

中國企業登記年鑑

丁巳



深圳經濟特區  
專輯

SHEN ZHEN  
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE  
ISSUE

ANNALS OF  
CHINA'S  
ENTERPRISE  
REGISTER

1984

# 中國企業登記年鑑

## 深圳經濟特區

### 專輯 1984



中華人民共和國國家工商行政管理局 編  
深圳市工商行政管理局

Annals of China's Enterprise Register (Special Edition)  
Shenzhen Economic Special Zone Issue.  
Edited by the State Administration for Industry and  
Commerce of the People's Republic of China  
Administration for Industry and Commerce of Shenzhen

中國展望出版社

一九八四年十月

China Prospect Publishing House

Oct-1984

## 編輯部成員

名譽總編輯：甄錫培

總編輯：李衍授

副總編輯：陳永芳、阮波、徐光磊、鄭松、黃榮

編輯：曾觀滔、周柏如、王硯民、田葦、張大林、朱晉南、陳應春

責任編輯：于道仿

廣告版面設計：張宏圖

工作人員：楊妤娟、杜江、李立堅、鄧光達、楊小密

## MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Honorary Editor in Chief : Zhen Xi Pei  
Editor in Chief : Li Yan Shou  
Deputy Editors in Chief : Chen Yong Fang

Ruan Bo  
Xu Guang Lei  
Zheng Song  
Huang Rong  
Editors : Zeng Guan Tao  
Zhou Bai Ru  
Wang Yan Min  
Tian Wei  
Zhang Da Lin  
Zhu Jin Nan  
Chen Ying Chun

Editor of responsibility : Yu Dao Fang  
Advertisement designing : Zhang Hong Tu  
Working Personnel : Yang Yu Juan

Du Jiang  
Li Li Jian  
Deng Guang Da  
Yang Xiao Mi

深圳的发展和经验证明，  
我们建立经济特区的政策  
是正确的。 邓小平 一九八四年一月二十六日

The development and experience of Shenzhen have well justified our  
policy in setting up special economic zones.

Deng Xiao-Ping  
Jan 26, 1984

年鑑的出版，將為我國社會主義經濟  
建設提供一種準確的資料，並有利  
于加強對工商企業的監督管理，  
且利于國內外廣大工商企業  
尋求貿易伙伴。因此，這是一  
件有意義的工作。

厲以波  
一九八四年  
二月十五日

The publication of the Annals will provide our national socialist economy and construction with accurate data; help to improve the administration and supervision over industrial and commercial enterprises and be useful for those enterprises, in China and abroad, to find trading partners. Therefore, it is a work of great significance.

Bo Yibo  
February 15, 1984

作好企業登記工作，有利  
 於實行社會主義計劃  
 經濟，合理地安排各類  
 企業的布局，避免盲目  
 建設，重複浪費，以提高  
 整個社會的經濟效益。

為中國企業登記年鑑題

王任重  
 八三年  
 十二月

Well-conducted registration of enterprises is advantageous to the exercise of socialist planned economy. Rational distribution of enterprises to avoid blind construction, duplication and waste will increase the economic benefits of society as a whole.

Wang Renzhong  
 December, 1983



祝愿中國企業登記年  
鑑的出版，為國內外企  
業傳遞信息，活跌經  
濟，發展國際貿易作出  
新貢獻！

張勁夫

1984.1.13

May the publication of Annals of China's Enterprise Register make new contributions to the transmission of information to enterprises in China and abroad, to enlivening the economy, and to developing international trade.

