

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2014

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2014, under the firm leadership of Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, people of the Capital actively implemented various policies aiming to stabilize economic growth, promote innovation, adjust economic structure and benefit people's livelihood, emphasized on removing non-capital core functions and accelerated the development of innovation-oriented, technology-intensive and high-value economic structure, which exhibited a sustainable and healthy economic development as well as a harmonious and stable social environment.

I. Population

At the end of 2014, the permanent population was 21.516 million, an increase of 368,000 over that at the end of last year. Of which, the migrant population was 8.187 million, accounting for 38.1% of the permanent population. As for the permanent population, the urban population reached 18.59 million, accounting for 86.4% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 9.75‰ and the death rate was 4.92‰, and natural rate of growth was 4.83‰. The density of permanent population was 1,311 persons per square kilometers, 22 persons increase over that at the end of last year. The registered population was 13.334 million, an increase of 171,000 persons as compared with that at the end of last year.

Table 1: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2014

Indicators	Population (10,000)	Proportion (%)
Permanent Population	2,151.6	100.0
Grouped by area: Urban	1,859.0	86.4
Rural	292.6	13.6
Grouped by sex: Male	1,106.5	51.4
Female	1,045.1	48.6
Grouped by age: Aged 0-14	213.0	9.9
Aged 15-59	1,617.0	75.2
Aged 60 and above	321.6	14.9
Of which: Aged 65 and above	212.3	9.9
Grouped by functional area:		
Core Functional Area of the Capital	221.3	10.3
Urban Function Extension Area	1,055.0	49.0
New Area of Urban Development	684.9	31.8
Ecological Conservation Area	190.4	8.9

II. Overview of Economy

Economic Growth: Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 2,133.08 billion, up by 7.3% over the previous year, of which the added value of the Primary Industry was RMB 15.9 billion with a decline of 0.1%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 454.55 billion with a growth of 6.9% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 1,662.63 billion with an increase of 7.5 %.

Based on permanent population, the per capita GDP reached RMB 99,995 (USD 16,278 according to the yearly average exchange rate). The proportions of the three industries changed from 0.8: 21.7: 77.5 of the previous year to 0.7: 21.4: 77.9.

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and the Growth Rates from 2010 to 2014

Table 2: GDP of 2014

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion (%)
GDP	21,330.8	7.3	100.0
Grouped by industry			
Primary Industry	159.0	-0.1	0.7
Secondary Industry	4,545.5	6.9	21.4
Tertiary Industry	16,626.3	7.5	77.9
Grouped by sector			
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal production and hunting, fishing	161.3	0.0	0.8
Industry	3,746.8	6.0	17.6
Construction	907.4	10.6	4.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,447.7	5.5	11.5
Transportation, Storage and Post	948.1	6.8	4.4
Accommodation and Restaurants	381.9	-0.2	1.8
Information transmission, software and information technology services	2,062.0	11.7	9.7
Financial Intermediation	3,310.8	12.3	15.4
Real Estate	1,329.2	-2.2	6.2
Renting and leasing activities and business services	1,700.2	5.8	8.0

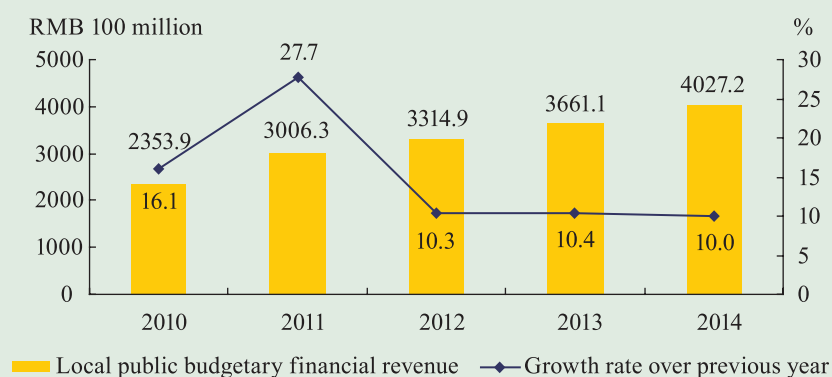
Table 2 (continued) : GDP of 2014

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion (%)
Scientific research and development, technical services	1,662.6	11.1	7.8
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	136.0	11.4	0.6
Resident services, repair and other services	162.4	13.2	0.8
Education	859.0	9.7	4.0
Health care and social works	468.1	10.7	2.2
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	470.4	1.9	2.2
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	576.9	-2.6	2.7

The added value of cultural and creative industry reached up to RMB 279.43 billion with a rise of 8.4% over the previous year, which accounted for 13.1% of the GDP with an increase of 0.1 percentage points over that in last year. Information industry reached an added value of RMB 313.4 billion with a growth of 9.8%, which took 14.7% of the GDP with a rise of 0.3 percentage points. Productive service realized an added value of RMB 1,107.25 billion with a rise of 9.3%, which amounted to 51.9% of the GDP, increasing 0.8 percentage points over that in the previous year.

Government Finance: The local public budgetary financial revenue amounted to RMB 402.72 billion, up by 10.0% over the previous year. Value-added tax was RMB 64.67 billion and business tax RMB 106.86 billion, up by 12.5% and 3.3% respectively; corporate income tax reached RMB 91.58 billion and individual income tax RMB 38.35 billion, increasing by 14.2% and 14.9% respectively. The local public budgetary financial expenditures totaled RMB 451.05 billion with a growth of 8.1%, of which expenditures on energy conservation, science & technology, healthcare, farming, forest & water and urban and rural community show an increase of 54.4%, 20.3%, 16.7%, 15.5% and 8.5% respectively.

