

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2012

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2012, facing the increasingly severe international economic situation, supplementing with internal adjustment and transformation, natural disasters and other factors, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, the CPC municipal party committee and municipal government, the people of Beijing firmly implemented the main themes of the 18th CPC National Congress and the 11th Beijing CPC Municipal Committee, followed the general tone of making progress while ensuring the stability, actively carried out every macro-regulatory policy. The economy as a whole continued with stable growth, and the society maintained steady and harmonious development.

I. General Outlook

Economic Growth: Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit 1780.1 billion Yuan, up by 7.7% over the previous year. The added value of the Primary Industry was 15.03 billion Yuan, up by 3.2%; that of the Secondary Industry was 405.83 billion Yuan, up by 7.5% and that of the Tertiary Industry was 1359.24 billion Yuan, up by 7.8%.

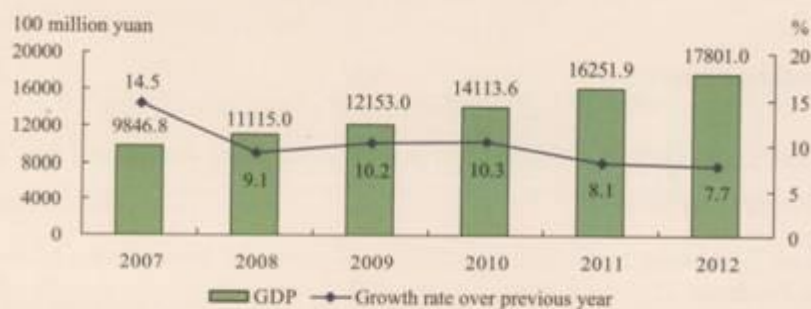
Table 1: GDP of 2012

Indicators	Added Value (100 Million Yuan)	Increase (%)	Proportion (%)
GDP	17801.0	7.7	100.0
Primary Industry	150.3	3.2	0.8
Secondary Industry	4058.3	7.5	22.8
Industry	3294.3	7.0	18.5
Construction Industry	764.0	9.7	4.3
Tertiary Industry	13592.4	7.8	76.4
Transportation, Storage and Posts	778.5	4.9	4.4

Table 1 (continued) : GDP of 2012

Indicators	Added Value (100 Million Yuan)	Increase (%)	Proportion (%)
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	1610.8	6.2	9.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2279.4	5.9	12.8
Accommodation and Catering	373.0	-0.3	2.1
Financial Intermediation	2592.5	14.4	14.6
Real Estate	1244.2	13.7	7.0
Leasing and Business Service	1311.2	7.2	7.4
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	1240.5	5.8	7.0
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	92.6	3.9	0.5
Services to Households and Other Services	120.0	2.0	0.7
Education	653.8	4.5	3.7
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	346.0	7.6	1.8
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	384.7	6.0	2.2
Public Management and Social Organization	565.2	3.4	3.2

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012



The permanent-population based per capita GDP reached 87091 Yuan (13797 USD converted by yearly average exchange rate). The proportion of the three Industries changed from 0.8:23.1:76.1 of the previous year to 0.8:22.8:76.4.

Finance: The local public budgetary financial revenue in 2012 amounted to 331.49 billion Yuan, up by 10.3% over the previous year. Value-added tax was 31.4 billion Yuan and business tax 115.27 billion Yuan, up by 32.1% and 7.6% respectively; corporate income tax reached 75.25 billion Yuan and individual income tax 28.15 billion Yuan, up by 10.1% and 3.1% respectively. The local public budgetary financial expenditures (including additional expenditure earmarked by the central government) totaled 368.53 billion Yuan, up by 13.6%. Expenditures on culture, physical and media were up by 61.7%, on transportation were up by 22.4%, on education were up by 20.9%, on social security and employment were up by 19.2%, on farming, forest and water affairs were up by 18.9%.

Figure 2: Local Public Budgetary Financial Revenue and the Growth Rates, 2007 -2012



State and local tax revenue reached 922.03 billion Yuan, an increase of 15.2% over the previous year, of which the local tax revenue stood at 286.52 billion Yuan, an increase of 7.5% over the previous year.

Price: Consumer price index went up by 3.3% over the previous year, down by 2.3 percentage points over the previous year. Of which, the food prices were up by 6.6%, and non-food prices up by 2%, prices of consumer goods up by 2.7%, and prices of service items up by 4.2%.

Table 2: Changes in CPI, 2011-2012

Unit: %

Indicators	2012	2011
General Level of Consumer Prices	3.3	5.6
Food	6.6	10.6
Of which: Meat, Poultry and Related Products	6.7	21.8
Aquatic Products	4.8	9.5

Table 2(continued) : Changes in CPI, 2011-2012

Unit: %

Indicators	2012	2011
Vegetables	12.0	-1.9
Nuts and Fresh Fruits	2.1	10.7
Tobacco and Alcohols	2.2	2.5
Clothing	0.9	2.7
Household Appliances and Maintenance Services	2.8	4.2
Healthcare and Personal Care Products	1.5	3.7
Transportation and Telecommunication	-0.9	1.5
Recreational, Educational, Cultural Articles and Services	2.3	-0.3
Housing	3.9	8.5

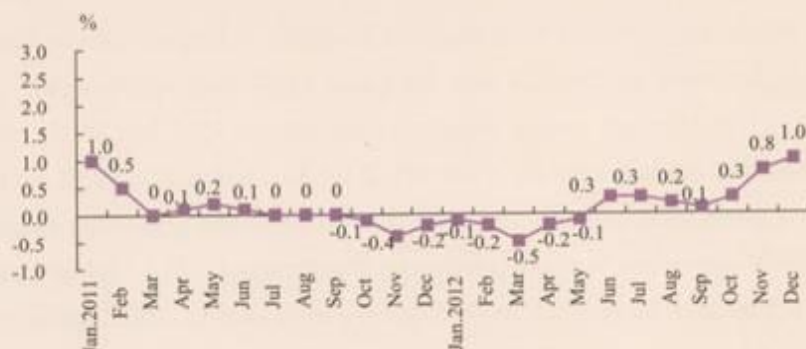
Figure 3: Monthly Changes in Consumer Price in 2012



The producer prices for agricultural products increased 4.7%. Ex-factory prices of industrial products fell down 1.6%; and purchasing price of industrial products fell down 1.3%. Price of investment in fixed asset increased 1.3%.