Zhang Jinfu  
January 13, 1984

# 中國企業登記年鑑的出版對我國社會主義

經濟的發展具有重大的意義。目前社會上企業名錄很多，其內容的企業隨意刊登，生產經營範圍這種情況造成傳遞經濟信息的失誤。其混亂中國企業登記年鑑的出版對國內外集權統一宣傳我國合法權益，並對維護經濟法人的合法權益和權利益於維護我國經濟的統一性和權威性。對於克服傳遞經濟信息的失誤與混亂，對我國經濟的發展和對外開放的深謀遠慮，實至名歸。

賀中國企業登記年鑑 一九八三年十二月十八日

許錫站于北京



The publication of the Annals of China's Enterprise Register holds important significance for the development of China's socialist economy. Circulating in society at present are many catalogues of enterprises in which some of the enterprises publish data on their production and business scope in a very casual manner. This state of affairs is likely to give rise to errors and confusion in the transmission of economic information. The Annals will provide centralised and unified publicity at home and abroad on enterprises operating legally in this country. It will do much to safeguard the legality and the legitimate rights and interests of economic legal persons, uphold the solemnity and authority of China's economic legislation and its enforcement, prevent errors and confusion in transmitting economic information, and promote China's socialist economy and her policy of opening to the outside world.

My congratulations to the Annals of China's Enterprise Register

Xu Dixin  
December 18, 1983  
Beijing



# 序 言



深圳經濟特區始建於1980年8月，僅僅四年多，在這塊總面積327.5平方公里的土地上，發生了極大的變化，引起了國內外普遍關注。

從建立特區起至1983年底止，深圳完成基本建築總投資額19.1億元，竣工面積340萬平方米，建設成了一大批工業廠房、住宅、商品樓宇和擁有現代化設備的酒樓、賓館及一批旅遊渡假勝地。交通、電訊、供水、供電、防洪、供氣和污水處理系統等設施，都已初具規模。工商企業由原來的25家發展到3000多家，其中，中外合資、合作企業339家。

人們可以看到，深圳特區引進外資的工作，長足以進，至1983年止，特區與外商簽訂協議2500多項，協議投資總額達18億多美元，其中實際投入使用的4億多美元。在已投產的項目中，由於管理得法，合作雙方都獲得滿意的經濟效益。現在已有百分之八十以上的合資企業開始盈利。

對於投資者，特區採取優惠政策。特區企業所得稅率為百分之十五，低於香港，而不另徵地方附加稅。其他稅收和產品銷售方面，也都有特別優惠的規定和辦法。

與特區經濟發展相適應，企業管理體制逐步建立和實行更加靈活的新體制。諸如勞動合同制、多種工資制度；外資獨資的企業，客商完全擁有獨立的經濟權益，政府一般不採取行政干預合資合作企業的內部事務。

實踐證明，舉辦深圳經濟特區的政策是正確的，具有強大活力，特區富有廣闊的發展前景。

《中國企業登記年鑑深圳經濟特區專輯》，由國家及深圳市工商行政管理局主編，中國展望出版社出版。內容準確、全面，是深圳特區經濟建設成就的重要反映。我們深信，這個專輯的出版，無疑會引起海內外工商經濟界的廣泛的興趣，並將成為國內外廣大工商業者尋求有效合作伙伴的向導，也是經濟工作者的可靠工具。

吳邦國 1984.5.29

## PREFACE

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was set up in August, 1980. It covers an area of 327.5 sq.kms. In only more than 4 years tremendous changes have taken place in the zone, which has aroused universal attention in the country and the world.

From the time of its setting-up to the end of 1983, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone completed the capital construction involving a total investment of 1.91 billion yuan and the floor space of the projects completed is 3.4 million sq. metres. A large number of industrial buildings, residential premises, commercial buildings and modern restaurants and hotels have been erected, and a number of tourist spots and holiday resorts set up. Facilities and installations for traffic, telecommunications, water supply, power supply, flood control, gas supply, sewage disposal, etc. have taken shape.

The number of industrial enterprises has been increased from 25 to more than 3,000, of which 339 are Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises.

It can be seen that Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has made considerable progress in absorption of foreign funds. Up to the end of 1983, over 2,500 agreements involving an agreed investment of 1.8 billions of U.S. dollars have been signed. Of these, 400 millions have been put into actual use. By virtue of proper management, both parties to joint ventures that have started operation have gained satisfactory economic benefits. At present, more than 80 per cent of the joint venture enterprises have started making profits.