Figure 2: Local Public Budgetary Financial Revenue and the Growth Rates from 2010 to 2014

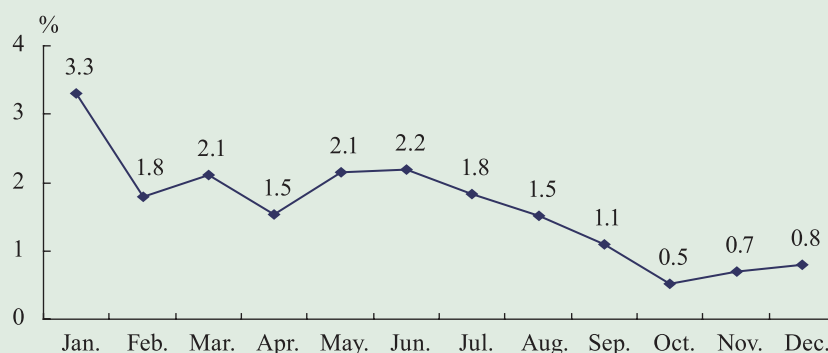


Price: Consumer price index went up by 1.6% over the previous year, with the increase down by 1.7 percentage points, of which the food price were up by 3.2%, non-food price up by 1.0%, prices of consumer goods up by 1.0% and that of service items up by 2.5%.

Table 3: Changes in CPI

Unit: %

Indicators	2014	2013
General Level of Consumer Prices	1.6	3.3
Food	3.2	4.7
Of which: Meat, Poultry and Related Products	-0.1	6.7
Eggs	9.5	3.7
Aquatic Products	6.1	3.4
Vegetables	-3.7	9.6
Nuts and Fresh Fruits	11.7	5.7
Liquid Milk and Dairy Products	8.8	6.2
Tobacco and Alcohols	-0.3	0.1
Clothing	0.4	1.5
Household Appliances and Maintenance Services	0.3	1.7
Healthcare and Personal Care Products	-0.1	0.2
Transportation and Telecommunication	-0.8	-1.0
Recreational, Educational, Cultural Articles and Services	3.2	3.9
Housing	1.4	5.6

Figure 3: Monthly Changes (Year-on-Year) in Consumer Price in 2014


The producer prices for agricultural products dropped by 0.3% over that in last year. Ex-factory price of industrial products fell down 0.9%, purchasing price of industrial products decreased by 1.2% and price of investment in fixed assets stayed the same as that in the previous year.

III. Agriculture

The gross output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached RMB 42.01 billion with a decrease of 0.4% over that in the previous year. The planting area of flatland afforestation was 355,000 mu (1 mu = 0.067 hectares). Driven by which, the forestry output reached RMB 9.07 billion, increasing by 19.5% over the previous year. The sown area of grain was 120,000 hectares, 39,000 hectares down over that in last year, with a total output of 639,000 tons of crops, a decrease of 33.5%; the per mu yield of crops was 354.7kg, 12.0% down over the previous year.

Table 4: Output of Major Agricultural Products in 2014

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Grain	10,000 tons	63.9	-33.5
Vegetables and Fungus	10,000 tons	236.2	-11.5
Nuts and Fresh Fruit	10,000 tons	74.5	-6.3
Meat	10,000 tons	39.3	-5.9
Pigs	10,000 units	305.8	-2.7
Poultry	10,000 units	7,550.7	-11.5
Eggs	10,000 tons	19.6	12.2
Milk	10,000 tons	59.5	-3.2
Aquatic Products	10,000 tons	6.8	7.2

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,301, an increase of 2 over the previous year, with a total income of RMB 2.49 billion, down by 8.9%. Income of facility-agriculture reached RMB 5.13 billion, showing a drop of 10.6%. A total of 8,863 households engaged in folklore tours, a growth of 333 households over the previous year, with a total operating income of RMB 1.13 billion, up by 10.4%. Income of seeding stood at RMB 1.4 billion, up by 0.4%.

IV. Industry and Construction

Industry: The industrial added value of 2014 was RMB 374.68 billion, an increase of 6.0% over the previous year. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 6.2%, of which the added value of state-holding enterprises rose by 6.7%; the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and modern manufacturing rose by 11.0% and 12.2% respectively. Strategic emerging industries whose value rose by 17.9% over the previous year contributed 62.7% to the increase of industrial enterprises above designated size. The sales value of industries above designated size stood at RMB 1,785.63 billion with an increase of 5.5%, of which the domestic sales value reached RMB 1,644.64 billion with an increase of 6.6% and the delivery value of export hit RMB 140.98 billion, decreasing 6.5%.

Figure 4: Industrial Added Value and the Growth Rate from 2010 to 2014



Table 5: Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2014

Unit: %

Indicators	Proportion	Increase over the previous year
Industrial Added Value above Designated Size	100.0	6.2
Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coking, Procession of Nuclear Fuel	2.4	13.6
Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	2.1	6.5

Table 5 (continued): Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2014

Unit: %

Indicators	Proportion	Increase over the previous year
Manufacture of Medicines	7.8	9.0
Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores	2.3	7.1
Smelting and Pressing of Ferrous Metals	0.2	-2.3
Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery	4.1	10.0
Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery	4.3	-5.7
Manufacture of Automobiles	19.0	12.3
Manufacture of Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	2.1	66.7
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment	3.9	1.3
Manufacture of Computer, Communication Equipment and Other Electronic Equipment	9.0	17.0
Production and Distribution of Electric Power and Gas	18.1	0.8

Table 6: Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2014

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Electricity	100 million KWH	338.6	0.8
Processing of Crude Oil	10,000 tons	1,051.1	19.2
Ethylene	10,000 tons	77.6	7.4
Metal Cutting Latte	sets	16,846	59.7
Of which: Digitally-controlled Metal Cutting Latte	sets	13,890	99.2
Automobile	10,000 units	216.7	6.3
Of which: Basic Car	10,000 units	118.6	25.4
SUV	10,000 units	33.4	1.4
Lorry	10,000 units	51.2	-18.0