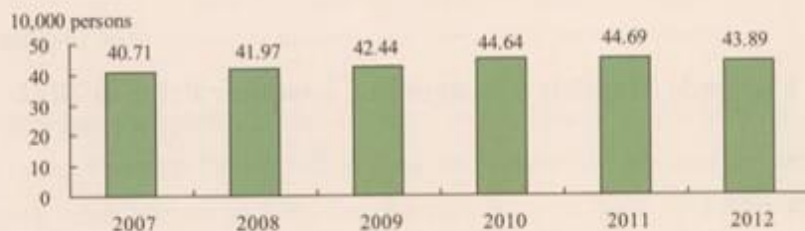
Sale price of newly constructed commercial residential buildings turned to increase, so the link relative ratio in December price was seen an increase of 1%.

Figure 4: Changes in Sale Price (Month-on-Month) of Sale price of newly constructed commercial residential buildings Since 2011



Employment: The number of the newly increased urban employed people hit 438.9 thousand. The number of urban registered unemployed persons stood at 72 thousand, down by 9.3 thousand compared with the year end of 2011. The urban registered unemployment rate was 1.27%, down by 0.12 percentage point compared with the year end of 2011.

Figure 5: Newly Increased Urban Employed People, 2007-2012



II. Population, People's Living Conditions and Social Security

Population: At the end of 2012, the permanent population was 20.693 million, an increase of 507 thousand over the previous year. Of which, the migrant population was 7.738 million, accounting for 37.4% of the permanent population. The urban population reached 17.837 million, accounting for 86.2% of total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 9.05‰ and death rate was 4.31‰, and natural rate of growth was 4.74‰. The density of permanent population was 1261 persons per square kilometers, 31 persons increase over the previous year. The registered population was 12.975 million, an increase of 196 thousand persons.

Table 3: Population and Its Composition by the end of 2012

Indicators	Population (Year-end figure)	Proportion (%)
Permanent population	2069.3	100.0
Grouped by area: Urban	1783.7	86.2
Rural	285.6	13.8
Grouped by sex: Male	1068.1	51.6
Female	1001.2	48.4
Grouped by age : Aged 0-14	194.5	9.4
Aged 15-59	1588.0	76.7
Aged 60 and over	286.8	13.9
Of which: Aged 65 and over	190.4	9.2

People's Living Conditions: In 2012, the per capita disposable income reached 36469 Yuan with a nominal increase of 10.8% over the previous year, or a real increase of 7.3%. The per capita net income of rural households reached 16476 Yuan with a nominal increase of 11.8% over the previous year, or a real increase of 8.2%. The Engel Coefficient of urban households was 31.3%, down by 0.1 percentage point over the previous year. The Engel Coefficient of rural households was 33.2%, up by 0.8 percentage point over the previous year. The per capita building space of urban households was 29.26 m², and per capita living space of rural households was 49.08m².

Figure 6: Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Households and the Real Growth Rates, 2007-2012

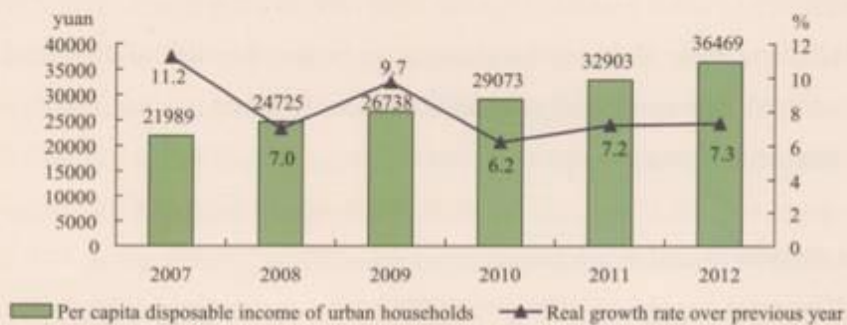
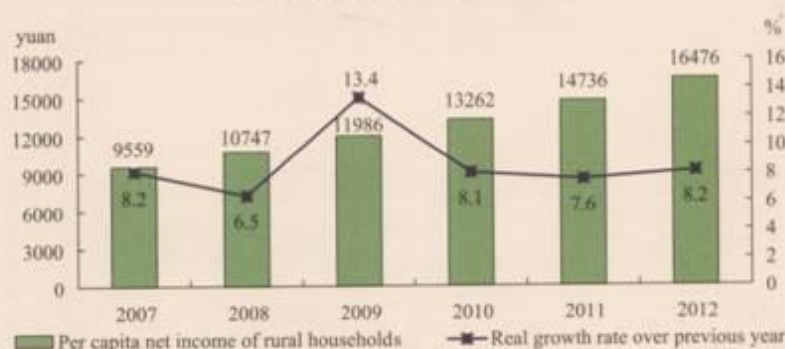


Figure 7: Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households and the Real Growth Rates, 2007-2012



Social Security: At the end of 2012, the number of people who participated in the basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance was 12.064 million, 12.797 million, 10.067 million and 8.972 million respectively, with a net increase of 1.17 million, 0.917 million, 1.257 million and 0.347 million respectively over the previous year. The number of rural people who participated in the pension insurance was 1.67 million, with an increase of 33 thousand over the previous year. There were 2.674 million rural people who participated in the new cooperative medical system with the participation rate as high as 98.1%, up by 0.4 percentage point over the previous year. The number of persons receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas reached 110 thousand and 63 thousand respectively.

Table 4: Changes in Social Welfare Treatment Standard

Unit: Yuan/Month

Indicators	2012	2011
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance	842	782
Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents	520	500
Minimum Wage Standard for Employees	1260	1160

At the end of 2012, there were 434 social welfare units in Beijing with 78 thousand beds and 32 thousand persons adopted. The number of community service facilities reached 10093, of which there were 181 community service centers.