The special zone adopts policies preferential to investors. The income tax rate on the enterprises in the zone is 15%, which is lower than that in Hong Kong, and then, no local surtax is to be collected. In matters related to taxation and sale of products, special regulation and measures have also been formulated in the investors' interest.

To suit the needs of the development of the zones economy, business management system has been set up step by step and more flexible new systems, such as contracted employment system and compound wage system, have been implemented. In enterprises with their exclusive investment, investors enjoy the economic rights and interests of their own. Under ordinary circumstances, the government will not give administrative orders to interfere the internal affairs of joint venture enterprises and cooperative enterprises.

Practice has proved that the policy to establish Shenshen Special Economic Zone is correct and full of vitality and there is a broad prospect for the development of the zone.

"Shenzhen Economic Special Zone Issue", a special issue of "Annals of China's Enterprise Register", compiled by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Administration for Industry and Commerce of Shenzhen, and published by China Prospect Publishing House, contains correct and comprehensive information and is a significant reflection of the achievements of the zone's economic construction. We believe that the publication of this special issue will certainly arouse broad interest of industrial and commercial circles at home and abroad, and the issue will serve as a guide for business circles to find effective cooperators and as a reliable tool for those who work in the field of economy.

# 深圳經濟特區概況

深圳經濟特區的崛起和發展無疑是八十年代社會主義中國發生的最引人注目的變化之一。

在靠近香港的近旁划出327.5平方公里的地方，作為實行對外開放政策的前哨，引進外國資金、先進設備和管理方法、消化、吸收、轉移先進技術的窗口和基地。建立與實行一套全新的管理體制和方法，按照四個為主的原則（以引進外資、外資企業、產品出口和市場調節為主），放手地發展特區經濟。由於這一系列重大決策的制定和堅定不移地加以執行，深圳這個沉寂千載的邊陲小鎮，這個原先的荒灘不毛之地，在短短數年間即發生了翻天覆地的變化，無論是工、商、旅遊，還是房地產、農、牧、副、漁等業，幾乎都是從無到有或從小到大地得到迅速而健康的發展。

如今的深圳：大廈林立，道路縱橫，商場豪華，廠房成片，賓館、酒樓、渡假村星羅棋佈，一切來特區投資、工作、居住或旅遊的人們，衣、食、住、行、玩等均感方便。吸引外商來投資的條件已基本具備，一個現代化工業城市的基礎已初步形成。富有長遠戰略眼光的金融家、經濟家、實業家，更從深圳東西兩翼——大亞灣核電站的興建和南海油田的開發，以及我國堅定不移實行對外開放政策等因素，看到深圳遠大的發展潛力和前景。

為使一切關注深圳特區的海內外人士對它有一個更全面的了解，尋求自己可與之合作的領域，特將深圳地區的地理條件、工農業生產、交通電訊、金融、商業貿易、旅遊、文化等作一個概括的介紹。

## 一、地理位置、氣候環境和人口

深圳經濟特區位於中華人民共和國廣東省東部沿海地區，為深圳市的一部份。東起大鵬灣擔仔角，往西南延伸至蛇口南頭的海岸；北沿梧桐山、陽台山脈，南至深圳。東西長49公里，南北寬約7公里。特區陸地南與香港新界接壤27.5公里，北與寶安縣接壤84.6公里。

深圳特區地處南海之濱，屬亞熱帶海洋性氣候。每年平均氣溫為22.4℃，最高溫度36.6℃，最低溫度1.4℃。每年五——九月份為雨季，平均降雨量為1948.4毫米，常年主導風為東南風，夏秋季的颱風，因多山巒阻擋，故直接被襲情況極少出現。

特區地勢東北高，西南低，大部份為山前波狀台地。崗前以花崗岩風化土層為主，岩性為含石英礦粉硬質粘土。沿海灣一帶為濱海平原，由河流沖積和海相沉積而成，地勢平坦，岩性為淤泥和砂層。