Table 6 (continued): Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2014

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Beverage	10,000 KL	187.4	-5.3
Of which: Beer	10,000 KL	156.6	-6.9
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	60.6	2.8
Mobile Telephone (cell phone)	10,000 units	17,983.6	-3.9
Micro-Computer Equipment	10,000 units	1015.6	-10.8
Display	10,000 units	548.1	79.5
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	54.3	30.9

The aggregate index of economic efficiency of industrial enterprises above designated size was 299.18, 21.8% higher than that of the previous year. Industrial enterprises above designated size achieved profits of RMB 149.32 billion with an increase of 18.5%. Among key industries, profits of production and distribution of electric and heating power registered RMB 45.26 billion, an increase of 30.8%; profits generated from automobile manufacture hit RMB 32.35 billion with an increase of 11.1%; manufacture of computer, communication equipment and other electronic equipment generated profits of RMB 12.05 billion, up by 8.8%; realized profits of medicine manufacture stood at RMB 11.06 billion, up by 1.3%; manufacture of special equipments realized profits of RMB 6.96 billion, decreasing 12.4%; manufacture of general purpose machinery achieved profits of RMB 5.51 billion, up by 24.7%; strategic emerging industries achieved profits of RMB 29.93 billion, increasing by 15.2%.

Construction: The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 820.98 billion, up by 10.1% over the previous year, of which RMB 289.58 billion was achieved in Beijing with an increase of 3.6% and RMB 531.4 billion was gained in other provinces with an increase of 13.9%. The newly-signed contracts valued RMB 1,044.18 billion, up by 7.4%.

V. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation: In 2014, the total freight traffic reached 295.134 million tons, up by 4.3% over the previous year. Total passenger traffic hit 717.45 million persons, an increase of 1.0% over the previous year.

Table 7: Freight Traffic by All Means of Transportation in 2014

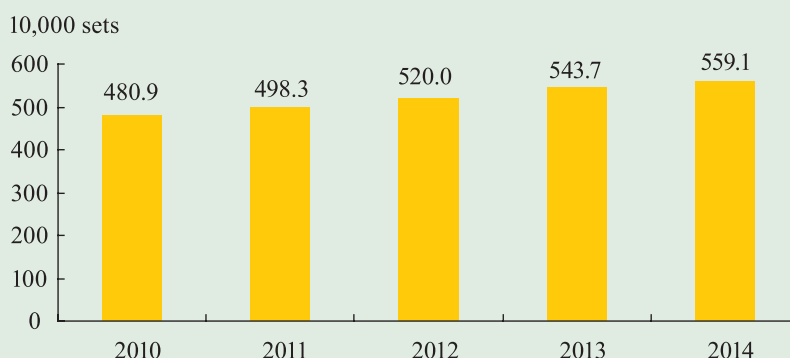
Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total freight traffic	10,000 tons	29,513.4	4.3
Railways	10,000 tons	1,132.2	5.0
Highways	10,000 tons	25,416.0	3.1
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	144.4	6.4
Pipelines	10,000 tons	2,820.8	16.1
Freight flows	100 million ton-km	672.8	-1.2
Railways	100 million ton-km	284.4	-12.0
Highways	100 million ton-km	165.2	5.8
Civil Aviation	100 million ton-km	55.4	12.6
Pipelines	100 million ton-km	167.9	10.2

Table 8: Passenger Traffic by All Means of Transportation in 2014

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total passenger traffic	10,000 persons	71,745.0	1.0
Railways	10,000 persons	12,609.1	8.8
Highways	10,000 persons	52,354.1	-0.2
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	6,781.8	-2.9
Passenger flows	100 million person-km	1,602.7	6.9
Railways	100 million person-km	135.6	15.0
Highways	100 million person-km	138.3	1.6
Civil Aviation	100 million person-km	1,328.8	6.8

By the end of 2014, the city boasted 5.591 million automobiles, an increase of 154,000 over that at the end of last year. The number of civil cars registered 5.324 million, an increase of 135,000. The number of private cars amounted to 4.372 million and that of sedans numbered 3.165 million, increasing 107,000 and 55,000 respectively.

Figure 5: Year-end Number of Automobiles from 2010 to 2014



Post and Telecommunications: The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 75.08 billion, up by 15.1% over the previous year. Of which, the business volume of post services totaled RMB 6.37 billion, up by 9.0%; and that of telecommunication services amounted to RMB 68.7 billion, increasing by 15.7%. In 2014, 660 million letters were posted, down by 7.6%; and 54.511 million were posted by EMS, up by 13.7%. By the end of 2014, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 8.312 million. The popularization rate of main line came up to 38.6 lines per 100 persons, down by 2.4 lines per 100 persons than that at the end of last year. The number of newly-increased mobile phone subscribers in 2014 hit 7.026 million, which accumulated to 40.764 million by the end of the year. The popularization rate of mobile telephone was 189.5 sets per 100 persons, an increase of 30 sets per 100 persons over that at the end of last year. Business volume of SMS stood at 44.28 billion, down by 3.5% over the previous year. By the end of 2014, the number of broadband Internet subscribers had reached 5.527 million.

VI. Financial Intermediation

Deposit and Loan: By the end of 2014, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 10,009.55 billion with an increase of RMB 843.5 billion as compared with the year-beginning amount, which was RMB 184.62 billion more than the increased amount achieved at the same period of 2013. Balance of deposits in RMB hit RMB 5,365.06 billion with an increase of RMB 566.14 billion as compared with the year-beginning amount, which was RMB 108.27 billion more than the increased amount achieved at the same period of 2013.