III. Resource, Environment and Work Safety

Land resource: The total supply of state-owned land for construction use was 4115.3 hectares,

including 465 hectares for industrial and mine storage, 1168 hectares for residential buildings, and 2482.3 hectares for infrastructure facilities or other purpose.

Water Resource: In 2012, the total stock of water resource was 3.95 billion cubic meters, up by 47.4% over the previous year. The annual average precipitation was 705 millimeters. At the end of 2012, the large and middle size reservoir has total water stock of 1.52 billion cubic meters of water, or 0.3 billion cubic meters more than that at the end of 2011. Total water consumption amounted to 3.65 billion cubic meters, up by 1.4%. Water consumption for living purpose reached 1.58 billion cubic meters, up by 1.3%. Water consumption for Industrial was 500 million cubic meters, the same with previous year. Water consumption for Agricultural stood at 1.06 billion cubic meters, down by 2.8%. The water consumption per 10 thousand Yuan GDP was 20.5 cubic meters, down by 5.72% over the previous year. The annual per capita water consumption for living purpose was 77.3 cubic meters, down by 1.3% over the previous year. In the rivers with water resource, there were 54.5% of such rivers met the national quality standard of grade II and III, but 39.5% were worse than Grade V. In the large and middle size reservoir, there were 90.8% of such reservoir met the national quality standard of grade II and III. In urban lakes, there were 69.7% of such lakes met the national quality standard of grade II and III, but 2.2% were worse than Grade V.

Environment: The rate of waste water disposed reached 83% while that of the six districts in the urban area was as high as 96%, up by 1 percentage point and 0.5 percentage point over the previous year respectively. The rate of harmless disposal of garbage (according to garbage volume) was 99.1%, up by 0.9 percentage point over the previous year. The yearly average inspiratory granule, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide may reach to 0.109, 0.028, and 0.052mg/cubic meter, falling down 4.4%, 1.5% and 5.5% compared with the previous year.

In 2012, a total of 250 thousand hectares of forest were planted, twice increase over the previous year, including 170 thousand hectares plain afforestation. The coverage rate of city green areas was up to 46.2%, up by 0.6 percentage point over the previous year. The greening rate of city stood at 55.5%, up by 1.5 percentage points over the previous year.

Work Safety: There were a total of 982 fatal accidents related with traffic accidents, production safety, fire disaster, railway transport and agricultural machinery, which led to 1073 deaths. In comparison with the previous year, 5 more accidents happened, up by 0.5%, and 16 dead persons reducing, down by 1.5%. The death rate of production safety accident per 100 million GDP was 0.06. The number of persons killed per 10 thousand motor vehicles was 1.77. The number of deaths per 10 thousand was 0.98 in the mining, commercial and trade industries. And the death rate of coal mines per million tons was 0.41 persons.

IV. Urban Construction

Road Construction: At the end of 2012, the total length of highways was 21454km, a year-on-year increase of 107km. The length of expressways was 923km, an increase of 11km. The length of urban roads reached 6282km, an increase of 24km.

Public Transport: At the end of 2012, there were a total of 779 public transportation lines, a year-on-year increase of 30 lines. The operating length of public transportation was 19547 km, an increase of 87km. There were 22146 vehicles in operation for the public transportation. The total number of passengers reached 5.15 billion, an increase of 2.4% over the previous year.

There were 16 subway lines in operation, an increase of 1 line. The subway operating length was 442km, an increase of 70km. There were 3685 vehicles in subway transportation. The total number of passengers reached 2.46 billion, an increase of 12.3% over the previous year.

Public Utility: The total sales volume of water was 980 million cubic meters, up by 3.2% over the previous year, of which 130 million cubic meters were for production use, same with the previous year; and 490 million cubic meters for households use, up by 2.1%.

The electricity consumption totaled 87.43 billion KWH, an increase of 6.4% over the previous year. And the electricity for production use was 71.24 billion KWH, an increase of 5.2%; while that for households use was 16.18 KWH, up by 11.8%.

The total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.45 million tons, up by 1.7% over the previous year. And the total supply of natural gas was 8.8 billion cubic meters, up by 20.6%. At the end of 2012, there were altogether 7 million households with access to gas, a year-on-year increase of 8.7%. Of them, 5.1 million households have access to natural gas, up by 7.7%. The total gas pipeline reached 18,000km, up by 4.2% over the previous year.

The total central heating area stood at 510 million square meters, up by 1% over the previous year.

V. Agriculture, Industry and Construction

Agriculture: The gross output value of farming, forest, animal husbandry and fishery reached 39.57 billion Yuan, up by 9% over the previous year. Including, the forest industry output driven by plain afforestation reached up to 5.48 billion Yuan, an increase of 1.9 times of previous year. The sown area of grain was 194 thousand hectare, 16 thousand hectares less than that of the previous year, with a total output of crops 1.138 million tons, a decrease of 6.6%. Of which, the output of summer crops were 275 thousand tons, and autumn crops were 863 thousand tons.

Table 5: Output of Major Agricultural and Sideline Products in 2012

Indicators	Unit	Output	Increase (%)
Grain	10,000 tons	113.8	-6.6
Vegetables and Fungus	10,000 tons	279.9	-5.7
Meat	10,000 tons	43.2	-2.8
Pigs	10,000 units	306.1	-2.0
Poultry	10,000 units	10089.4	-6.0
Poultry Eggs	10,000 tons	15.2	0.6
Aquatic Products	10,000 tons	6.4	4.3
Milk	10,000 tons	65.1	1.7
Nuts and Fresh Fruit	10,000 tons	84.3	-4.0

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens was up to 1283, a decrease of 17 over the previous year, with a total income of 2.69 billion Yuan, up by 23.8%. There were 8367 households engaged in folklore tour, 29 households lower than the previous year, with a total operating income of 910 million Yuan, up by 4.3%. The income of seeding stood at 1.61 billion Yuan, down by 11.2%. The planting area of facility-agriculture was 19 thousand hectares, up by 2.4%, with an income of 5.2 billion Yuan, up by 14%.