深圳特區現有人口二十多萬，青壯年人口所佔比例極高，非農業人口佔75%。根據發展規劃，深圳特區人口至1990年將發展到四十多萬，2000年將發展到八十至一佰萬。

## 二、交通、運輸、電訊

特區的交通系統，本着適用組團結構、帶形城市特點的原則，選擇最佳的交通管理設施，公路、鐵路、海運、空運連成一體，構成特區對內對外四通八達的交通網絡。

公路：特區內的公路，以東西向為主，南北走向為輔。東西向以深圳——南頭大道為主、橫貫特區中西片；南北走向以深圳水庫——文錦渡大道為主。若干主要干道和環市大道等干綫已連成一片。

特區公路以二級公路爲主，寬廣暢順。計劃在今後幾年內再增加多條干道和立體交叉公路，以形成方格式道路交通網。

特區通往內地的公路現有深圳——廣州，深圳——汕頭，深圳——惠陽等綫。并且深圳——廣州——珠海的高速公路已與外商簽訂協議，即將動工。通往香港有經文錦渡接通新界的公路。正計劃興建皇崗至新界勒馬洲的公路大橋，與新界的環迴公路相銜接，沙頭角公路亦計劃興建公路橋與香港公路相通。

深圳特區內有大量的公共汽車和出租小汽車。每日都有公共汽車來往省內外，與香港也有直通巴士服務。香港在深圳投資人士的私人小汽車亦可進入深圳。

鐵路：通往深圳市區的廣州——深圳——九龍綫，從深圳至廣州有146公里，深圳至九龍32公里。深圳羅湖站的改建擴建工程正在抓緊進行，羅湖將成爲一個現代化的出入口岸。笋崗貨運站現正在擴建中，計劃新建布吉貨運站，爲進一步滿足日益繁忙的貨運服務，并增鋪廣深段復綫，完成電氣化工程。

港口水運：有蛇口工業區貨運和客運碼頭可停泊三千噸貨運駁船，食水5米以下的貨輪，每天都有客運氣墊船往返蛇口——香港之間。

蛇口赤灣的深水碼頭第一個萬噸級船泊位已建成。還計劃在南頭興建可停泊5萬——10萬噸級船隻的媽灣深水港、監田貨柜碼頭，東角頭油庫碼頭，大小梅沙碼頭等。現共有八條海上航綫，可通香港、廣州、上海、大連、連雲港、青島、天津、湛江等地。

空運：中國海洋直升飛機專業公司深圳直升飛機場座落在南頭區，深南大道北側，佔地二十二萬平方米，可停放20至40架直升飛機，已開始爲南海油田的開發服務，飛行員均有1500小時以上的飛行經驗。國際機場正在計劃興建。

深圳經濟特區現有直通廣州、北京、長沙等國內長途電話和直通香港電話。有經北京和上海通訊衛星地面站的國際長途電路，爲用戶提供國內和國外電報、電話、電傳服務。特區內現有兩家實力雄厚的經營電訊服務公司，其中之一是本市與香港大東電報局合資經營的深大電話公司。安裝先進的程控長途電話，市內電話及用戶電報交換系統，提供現代化的電報，電話傳真以及數據通訊服務。

蛇口工業區已有國際微波通訊系統，并爲廣大客戶服務。

根據計劃，到1985年市區將安裝12,000門電話，實現對香港長途電話，用戶電報自動交換。遠期將採用光纜通訊和衛星服務，保證特區能以最快的速度與全世界各地聯系。

### 三、供電，供水

特區內現建有深圳、羅湖、沙河、觀瀾、葵衝、大鵬等變電站。目前用電由廣東省大電網分三路輸用，省港聯網第三期工程深圳220千伏變電站即將投入服務。

特區中心地帶的供水由東江——深圳供水擴建工程年內完成後供水能力最少可達32.55m<sup>3</sup>/秒，除保證香港用水外，特區的生產和生活用水也十分充裕，日供水量可達12萬噸。

