ACFERT) is edited by the Editorial Board of ACFERT under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) of the People's Republic of China. The Chairman of the Editorial Board is Mr. Shi Guangsheng, Minister of MOFTEC.
- II. ACFERT started publication in 1984, being published once a year in Chinese and English separately. The present issue is the 18th one.
- III. ACFERT is a unique and specialized one in China's foreign economic relations and trade field. Being extensive and comprehensive in contents, complete and systematic in the whole book, full and substantial in materials, and accurate in statistics, it is a reference book and a guidance for domestic and overseas personnel in the circles of economy, trade industry and commerce and finance to understand and study China's development of trade, investment and foreign economic cooperation.
- IV. ACFERT has continuity and integrality, but no issue involves repetition in contents of the previous ones. Therefore, readers, who want to know China's situation of foreign economic relations and trade in or before 1999, are suggested to consult the previous 17 issues.
- V. There are 9 columns in the current issue, i.e. "Documents", "Special Articles", "Laws and Regulations", "Local Foreign Economic Relations and Trade", "Foreign Economic Relations and Trade with Countries (Regions)", "Statistics", "Institutions", "Appendices" and "Retrospection of the 20th Century". ACFERT comprehensively and systematically records the basic situation and development achievements of China's foreign economic relations and trade in 2000.
- 1. Documents. There are 3 carefully chosen expositions by the Party and State leaders on China's economic situation and policies on reform and opening to the outside world, as well as 10 articles or speeches by the relevant leaders of MOFTEC on the policies and situations of China's foreign economic relations and trade.
- 2. Special Articles. 13 articles are carried in this column concerning China's foreign economic relations and trade. They are wirtten by the leading officals of some functional departments under MOFTEC and relevant departments of the General Administration of Customs, the State Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and the National Tourism Administration.
- 3. Laws and Regulations. This column carries 51 foreign economic and trade laws, provisions, regulations and procedures promulgated in 2000.
- 4. Local Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. This column carries basic situations and figures on foreign economic relations and trade of all provinces (including Taiwan Province), autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, cities with separate plans, open coastal cities and special economic zones, and Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR in 2000. There are 57 articles in total.
- 5. Foreign Economic Relations and Trade with Countries (Regions). This column carries 14 articles on China's bilateral economic relations and trade with relevant countries and regions.
- 6. Statistics. It is divided into 3 parts, i.e. foreign trade, utilization of foreign capital, and foreign economic cooperation.
 - 7. Institutions. This column carries post address of Chinese governmental organizations.

- 8. Appendices. This column is divided into 2 parts. The first part records a huge amount of statistics and data on China's basic situation in national economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation. The second part records the relevant statistics of world foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves, world trade, flow of foreign capital, economic assistance and economic cooperation, the lists of China's largest corporations in terms of the total of import and export in 2000(only appears in Chinese edition), as well as the lists of the world's largest corporations, etc.
- 9. Retrospection of the 20th Century. This column carries the brief introduction of Chinese foreign trade in the 20th century, the basic situations and figures of China's foreign trade and economic cooperation during the Ninth Five-year Plan period, and the general situation of China's economic and technological development zones.
- VI. Due to the difference in the calculating requirements and methods of statistics, some of the relevant figures quoted in the articles under columns such as "Local Foreign Economic Relations and Trade" may not be completely in conformity with those in the column of "Statistics" of the present issue. In this case, the figures in the column of "Statistics" shall prevail.
- ☑. The articles and data of all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government are arranged in accordance with the sequences of administrative divisions as stipulated by the State Council; cities with separate plans, open coastal cities and special economic zones, and etc., are arranged after the provinces or autonomous regions to which they belong respectively.
- W. Since its publication, ACFERT has been given active support and assistance by all the relavant departments, localities, corporations, authors, translators and readers. It has received warm welcome and encouragement from a vast number of readers both at home and abroad. Heartfelt acknowledgement is extended hereby to the aforementioned people and units. We sincerely hope that readers give us further support and concern, and offer more criticism towards deficiencies in ACFERT and good opinions so as to make ACFERT perfect. Our address is:

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July 2001, in Beijing

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Vice-President: Yuan jingwei, Liu Debing, Jiang Xin, He Guozhong,

Wu Duoyu, Ma lu, Lou Fangchuan



President:
Jiang Xinsheng

Brief Introduction to CNTIC

Founded in 1952, China National Technical Import & Export Corporation (CNTIC) is a state-owned large scale foreign trade company specialized in import and export of technology and complete sets of equipment. Now CNTIC is a wholly owned subsidiary of China Technology (Group) Holding Ltd., with registered capital of RMB200 million. By the end of 1999, the total value of domestic and overseas assets of CNTIC is RMB9,800 million, and net assets value is RMB2,000 million. At the same time, the total contract value of import handled by CNTIC reaches USD70,000 million and export reaches USD1,900 million.

As a large globalized corporation specialized in technology trade and import and export of complete sets of equipment, the continuous growth of CNTIC has been closely related to the historical development of the People's Republic of China. Having taken part in the nation's economic development, opening to the outside world, transition to the socialist market economy, CNTIC has become an internationalized conglomerate with competence in import and export business, diversified operations, standardized organization and management, as well as comprehensive and efficient business network both at home and abroad. CNTIC is full of vigor for further development in the new environment.

During 50's to 60's – Serving the construction of the national infrastructural industries.

During 60's to 70's – Undertaking large scale import of technology and complete sets of equipment for the national economy.

In the 80's – Adapting to the open-door and reform policies with diversified development of its business.

Since the 90's

- · Growth of investment business;
- Rapid increase of financial business representing an important source of profit;
- Significant development of information utilities;
- Implementation of capital operation strategies and establishment of public listed company;
- Establishment of one of the first joint venture foreign trade companies, anticipating challenges from China's entry into the WTO;
- Domestic trade emerging as a new business development profile;
- Restructuring the Company into a share holding company and establishment of modern corporate system.



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