Industry: The industrial added value of 2012 was 329.43 billion Yuan, an increase of 7% over the previous year. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 7%. Among the industries above designated size, the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and modern manufacturing rose by 11.3% and 7.4% respectively. The sales value of industries above designated size stood at 1526.75 billion Yuan, up by 6.7%. The domestic sale was 1376.86 billion Yuan, a rise of 7.8%, while the delivery value of export was 149.89 billion Yuan, down by 2.3%. The sales rate of products was as high as 99.1%.

Figure 8: Industrial Value Added and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012

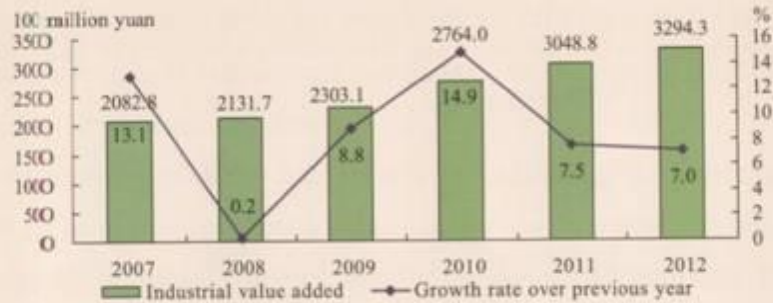


Table 6: Growth Rate of Added Value of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2012

Indicators	Increase (%)
Industrial Added Value	7.0
Of which: State-owned and State-holding Enterprises	9.2
Of which: Production and Distribution of Electric Power and Gas	19.6
Manufacture of Automobiles	8.0
Manufacture of Communication Equipment, Computer and Other Electronic Equipment	9.9
Manufacture of Medicines	14.9
Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery	-8.6
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment	-3.1
Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery	-3.4
Processing of Petroleum, Coking, Processing of Nuclear Fuel	-2.4
Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	-1.9
Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores	-1.5
Manufacture of Railway, shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	7.0
Smelting and Pressing of Ferrous Metals	-9.9

Table 7: Output and Growth Rates of Major Industrial Products above Designated Size in 2012

Product	Unit	Output	Increase (%)
Electricity	100million KWH	290.8	10.6
Pressing of Crude Oil	10,000 tons	1075.0	-2.5
Ethylene	10,000 tons	84.0	-6.3
Metal Cutting Latte	sets	18887	-2.0
Of which: Digitally-controlled Metal Cutting Latte	sets	13332	8.7
Motor Vehicle	10,000 units	167.0	11.0
Of which: Saloon Car	10,000 units	78.5	16.9
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	31.9	-8.7
Display	10,000 units	796.9	-6.4
Micro-Computer Equipment	10,000 units	1074.5	-2.6
Mobile Telephone	10,000 units	19949.3	-22.8
Beverage	10,000 kl	191.7	2.6
Of which: Beer	10,000 kl	166.2	1.3
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	56.6	-3.3

The aggregate index of industrial economic efficiency above designated size was 253.2, 4.7 higher than that of the previous year. Industrial enterprises above designated size achieved profits of 121.66 billion Yuan, up by 6.4%. Of which the state-owned and state-controlled enterprises realized profits of 76.83 billion Yuan, a rise of 14.7%. And the profit of production and distribution of electric power and heat power came up to 35.38 billion Yuan, an increase of 43.1%. And the profit generated from

manufacture of automobiles was 22.43 billion Yuan, up by 11.1%. The realized profit of manufacture of medicines stood at 8.61 billion Yuan, up by 12.9%; and of the manufacture of communication equipment, computer and other electronic equipments was 6.4 billion Yuan, down by 33%; and of manufacture of general purpose machinery was 5.44 billion Yuan, down by 15.7%; of manufacture of special purpose machinery was 4.99 billion Yuan, down by 30.2%.

Construction: The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts stood at 656.48 billion Yuan, up by 8.6% over the previous year. Of which, 256.59 billion Yuan completed in Beijing and 399.89 billion Yuan completed in other places, up by 10.7% and 7.3% respectively. The newly-signed contract value reached 805.06 billion Yuan, up by 5.2%.

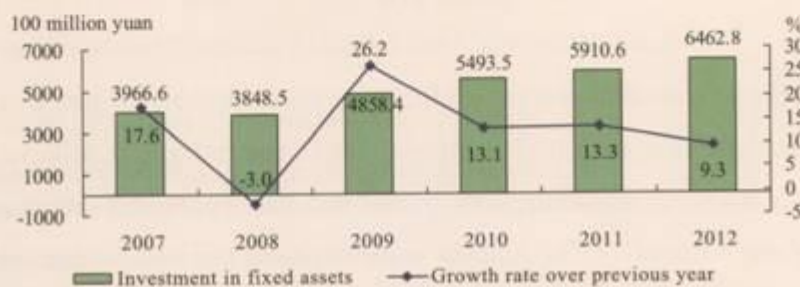
VI. New Industries

The added value of cultural and creative industry reached up to 218.92 billion Yuan, a rise of 10% over the previous year. It made up 12.3% of the GDP, 0.1 percentage point over that of the previous year. The added value of hi-tech industry stood at 113.92 billion Yuan, up by 9.2%. It accounted for 6.4% of the GDP, same with the previous year. And the productive service realized added value of 899.4 billion Yuan, up by 10.7%. It made up 50.5% of the GDP, up by 0.5 percentage point over the previous year.

VII. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development

Investment in Fixed Assets: The total investment in fixed assets amounted to 646.28 billion Yuan, up by 9.3% over the previous year. The investment from state-owned and state-holding enterprises reached 397.26 billion Yuan, up by 15%. The private investment in fixed assets reached 208.71 billion Yuan, up by 4.9%.

Figure 9: Investment in Fixed Assets and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012



By urban and rural areas, investment in urban areas was 585.31 billion Yuan, up by 7.1%. And 60.98 billion Yuan went to rural area, up by 36.5%.

By industry, the investment from the primary industry reached 14.54 billion Yuan, a growth of 208.4%; 71.98 billion Yuan came from the secondary industry, a down by 5.6%, of which 70.78 billion Yuan was from the industry, an decrease of 5.9%; the investment from the tertiary industry stood at 559.75 billion Yuan, up by 9.7%.