特區西面將利用西瀝水庫，長嶺淡水庫等水源，東面將利用沙頭角經坑水庫，三洲田水庫，上坪水庫等水源，分設水廠進行供水。

蛇口工業區已建成自來水廠，日供水能力為2萬噸。沙河工業區正在興建的水廠日供水量為1萬噸。

#### 四、特區的經濟立法

國家現已頒佈有關經濟特區的一些單行經濟法規。實行較為開放的經濟政策，使投資者有法可依。特區重視法規，司法嚴格，依法辦事，有較為完善的司法、檢察、公安、法院、經濟仲裁、公証機構。設有法律顧問處、律師事務處、公証處，對外貿易促進會仲裁委員會，經濟合同仲裁委員會，經濟法庭等機構。保障投資者和勞動人民的生命財產和合法權益不受侵犯。

特區的經濟立法將會日趨完善。

特區社會秩序安定，社會道德風尚良好。

#### 五、工業

工業是特區發展的重點，發展原則是立足現代化，以技術密集型和資金密集型工業為主，鼓勵發展有專利技術和專有技術工業，並採取優惠政策。

特區工業以發展電子、輕工、食品飲料、紡織制衣、建築材料、五金機械和石油化工等工業為主。其發展方式主要採取與客商合資經營，客商獨資經營等形式。對國內市場緊缺的產品和技術先進的產品將會優先開放國內的龐大市場。到目前為止深圳已建成投產600多家工廠，到2000年特區規劃建成1500家工廠，工業總產值96億元人民幣。特區將在近年內建設上埗、八卦嶺、蓮塘、水貝、福田、車公廟、沙河、蛇口、后海、南頭等十個工業區，佔地面積15平方公里。目前已開發了蛇口、沙河、水貝、上埗、八卦嶺5個工業區。建有大量的工業大廈。僅是上埗、八卦嶺兩工業區就建成27棟標準的工業大廈，面積297000m<sup>2</sup>。

特區已從全國各地聘請了許多著名的學者、專家、工程師和各種專業技術人員、熟練工人，組成技術力量雄厚的工業隊伍。北京、上海、廣州、武漢、成都等大城市的四十多個研究所，設計院，在深圳設立勘察建築設計，機械、電子研究等機構，特區還辦有建築科學研究中心、電子研究所、工程計算中心等機構。

到目前為止，有300多家港澳和外國企業財團到深圳投資設廠，並收到良好的經濟效益。隨着我國經濟的發展，到特區投資設廠的外國企業將會越來越多。

#### 六、農業

特區農業生產發展方向是使生產專業化和現代化。由于深圳地理條件良好，氣候適宜，土地肥沃，交通便利，隨着特區內人口的增長和人民生活水平的提高，發展蔬菜、水果、畜牧、咸淡水養殖業等都大有前途。

深圳的出口農副產品——沙井蚝、基圍蝦、大鵬鮑魚、龍崗三黃雞、南山荔枝、南山桃、石岩沙梨、坪山金龜桔、龍華方柿、公明菜等都在港澳市場上素享盛譽。

#### 七、金融、商業貿易和飲食服務業

特區內設有中國人民銀行深圳特區分行（即特區中央銀行），負責管理特區內所有金融機構和金融市場，管理外匯、發行貨幣、確定匯率等。還設有中國工商銀行、中國銀行、建設銀行、農業銀行等金融機構，它們既是專業銀行，以一業為主，同時又相互業務交流，開展競爭。

外資銀行，現有香港南洋商業銀行在深圳設立了分行機構，另有英、法、美、日、港等十家銀行設有駐深圳代表處，今後他們中將有一部分也將升格為分行。這些外資金融機構在特區開展範圍廣泛的業務活動，為客戶提供各種服務。

特區商業非常發達，已建有國際商場、環球商業中心、飛鵬商場、友誼商場等數十家現代化的購物中心和許多超級市場。各大飯店、賓館、渡假村都附設有豪華的商場。深圳舊城區已正式動工改建，今後它將變成一個具有濃厚民族特色的步行商業區和旅遊區，其建築特點將具有傳統的嶺南風格。市內各居住區也就近安排方便居民生活的大中小型商業網點。