Table 9: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2014

Unit: RMB 100 million

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Increased amount over the year-beginning amount	Increase/Decrease of the Increased Amount
Total deposit balance	100,095.5	8,435.0	1,846.2
Of which: Balance in RMB	95,370.5	7,379.9	993.0
Of which: Balance of Enterprise Deposits	60,154.5	4,953.7	-715.9
Balance of Savings Deposit	24,158.4	1,072.0	-425.1
Total loan balance	53,650.6	5,661.4	1,082.7
Of which: Balance in RMB	45,458.7	4844.7	890.6
Of which: Balance of Short-term Loans	15,053.4	1,319.9	-863.8
Balance of Medium- and Long-term Loans	28,305.0	2,653.9	811.8
Balance of Notes Financing	1,882.2	745.0	810.6
Of which: Balance of Individual Consumption Loans	7,201.5	1,022.6	-134.1

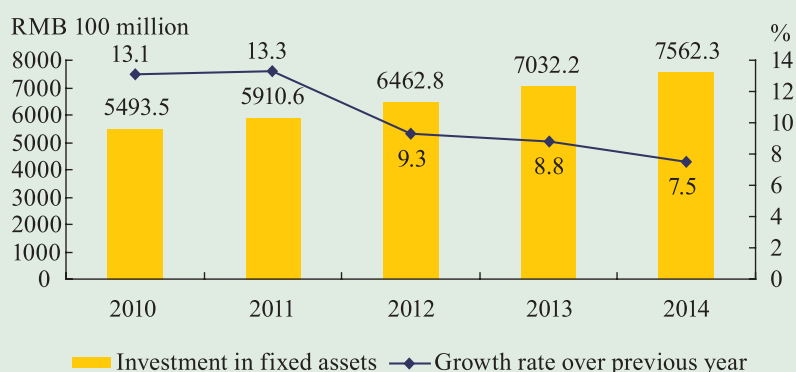
Securities: In securities market, the trading volume of securities in 2014 stood at RMB 23,231.86 billion, up by 59.2% over the previous year, of which the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 8,571.45 billion with an increase of 39.2% and that of bonds hit RMB 11,065.75 billion with an increase of 58.9%. By the end of 2014, accounts in securities market totaled 5.875 million, up by 239,000 over the previous year.

Insurance: In 2014, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 120.72 billion with an increase of 21.4% over the previous year, of which that from property insurance premium hit RMB 31.48 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 89.25 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2014 amounted to RMB 40.72 billion, of which that of property insurance totaled RMB 18.27 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 22.46 billion.

VII. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development

Investment in Fixed Assets: The total investment in fixed assets amounted to RMB 756.23 billion in 2014 with an increase of 7.5% over the previous year, of which the investment in state-owned enterprises totaled RMB 445.71 billion with an increase of 7.2% and private investment reached RMB 262.07 billion with a growth of 8.3%.

Figure 6: Investment in Fixed Assets and the Growth Rates from 2010 to 2014



In terms of urban and rural areas, investment in urban areas was RMB 692.66 billion with an increase of 9.0% and that in rural areas was RMB 63.57 billion with a decrease of 6.5%.

In terms of industries, the investment in the primary industry reached RMB 16.39 billion, down by 6.6%; that in the secondary industry amounted to RMB 71.68 billion with a decrease of 5.1%; and investment in the tertiary industry totaled RMB 668.16 billion with an increase of 9.5%.

Table 10: Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2014

Sectors	Investment (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total	7,562.3	7.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal production and hunting, fishing	163.9	-6.6
Mining and quarrying	8.1	-10.7
Manufacturing	350.6	-25.0
Production and distribution of electricity, heating power, gas and water	353.1	30.6
Construction	4.8	-37.4

Table 10 (continued): Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2014

Sectors	Investment (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.9	-34.1
Transportation, Storage and Post	776.3	13.3
Accommodation and Restaurants	65.1	-16.8
Information transmission, software and information technology services	183.4	-12.5
Financial Intermediation	54.5	-5.0
Real Estate	4,400.3	12.6
Renting and leasing activities and business services	47.5	-5.8
Scientific research and development, technical services	142.5	11.8
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	603.6	17.1
Resident services, repair and other services	11.6	-21.2
Education	156.0	9.3
Health care and social works	67.0	10.1
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	92.0	-17.6
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	47.9	-46.8

Infrastructure investment in 2014 totaled RMB 201.81 billion, up by 13.0%. RMB 75.65 billion of investment went to the transportation sector, accounting for 37.5%; and RMB 50.25 billion of investment went to the public utilities sector, accounting for 24.9%.

Real Estate Development: Investment in real estate development in 2014 hit RMB 391.13 billion, up by 12.3% over the previous year, of which investments in residential buildings, offices, and commercial, non-public housing and others reached RMB 196.2 billion, RMB 75.02 billion and RMB 119.91 billion with a rise of 13.8%, 22.6% and 4.5% respectively.

Table 11: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2014

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Real Estate Development Investment	RMB 100 million	3,911.3	12.3
Of which: Residential Buildings	RMB 100 million	1,962.0	13.8
Actual Paid-in Investment This Year	RMB 100 million	6,730.4	-7.8
Of which: Domestic Loans	RMB 100 million	2,183.7	18.9
Self-raised Funds	RMB 100 million	1,898.1	-11.2
Down Payment and Advances	RMB 100 million	1,751.6	-22.4
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings under Construction	10,000 sq. m	13,641.5	-1.8
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	6,999.7	-5.5
Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in This Year	10,000 sq. m	2,502.8	-30.0
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1,304.0	-24.9
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Completed	10,000 sq. m	3,054.1	14.5
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1,804.3	6.6
Floor Space of Sold Commercialized Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1,459.0	-23.3
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1,141.3	-16.3
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings for Sale	10,000 sq. m	2,065.7	11.0
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	864.8	4.3

Affordable Housing Construction: The affordable housing newly constructed and collected in 2014 amounted to 101,000 suites, 107,000 suites had been completed and 44,000 suites were distributed and leased.