Table 8: Total Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2012

Indicators	Investment (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Total	6462.8	9.3
Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	145.4	208.4
Mining	6.2	-28.9
Manufacturing	469.7	-17.9
Production and Supply of Electric, Heat Power and Gas, and Water	232.0	35.5
Construction	12.0	17.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	30.9	7.7
Transportation, Storage and Post	735.1	5.1
Hotel and Catering Service	58.0	52.1
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	165.4	46.5
Financial Intermediation	52.9	-39.0
Real Estate	3506.5	6.8
Leasing and Business Services	40.2	-13.0
Scientific Research, Technical Service and Prospecting	133.0	44.6
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	494.2	18.8
Residential Service, Repair and Other Services	20.6	78.9
Education	108.3	-18.5
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	49.6	3.1
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	97.3	77.0
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	105.6	116.3

The investment in infrastructure stood at 178.92 billion Yuan, up by 27.8%. Most of it contributed in public transport and public utilities, with the former absorbing 71.2 billion Yuan, making up 39.8% and the latter 50.81 billion Yuan, accounting for 28.4%.

Investment in Real Estate Development: The total investment in real estate reached 315.34 billion Yuan, a rise of 3.9% over the previous year. Of it, 162.8 billion Yuan invested in residential buildings, down by 8.5%. The investment in office buildings was 38.48 billion, up by 5.8%. Commercial buildings for business absorbed an investment of 27.59 billion Yuan, down by 7%.

Table 9: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2012

Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Real Estate Development Investment	100 million Yuan	3153.4	3.9
Of which: Residential Buildings	100 million Yuan	1628.0	-8.5
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings under Construction	10,000 sq. m	13122.5	8.8
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	7510.4	4.8
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Completed	10,000 sq. m	2390.9	6.5
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1522.7	15.7
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Sold	10,000 sq. m	1943.7	35.0
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1483.4	43.3
Floor Space of Untapped Commercialized Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1911.8	6.6
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	789.5	12.8
Sources of Capital this Year	100 million Yuan	6112.4	14.1
Of which: Domestic Loans	100 million Yuan	1498.4	28.3
Self-Raising Funds	100 million Yuan	1626.1	-6.9
Down Payment and Advances	100 million Yuan	2086.8	37.5

Policy-based Housing Construction: The total floor space of policy-based buildings newly constructed and purchased stood at 180 thousand suites and 100 thousand suites were basically completed.

VIII. Trade, Tourism and Development Zones

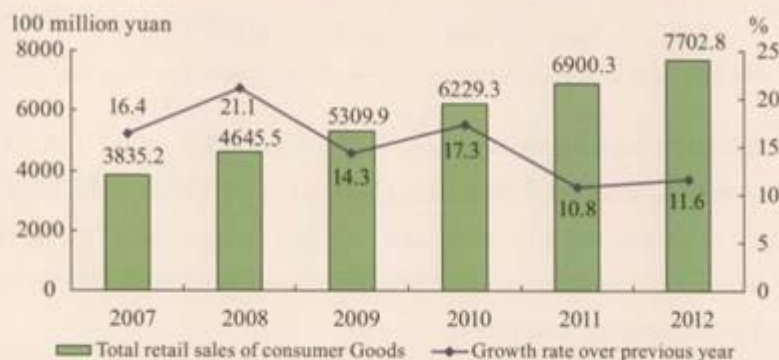
Trade: The total purchases and sales of enterprises of wholesale and retail trade reached 9828.55 billion Yuan, a rise of 9% over the previous year. Of which, total sales was 5077.75 billion Yuan, up by 10.2%. Of the total sales, wholesales trade reached 4321.1 billion Yuan, up by 9.8% and the retail trade reached 756.65 billion Yuan, up by 12.5%.

The retail sales of consumer goods stood at 770.28 billion Yuan, up by 11.6% over the previous year. Among wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail sales of automobile was 153.14 billion Yuan, up by 12.4% over the previous year. The traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine achieved retail sales of 62.13 billion Yuan, a rise of 20.6%. The retail sales of telecommunication equipment were 29.28 billion Yuan, up by 57.9%, while newspapers and magazines or books realized retail sales of 12.49 billion Yuan, up by 26%. The sports and entertainment articles were seen a retail sales of 8.92 billion Yuan, a rise of 17.9%. The online retail sales of wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size reached 59.68 billion Yuan, an increase of 99.8%.

Table 10: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2012

Indicators	Value (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	7702.8	11.6
Food, Liquor and Beverage	1679.1	7.5
Clothing, Shoes, Hats	718.0	7.9
Daily Use Articles	4678.4	14.7
Commodities for Burning	627.3	5.7

Figure 10: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012

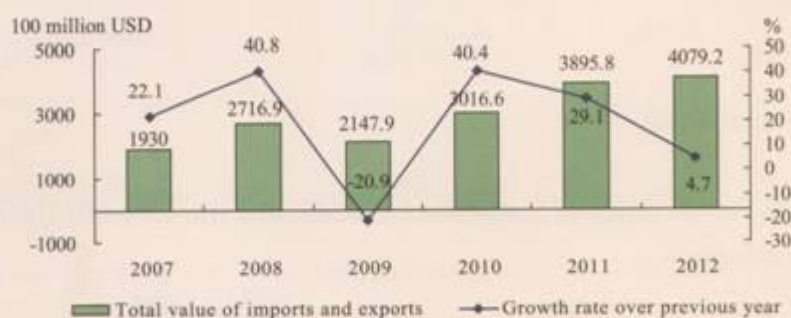


The total value of imports and exports of Beijing reached up to 407.92 billion US dollars, a rise of 4.7% over the previous year. The value of exports was 59.65 billion US dollars, up by 1.1%, while the value of imports was 348.27 billion US dollars, a rise of 5.3%.

