

中國開放城市  
與經濟特區



搞好經濟開放  
促進國家建設

朱學範



一九八五年

—— Open to the outside world and promote national construction

Zhu Xuefan 1985

宣傳貫徹我國對外開放政策促進沿海開  
放城市與特區的经济發展有力地推動內  
聯這是實現我國社會主義現代化建設的一  
項重要工作以這方面工作為內容的中國開放  
城市與經濟特區的出版是很有意義的

一九八五年十月

許源新題



To carry out and disseminate China's policy of opening to the outside world, to promote the economic development of the open coastal cities and the Special Economic Zones and to give impetus to the import of foreign techniques and cooperation within the country are important tasks in constructing socialist modernization. In this respect the publication of China's Open Cities and Special Economic Zones has important significance.

Written by Xu Dixin    October, 1985

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### «China's Open Cities & Special Economic Zones» Editorial Committee

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# 深圳市 Shenzhen

## 一、地理與人口

深圳市原為廣東省的寶安縣，地處我國南方邊陲，與香港新界接壤，地理位置東經 $113^{\circ}45'$ — $114^{\circ}35'$ ，北緯 $22^{\circ}26'$ — $22^{\circ}52'$ 。全市總面積 2,020 平方公里，總人口 52 萬餘人。深圳市為廣東僑鄉之一，有 12 萬人僑居海外，分佈在 54 個國家和地區。另有 23 萬人居住在香港。

深圳經濟特區是深圳市的一部分，位於深圳市的南部，東西長 49 公里，南北平均寬度約為 7 公里，東臨南海的大鵬灣，西連珠江口，南接香港新界，北與寶安縣相連，下轄羅湖、上步、南頭、蛇口、沙頭角等 5 個區。一九八四年末，特區共有人口 26 萬，其中，常住人口為 19.14 萬，暫住人口為 14.9 萬，有深圳、香港雙重戶口者 1.03 萬，港澳地區在深圳購買商品房者 2,811 人。

## 二、氣候

深圳市位於北回歸線上，屬亞熱帶海洋性氣候。年平均溫度為  $22.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，最高溫度為  $36.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，最低溫度為  $1.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，夏無酷暑，冬無嚴寒，全年無雪、無霜、無冰凍。

深圳市常年的主導風向為東南風。夏秋季節雖有颱風，但因受山巒阻擋，很少受到直接危害。每年 5—9 月為雨季，降雨量佔全年的 80%。年平均降雨量為 1,948.4 毫米，日最大降雨量為 354 毫米。每年 10 月至翌年 4 月為相對乾旱季節。

## 三、水電供應

深圳境內河流密佈，大多數匯於深圳河，水源極為充裕。現已建成水庫 6 座，庫容達 4,577 萬立方米，建有日產 10 萬噸的自來水廠兩座，可保證生產和生活用水。東江至深圳的輸水第二期工程已接近完工。該工程完工後，除可進一步提高特區的生產、生活供水能力外，還可按照合同規定向香港供水。

特區用電由廣東省大電網輸入，在羅湖、蔡冲、大鵬、觀蘭、沙河、坪山等地均建有變電站。深圳變電站增容工程、石龍至深圳 220 千伏輸電綫路以及省港聯網第三期工程深圳 220 千伏變電站等均已建成投入運行，特區內的電力供應基本上可以保證，120 萬千瓦的東莞沙角電廠和 180 萬千瓦的大亞灣核電站建成後，特區內的供電能力將進一步提高，生產、生活用電將更加充裕。

## 四、交通運輸與通訊設施

(一) 鐵路。深圳距廣州 147 公里，深廣綫通過京廣鐵路與我國內地各條鐵路幹綫相連結。自一九八五年四月起，深圳至北京直達特快列車開始運行。廣州至九龍鐵路橫貫特區中部，是我國對香港交往的主要交通幹綫，深圳至香港的火車只需 30 多分鐘即可到達。

## I. Geography and population

The city of Shenzhen originally belonged to Bao'an County, Guangdong Province, along China's southern coast, bordering on Hongkong's New Territories. It is located at  $113^{\circ}45'$ — $114^{\circ}35'$  east longitude and  $22^{\circ}26'$ — $22^{\circ}52'$  north latitude. The total area of the city is 2,020 square kilometres with a population of 520,000. Shenzhen is one of the hometowns of overseas Chinese. At present, about 120,000 Shenzhen natives and their descendants are scattered in 54 countries and regions all over the world. In addition, 230,000 Shenzhen natives now live in Hongkong.

The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is located in the southern part of the city, covering an area 49 kilometres from east to west and seven kilometres from north to south. It overlooks the Dapeng Bay of the South China Sea in the east, connects with the outlet of the Zhujiang River (Pearl River) in the west, borders in Hongkong's New Territories in the south, and adjoins the Bao'an County in the north. The zone is divided into five administrative districts: Luohu, Shangbu, Nantou, Shekou and Shatoujiao. By the end 1984, the population of the special economic zone was 260,000, of whom 191,400 are permanent residents and 149,000 are temporary residents. 10,300 people who live in the zone have both Shenzhen and Hongkong residence cards, and 2,811 are Hongkong or Macao residents who have bought houses in Shenzhen.

## II. Climate

Shenzhen, situated on the Tropic of Cancer, has a subtropical maritime climate. With an average annual temperature of  $22.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. The highest temperature in summer is  $36.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the lowest temperature in winter is  $1.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There is no snow, no frost and no freezing season all the year round.

Shenzhen is influenced by a southeast wind most of the year. Although typhoons come in summer and autumn, they seldom bring about damages to the city as the surrounding hills serve as a bulwark. The rainy season from May to September claims 80% of the annual mean precipitation which is 1,948 mm. The largest daily rainfall is 354 mm. The period from October to April the next year is relatively dry.

## III. Water and power supplies

Shenzhen boasts abundant water resources with many streams crisscrossing in the area. Most rivers empty into the Shenzhen River. Six reservoirs have been completed so far, with a total storage capacity of 45.77 million cubic metres. Two waterworks with a daily supply capacity of 100,000 tons each guarantee the city's water supply for production and people's livelihood. The second stage of a diversion project to channel water from the Dongjiang River to Shenzhen is nearly completed. When the whole project is finished, not only water supply for the production and people's livelihood in the special economic zone will be improved, water can also be supplied to Hongkong as agreed upon in a contract.

Power supply for the special economic zone comes from the extensive grid system of Guangdong. Substations have been built at Luohu, Caichong, Dapeng, Guanlan, Shahe and Pingshan. Construction to enlarge the electric capacity of the substation at Shenzhen, a 220-kilovolt transmission line from Shilong to Shenzhen, and the third stage of the project to link the grid systems of Guangdong and Hongkong, a 220-kilovolt substation in Shenzhen, have all been completed, and thus guaranteeing power supply for the special economic zone. When the 1.2 million kilowatt power generating plant at Shajiao, Dongguan, and the 1.8 million kilowatt nuclear power generating plant at Dayawan are completed, power supply to the special economic zone will be further improved.

## IV. Communications and transportation

1. Railways: Shenzhen, 147 kilometres from Guangzhou, is

(二) 公路· 深圳市已初步形成方格式的公路網，向北與廣東省以至全國內地的公路幹線相連結，向南與香港地區的公路網相連結，深圳—廣州—珠海高速公路即將動工興建，預計一九八七年即可通車。

(三) 港口· 目前，蛇口的600米順岸式碼頭有5個泊位，可停靠3,000噸級的船舶。往返深圳、香港之間的氣墊船，只需25分鐘即可到達。赤灣深水港的萬噸級泊位和石油專用碼頭均已建成使用，大、小梅沙的旅遊碼頭和東角咀的油庫碼頭亦即將建成。現正計劃在大鵬灣興建10萬噸級泊位的深水碼頭。

(四) 航空· 南頭海洋直升飛機場可供各種垂直起降的飛機和小型客、貨機使用。現在計劃興建可供大型機起降的國際機場。

(五) 通訊· 現有自動撥號電話可與全國各大城市以及香港通話，經北京、上海衛星地面接收站傳送，可為用戶提供國際、國內電話和電報服務；深圳與香港大東電報局合辦的深大電話公司已經成立，特區綜合電訊大樓業已建成，裝有14,000門長途電話和市内電話合一的程控交換機；微波通訊電話已開通，並正在籌建微波樞紐站，以進一步提高特區與全國和世界各地的直接通訊能力。