VIII. Wholesale and Retail

In 2014, the wholesale and retail trade achieved RMB 12,401.23 billion of commodity purchase and

sale, increasing by 5.6% over the previous year, of which total value of purchase amounted to RMB 5,872.23 billion with a rise of 3.7% and that of sales hit RMB 6,529 billion with an increase of 7.5%. The total retail sales of consumer goods reached RMB 909.81 billion in 2014, up by 8.6% over the previous year. Among wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail of automobile reached RMB 172.31 billion with a decline of 2.9%; that of telecommunication equipment were RMB 91.66 billion with a growth of 93.8%; that of traditional Chinese and western medicine achieved RMB 78.35 billion with an increase of 10.4%; that of cultural and office goods hit RMB 49.86 billion, up by 15.3%; and that of household appliances and audio-video equipment reached RMB 37.13 billion with an increase of 10.2%. Online retail sales of wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size reached RMB 145.69 billion with a growth of 69.7%.

Table 12: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2014

Indicators	Retail Revenue (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	9,098.1	8.6
Grouped by use		
Eating	1,737.7	3.1
Clothing	752.0	0.8
Daily Use	6,042.5	12.3
Fuels	565.9	0.3
Grouped by Consumption Pattern		
Catering Revenue	713.0	-0.8
Commodity Retail Revenue	8,385.1	9.5

Figure 7: Total Retail Revenue and the Growth Rates of Consumer Goods from 2010 to 2014



IX. External Economic Relations and Tourism

External Economic Relations: Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2014 amounted to USD 415.65 billion, down by 3.3% over the previous year, of which exports totaled USD 62.35 billion with a decrease of 1.2% and imports hit USD 353.31 billion with a decline of 3.7%.

Table 13: Total Value of Imports and Exports in Beijing in 2014

Indicators	Total Value (USD 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Value of Imports and Exports	4,156.5	-3.3
Exports	623.5	-1.2
Of which: General Trade	283.7	4.0
Processing & Assembling Supplied Materials	72.3	12.2
Processing Imported Materials	151.1	-20.8
Of which: Mechanical and Electronic Products	379.0	-2.7
Of which: Hi-Tech Products	187.5	-7.9
Imports	3,533.1	-3.7

Figure 8: Total Value of Imports and Exports and the Growth Rates from 2010 to 2014



Approved contractual foreign investment in 2014 totaled USD 35.68 billion, 2.2 times higher than that in the previous year. Foreign investment in actual use amounted to USD 9.04 billion with a rise of 6.1%, of which sector on leasing and business services accounted for 37.6%; that on real estate took 15.1%; that on information transmission, computer services and software 12.8%; that on scientific research, technology services and geological survey 9.6%; and that on manufacturing 9.3%.

Table 14: Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2014

Sectors	Foreign investment in actual use (USD 10,000)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total	904,085	6.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	13,947	712.3
Manufacturing	84,226	-21.2
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Water	12,244	-71.3
Construction	703	264.3
Transportation, Storage and Posts	6,681	-73.2
Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software	115,292	-3.6
Wholesale and Retail Trades	54,792	-40.9
Hotels and Catering Services	2,047	12.4
Financial Intermediation	43,989	-42.4
Real Estate	136,822	-7.6
Leasing and Business Services	339,759	98.5
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	86,747	43.8
Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	2,635	--
Services to Households and Other Services	331	-15.1
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	1,594	--
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	2,195	-61.4

In 2014, overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 5.46 billion, up by 77.6% over the previous year. Contracted foreign projects generated USD 3.57 billion turnover with an increase of 6.4% and actual income of people involved in foreign labor cooperation amounted to USD 79.26 million with an increase of 52.7%.

Tourism: Number of inbound tourists in 2014 registered 4.275 million person-times, down by 5.0%, of which foreign tourists amounted to 3.655 million person-times with a decline of 5.7% and tourists from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan amounted to 620,000 person-times with a decrease of 0.8%. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism hit USD 4.61 billion, down by 3.9%. Total number of domestic tourists reached 260 million person-times with an increase of 4.0%. Domestic tourism income realized RMB 399.7 billion with a rise of 9.0% and total income of domestic and foreign tourism hit RMB 428.01 billion with an increase of 8.0%. Outbound tourists organized by travel agencies totaled 4.102 million person-times with a growth of 23.9%.

X. Urban Construction and Safety Production

Road Construction: At the end of 2014, length of highways in Beijing totaled 21,892km, showing a year-on-year increase of 218km, of which the length of expressways reached 981km with a year-on-year increase of 59km. Total length of urban roads reached 6,435km with a rise of 41km over that at the end of last year.

Public transportation: At the end of 2014, public transportation lines totaled 877 with a rise of 64 lines. Length of lines in operation registered 20,347km with a year-on-year increase of 659km; vehicles in operation totaled 24,083 with a growth of 491 over that at the end of last year. Passenger capacity in 2014 totaled 4.7 billion person-times, down by 3.0%.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2014 amounted to 18 with a year-on-year increase of 1. Length of lines in operation was 527km, up by 62km over that at the end of last year; vehicles in operation totaled 4,688, an increase of 690 over that at the end of last year. Passenger capacity in 2014 totaled 3.41 billion person-times, a rise of 6.4% over the previous year.