Table 11: Total Value of Imports and Exports at Customs of Beijing in 2012

Indicators	Value (100 million USD)	Increase (%)
Total Value of Imports and Exports	4079.2	4.7
Exports	596.5	1.1
Of which: General Trade	286.3	-4.2
Processing & Assembling Supplied Materials	45.7	18.6
Processing Imported Materials	177.7	5.9
Of which: Mechanical and Electronic Products	373.9	6.1
Of which: Hi-Tech Products	189.3	4.5
Imports	3482.7	5.3

Figure 11: Total Value of Imports and Exports and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012



The amount of contracted foreign capital approved was 11.35 billion USD, up by 0.5%. And the amount of foreign capital actually utilized stood at 8.04 billion USD, a rise of 14%. Of the total foreign capital actually utilized, the share of investment in leasing and business services was 20.1%; the information transmission, computer services and software was 16.8%; the transport, storage and post was 14.3%; the real estate was 10.9% and manufacturing was 10.7%.

Table 12: Foreign Direct Investment and the Growth Rates by Sectors in 2012

Indicators	Contracted Foreign Capital (10,000 USD)	Increase (%)	Actually Utilized Value (10,000 USD)	Increase (%)
Total	1135353	0.5	804160	14.0
Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishery	13989	1019.1	733	242.5
Manufacturing	65674	-45.2	86378	36.5
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Water	20092	38538.5	25305	72.0
Construction	1583	110.0	383	-83.7
Transportation, Storage and Posts	41528	-65.9	114930	6.1
Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software	126823	-34	135121	23.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	97942	-50.1	74311	-35.6
Lodging & Catering Services	2287	224.4	2877	68.7
Financial Intermediation	133811	356.9	36349	31.4
Real Estate	218431	182.8	87739	-22.0
Leasing and Business Services	306341	16.3	161595	-15.1
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	98993	-11.9	70044	58.1
Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	712	-79.1	270	-94.6
Services to Households and Other Services	1014	6.2	4497	1053.1
Education	0	—	321	7925.0
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	1594	148.3	554	—
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	4345	-51.1	2493	70.9

In 2012, the overseas investment by Chinese investors reached 1.19 billion USD, up by 59.2% over the previous year. The accomplished business revenue through contracted overseas engineering projects was 2.9 billion USD, up by 16.4%, and the business revenue through overseas labor contracts was 57.37 million USD, up by 50.8%.

Tourism: In 2012, the number of inbound visitors stood at 5.009 million person-times, down by 3.8% over the previous year, of which there were 4.344 million foreigners, down by 2.9%, and 0.665 million visitors from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, down by 8.9%. The tourism foreign exchange earnings totaled 5.15 billion USD, down by 4.9%. In 2012, the total number of domestic visitors reached 230 million person-times, an increase of 8.4%. The domestic tourism income realized 330.13 billion Yuan, an increase of 15.3%. The total of domestic and overseas tourism income reached 362.66 billion Yuan, an increase of 12.8%. In 2012, the total number of outbound visitors reached 2.725 million person-times, an increase of 47.9%.

Development Zone: Till the year end of 2012, there were 3,985 projects invested in state-level and municipal development zones. The number of enterprises that had started business stood at 26,014, a rise of 1,892 over the previous year. The total revenues of these development zones reached 2,800 billion Yuan, up by 21.7%. The total profits reached 195.53 billion Yuan, up by 12.8%.

In the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone, the number of enterprises that had started business reached 15,500, an increase of 296 over the previous year, realizing total revenue of 2,400 billion Yuan, a rise of 25% over the previous year (the newly introduced enterprises in the zone had contributed half of total revenue growth), including 319.79 billion Yuan of technical income, a rise of 12.4%, and sales income of new product contributed 329.4 billion Yuan, down by 11%. The total value of exports stood at 23.15 billion USD, down by 2.4%. The total profits reaped were 173.13 billion Yuan, up by 12.9%.

In the Beijing Economic & Technological Development Zone, the number of enterprises that had started business was 3,014, realizing total revenues of 384.82 billion Yuan, a decrease of 7.1% over the previous year. The profits reaped totaled 27.51 billion Yuan, a decrease of 19%.

IX. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation: In 2012, the total freight traffic reached 286.495 million tons, up by 6.7% over the previous year. The total passenger traffic reached 1490.356 million persons, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year.

**Table 13: Freight Traffic by All Means of Transportation
 and the Growth Rates in 2012**

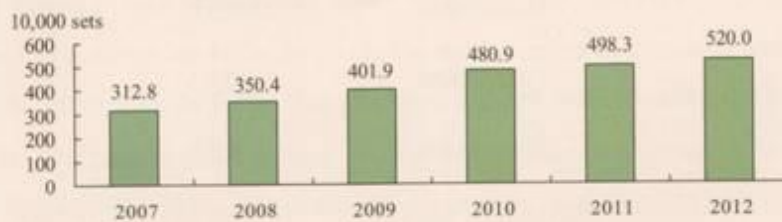
Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Total freight traffic	10,000 tons	28649.5	6.7
Railways	10,000 tons	1232.2	-10.7
Highways	10,000 tons	24925.0	7.1
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	134.1	2.0
Pipelines	10,000 tons	2358.2	14.4
Freight flows	100 million ton-km	638.3	3.5
Railways	100 million ton-km	307.6	-1.2
Highways	100 million ton-km	139.8	5.6
Civil Aviation	100 million ton-km	49.0	3.1
Pipelines	100 million ton-km	141.9	12.8

**Table 14: Passenger Traffic by All Means of Transportation
 and the Growth Rates in 2012**

Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Total passenger traffic	10,000 persons	149035.6	2.2
Railways	10,000 persons	10314.5	5.7
Highways	10,000 persons	132333.0	1.9
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	6388.1	4.7
Passenger flows	100 million persons-km	1595.2	4.4
Railways	100 million persons-km	116.4	7.1
Highways	100 million persons-km	304.8	0.4
Civil Aviation	100 million persons-km	1174.1	5.2

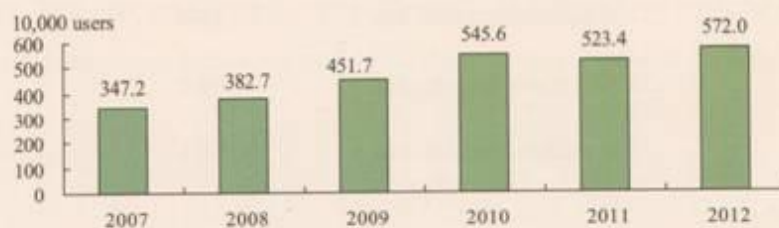
Till the year end of 2012, the possession of motor vehicles reached 5.2 million units, an increase of 217 thousand over the previous year. The number of civil motor vehicles stood at 4.957 million, an increase of 225 thousand. The number of private cars stood at 4.075 million, an increase of 178 thousand, of which sedans numbered 2.982 million, an increase of 120 thousand.

Figure 12: Year-End Possession of Motor Vehicles, 2007-2012



Post and Telecommunication Services: The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled 54.73 billion Yuan, up by 12.2% over the previous year. Of it, the business volume of the post was 5.84 billion Yuan, an increase of 13.3%, while that of the telecommunication services was 48.89 billion Yuan, an increase of 12.1%. In 2012, there were 0.67 billion letters posted, a decrease of 5.1%, 39.84 million by EMS, an increase of 22.3%. Till the year end of 2012, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers reached 8.832 million, of which there were 7.055 million urban subscribers and 1.778 million rural subscribers. The popularization rate of main line came up to 42.7 lines per 100 persons, down by 1.1 lines per 100 persons over the previous year. The number of newly-increased mobile phone subscribers in 2012 was 5.921 million, with the accumulative number reaching 31.68 million at the end of year, of it, the number of 3G mobile telephone subscribers was 8.555 million. The popularization rate of mobile telephone was 153.1 sets per 100 persons, an increase of 25.5 sets per 100 persons over the previous year. The business volume of SMS stood at 44.79 billion, an increase of 9.2%. In the end of 2012, the number of broadband internet subscribers reached 5.72 million.

Figure 13: Number of Broadband Internet Subscribers, 2007-2012



X. Financial Intermediation

Deposit and Loan: Till the year end of 2012, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) reached 8483.73 billion Yuan, a rise of 984.38 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 122.25 billion Yuan more than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2011. The balance of deposits in RMB was 8138.96 billion Yuan, a rise of 874.26 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 31.56 billion Yuan more than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2011.

Till the year end of 2012, the balance of loans in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) reached 4318.95 billion Yuan, a rise of 350.8 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 13.89 billion Yuan more than the accrual of the same period of 2011. The balance of loans in RMB was 3644.13 billion Yuan, a rise of 305.33 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 93.84 billion Yuan less than the accrual of the same period of 2011.

Table 15: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2012

Unit: 100 million yuan

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Accrual Over the Year-Beginning	Increase or Decrease of the Accrual
Total Deposits	84837.3	9843.8	1222.5
Of which: Deposits in RMB	81389.6	8742.6	315.6
Of which: Deposits By Enterprises	49443.1	3592.9	-247.8
Savings Deposit	21644.9	2518.8	244.8
Total Loans	43189.5	3508.0	138.9
Of which: Loans in RMB	36441.3	3053.3	-938.4
Of which: Short-Term Loans	11380.8	1687.5	-153.4
Medium-Term&Long-Term Loans	23816.5	1033.6	-1182.0
Notes Financing	1145.7	328.9	414.0
Of which: Consumption Loans	4875.0	396.0	-95.1

Securities: The trading volume of securities market in 2012 stood at 8541.29 billion Yuan, up by 8% over the previous year. The trading volume of stock was 4499.34 billion Yuan, down by 27.1%, and that of fund

was 235.59 billion Yuan, up by 57.6%. The trading volume of bonds amounted to 3738.86 billion Yuan, up by 144.8%. The accumulative number of stock accounts reached 5.515 million, 300 thousand more than previous year.

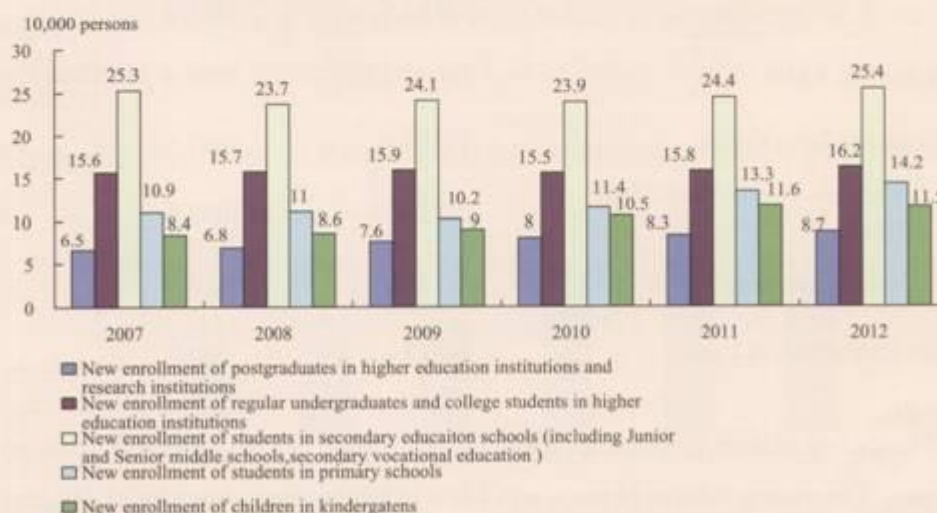
Insurance: In 2012, the total premium income stood at 92.31 billion Yuan, an increase of 12.5% over the previous year. Of it, the premium income of property insurance was 26.7 billion Yuan, while that of the personal insurance was 65.61 billion Yuan. The indemnity payment amounted to 28.62 billion Yuan in 2012. Of it, indemnity payment of property insurance was 15.23 billion Yuan, while that of the personal insurance was 13.39 billion Yuan.

XI. Education, Science & Technology, Culture, Health and Sports

Education: There were altogether 56 higher education institutions and 79 research institutions providing postgraduate programs. The number of new enrollment of postgraduates reached 87 thousand. And there were 252 thousand enrolled postgraduates and 71 thousand graduates. The number of regular undergraduates and college students newly enrolled in 91 institutions of higher education was 162 thousand. The number of enrolled students was 582 thousand and that of graduates was 153 thousand. The number of students studying in higher education institutions for adults was 265 thousand.

The number of new enrollment in regular senior middle schools was 63 thousand. There were 194 thousand enrolled students and 56 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in junior middle school was 108 thousand. There were 306 thousand enrolled students and 96 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in primary schools was 142 thousand. There were 719 thousand enrolled students and 110 thousand graduates. The number of enrolled children in kindergartens was 332 thousand. The number of new enrollment in secondary vocational education (including technical schools) was 83 thousand. There were 233 thousand enrolled students and 74 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in special education schools was 1190. There were 8118 enrolled students and 1747 graduates.

Figure 14: New Entrants into Education, 2007-2012

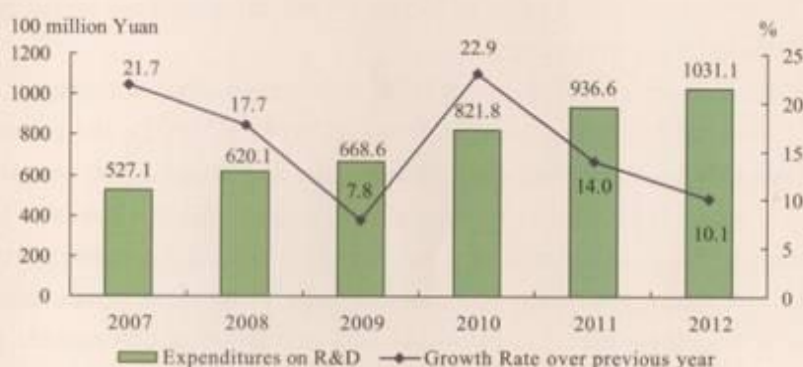


There were altogether 40 private primary schools with 51 thousand enrolled students. The number of private middle schools was 72 with 45 thousand enrolled students. And there were 15 private institutions of general universities and colleges with 68 thousand enrolled students. The number of other private institutions of higher education was 69 with 115 thousand enrolled students.

Science and Technology: In 2012, the expenditures on R&D was 103.11 billion Yuan, up by 10.1% over the previous year, accounting for 5.79% of GDP.

There were altogether 318 thousand personnel engaged in R&D, up by 7.2% over the previous year. The number of applications for patents reached 92305, up by 18.4%, while that of authorizations for patents stood at 50511, up by 23.5%. There were 52720 applications for inventive patents and 20140 authorized patents, up by 17% and 26.8% separately. The total number of technological contracts signed reached 59969, up by 12%, and the amount of technological transaction achieved totaled 245.85 billion Yuan, up by 30.1%.

Figure 15: Expenditures on R&D and the Growth Rates, 2007-2012



Culture: Till the end of 2012, there were altogether 25 public libraries with a total collection of 51 million volumes. The number of state-level heritage sites was 98 and that of municipality-level heritage sites was 255. There were 165 registered museums and 17 national comprehensive archives, while 884 thousand documents were made accessible to the public. The number of digital cable television subscribers reached 4.957 million at the end of 2012, including 3.109 million HF interactive digital cable television subscribers. There were 135 cinemas under 17 theater chains showing films for 1.199 million times (with 726 screens); with 37.526 million person-times audience and 1.612 billion Yuan box office earnings. There were 254 newspaper publications, 3,044 magazine publications and 182 thousand of book publications.

Public Health: Until the end of 2012, there were 9,964 health institutions in Beijing, an increase of 265 over the previous year, including 593 hospitals and 3,475 public health centers. There were 100 thousand beds in health institutions, an increase of 5000 beds over the previous year. Among them, 92 thousand beds in hospitals and 16 thousand beds in public health centers. There were 194 thousand

health workers in Beijing, an increase of 13 thousand persons. Of them, there were 74 thousand (assistant) practicing doctors and 80 thousand registered nurses. In 2012, there were 178.73 million visit persons in medical institutions, and 2.217 million persons discharging from hospitals. The reported incidence rate of category A or B infectious diseases was 194.03 per 100 thousand, and the death rate was 0.89 per 100 thousand. In Beijing, the infant mortality rate was 2.87‰ and maternal mortality rate was 6.05 per 100 thousand.

Sports: Till the end of 2012, there were altogether 6,163 stadiums. The number of excellent athletes was 1,137, who won 36 medals in international competitions (20 gold medals and 9 silver medals) and 138 medals in national competitions (57 gold medals and 36 silver medals).

Notes:

1. All the data for 2012 in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. Growth rate over the previous year is the result of 2012 preliminary statistics comparing with the data of previous year in the 2012 Statistical Yearbook.
2. The figures of GDP and the added value of industries are calculated at current prices, whereas their growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.
3. The criteria for the industry classification of GDP and foreign direct investment in the communiqué still follows the “National Industry Classification” (GB/T4754-2002); the criteria for the industry classification of the above-scaled industrial added value and fixed assets investment of the whole society follows the “National Economic Industry Classification”(GB/T4754-2011).
4. The Engel coefficient refers to the ratio of food expenditure to total consumer expenditure.
5. The water consumption for producing 10 thousand Yuan worth GDP is calculated at current prices, and decrease rate is at comparative prices of 2010. If calculated at comparable prices of 2010, the water consumption for producing 10 thousand Yuan worth GDP is 22.21 cubic meters in 2012.
6. The gross natural gas supply excludes it of SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.
7. Industrial enterprises above designated size refers to those with annual revenue from principle business over 20 million Yuan. Wholesale and retail enterprises of above designated size refer to those wholesale enterprises with annual revenue from principle business over 20 million Yuan and those retail enterprises with annual revenue from principle business over 5 million Yuan.
8. Both the added value and the growth rate of new industries are calculated at current prices.
9. The data of Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone and Beijing Economical&Technological Zone both include that of Yizhuang Park of the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone.
10. The business volume of post and telecommunication services is calculated at the constant price of 2010.
11. 3G refers to the 3rd-generation (hereinafter referred to as 3G), the 3G mobile phone subscribers refers to the user registered for ownership and using 3G network resource at the end of report.
12. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted in this Communiqué.