### 五、土地、礦山和農副產品

深圳特區總面積為327.5平方公里，規劃開發面積為110平方公里。目前，已開發建設30多平方公里，佔規劃開發面積的27%，尚有大片的平地、丘陵、山地可為興辦各種事業提供充足的土地。

深圳市總耕地面積42.9萬畝，山地面積162萬畝，水產養殖面積12.9萬畝（其中，特區耕地面積3.9萬畝，山地面積30萬畝，水產養殖面積3.6萬畝）。市屬寶安縣土地肥沃，雨量充沛，發展農業、畜牧業和養殖業的潛力很大。深圳地區盛產的鮮、活農副產品，在港澳市場素享盛名。

### 六、技術力量

幾年來，特區從全國各地調入的專家、教授、工程師和各種專業技術人員已超過一萬人，從內地前來深圳參加建設的施工隊伍已達十多萬人。現在深圳特區的幹部、職工共有15.44萬人（不含暫住特區的建築工人11.8萬人），大多數具有中專以上的文化程度或受過中等專業訓練。

### 七、旅遊事業

深圳毗鄰港澳，風景幽美，遍佈天然溫泉，給旅遊事業的發展提供了美好的前景。

位於大鵬灣沿岸的大、小梅沙和西沖等地，背山面海，風光秀麗，海灘鬆軟，沙粒細淨，面積開闊，是一個理想的海濱遊覽勝地；深圳水庫、西麗湖、筆架山銀湖、香蜜湖、蛇口的“海上世界”、沙頭角海

linked with Guangzhou by the Shenzhen-Guangzhou railway and further connected with the national railway network through the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway. A special express train from Shenzhen to Beijing started operating from April, 1985. The Guangzhou-Kowloon Railway running across Shenzhen is the main communication line linking Hongkong with the rest of the country. It takes only 30 minutes to go to Hongkong from Shenzhen by train.

2. Highways: A check-patterned highway network has been formed, connecting with the trunk lines of Guangdong and the interior to the north and linking the highway system of the Hongkong area to the south. Construction of an expressway linking Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Zhuhai will begin soon and is scheduled to open to traffic in 1987.

3. Harbour: The 600-metre wharf at Shekou, consisting of five berths, can receive ships up to 3,000 tons. Hovercrafts take only 25 minutes to go from Shenzhen to Hongkong or vice versa. In Chiwan's deep-water harbour, a 10,000-ton berth and a special wharf for petroleum transport have been constructed and put into service. Tourists' docks at the Greater and Lesser Meisha and an oil terminal at Dongjiao Zui are near completion. A deep-water berth for 100,000-ton ships at the Dapeng Bay is being mapped out.

4. Aviation: An airport for helicopters and small-sized passenger and freight airplanes has been built at Nantou. The construction of an international airport for large airliners and freight planes is now under consideration.

5. Telecommunication: Automatically switched dialing telephones now connect Shenzhen with Hongkong and all the big cities in the country. International and domestic telephone and telegram services are provided via satellite transmission ground stations in Beijing and Shanghai. A telephone company jointly managed by Shenzhen and Hongkong has been established. Meanwhile, a comprehensive telecommunication building has been erected in the special economic zone with 14,000 long-distance telephones connected to the city's programme control switchboard. Microwave telephone communication has also started operation and a microwave transmission station is being planned so as to improve direct telecommunication with other parts of the country and all over the world.

### V. Land, mines and agricultural and sideline products

Shenzhen's special economic zone covers a total area of 327.5 square kilometres and 110 square kilometres will be developed according to the plan. At present, more than 30 square kilometres, or 27% of the total area, have been opened for construction, leaving plenty of smooth land, terraces and hills for further development.

Shenzhen has a total cultivated area of 28,600 hectares, hilly area of 108,000 hectares and aquatic farming area of 8,600 hectares (2,600 hectares of the cultivated area, 20,000 hectares of the hilly area and 2,400 hectares of the aquatic farming area belong to the special economic zone). The Bao'an County now under the Shenzhen municipal administration, with its fertile lands and plenty of rainfalls, has great potential for developing agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery. Fresh vegetables, fish and other agricultural and sideline products from the Shenzhen area enjoy a high prestige on the Hongkong and Macao markets.

### VI. Technical force

In the last few years, the number of experts, professors, engineers and various kinds of specialized technical personnel transferred to Shenzhen from other parts of the country has surpassed 10,000. The number of construction workers who have come to the city from all over the country has reached 100,000. At present, Shenzhen's special economic zone has a work force of 154,400 (not including the 118,000 construction workers temporarily staying in the zone). Most of them have had secondary

山公園等，均為旅遊度假的好地方；梧桐山和石岩等地溫泉處處，優質的礦泉水可治療多種疾病。

目前，已建成賓館、大廈、酒家、餐廳以及普通飲食店 200 餘處，擁有四萬多個床位，特區開辦以來已接待國內外賓客數百萬人。

#### 八、文教、體育、衛生

深圳市現有深圳大學、教育學院、電視大學等 3 所大專院校，並正在籌建中國實驗大學（一九八六年開始招生）；中等專業學校 7 所，普通中學 35 所，小學 260 所。小學適齡兒童入學率達 99.9%。計劃一九九〇年前再建一所工學院和研究生院；增設石化、海洋、商務、工程、外貿、工藝美術等專業。

文化體育設施，如電視台、電影院、劇院、文化宮、體育運動場等已建成啓用，圖書館、科學館、新聞文化中心等正在興建。

現有人民醫院、中醫院、婦幼保健醫院、康寧醫院 4 個市級醫院和口腔醫院、華僑醫院等 10 個區縣屬醫院，病床 1,634 張。眼科醫院、傳染病醫院、紅十字會醫院等醫療機構正在修建之中。腫瘤醫院、急救中心、康復中心、醫藥科技開發中心、醫科大學及其附屬醫院等也將於一九九〇年前開始建設。

#### 九、經濟建設

特區的總體規劃分為東、中、西三片，共 18 個功能區；採取組團式佈局，組團與組團之間用園林綠化帶連結起來，使特區形成爲帶狀的新型現代化城市。截至一九八四年底，基本建設投資已達 37 億元，竣工面積 590 多萬平方米，建成了一批工業廠房、職工住宅和擁有現代化設備的賓館、商場、醫院、學校、文體設施，以及一批風景秀麗、各具特色的旅遊、度假、療養設施。全區已建成 18 層以上的大樓 90 餘棟（最高達 53 層），17 層以下樓房 1,000 餘棟。市區人均住房面積 9.6 平方米，農民人均住房面積 20 平方米。特區成立以來，工業生產迅速發展，從以來料加工裝配爲主發展成自產產品爲主，工業結構正在朝外向型爲主的方向發展。

#### 十、對外經濟技術合作

幾年來，對外經濟技術合作的範圍逐年擴大，引進項目逐年增加。通過對外引進辦起了一大批工業企業，有些技術設備、生產工藝和產品已經達到或接近世界先進水平。合作的形式已由來料加工、裝配發展到獨資、合資、合作經營。截至一九八四年底，特區共與外商簽訂合同 3,495 項，直接利用外資 22 億美元。其中僅一九八四年即簽訂了 1,183 項，直接利用外資 6 億多美元。在引進的 22 億美元中，國外資金爲 2 億多美元，佔 10.28%；港澳資金爲 20 億美元，佔 89.72%。此外，還有 10 多家外資銀行和 32 家外國財團在深圳特

school education or have received vocational training.

#### VII. Tourism

Shenzhen is close to Hongkong and Macao and endowed with a beautiful scenery. Its numerous natural hot springs provide a promising prospect for the development of tourism.

The Greater and Lesser Meisha, Xichong and other scenic spots along the coast of the Dapeng Bay, leaning on the mountain and facing the sea with soft beaches and spacious areas, are desirable summer resorts. Tourist spots of Shenzhen also include the Shenzhen Reservoir, the Xili Lake, the Bijia Hill (Penholder Hill), the Yinhu Lake (Silver Lake), the Xiangmi Lake (Fragrant Honey Lake), the World on the Sea at Shekou and the Hanshan Park at Shatoujiao. On the Wutong Hill and Shiyan, there are hot springs and mineral water that can cure many diseases.

So far, more than 200 hotels with more than 40,000 beds, office buildings, barracks and restaurants of various kinds have been built in Shenzhen. The special economic zone has received several million Chinese and foreign guests since it was established.