Public Utility: Sales volume of water in 2014 amounted to 1.036 billion cubic meters, up by 5.6% over the previous year, of which that of water for production use totaled 129 million cubic meters with an increase of 6.2%; that of water for public services amounted to 377 million cubic meters with a rise of 4.7%; and that of water for households use hit 520 million cubic meters with a growth of 5.6%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 93.7 billion KWH in 2014 with an increase of 2.6% over the previous year, of which the consumption for production amounted to 76.78 billion KWH with a rise of 1.5%; and that for households in urban and rural areas reached 16.93 billion KWH with a rise of 7.8%.

In 2014, total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 530,000 tons with an increase of 12.8% over the previous year; supply of natural gas totaled 10.9 billion cubic meters with a rise of 14.7% over the previous year. By the end of 2014, a total of 8.56 million households had gained access to gas supply,

showing a year-on-year increase of 16.1%, of which 5.65 million households had access to natural gas supply with a year-on-year growth of 3.3%. Total length of gas pipelines reached 19,800 km, up by 0.8% over that at the end of last year.

Centralized heating area covering over 100,000 square meters in Beijing totaled 560 million square meters, up by 2.1% over the previous year.

Safety Production: A total of 1,003 accidents related to road transportation, safety production, fire, railway transportation and agricultural machinery occurred in 2014, which caused 1,096 deaths. As compared with the previous year, accident number showed an increase of 66 in 2014, up by 7.0%; and death number presented a growth of 64, up by 6.2%. Death rate of accidents in regions with RMB 100 million of GDP was 0.051; deaths in road transportation hit 1.65 persons per 10,000 vehicles; deaths in mining, commercial and trade enterprises amounted to 0.94 persons per 100,000 people; and deaths of coal mines per 1 million tons of production reached 0.91 persons.

XI. Living Standard, Employment and Social Security

Living Standard: In 2014, the per capita disposable income of urban households reached RMB 43,910 with an increase of 8.9% over the previous year, which shows an actual growth of 7.2% without consideration of price factors. The per capita net income of rural households amounted to RMB 20,226 with a rise of 10.3%, showing an actual increase of 8.6% without consideration of price factors. The per capita non-productive expenditure of urban households hit RMB 28,009 with a growth of 6.6%, of which the per capita service-natured expenditure reached RMB 9,197 with an increase of 10.7%; the Engel coefficient was 30.8%, down by 0.3 percentage points over the previous year. The per capita non-productive expenditure of rural households hit RMB 14,529 with a rise of 7.2% and the Engel coefficient was 34.7%, up by 0.1 percentage points over the previous year. The per capita floor space of residential buildings of urban households amounted to 31.54 square meters while that of rural households reached 52.42 square meters.

Figure 9: Per Capita Disposable Income and Real Growth Rate of Urban Households from 2010 to 2014

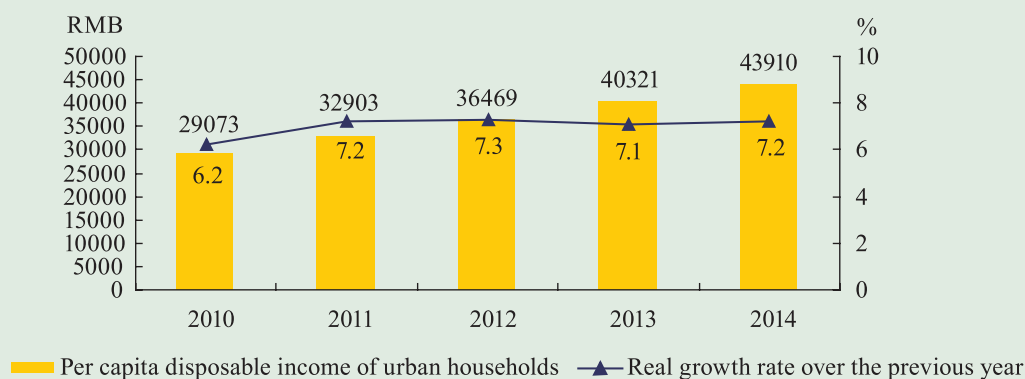
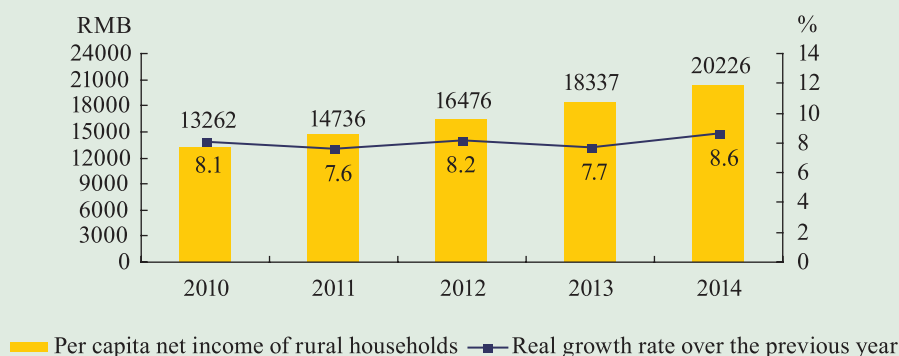


Figure 10: Per Capita Net Income and Real Growth Rate of Rural Households from 2010 to 2014



Employment: Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2014 hit 427,000 and registered unemployment rate stood at 1.31% with a rise of 0.1 percentage points over that at the end of last year.

Figure 11: Urban Newly Employed People from 2010 to 2014



Social Security: By the end of 2014, the number of people participating in basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance for urban staff registered 13.926 million, 14.313 million, 10.571 million, 9.61 million and 9.156 million respectively, which increased 813,000, 765,000, 320,000, 408,000 and 324,000 respectively over that at the end of last year. By the end of 2014, people participating in pension insurance designed for rural and urban residents hit 1.862 million, of which the number of rural residents amounted to 1.734 million with a rise of 48,000 over that at the end of last year. And people who participated in the New Rural Co-operative Medical System registered 2.424 million with participation rate of 99.5%.