特區的飲食服務業已初具規模，旅客“吃飯難”的問題已經解決。目前，已有各種飲食服務行業400多家，其中外資佔78家。比較著名的有東湖賓館、竹園賓館、香江酒樓、友誼餐廳（正在興建33層亞洲大酒店）、畔溪酒家、重慶酒家、北國風味大酒樓等。

#### 八、旅遊業

特區旅遊業利用深圳毗鄰港九、交通便利，以及依山臨海、水庫、溫泉、岩洞衆多的有利條件，結合園林綠化，積極發展。目前已建成深圳水庫、西麗湖、香蜜湖、筆架山銀湖、大小梅沙、深圳灣、石岩湖玉律溫泉、沙頭角海山公園、蛇口海上世界等九大旅遊點。高爾夫俱樂部、筲崗洪湖旅遊渡假中心、大鵬灣西涌旅遊區等正在興建。旅遊業的發展，吸引着成千上萬名中外遊客，也為特區經濟帶來了良好的收益。

#### 九、文化、教育、體育、衛生

深圳特區重視智力投資，大力加強學齡前兒童教育，普及小學和中學教育，所有學校校址均納入居住區規劃內。中學教育結構中，增加職業中學的比重，逐步開辦各種類型中專班，如建築、機械、駕駛、行政管理、財務管理、商業服務等，培養特區需要的各種人材。同時，辦起了深圳大學、電視大學、建築專業學校、師範專科學校、財貿學校、工業學校、衛生學校、公安學校等，並規劃在特區內與外商合作創辦多種綜合性或專業性大學，如美國硅谷大學式的實驗大學等。

特區還規劃建立經濟、石油、電子、建築、食品、農業等科研中心。

傳播媒介方面，已有深圳特區報、電視台和一些出版業、廣播電台正在籌備。市區內將廣設圖書館、閱覽室、書店、科技館、藝術館、文化館等場所。具有現代水平的歌劇院、影劇院、博物館等正在加緊興建，近年內可望投入使用。

園林綠化，將建設文化公園、烈士陵園、荔枝公園、仙湖植物園、動物公園、海濱公園、南山公園、海洋公園、中外古典園林、兒童公園等，規劃綠化面積約400公頃。目前，市區主要道路兩側已建成優美的綠化帶。

體育衛生方面，已動工興建大型體育館、訓練場、游泳池（西麗湖已建成標準的游泳場和跳水池），並規劃修建賽馬場、賽車場、高爾夫球場日前也已動工。一批設備先進、醫療條件良好的市級醫院已逐步發展起來。在原有中醫院、婦幼保健院的基礎上，開始籌建兒童醫院、傳染病院、精神病院、口腔醫院、眼科醫院等專科醫院。



## **"A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SHENZHEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE"**

One of the most remarkable changes in the 80's in socialist China is undoubtedly the emergence and development of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. An area of 327.5 sq. km. has been set apart as the "fore-runner" of the "open-door" policy, as a "window" for importing foreign capital and advanced equipment and management and as a base for assimilating and transferring advanced technology. An entirely new administrative system and a set of measures have been adopted in order to fully develop the special economic zone according to the principle of "four priorities" (i.e. giving priority to bringing in foreign capital, to setting up foreign enterprises, to exporting products and to adjusting the market). Owing to the making and carrying out of these important policies, Shenzhen, once a stretch of barren land and later a small frontier town that had been unknown for so many years, has undergone a world-shaking change in these few years. Not only industry, commerce and tourism but also real estate, agriculture, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery have developed rapidly either from nil or from small to large scales. In Shenzhen today, tall buildings, criss-cross roads and highways, luxurious stores, large factories and plants, hotels, restaurants and holiday resorts can be seen everywhere. People who have come to work, live, invest or on tour have all the basic necessities and entertainments. Conditions are favourable to attract foreign investments and to build a modern industrial city. Financiers, economists and businessmen with foresight have discovered great potentialities and wonderful prospects through the construction of the Da Ya Bay nuclear power station and the exploration of the South China Sea oil-field, and through the "open-door" policy firmly carried out in China.

In order to acquaint people at home and abroad who are seeking cooperation with Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in fields which they are interested in, we now briefly describe its geographic conditions, industrial and agricultural production, traffic and tele-communication, finance, trade and commerce, tourism, culture, etc.

### **I. Geographic Position, Climate and Population**

The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, a part of the city of Shenzhen, lies along the coast in east Guangdong, China. It stretches from Beizai Cape On Dapeng Bay on the east, running southwestward along the coast to Nantou and Shekou, with Wutung Mountains and Yangtai Ranges on the north and Shenzhen River on the south. It is 49 km. from east to west and 7 km. from north to south. It has a 27.5 km. long border joining the New Territory of Hong Kong on the south and shares an 84.6 km. boundary with Baoan on the north.

Situated by the South China Sea, Shenzhen has a subtropical maritime climate, the yearly average temperature being 22.4°C with the maximum temperature 36.6°C and the minimum 1.4°C. The rainy season starts from May through September, the yearly average rainfall being 1948.4 mm. Southeast wind prevails all the year round. Typhoons come in summer and autumn but seldom hit this area directly owing to the protection provided by hills and mountains.

The northeastern part of the Special Zone is more elevated than the Southwestern part with an undulating terrain. The soil is mainly weathered granite layers and its lithology is hard clay containing fine quartz particles. Along the bay is a stretch of coastal plain formed by alluviation and marine sediment with a flat terrain, its lithology being silt and sand.

The present population of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is over 200 thousand with a very high percentage of young and middle-aged people. Non-agricultural population amounts to 75% of the whole. According to the development programme, the population of the Special Zone will rise to 400 thousand by 1990, and by the year 2000, it will reach

800 thousand to 1 million.

## II. Traffic, Transportation and Tele-communication

The traffic system in the Special Zone is based on the best traffic facilities which suit the group-structured, belt-shaped city. Highways, railways, sea transportation and air transportation are linked with each other, forming a traffic network extending in all directions.

**Highways:** The highways within the Special Zone mainly extend from east to west, with a few from north to south. The Shenzhen-Nantou Highway is the major one running from east to west across the middle and western parts of the Zone. The Shenzhen Reservoir-Wenjindu Highway is the major one running from north to south. Several trunk roads and round-the-city highways have already joined each other.

The highways in the Special Zone are mainly second class highways, which are broad and smooth. It is planned that more trunk roads and highways with grade separation will be constructed to form a lattice-like network.

Highways leading to the interior parts of the country are: Shenzhen-Guangzhou Highway, Shenzhen-Shantou Highway, Shenzhen-Huiyang Highway, etc. The construction of the expressway running from Shenzhen to Guangzhou and further on to Zhuhai will soon start since a contract has already been signed with foreign business firms. The highway via Wenjindu joins the highway in the New Territory of Hong Kong. The construction of the highway bridge from Huanggang to Lemaizhou in the New Territory is being planned and it will join the round highway in the New Territory. Another highway bridge will be built to connect Shatoujiao Highway with the Highway in Hong Kong.

A great number of buses and taxis are ready for service in the Shenzhen Special Zone. Buses run between Shenzhen and other parts of the province everyday, and there are also through buses to Hong Kong. Private cars of Hong Kong business men who have invested in Shenzhen can come and go freely.

**Railway:** The Guangzhou-Shenzhen Kowloon Railway passes through the city of Shenzhen. It is 146 km. from Shenzhen to Guangzhou and 32 km. from Shenzhen to Kowloon. The Luohu station in Shenzhen is being reconstructed and soon Luohu will become a modernized entrance and exit gateway.

Sunkong Freight Yard is now being expanded and Buji Freight Yard is to be built to meet the need of freight transport which is getting busier every day. The railway between Guangzhou and Shenzhen is to be double tracked and electrified.

**Port and Water Transport:** In Shekou Industrial District there are berths for freighters and passenger ships, which can accommodate lighters of 3,000-ton class and vessels of 5m. draught. Every day there are hovercrafts running between Shekou and Hong Kong.

The first deepwater berth with a handling capacity of 10,000 tons has been completed at Chi Wan Bay, Shekou. Besides, it is planned to build at Ma Wan Bay, Nantou, another deepwater berth which is capable of accommodating 50,000-ton to 100,000-ton class vessels. A container berth at Yentian, a berth for crude oil tankers at Dongjiatou and berths at Dameisha and Xiaomeisha are also planned. Now there are altogether 8 sea routes, reaching Hongkong, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Dalian, Lianyunkong, Jindao, Tienjin, Zhangjian and other places.

**Air Transport:** The Shenzhen Helidrome of the China Helicopter Specialized Corporation covers an area of 220,000 square metres. It is located in Nantou District, on the north side of Shennan Highway. It can handle 20 to 40 helicopters and has already begun to serve the exploration work of the South China Sea Oil Field. Every pilot here has the experience of over 1,500 flying hours. The construction of an international airport is being planned.

Now direct long distance calls can be made between the Special Zone and Hongkong as well as interior cities like Guangzhou, Beijing, Zhangsha, etc. International telephone calls are made via communication satellite ground stations in Beijing and Shanghai. They provide clients with telegrams, telephone and telex services at home and abroad. At present, there are two powerful tele-communication corporations in Shenzhen, one of which is Shen Da Telephone Corporation, a joint venture by Shenzhen and Hongkong Dadong Tele-communication Bureau. This corporation offers to install advanced programme control system for long distance telephones, exchange systems for telephones within the city and telegrams, and provides modernized telegrams, telefacsimile and data communication services.

In Shekou Industrial District, there is already an international microwave transmission system, providing service for many clients.

According to the plan, 12,000 telephones will be installed in the city by 1985, to bring into full play the automatic exchanging in long distance calls and telex to Hongkong.

In the near future, glassfiber cable communication and satellite communication are to be used to ensure that the Special Zone can contact different places in the world in the quickest way.

### III. Power and Water Supply

Within the Special Zone, substations have been built in Shenzhen, Luohu, Shahe, Kuanglan, Kueizhung, Da Peng and other places. At present, electricity is being transmitted through three lines from the large power transmission network in Guangdong Province. Shenzhen's 220 kilovolt substation, the third stage of the project of linking the networks between Guangdong and Hongkong, will soon be put into service.

In the central area of the Zone, after the expansion work of Donjiang-Shenzhen project is completed, this water supply can reach at least  $32.55\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$ . Apart from supplying water to Hongkong, there is abundant water for production and daily use in the Special Zone. Daily water supply can reach 120,000 tons.

The west part of the zone is to make use of the water resources of Xili Reservoir, Zhanglindu Fresh Water Reservoir, etc.; while the east part is to make use of those of Shatoujiao Jinken Reservoir, Sanzhoutian Reservoir, Shangping Reservoir, etc, and waterworks will be built to supply water.

Shekou Industrial District has already set up its own waterwork which is capable of supplying 20,000 tons of water daily. And the one in Shahe District, which is still under construction, has a daily water supply capacity of 10,000 tons.

### IV. Economic Legislation in the Special Zone

The state has already promulgated some economic statutes and regulations for the Special Economic Zone. Relatively open economic policies are being carried out, and investors can have laws to follow. The Zone pays special attention to these statutes and regulations. With relatively sound law enforcement, procuratorial work, public security, law court, economic arbitration and notarization organizations, everything is done strictly according to the law. There are legal advisory office, law office, notary public office, arbitration committee of China Council of Promotion of International Trade, arbitration committee for economic contracts, economic law court and other organs. All these protect the lives and properties of both the investors and the working people, and safeguard their legal rights and interests as well.

Economic legislation in the Special Zone will be improved day by day.

The social order is stable in the zone and social morality fine.

### V. Industry

The special zone focuses its attention on the development of industry. The principle is on modernization, giving priority to industries of technology concentrated type and