#### VIII. Education, sports and health care

Shenzhen has three institutes of higher learning: the Shenzhen University, the Education Institute and the Television University. The Chinese Experimental University is now under preparation and will start enrolling students in 1986. Shenzhen also has seven specialized middle schools, 35 ordinary middle schools and 260 primary schools. About 99% of all school age children are studying at schools. The city plans to build an engineering college and a graduate school and add petrochemical, oceanography, commerce, engineering, foreign trade, arts and crafts and other departments in its institutes of higher learning before 1990.

Cultural and sport facilities, such as a television station, a number of cinemas, theatres, cultural palaces and stadiums, have been completed and put to use. A library, a science centre and an information centre are under construction.

Shenzhen has four municipal managed hospitals — the People's Hospital, the Hospital of Chinese Medicine, the Women and Children's Hospital and the Kangning Hospital — and 10 district or county level hospitals, including a stomatology hospital and a hospital for overseas Chinese, with a total of 1,634 beds. An ophthalmic hospital, a hospital for infectious diseases and a Red Cross hospital are now under construction. The city also plans to build a tumour hospital, an emergency treatment centre, a rehabilitation centre, a medical scientific development centre and a medical university and an affiliated hospital starting before 1990.

#### IX. Economic construction

According to the overall programme of Shenzhen, the special economic zone will be divided into three parts, the east, the middle and the west, with 18 function districts. New buildings will be arranged in groups with gardens and green trees lying in between, forming a belt shaped modern city. By the end of 1984, total capital investment had reached 3,700 million RMB yuan and the completed floor space totalled 5.9 million square metres. Today, a number of factory buildings, apartment buildings, and modern hotels, department stores, hospitals, schools and cultural and sports facilities have been erected in Shenzhen. In the scenic areas, tourist and recuperation facilities have been installed for Chinese and foreign guests. Shenzhen now has over 90 tall buildings of 18 storeys and more and over 1,000 lower buildings. The highest building is 53-storeyed. The average living space is 9.6 square metres for every urban resident and 20 square metres for every rural resident. Since the establishment of the special economic zone, Shenzhen has witnessed a rapid development in industrial production. Beginning with processing and assembling imported materials, the zone now mainly use China's own raw materials to produce export-oriented products.

#### X. Economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries



區設立了辦事處，一九八四年中外合資、合作，外商獨資企業的產值佔特區工業總產值53%，為今後對外引進工作的發展奠定了一個良好的基礎。特區的對外引進，以技術密集、知識密集型的輕型工業為主，大力發展電子、輕工、石化、精密機械、建築材料等工業。

## 十一、投資優惠、投資重點和投資保障

### (一) 投資優惠

1. 經營管理，外商參與合資、合作經營企業，可僱請華僑、港澳或外籍職工擔任技術管理工作。僱用中國職工，可由特區勞動服務公司介紹，或由企業自行招聘，勞資雙方簽訂合同。職工違反企業規章制度，可根據情節輕重，給予警告、記過、直至開除的處分。企業可自行確定採用計件或計時工資制。

2. 稅收，特區企業進口生產所必需的機器設備、零配件、原材料、運輸工具和其他生產資料，免徵進口稅；進口的生活用品，除烟、酒等少數物品外，其他均免徵關稅。特區企業生產外銷的成品或半成品，免徵出口稅，特區企業的所得稅稅率為15%；對投資額達500萬美元以上的企業，或技術性較高、資金周轉期較長的企業，可減免稅20-50%或免稅一至三年，並一律免徵地方附加稅。客商所得利潤用於特區再投資時，為期五年以上者，可申請減免所得稅。

3. 土地使用，根據不同的用途確定最長的使用年限。工業為三十年，商品住宅五十年，教育、科學技術、醫療衛生五十年，旅遊業三十年，種植業、畜牧業、養殖業二十年。期滿後，如需繼續經營，經報特區主管部門批准，可以續約。土地使用付費的優惠條件，根據不同地區條件，不同行業和使用年限確定。如使用荒坡、丘陵、沼澤等未經開發的土地，按其用途，可分別免收土地使用費一至五年。

4. 外匯管理，特區企業可在特區內的中國銀行或經中方批准設立的外資銀行開戶，並辦理有關外匯事宜。客商在繳納企業所得稅後的合法利潤和外籍或港澳職工的正當收入，均可通過特區內的中國銀行或外資銀行匯出。企業中途停業，在辦理停業手續、清理債務後，其資產可轉讓，資金可匯出。

5. 產品銷售，特區政府鼓勵企業產品向國際市場銷售，但同時也適當開放國內市場，對合營企業生產的產品，允許有一定比例的內銷。採用國產機器設備、原材料生產的產品或由客商提供的先進技術設備生產，而我國又需進口的產品，內銷比例可以適當擴大，有的可以內銷為主。

### (二) 投資重點

前來特區投資的客商既可合資、合作，亦可獨資興辦工業、農業、畜牧業、養殖業、旅遊業、建築業、

The scope of economic and technological cooperation with overseas businesses has expanded steadily in recent years. Shenzhen has built a large number of industrial enterprises by using advanced equipment or technology introduced from abroad. Today, some of their own equipment, production technology and products have reached or approached advanced world level. The form of cooperation has also extended from processing and assembling of imported materials and parts to the establishment of projects of exclusive overseas investment, joint ventures and cooperative enterprises. By the end of 1984, the special economic zone had signed 3,495 contracts with foreign business people, involving direct foreign investment of over 2,200 million U.S. dollars. In 1984, 1,183 contracts involving 600 million U.S. dollars in direct foreign investment were signed. Of the total 2,200 million U.S. dollars of overseas investment, about 200 million, or 10.28%, came from foreign businesses and 2,000 million U.S. dollars, or 89.72%, came from Hongkong and Macao. In addition, 10 overseas banks and 32 foreign financial group set up offices in the special economic zone of Shenzhen. In 1984, the output value of joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and wholly-owned foreign enterprises in Shenzhen accounted for 53% of the city's total and thus laid a sound foundation for introducing more investment and advanced technology from abroad in the future. Overseas investment, equipment and technology imported to Shenzhen are mostly used in technology-intensive and knowledge — intensive projects, such as electronics, light industry, petrochemical industry, precision machinery and building material industry.

## XI. Preferential treatment and guarantees for investment and guide to investment

### 1. Preferential treatment

A. Management: Joint ventures and cooperative enterprises may hire overseas Chinese, residents from Hongkong and Macao and foreigners in their technical management. Chinese staff and workers can be hired through the zone's labour service company or by advertisement and labour contracts should be signed. If workers or staff members violate the regulations of a firm, they may be subject to warnings, demerits and even discharge, according to the seriousness of the case. The enterprise has the right to adopt a piece-wage system or a system of wages calculated by the hour.

B. Taxation: Imported equipment, machine components and parts, raw materials, transportation vehicles and other means of production and articles for daily use (except cigarettes, liquor and a few other items) imported by enterprises in the special economic zone are exempted from customs duty. Products and semi-manufactured goods produced by enterprises in the special economic zone are exempted from export tax. Enterprises built in the special economic zone are required to pay 15% income tax. More favourable treatments are given to enterprises which have more than five million U.S. dollars of investment, or introduce more sophisticated technology, or need a longer capital turnover period. These enterprises may be allowed a 20-50% tax reduction or a tax holiday of one to three years and are exempted from local surtax. Overseas investors, upon reinvesting their profits in the special economic zone for a period of over five years, can apply for income tax reduction or exemption.

C. Use of land: The maximum term of land use is determined by actual needs. For instance, it is limited to 30 years for industry and tourism; 50 years for commercial residential buildings; education, scientific and technologic and public health purposes; and 20 years for agriculture, animal husbandry and aquaculture. Upon expiration of the period, the contract can be renewed after approval by the department concerned. Preferential treatment in land use fee differs in different areas according to local conditions, the purpose of use and the term of land use. Uncultivated land, such as hillside fields, hilly lands and marshlands, can be free of

高級技術研究製造業，以及雙方感興趣的其他行業，近期歡迎投資發展的重點工業項目是：

1. 高級的電子產品及電子元器件，如電腦及電腦外圍設備、大規模集成電路等。
2. 石油化工企業和產品，如煉油廠、A B S 工程塑料、氨基塑料等。
3. 建築材料，如浮法玻璃廠、電纜等。
4. 適應國內和國際市場需要的高級香烟、啤酒、瓦楞紙等。
5. 高檔的棉、毛、化纖紡織品，以及高級服裝的加工工業。
6. 高級糖果、營養食品等加工工業。
7. 適合東南亞市場的高級家具等工業。
8. 適合國內外市場需要的工藝、彩瓷、皮革製品等加工工業。

### (三) 投資保障

幾年來，特區根據國家的法律、法令和政策的基精神，製定了一批單行法規，將特區的一些政策措施用法律形式加以明確和具體化。土地管理、工商登記，人員出入境、勞動工資、涉外房屋管理、技術轉讓、涉外經濟合同等7個單行法規及企業登記管理細則已公佈實施，外資銀行管理、減免關稅、工商稅、公司法、會計法、投資法、抵押法等法規和有關實施細則正在抓緊制訂，還將繼續制訂各項經濟法規，使立法工作日益完善。對前來投資的外國公民、華僑和港澳同胞，特區將依法保障其資產、應得利潤和其他合法權益，確保其有穩定的經營場所，人身和財產不受侵犯。

### 十二、內聯工作

截止一九八四年底，與深圳特區建立經濟技術協作關係的省、市、自治區已有20多個；國內駐特區的單位有175個，內聯單位265個，已辦成內聯企業640家(其中工業250家，商業390家)，投資達17.5億元。內地為特區建設提供了佔使用量51%的鋼材和55%的水泥；特區99%以上的專業人材是從內地調入的，勞動大軍的92%來自內地；市場上70%左右的商品、農副產品由內地提供。

隨着深圳特區的發展，投資環境的進一步完善，中英香港問題的解決，內地與特區之間的經濟合作將越來越密切，不久即可由特區與內地的雙邊聯合，發展為以吸收外資為主的有外商參加的三邊聯合，把分散的企業經營逐步發展為集團化經營。

### 十三、特區的發展

深圳經濟特區制訂了《深圳經濟特區社會經濟發展規劃大綱》。按照大綱的設想，特區的經濟建設既要有較快的發展速度，又要有較高的勞動生產率和較

charge for one to five years according to the way it is used.

**D. Foreign exchange:** Enterprises in the special economic zone can open accounts and maintain business relations concerning foreign exchange with the Bank of China or foreign banks which are permitted to set up branches in the special economic zone. Business people and employees from Hongkong, Macao and foreign countries may, after payment of income tax, remit their profits and other legal incomes through the Bank of China or other foreign banks which have opened offices in the special economic zone. If an enterprise wishes to terminate operations before their scheduled expiration it may assign its assets and remit the funds out of the special economic zone after going through termination procedures and settling debts.

**E. Products marketing:** Enterprises in the special economic zone are encouraged by the government to market their products on the international markets. And allowed to sell part of their goods to the domestic markets. Joint ventures are also permitted to sell a certain proportion of their products in China. Those that use China-made machines, equipment and raw materials and those that are provided with advanced equipment and technology by overseas businesses and are engaged in the production of the goods China needs to import may be allowed a bigger proportion for their products to be sold in China. Some may market most of their products in China.

### 2. Investment guide

Overseas investors may establish joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and exclusive foreign funded enterprises in the special economic zone, ranging from industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, aquaculture, tourism, house building, high-tech product research and manufacturing and other trades that interest both sides. Industrial projects that are most welcome in the current period include:

**A.** Sophisticated electronic products and components, e.g., computers and computer peripheral equipment, and large-scale integrations (LSI).

**B.** Petrochemical plants and products, e.g., refineries, ABS engineering plastics and amino-plastics.

**C.** Building materials, e.g., float glass making method and cables.

**D.** High-grade cigarettes, beer and corrugated paper that are needed on domestic and international markets.

**E.** High-quality cotton, wool and synthetic fabrics and processing industry of high-quality clothes.

**F.** Processing of high-grade candies and nutritious food.

**G.** Manufacture of high-grade furnishings and other products suitable for Southeast Asian markets.

**H.** Processing industries of art and craft articles, porcelain with coloured paintings, and leather products.

### 3. Investment guarantee

During the last few years, Shenzhen has enforced a number of special regulations in accordance with the laws, decrees and policies issued by the Chinese government to define more clearly the policies and measures specific to the special economic zone. Seven special provisions on land management, industrial and commercial registration, border entry and exit, labour and wages, housing management concerning foreign nationals, technology transfer and economic contracts concerning foreign nationals, and detailed rules concerning enterprise registration have been published and enforced. Efforts are now being made to work out special regulations on the management of foreign-own banks, customs duty reduction and exemption, industrial and commercial consolidated tax and corporation law, accounting law, investment law and mortgage law. Detailed regulations for their implementation are also being worked out. The legal system will be perfected when more rules and regulations on the economic



好的經濟效益。近期規劃至一九九〇年國民生產總值由一九八四年的19.3億元增長到47.79億元，基本建設投資75億元；城市面積由現在的30平方公里發展為60平方公里；城市人口由現在的36萬發展到45萬（二〇〇〇年發展到80萬）。工廠由一九八五年的400家，增加到一九九〇年的800家，二〇〇〇年達到1,500家；加速港口、機場、鐵路、高速公路以及供水、供電、電訊設施的建設；興辦一批新興的科學技術產業，首先是興辦微電子技術、激光技術、光纖通訊、生物工程等新興工業。深圳特區不僅會成為一個樓宇林立、產業興旺、交通發達、技術先進、管理科學、萬商雲集的現代化新型城市，而且將成為一個文化發達、法律健全、社會安定、秩序井然，精神生活豐富，環境優美的勝地。

（深圳市人民政府供稿）



operation in the special economic zone are made and put into effect. All assets, due profits and other rights and interests of foreigners, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao who come to invest in the special economic zone shall be protected by law. The zone will ensure a stable environment for investors to develop their businesses and protect persons and property against violation.

#### XII. Internal association

By the end of 1984, more than 20 provinces, cities and autonomous regions had established economic and technological cooperative relations with the special economic zone of Shenzhen, 175 organizations had sent their representatives to the special economic zone; and 640 enterprises (250 industrial and 390 commercial firms) had been jointly established by interior organizations and the special economic zone, involving a total of 1,750 million RMB yuan. The interior has provided 51% of the steel and 55% of the cement used in the construction of the special economic zone. Besides, over 99% of all the specially trained personnel in the special economic zone are transferred from the interior and 92% of the labour force come from the interior areas. Also, about 70% of the commodities and agricultural and sideline products sold in the zone are supplied by the interior.

With the development of the special economic zone, improvement of investment environment, and especially the satisfactory solution of the Hongkong issue between China and Great Britain, economic relations between the special economic zone and the interior will become closer than ever. It is expected that the economic association between the interior and the special economic zone will soon develop into a triple association with the participation of foreign businesses which will become the major financial source. Meanwhile, the scattered enterprises will be gradually organized into several business groups and put under unified management.

#### XIII. Development of the special economic zone

According to the Outline for the Social and Economic Development of the Special Economic Zone of Shenzhen, the economic construction of the zone should maintain a relatively high speed of development on the one hand and obtain efficient productivity and good economic results on the other. The short-term programme stipulates that the total output value shall increase from 1,930 million RMB yuan in 1984 to 4,779 million RMB yuan in 1990, with a capital investment of 7,500 million RMB yuan; the area of the city shall be expanded from the present 30 square kilometres to 60 square kilometres; the population of the city shall grow from the present 360,000 to 450,000 in 1990 (and to 800,000 by the year 2,000). During the same period, the number of factories shall be increased from 1985's 400 to 800 by 1990, and to 1,000 by 2,000. At the same time, efforts will be made to speed up the construction of harbours, airports, railways and expressways, and the installation of water supply, power and telecommunication equipment. A number of new scientific and technological undertakings will be started, particularly micro-electronic technology, laser technology, optical fibre communication, and bioengineering. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone will become not only a modernized city with tall buildings, prosperous industries, convenient communications, advanced technologies and flourishing commerce, but also a beautiful scenic spot which has developed culture and a perfect legal system, maintains good social order and offers colourful life to its guests and residents.

(Article provided by the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government)

# 珠海市 Zhuhai

## 一、地理

珠海市原為廣東省珠海縣。一九七九年三月經國務院批准改為省轄市。一九八〇年八月遵照第五屆全國人民代表大會常務委員會通過頒佈的《廣東經濟特區條例》，決定在珠海市劃出一部份區域設立經濟特區。

珠海市背靠我國大陸腹地，地接澳門，水連香港。市中心位於東經113°35'，北緯22°20'，全市總面積7,602平方公里。珠海市轄兩個區一個縣，總人口40.5萬人。經濟特區位於珠海市南部，環繞澳門，總面積為15.16平方公里，人口約2萬人。

珠海市瀕臨南海，海域遼闊，有大小島嶼112個，共290平方公里，是名符其實的百島之市。市區靠山面海，海岸綫曲折，長達690公里。內陸多為山地和丘陵，地勢由西北向東南傾斜，中部有海拔448米高的鳳凰山，近海地區有大片沖積平原。

## 二、氣候

珠海市位於北回歸綫附近，屬亞熱帶海洋性氣候，具有夏不酷暑、冬不寒冷的特點，常年平均氣溫為22.3℃，最高氣溫為37.2℃，最低氣溫為2.5℃。主要風向為東風，夏季以東南風為主，冬季以東北風為主。雨量充沛，每年5—9月為雨季，佔全年降雨量的80%，年平均降雨量為1,989.9毫米，10月至翌年4月為相對乾旱季節，全年無雪、無霜、無冰凍現象。

## 三、交通運輸與通訊設施

**港口：**九州港是一個河口型的海港，可供1,000—1,500噸的船舶停靠，現有珠海至香港、珠海至深圳的客運航綫，可與澳門直接通航，沿珠江能抵珠江沿岸主要港口。目前港口吞吐量為63.7萬噸，客運量為1,400餘萬人。

為適應南海石油開發的需要，正在興建一個具有先進技術、先進設備的綜合性深水碼頭，可供5,000噸至萬噸級的船隻停泊。

**陸路：**特區新建及擴建9條道路，總長20多公里，初步形成了區內的交通網。正在施工的長6公里、寬50米的新港大道即將投入使用，可把九州港和拱北兩個口岸連接起來，成為貫穿特區的主要幹道。市區公路四通八達，珠海至廣州的四座公路橋已全部建成通車，向北可與廣東省以至全國的主要公路幹綫相連結，向南可與澳門的公路網相銜接。香港經深圳、廣州至珠海的高速公路已動工興建，預計到一九八七年即可通車。

**航空：**現有可供直升飛機起降的機場一個，開通了珠海至廣州的客運航綫，並已開始為南海油田的開發提供空中運輸。正在計劃興建一個具有國際先進水平的中型國際民用機場。

## I. Geographical conditions

Zhuhai, formerly a county in Guangdong Province, was upgraded to the level of a city directly administrated by the province upon the approval by the State Council in March 1979. Under the Regulations on Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in August 1980, part of the city area was demarcated as a special economic zone.

With China's vast interior area at its back, Zhuhai adjoins Macao and is linked with Hongkong by a sea lane. The city centre is located at 113°35' east longitude and 22°20' north latitude. Zhuhai exercises jurisdiction over two districts and a county, covering an area of 7,602 square kilometres inhabited by 405,000 people. The 15.16-square-kilometre special economic zone with a population of 20,000 is situated in the south part of the city, encircling Macao.

Facing the vast Nanhai (South China) Sea, Zhuhai comprises 112 big and small islands whose area total 290 square kilometres. The urban area stands against mountains with its zigzag coastline running for 690 kilometres. The inland area is dominated by mountains and hilly land, sloping from the northwest to the southeast. The Fenghuang Mountain rises 448 metres above sea level in the central part of the city and an alluvial plain stretches along the coastal area.

## II. Climate

Located near the Tropic of Cancer, Zhuhai has a sub-tropical maritime climate with neither intense heat in summer nor cold in winter. The mean annual temperature is 22.3°C, the extreme high being 37.2°C and the lowest 2.5°C. A southeast wind dominates in summer and northeast wind in winter. Annual precipitation averages 1989.9 mm, 80% of which comes in the rainy season from May to September. There is no snow, ice or frost throughout the year.

## III. Transportation, communications and telecommunication

**Port:** Jiuzhou Harbour is the city's sea port lying at the mouth of the Zhujiang (Pearl) River, which now can accommodate ships of 1,000-1,500 tons. With a yearly cargo turnover of 637,000 tons and a passenger volume of 14 million people, it operates passenger shipping services to Hongkong and Shenzhen. Ships can also sail directly to Macao and the major ports along the Zhujiang River.

To meet the need of the exploitation of the Nanhai Sea oilfields, a multi-use deepwater harbour equipped with advanced facilities is now under construction to berth ships of 5,000-10,000 tons.

**Land transportation:** The special economic zone's highway network consists of nine roads totalling more than 20 kilometres, all built or broadened in the past few years. A new six-kilometre-long, 50-metre-wide thoroughfare running across the zone will soon open to traffic, linking Jiuzhou Harbour and the Gongbei port area. In the Zhuhai city, four flyovers on the Zhuhai-Guangzhou Highway have been completed and are open to traffic, connecting the city with the provincial and national highway network in the north and with Macao's highway system in the south. Construction of an expressway from Zhuhai to Hongkong via Guangzhou and Shenzhen has started and is expected to be completed in 1987.

**Aviation:** The city has a helicopter airport which operates passenger flights to Guangzhou and air shipping services for the exploitation of the Nanhai Sea oilfields. A medium-sized modern international airport is now being mapped out.

**Telecommunication services:** Automatic dialing telephone system links Zhuhai directly with Guangzhou, Hongkong and Macao. A programme control automatic telephone switchboard with 2,000 extension telephones has been put into operation to serve users in the special economic zone and another 20,000



**通訊設施：**珠海至廣州、香港、澳門的直撥自動電話已接通，特區內2,000門程控自動電話系統已正式投入使用，今年將再增加2萬門。並已設立了快速傳遞郵件業務和國際電傳業務。

#### 四、水電供應

珠海市已建成自來水廠2座，日供水量為3.1萬噸。拱北水廠擴建工程正在進行，不久即可投入使用，日供水可達6萬噸以上，生活和生產用水均可得到保證。

珠海市22萬伏變電站和特區11萬伏變電站均已竣工投入使用，全市共有5個變電站，可充份保證生產、生活用電。

#### 五、土地、礦山和農副產品

珠海市境內山河密佈，蘊藏有大量的建築用砂石，其中優質石英砂的蘊藏量即達2,000多萬噸。據化驗分析，含二氧化硅達99.7%，是製造高級玻璃的理想材料。另外，市內還有藏量豐富、品質優良的瓷土，可為發展陶瓷業和建材工業提供充足的原料。

近海地區的沖積平原，土地肥沃，盛產瓜果蔬菜 and 甘蔗。蔬菜的年出口量可達1.5萬噸，基本上可以滿足澳門市場的需要。該市還擁有眾多的海灣灘涂，海面浮游生物極為豐富，具有發展海水養殖的優越條件，鮮蠔、羔蟹、龍蝦、水鴨等暢銷港澳市場，素享盛名。

#### 六、旅遊

珠海市寒暑適宜，背山面海，山水相映，加之毗鄰港澳，交通便利，旅遊事業的發展具有得天獨厚的優越條件，有着極為廣闊的前景。

唐家灣至西銀坑一帶，海岸延綿，沙灘平闊，海灣秀麗，景色宜人，是一個理想的海濱遊覽勝地。現已開闢香爐灣風景區、唐家灣公園、九洲灣、竹仙洞、香洲烈士陵園、大鏡山水庫、蔭井山、白藤湖等15處遊覽區，其中尤以香爐灣風景最令人神往。特區內還有海濱公園、石景山旅遊中心、菱角嘴、野狸山等風景點，均闢有遼闊的海水浴場、大型遊樂場、射擊場、旱冰場、電子遊戲場等。其中的石景山旅遊中心風景秀麗，奇石嶙峋，有的狀似動物，有的形成幽徑岩洞，共有石景22個。

近幾年來，珠海市利用引進的外資4,600多萬美元，自籌資金1,400多萬元，興建了各種旅遊設施，市區和特區建有各類賓館、旅店、酒家32間，有客房1,800多個，床位4,600個。其中具有現代化設施的高級賓館、酒家12間（座），客房1,400個，床位3,200個，基本上形成了一個環境優美、設備先進、管理完善、服務優良的旅遊度假體系。如著名的拱北賓館，面臨海灣、遠眺濠光、晨觀日出、晚賞紫霞、綠草成茵，環境優雅，是度假的勝地。臨近九洲港的珠海賓

extension telephones will be installed in 1985. Express mail and international telex services are also available.

#### IV. Water and power supply

Zhuhai has built two water plants with a daily water supply capacity of 31,000 tons. The Gongbei water plant, now under expansion, will soon go into service to provide the city with additional 60,000 tons of water a day. Water supply is sufficient to ensure consumption for production and daily life use.

A 220,000 volt substation in Zhuhai city and an 110,000 volt substation in the special economic zone have both been put into operation, bringing the number of substations in the city to five, which will fully ensure power supplies for production and daily life use.

#### V. Land, mines and agricultural and sideline products

Zhuhai is rich in sand and gravel for construction use. Its quartz sand deposits total 20 million tons, containing 99.7% of silicon dioxide which is best suitable for manufacturing high grade glass. The copious fine quality porcelain clay deposits can feed the city's porcelain and building materials industries.

The fertile coastal alluvial plain yields plenty of vegetables, fruits and sugarcane. The city exports 15,000 tons of vegetables to Macao every year to meet the market demand there. Many kinds of plankton multiply in the numerous bays and the vast mudflat area, favourable for sea farming industry. Zhuhai's oysters, crabs, lobsters and ducks are selling well in Hongkong and Macao.

#### VI. Tourism

Zhuhai's pleasant climate, closeness to Hongkong and Macao and easy access put the city in an advantageous position to develop tourist industry.

The area from Tangjia Bay to Xiyinkeng is an ideal tourist resort renown for its winding coastline, smooth broad beach and captivating landscape. Now 15 tourist areas have been opened there, including the Xianglu Bay scenic area, Tangjia Bay park, Jiuzhou Bay, Zhuxian Cave, Xiangzhou Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs, Dajingshan Reservoir, Yinjing Mountain and Baiteng Lake with Xianglu Bay as the most beautiful spot. In the special economic zone, there are such tourist attractions as the Haibin Park, Shiching Shan Tourist Centre, Lingjiaozui, Yeli Mountain, all having bathing areas, playgrounds, shooting ranges, roller-skating rinks and electronic games centres. The Shiching Shan Tourist Centre is the most charming, featuring 22 scenic spots of grotesque-shaped rocks and caves.

By making full use of the 46 million U.S. dollars of foreign capital introduced in the past few years and the 14 million RMB yuan of its own funds, Zhuhai has built many tourist facilities known for their beautiful environment, advanced equipment, good management and fine services. Of the 32 guest houses, hotels and restaurants which have a total of 1,800 rooms and 4,600 beds, 12 are de luxe ones with 1,400 rooms and 3,200 beds. The seaside Gongbei Hotel surrounded by green lawns is ideal for vacationists to watch sunrise and beautiful evening clouds. The Zhuhai Hotel near Jiuzhou Harbour is famous for its building style which combines Chinese architecture with the western style. In the market area in Jiuzhou Town of Zhuhai, tourists can buy the best industrial and native products from many Chinese provinces and imported luxurious goods. Zhuhai also has China's first golf course of international standard. It was built at a cost of 10,000 million Japanese yen and covers more than 1.4 million square metres. A two-storeyed golf club of Japanese architectural style has been erected by the course with a floor space of 3,000 square metres.

At the same time, the construction of the Zhuhai Commercial Town is in full swing. Located among the Shiching Shan Tourist Centre, the Zhuhai Hotel and the helicopter airport, the town will soon become a flourishing commercial and recreation centre. In this scenic "Commercial Park", guests from the world



館，是一座揉合東西方設計特色，瑰麗和諧的高雅賓館。珠海市九洲城旅遊購物邨是囊括了中國許多省份的“高、精、尖”名優產品和土特產品以及進口高級商品的市場。珠海高爾夫球場，是我國第一座符合國際標準的國際高爾夫球場。球場造價100億日元，佔地面積140多萬平方米，場內還興建了一座3,000多平方米的兩層日式高爾夫俱樂部。

爲了配合旅遊事業的發展，珠海市正在興建一座現代化的規模宏大的綜合性商業城——珠海商業城。珠海商業城位於石景山莊、珠海賓館、直升飛機場之間，將是特區最繁榮的商業中心和遊樂中心。這座環境優美、景色秀麗的“商業公園”將爲來自世界各國的賓客們提供中國的名點、名菜、各式風味小吃，以及不同特色的外國西點、西餐。商業城計劃建築三十層的旅館、三十八層的寫字大樓、規模宏大的商業貿易展銷中心，並提供相應的金融、貿易、交通等設施和服務。

#### 七、文教、衛生

珠海市的辦學方針是採取多形式、多渠道，在努力辦好正規教育的同時，大力發展業餘教育、電視教育、函授教育以及各類專業教育、職業教育等；同時委託全國有關大、專院校，爲珠海市培訓各類專業人材，辦好大專班和幹部培訓班。另外，珠海市的建設是以廣東省和全國爲後盾，所需要的各類專業技術人材，可以通過招聘、選調等辦法從全國各地擇優錄用。

珠海市現有各類學校 299 所，其中普通中學33所（市區12所），小學197所（市區80所），教師進修學校1所，農業中學1所。此外，尚有電視大學、職業中學，珠海大學也正在興建。

文化體育方面。大型影劇院業已落成；具有現代先進水平的圖書館不久可開放使用。廣播大樓、電視台、文化宮、體育場等設施均已相繼建成，並已投入使用。

醫療衛生事業隨着整個國民經濟的發展而不斷趨於完善。現有各類衛生機構135個，其中有市屬醫院5個，公社衛生院21個，衛生門診部95個，專科防治所3個，衛生防疫站2個，婦幼保健所2個，療養院1個。

#### 八、經濟建設

（一）基本建設：珠海經濟特區已全面展開了以“七通一平”（電、電訊、供水、排洪、排污、通航、通路、平整土地）爲主要內容的基本工程建設。僅一九八四年即完成基本建設投資2.4億元，相當於一九八〇——一九八三年四年基本建設投資總和的2.7倍，竣工面積38萬平方米，相當於前幾年的總和。在基本建設施工的同時，還進行了功能小區的綜合性開發，

over can enjoy many kinds of Chinese food, dishes and refreshments of various local flavours and western food of different styles. The town will also include a 30-storeyed hotel, a 38-storeyed office tower, a huge trade exhibition centre and related financial, trading and transportation facilities.

#### VII. Cultural, educational and health facilities

Zhuhai develops education through various forms and channels. While endeavouring to raise the teaching standard in regular schools, the city is vigorously developing part-time schools, television courses, correspondence schools, and professional and vocational courses. At the same time, cadres and professional personnel in various fields are being trained by universities and colleges in other parts of the country. The construction of Zhuhai is backed by Guangdong Province and the entire country. Zhuhai can select professional personnel and technicians by advertising in other parts of the country.

The city has 299 schools, including 33 middle schools (12 in the city proper), 197 primary schools (80 in the city districts), a teachers' training school and an agricultural middle school. It also offers television education and has a vocational middle school. The establishment of Zhuhai University is now in progress.

Zhuhai has built up some large cinemas and theatres, and a modern library will soon open to readers. The broadcast building, television station, cultural palace and stadium have all been put into use.

Alongside the economic growth, the city's medical and health services are being perfected. The city now has 135 medical establishments, including five municipal hospitals, 21 commune hospitals, 95 clinics, three specialized disease prevention clinics, two epidemic prevention stations, two health centres for women and children and a sanatorium.

#### VIII. Economic construction

1. Infrastructure construction: Infrastructure construction is in full swing in Zhuhai with emphasis on improving power and water supplies, telecommunication, drainage and sewage systems, navigation and road transportation facilities and levelling land. In 1984, projects with a total investment of 240 million RMB yuan were completed, 2.7 times of the aggregate investment from 1980 to 1983. The floor space of the completed projects in that year totalled 380,000 square metres, as much as the combined floor space area of the 1980-1983 period. At the same time, some areas have been opened up for special purposes. Among those now under construction is a comprehensive industrial park which spreads as far as about 1,000 metres in all directions and encompasses living quarters, commercial and service undertakings, schools and recreation grounds. Besides, in the 10-hectare commercial town, a large number of buildings with a combined floor space of 250,000 square metres will be put up with an investment of 300 million RMB yuan. In 1985, 500 million RMB yuan has been allocated for infrastructure construction and the city is striving to complete projects worth 700 million RMB yuan. Now nearly 100,000 construction workers from all over the country are working in the city which invites tenders for the designing and building of all its infrastructure projects.

2. Introduction of foreign funds: Zhuhai in the past few years has signed 1,200 agreements and contracts with business people from Hongkong, Macao and foreign countries on joint ventures, cooperative projects, compensation trade and assembling and processing with materials provided by customers, attracting a total investment of 1,400 million U.S. dollars. In 1984 alone, 604 agreements were signed with a total investment of 590 million U.S. dollars. Most of the introduced items involve industrial sectors, many up to or close to the advanced international level in technique.

In 1984, Zhuhai established sister-city relationship with

一個以工業為主體，配備有住宅、商業服務網點、學校、娛樂場所，半徑為1,000米左右的綜合工業區和佔地10公頃，建築面積達25萬多平方米、投資3億人民幣的現代化商業城正在興建。一九八五年計劃用於基本建設工程的金額達5億元，力爭完成7億元，比一九八四年又有大幅度增加。目前全國駐珠海的基建隊伍近10萬人，基本建設的設計和施工都採用招標辦法，有質量和時間的要求，基本建設將會取得更大的成績。

**(二)引進外資：**幾年來，珠海市與外國和港澳客商簽訂了合資經營、合作經營、補償貿易以及來料加工裝配的協議、合同共計1,200項，投資額達14億美元，僅一九八四年即簽訂協議604項，投資額5.9億美元。在引進外資的項目中，工業項目佔大多數，而且有不少項目在技術水平上達到或接近國際水平。

一九八四年，珠海市與遼寧省的撫順、營口、錦州三市結成姊妹城，從工業、商業等方面開展了廣泛的聯合。一九八五年擬與華東、華北、西北等地區的一些城市開展大規模的內聯工作，以便使珠海市更好地起到對內輻射和對外輻射的作用。

**(三)工農業生產：**自建立特區後，珠海市的工農業生產得到了迅速的發展。一九八四年工農業總產值比一九八三年增長107%，達到4.09億元，其中工業總產值為3.3億元，比一九八三年增長160%。一批電子、紡織、輕工、機械、交通運輸設施等合資、合作企業相繼投產，取得了良好的經濟效益。珠海市的農業發展也有了新的起色。一九八四年農業總產值7,300萬元，比一九八三年增長36.8%。糧食以及其他農副產品、水產品都獲得增產，提供出口的農副產品已由過去的少數幾項增加到幾十項。一九八五年工農業總產值可達5.8億元，比一九八四年將增長45%，工農業各項生產指標均將有大幅度的提高。

#### **九、投資優惠和投資保障**

為了有效的利用外資、引進先進技術和科學的管理方法，珠海經濟特區根據我國政府頒佈的經濟特區條例及有關經濟法規，採取了一系列的特殊開放政策，給投資者以優惠的待遇和便利條件。其主要內容有：

##### **投資優惠：**

**1.管理體制：**獨資企業只要遵守特區的法令、政策，客商有自主經營的權利；中外合資或合作的企業在董事會領導下，由企業自主經營。特區實行勞動合同制，企業招聘職工，可以公開招考、擇優錄用，雙方簽訂勞動合同；公司（企業）可以自行確定採用計件工資、浮動工資和職務工資制度。職工違反企業規章制度，可根據性質、情節，由企業自行決定處理。

##### **2.稅收：**

Fushun, Yingkou and Jinzhou of Liaoning Province in the field of industry and commerce cooperation. The city also plans to start economic association on a large scale with major cities in East China, North China and Northwest China so as to give full scope to the city's role in stimulating economic growth in other Chinese areas and opening to the outside world.

**3. Industrial and agricultural production:** Gross industrial and agricultural production in 1984 increased by 107% over 1983 to 409 million RMB yuan, of which industrial output value amounted to 330 million RMB yuan, representing a rise of 160% over 1983. A number of joint venture and cooperative projects in the electronics, textile, machine-building and light industries and transportation and communications sectors have gone into operation and yielded desirable results. Agricultural production in 1984 went up by 36.8% over 1983 to 73 million RMB yuan. The production of grain, other farm produce and sideline and aquatic products all grew and the city is now exporting dozens of varieties of agricultural and sideline products. The 1985 gross industrial and agricultural output value is expected to reach 580 million RMB yuan, up by 45% compared with 1984, and a marked growth is foreseen in all industrial and agricultural sectors.

#### **IX. Preferential treatment and guarantees for investment**

To make better use of foreign funds and introduce advanced technologies and scientific managerial methods, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, in accordance with the relevant economic regulations and laws and the provisions concerning the special economic zones promulgated by the Chinese Government, has adopted a series of special policies to offer the investors preferential treatment and convenience.

##### **Preferential treatment:**

**1. Managerial system:** Wholly foreign — owned enterprises, so long as the investors abide by the laws and policies of the special economic zone, may run their enterprises independently. The joint venture and cooperative projects will operate independently under the board of directors. The zone implements contract labour system and labour contracts shall be signed by the enterprises and their staff and workers. In recruiting staff and workers, the enterprises can use means of advertising and testing and select the best qualified. The companies (enterprises) can define their own wage systems, including piece-wages, floating wages and wages and salaries appropriate to the posts of the workers and staff. An enterprise may, in accordance with the seriousness of the case, impose necessary sanctions against staff and workers who violate the rules and regulations of the enterprise.

##### **2. Taxation:**

**Enterprise income tax:** The enterprise income tax rate in the special economic zone is 15%. Enterprises with an investment of five million U.S. dollars or more, and enterprises involving higher technology or a longer capital turnover period shall be exempted from income tax in the first two profit-making years and allowed a 50% reduction of income tax in the next three years. An investor who reinvests his (or her) share of the profit in the zone for a period of five years or longer may apply for a reduction of or an exemption from income tax on the reinvested portion.

**Customs duties:** Special economic zone enterprises will be exempted from customs duties and industrial and commercial taxes when exporting their products. Equipment, capital goods and articles for daily use needed by the enterprises, except for a few items like liquors and cigarettes, shall be exempted from import duties.

**3. The use of land:** The special economic zone is able to satisfy investors' need for land. The rates of land use fees per annum per square metre shall be (in Renminbi):

Land for industrial use, one to three yuan;

Land for storage use, two to five yuan;

**企業所得稅：**特區稅率為15%，其中對投資500萬美元以上或技術先進、資金週轉較長的企業，從獲利年度起給予兩年免稅、三年減半的優惠；客商所得利潤用於特區再投資，為期五年以上者，可申請免徵用於再投資部分的所得稅。

**進出口關稅：**特區企業產品出口，免徵關稅和工商稅；進口產品必須的設備、生產資料和自用的生活資料，除煙酒等少數物品外，均免徵進口稅。

**3. 土地使用：**特區可以滿足投資者使用土地的需要。土地使用費的標準每年每平方米為：

工業用地：1—3元（人民幣）

倉儲用地：2—5元

商業、賓館（旅館）、酒家用地：10—30元

商品住宅用地（含構築物用地）：10—15元

露天遊樂場所用地：0.2—3元

露天堆物場、露天停車場、採石場用地：0.2—3元

種植業（含苗圃、畜牧業、養殖業）用地：0.2—2元

臨時性用地：1—5元

珠海特區還可根據投資項目的不同情況，給予土地使用者更多的優惠或減免。

**4. 外匯管理：**特區企業可在特區的中國銀行或經我方批准設立的外資銀行開戶，並辦理有關外匯事宜。客商在繳納企業所得稅後的合法利潤，特區企業聘請的外籍或港澳職工，在繳納個人所得稅後的工資和其他正當收入，均可按特區外匯管理規定，通過特區的中國銀行或其他銀行匯出。客商在特區興辦的企業，因故停產，在辦理好停產手續、處理好債權債務後，其資產可以轉讓，資金可以匯出。

**5. 產品銷售：**特區企業的產品，原則上以出口外銷為主，但對於客商確實提供了先進技術、先進的管理方法和以使用我國的原材料、元器件為主的產品，以及屬於我國需要大批進口的短綫產品，經過批准，也可以有較大比例的內銷。

#### **投資保障：**

建立經濟特區是中國實行對外開放、對內搞活經濟政策的重要組成部份。幾年來，珠海市根據中華人民共和國法律、法令和政策的基本精神，制定了特區的一些優惠政策和措施並以法律形式明確、固定下來。當前，珠海市根據特區事業的發展情況和國際上的一些慣例，在繼續制訂有關優惠政策、措施，完善各項立法，不斷增強特區的對外吸引力，切實依法保障投資者的資產和應得利潤等方面的合法權益。

在珠海市和珠海經濟特區投資的前景是廣闊的，合作的範圍是廣泛的，歡迎外國的工商界人士、金融財團、華僑、港澳同胞、台灣同胞採取各種形式，包括合資經營、合作經營、獨資經營、來料加工、補償

Land for commercial use (including hotels and restaurants), 10 to 30 yuan;

Land for commercial residential buildings, 10 to 15 yuan;

Land for open playground, 0.2 to three yuan;

Land for open storage, open parking lot and stone pit, 0.2 to three yuan;

Land for crop planting (including nurseries, animal husbandry and aquaculture), 0.2 to two yuan;

Land for temporary use, one to five yuan.

Additional preferential treatment and reduction in land use fees may be granted in accordance with the specific case of the investment project.

**4. Foreign exchange controls:** Special zone enterprises shall open an account with the Bank of China or a foreign-owned bank approved by the Chinese side and go through necessary formalities concerning foreign exchange. The lawful profit that an investor receives after payment of the enterprise income tax, and the wages and salaries and other legitimate income that foreign and Hongkong and Macao staff and workers of an enterprise in the zone receive after payment of the individual income tax, may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China or other banks in the special economic zone, in accordance with the provisions of the foreign exchange control measures of the zone. If an enterprise terminates operations before their scheduled expiration owing to certain reasons, the foreign investor may assign the assets and remit the funds abroad after going through termination procedures and settling claims and debts.

**5. Product marketing:** In principle, products of the enterprises in the special economic zone are to be sold on the international market. But a large portion of the products manufactured with truly advanced technology and under advanced managerial methods, or made from Chinese raw materials or made of Chinese-made components, and the products which China needs to import in bulk, may be sold on the Chinese market after approval.

#### **Investment guarantees:**

The establishment of the special economic zones constitutes an important component of China's policy to open to the outside world and invigorate economy at home. In accordance with the basic principles of the relevant laws, decrees and policies of the People's Republic of China, Zhuhai has formulated a number of preferential policies and measures and embodied them in its laws. Bearing in mind the development in the special economic zone and the international practice, it is drawing up new preferential policies and measures and perfecting its economic legislation in an effort to bolster the zone's appeal to foreign investors and to guarantee the safety of their property and their legitimate rights to obtain their due profits.

There is a broad prospect for foreign investment in Zhuhai and the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, and cooperation with foreign businesses covers a wide range of areas. Foreign entrepreneurs, business people, financial groups, overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan are welcome to invest and run all kinds of enterprises in Zhuhai. The cooperation forms can be varied, including joint ventures, cooperative projects, wholly foreign — owned enterprises, processing with materials provided by customers and compensation trade.

#### **X. Prospect for future development**

The principle guiding the establishment of the special economic zone stipulates that the economic construction in the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone should be carried out at high speed, bring into being a strong social production force and high labour productivity and yield satisfactory economic results. Under this principle, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will focus on the development of its industries, particularly the technology-intensive

貿易等形式前來珠海投資、興辦各種企業和工廠。

#### 十、發展前景

根據我國關於建設經濟特區的方針，珠海市經濟特區的經濟建設既需要有較快的發展速度和較強的社會生產力，又要有較高的勞動效率和較好的經濟效益。為此，珠海經濟特區今後的發展是以工業為重點，特別是要重視發展技術密集型和知識密集型的先進工業，優先發展產品外向型或生產國內需要大量進口的產品的工業項目，形成一個以工業為主體，帶動商業、旅遊業、農牧業和住宅的多行業的綜合性的經濟特區。

按照上述發展目標，珠海經濟特區的總體規劃擬將特區分為六個功能區：

1. 拱北區：利用對外開放口岸的特點，建設成為行政、文化、金融和商業的中心；

2. 夏灣區：建成以建材工業為主體的工業區；

3. 北嶺區：建成以輕工、電子、紡織工業為主的輕工區，部分為安排科研機構和學校的科研培訓中心；

4. 石花山區：因有九洲港、綜合性深水碼頭、直升飛機場等在此區內，主要建設成為對外交通的集散地和為南海石油開發提供服務的基地；

5. 吉大區：以旅遊、商業為主，以珠海賓館、石景山旅遊中心、九洲城、外賓大廈、商業城、金融大廈、購物中心等設施及大片住宅區為基礎，建成為經濟特區的繁華中心；

6. 銀坑區：建成為綜合性的旅遊康樂中心及高級住宅區。

#### 十一、投資重點

在發展工業方面，特區將以發展電子工業、輕紡、精密機械、建築材料、石油化工等項目為重點，大力發展與旅遊關係密切的食品、飲料、家用電器等工業。因此，珠海市近期歡迎投資發展的工業項目有：

1. 電子工業：主要引進先進技術和裝備，生產和裝配小型電腦、彩色電視機、錄音機、立體聲微型耳機、高音質喇叭、電子教學用具、家用電器等。

2. 輕紡工業：主要生產高級毛棉麻織品、人革仿皮服裝、精製柔姿服裝、旅遊用品、塑料用品、木材加工等；

3. 建材工業：主要生產玻璃、建築陶瓷、鋁製品、金屬結構件、門窗配件等；

4. 機械工業：主要發展汽車修配、機械維修、精密儀表量具、五金配件、機械零件、部件以及小型電動工具等；

5. 食品加工工業：發展包括啤酒在內的各種飲料；

6. 石油化工：主要發展煉油廠和各種石油化工產品。

( 珠海市人民政府供稿 )

and knowledge-intensive industries, and give priority to expanding the sectors which turn out export-oriented products and products China needs to import in large quantities. The zone will develop into a multi-purpose economic area dominated by industrial sectors which will spur the growth of commerce, tourism, stock-raising and residential construction.

To achieve this goal, the special economic zone plans to divide itself into six sections:

**Gongbei District:** Taking advantage of its role as a foreign trading port, the district will develop into an administrative, cultural, financial and commercial centre.

**Xiawan District:** This district will be built into an industrial area with building materials industry as its mainstay.

**Beiling District:** It will grow into a light industrial area with electronics, textile and light industries as the major sectors. Part of the district will be devoted to the construction of scientific research institutions and scientific training centres.

**Shihuashan District:** The district, embracing the Jiuzhou Harbour and boasting multiple-use deepwater wharves and the helicopter airport, will be turned into a communications hub connecting with the outside world and a support base for the exploitation of the Nanhai Sea oilfields.

**Jida District:** With tourism and commerce as its economic backbone, the district will be expanded into the special economic zone's downtown area featuring the Zhuhai Hotel, the Shiching Shan Tourist Centre, the Jiuzhou Town, the Foreign Guest Mansion, the Finance Building, the Market Centre and many residential blocs.

**Yinkeng District:** It will be built into a tourist recreation centre and a first-class residential area.

#### XI. Major areas calling for investment

The special economic zone will put emphasis on developing electronics, precision machinery, building materials, petrochemical, textile and light industries, as well as tourism-related beverage, food and electric household appliances industries. In the near future, Zhuhai welcomes investment in the following items:

1. **The electronics industry:** Advanced technology and equipment will be introduced to the manufacture and assembling of mini electronic computers, colour television sets, recorders, stereo micro earphones, hi-fi loudspeakers, electronic teaching instruments and electric household appliances.

2. **The textile and light industries:** High grade woolen, cotton, and linen products, imitation leather coats, tourist articles and plastic products will be produced and timber processing techniques will be imported.

3. **The building materials industry:** Glass, construction porcelain ware, aluminium products, metal structural components, and door and window fittings will be produced.

4. **The machine-building industry:** Focus will be put on improving auto repair and machinery maintenance services, and producing precision instruments, meters and measuring tools, metal fittings and machine parts, components and small motor-driven tools.

5. **The food industry:** The production of all kinds of beverages, including beer, will be expanded.

6. **The petroleum and chemical industries:** An oil refinery will be built and a great variety of petrochemical products will be made.

(Article provided by the Zhuhai Municipal People's Government)