Number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas of Beijing amounted to 89,000 and 52,000 respectively.

Table 15: Social Welfare Standard

Unit: RMB/month

Indicators	2014	2013
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits	1,012	892
Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents	650	580
Minimum Wage Standard for Employees	1,560	1,400

By the end of 2014, there were a total of 473 adoption-natured institutions with 91,000 beds and a total of 34,000 people adopted. 11,069 community service institutions were established, including 210 community service centers.

XII. Education, Science & Technology, Culture, Public Health and Sports

Education: There were a total of 56 colleges and universities and 80 research institutions providing postgraduate programs in Beijing. In 2014, there were 93,000 students enrolled for postgraduate education, 274,000 postgraduates and 77,000 graduates. In 2014, a total of 160,000 students were enrolled by 89 universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 595,000 and 147,000 respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 88,000, 238,000 and 94,000 respectively.

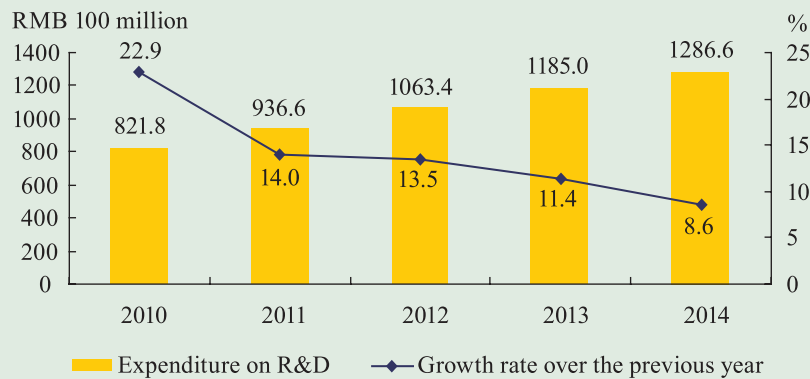
Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 55,000, 178,000 and 58,000 respectively; number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools of Beijing registered 103,000, 307,000 and 90,000 respectively; that in primary schools of Beijing hit 153,000, 821,000 and 113,000 respectively; and number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens of Beijing reached 134,000 and 365,000 respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (including technical schools) enrolled 45,000 students with non-graduating students of 167,000 and graduates of 82,000. Special education schools enrolled 1,110 students with non-graduating students of 7,742 and graduates of 1,997.

Beijing possesses a total of 15 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 69,000; private middle schools amounted to 84 with non-graduating students of 43,000; and private primary schools totaled 65 with non-graduating students of 72,000; private kindergarten reached 532 with existing children of 127,000.

Science & Technology: In 2014, expenditures on R&D amounted to RMB 128.66 billion with

an increase of 8.6% over the previous year, accounting for 6.03% of GDP in Beijing. Number of personnel engaged in R&D registered 353,000 with a rise of 5.7% over the previous year. Number of patent application and authorization amounted to 138,111 and 74,661 with a rise of 12.0% and 19.1% respectively, of which the number of application and authorization related to invention patent hit 78,129 and 23,237 with an increase of 15.7% and 12.3% over the previous year respectively. A total of 67,278 technology contracts were signed in 2014, up by 7.2%; and technology contracts achieved RMB 313.6 billion, a rise of 10.0%.

Figure 12: Expenditures on R&D and the Growth Rates from 2010 to 2014



By the end of 2014, a total of 16,001 enterprises were put into operation in Zhongguancun Science Park, up by 546 over that at the end of last year. A total revenue of RMB 3,573.56 billion were achieved in 2014 with the year-on-year increase of 17.2%, of which RMB 477.52 billion of technology-related revenue was achieved with a rise of 18.4%; and RMB 418.84 billion of sales revenue from new products was gained with a growth of 2.9%. Exports in 2014 totaled USD 35.73 billion, up by 6.3%, which generated profits totaled RMB 283.23 billion with an increase of 25.1%.

Culture: By the end of 2014, there were 25 public libraries with a total collection of 54.529 million volumes, of which archives totaled 18 with 6.52 million of dossiers and files; museums amounted to 171 with 79 open for free and 20 popular art galleries and cultural centers. Number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.516 million by the end of 2014, of which HF interactive digital cable television subscribers amounted to 4.2 million. There were 169 cinemas (with 963 screens, including 11 IMAX screens) under 23 theater chains in Beijing, showing films for 1.625 million times and attracting audience of 51.846 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 2.28 billion. In 2014, 83 TV series of 3,052 episodes, 17 TV cartoon programs of 7,530 minutes and 270 films were produced in 2014.

Public Health: By the end of 2014, there were 10,244 health institutions in Beijing, an increase of

118 over that at the end of last year, of which hospitals totaled 655. There were 107,000 beds in health institutions, up by 3,000, of which that in hospitals amounted to 99,000. Medical personnel hit 216,000, up by 13,000 over that at the end of last year, of which practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 81,000 and 91,000 respectively. Total number of diagnosis and treatment by medical institutions amounted to 217.214 million person-times. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 175.76/100 thousand with death rate of 0.79/100 thousand. Infant mortality rate was 2.33% and maternal mortality rate reached 7.19/100 thousand.

Sports: By the end of 2014, there were 6,156 stadiums in Beijing and excellent athletes totaled 1,088. 42 medals were won in international competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 25 and 11 respectively. 123 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals totaled 40 and 35 respectively.

XIII. Resources and Environment

Land Supply: Total supply of state-owned lands for construction use in 2014 was 3,160 hectares, of which residential lands covered 1,195 hectares (including 678 hectares of government-subsidized housing construction), land for industrial, mine and storage use covered 191 hectares, that for commercial use covered 427 hectares and that for infrastructure and other uses covered 1,347 hectares.

Water Resource: In 2014, total stock of water resources hit 2.161 billion cubic meters, down by 12.9% over the previous year. By the end of 2014, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 1.39 billion cubic meters of water, 417 million cubic meters less than that at the end of 2013. Average bury of groundwater of plain areas of Beijing was 25.66 meters by the end of 2014, 1.14 meters drop over that at the end of last year. Total water consumption in 2014 reached 3.749 billion cubic meters, increasing 3.1% over the previous year, of which consumption for living purpose stood at 1.698 billion cubic meters with a rise of 4.5%, water for ecological supplement consumed 725 million cubic meters with an increase of 22.4%, consumption for industrial use amounted to 509 million cubic meters with a decline of 0.6% and that for agricultural use hit 818 million cubic meters with a drop of 10.1%. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 reached 17.58 cubic meters, down by 3.93% over the previous year.

Environment: Disposal rate of waste water in Beijing as a whole stood at 85.0% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 97.0%, showing an increase of 0.4 percentage points and 0.5 percentage points respectively over the previous year. Bio-safety disposal rate of household garbage

(calculated by garbage collection volume) in Beijing stood at 99.6%, 0.3 percentage points up over that in the last year. Inhalable particles (PM 10) and annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide in Beijing reached 116 mcg/cubic meters and 56.7 mcg/cubic meters respectively, 7.1% and 1.3% of increase over the previous year; the annual average concentration of sulfur dioxide was 21.8 mcg/cubic meters, down by 17.7% over the previous year.

A total of 24,300 hectares of afforestation were completed in 2014, a drop of 23.1% over the previous year. The greening rate of Beijing reached 58.4% with a rise of 1 percentage points and forest coverage rate hit 41% with a growth of 1 percentage points over the previous year. The green coverage ratio in Beijing stood at 47.4% with 0.6 percentage points of increase over the previous year.

Notes:

1. All the data for 2014 in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. Growth rate over the previous year is the result of comparison between 2014 preliminary statics and 2013 final statics stated in the 2013.
2. The classification on GDP, added value of industrial enterprises above designated size and fixed assets investment of the whole society in the Communiqué follows the Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T4754-2011) and the classification on primary, secondary and tertiary industries is subject to the Classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries (G.T.Z. [2012] No. 108) and the industry classification on foreign direct investment still follows the Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T4754-2002).
3. GDP and absolute added value of various industries are calculated based on current price, whereas the growth rate is calculated based on constant price in 2010.
4. Both absolute added value and the growth rate of cultural creative industry, information industry and productive service industry are calculated based on current price.
5. Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to all legal person industrial enterprises with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above; wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size refer to wholesale enterprises whose annual main business revenue reaches RMB 20 million and above and retail enterprises whose annual main business revenue amounts to RMB 5 million and above.
6. Business volume of post and telecommunication services is calculated based on the constant price of 2010.
7. The gross natural gas supply excludes the supply to SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.
8. The Engel coefficient refers to the ratio of household food expenditure to total consumer expenditure.

9. The data of medical institutions and personnel engaged in healthcare excludes that of military hospitals.
10. Excellent athletes are those who have a trial and are under formal training in excellent teams, are in job conversion and enjoy athlete allowance.
11. Bury of underground water in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of the plain area.
12. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 is calculated based on current price and the decrease rate is calculated based on constant price in 2010. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in 2014 amounted to 19.73 cubic meters if it is calculated based on the constant price in 2010.
13. High-tech manufacturing industry refers to the one whose investment in R&D (namely the proportion of R&D expenditure to main business revenue) is relatively higher than that of other industries, which is subject to Classification of High-tech Industries (Manufacturing Industry) (2013) (G.T.Z. [2013] No. 55).
14. Statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures are due to different measurement units and are not adjusted in this Communiqué.

Source of Statistics:

Statistics on resident population are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Security; fiscal statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Finance; statistics on motor vehicles are from Beijing Traffic Management Bureau; statistics on deposits and loans are from Beijing Operations Office of the People's Bank of China; statistics on insurance are from Beijing Bureau of China Insurance Regulatory Commission; statistics on affordable housing are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Housing and Urban-Rural Development; statistics on import and export are from Beijing Customs; statistics on contract value of approved foreign investment, paid-in foreign investment, overseas investment, contracted foreign projects and foreign labor cooperation are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Commerce; statistics on foreign exchange earnings from tourism and domestic tourism are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Tourism Development; statistics on road construction and public transportation are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Transport; statistics on tap water sales, water resources and urban sewage treatment are from Beijing Water Authority; statistics on electricity use are from Beijing Electric Power Corporation; statistics on liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas supply, gas-accessed households, gas pipelines and areas covered by centralized heating and garbage disposal are from Beijing Municipal Commission of City Administration and Environment; statistics on safety production are from Beijing Administration of Work Safety; statistics on employment and social security are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security; statistics

on New Rural Co-operative Medical System and healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning; statistics on subsistence allowance, adoption-natured institutions and community service institutions are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs; statistics on education are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Education; statistics on patents are from Beijing Intellectual Property Office; statistics on technology market are from Beijing Technology Market Administrative Office; statistics on public libraries and cultural centers are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture; statistics on archives are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Archives; statistics on museums are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics; statistics on films and television are from Beijing Municipal Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television; statistics on sports are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on state-owned construction land supply are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Land Resources; statistics on air quality are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Environmental Protection; statistics on afforestation and landscaping are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Forestry; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing.