

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2013

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

Feb, 2014

The year of 2013 was the first year in fully implementing the guiding principles of the Eighteenth National Congress of the CPC. Under the firm leadership of the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Municipal Party Committee and Beijing Municipal Government, people of the Capital worked with one heart and one mind, united as one to tackle difficult problems in a down-to-earth manner. By accelerating transformation of the mode of economic development, Beijing witnessed a sustainable and healthy economic development as well as a harmonious and stable social environment.

I. Population

Population: At the end of 2013, the permanent population was 21.148 million, an increase of 455 thousand over the previous year. Of which, the migrant population was 8.027 million, accounting for 38% of the permanent population. The urban population reached 18.251 million, accounting for 86.3% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 8.93‰ and death rate was 4.52‰, and natural rate of growth was 4.41‰. The density of permanent population was 1,289 persons per square kilometers, 28 persons increase over the previous year. The registered population was 13.163 million, an increase of 188 thousand persons.

Table 1: Population and Its Composition by the end of 2013

Unit: 10,000 persons

Indicators	Population (Year-end-figure)	Proportion (%)
Permanent Population	2114.8	100.0
Grouped by area: Urban	1825.1	86.3
Rural	289.7	13.7
Grouped by sex: Male	1090.7	51.6
Female	1024.1	48.4

Table 1 (continued) : Population and Its Composition by the end of 2013

Indicators	Population (Year-end-figure)	Proportion (%)
Grouped by age: Aged 0-14	200.1	9.5
Aged 15-59	1621.8	76.6
Aged 60 and above	292.9	13.9
Of which: Aged 65 and above	194.5	9.2
Grouped by functional area:		
Capital Function Key Area	221.2	10.5
Capital Function Expansion Area	1032.2	48.8
Urban Development New Area	671.5	31.7
Ecological Rehabilitation and Development Area	189.9	9.0

II. Overview of Economy

Economic Growth: Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit 1,950.06 billion Yuan, up by 7.7% over the previous year. The added value of the Primary Industry was 16.18 billion Yuan, up by 3%, that of the Secondary Industry was 435.23 billion Yuan, up by 8.1% and that of the Tertiary Industry was 1498.65 billion Yuan, up by 7.6%.

The permanent-population based per capita GDP reached 93,213 Yuan (15,052 USD converted by yearly average exchange rate). The proportions of the three Industries changed from 0.8:22.7:76.5 of the previous year to 0.8:22.3:76.9.

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and the Growth Rates, 2009-2013

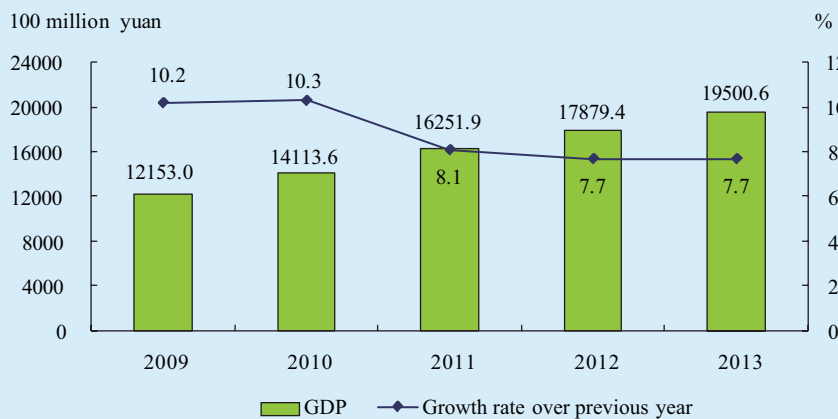


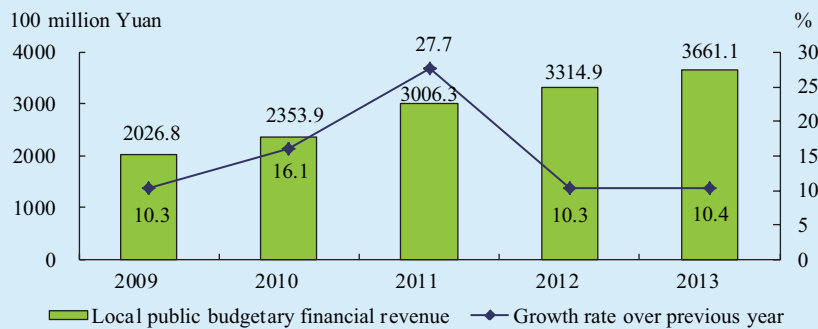
Table 2: GDP of 2013

Indicators	Added Value (100 Million Yuan)	Increase (%)	Proportion (%)
GDP	19500.6	7.7	100.0
Primary Industry	161.8	3.0	0.8
Secondary Industry	4352.3	8.1	22.3
Industry	3536.9	7.8	18.1
Construction Industry	815.4	9.6	4.2
Tertiary Industry	14986.5	7.6	76.9
Transportation, Storage and Posts	883.6	7.0	4.5
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	1749.6	7.2	9.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2372.4	6.6	12.2
Lodging and Catering Services	374.8	-3.2	1.9
Financial Intermediation	2822.1	11.0	14.5
Real Estate	1339.5	3.4	6.9
Leasing and Business Services	1536.6	9.5	7.9
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	1444.3	11.2	7.4
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	113.0	5.2	0.6
Services to Households and Other Services	133.3	3.0	0.7
Education	758.2	6.9	3.9
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	416.1	11.5	2.1
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	445.3	6.1	2.3
Public Management and Social Organization	597.7	2.4	3.0

The added value of cultural and creative industry reached up to 240.67 billion Yuan, a rise of 9.1% over the previous year. It accounted for 12.3% of the GDP, same with the previous year. The added value of hi-tech industry stood at 132.7 billion Yuan, up by 7%. It accounted for 6.8% of the GDP, 0.1 percentage point down with that of the previous year. And the productive service realized added value of 981.18 billion Yuan, up by 10.4%. It accounted for 50.3% of the GDP, up by 0.6 percentage point over the previous year.

Finance: The local public budgetary financial revenue in 2013 amounted to 366.11 billion Yuan, up by 10.4% over the previous year. Value-added tax was 57.49 billion Yuan and business tax 103.48 billion Yuan, up by 83.1% and down by 10.2% respectively; corporate income tax reached 80.21 billion Yuan and individual income tax 33.38 billion Yuan, up by 6.6% and 18.6% respectively. The local public budgetary financial expenditures totaled 417.02 billion Yuan, up by 13.2%. Expenditures on farming, forest and water affairs were up by 33.7%, on energy conservation & environmental protection up by 21.7%, on science & technology up by 17.4%, and a 17.4% up on urban and rural community affairs.

Figure 2: Local Public Budgetary Financial Revenue And the Growth Rates, 2009 -2013



Price: Consumer price index went up by 3.3% over the previous year, growth rate flat with the previous year. Of which, the food prices were up by 4.7%, and non-food prices up by 2.7%, prices of consumer goods up by 1.9%, and prices of service items up by 5.5%.

Figure 3: Monthly Changes(Year-on-Year) in Consumer Price in 2013

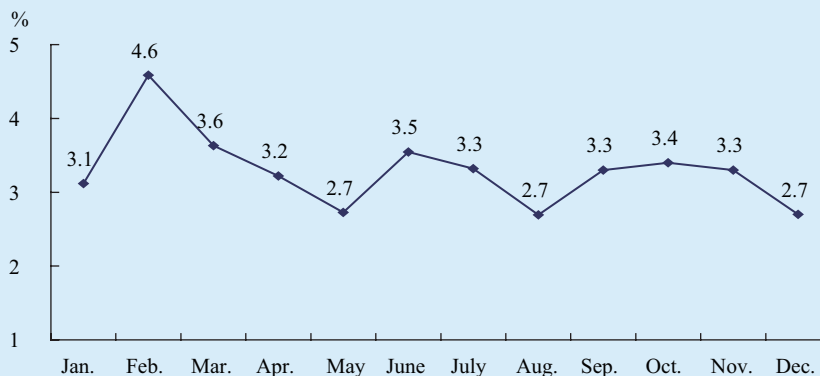


Table 3: Changes in CPI

Unit: %

Indicators	2013	2012
General Level of Consumer Prices	3.3	3.3
Food	4.7	6.6
Of which: Meat, Poultry and Related Products	6.7	6.7
Aquatic Products	3.4	4.8
Vegetables	9.6	12.0
Nuts and Fresh Fruits	5.7	2.1
Tobacco and Alcohols	0.1	2.2
Clothing	1.5	0.9
Household Appliances and Maintenance Services	1.7	2.8
Healthcare and Personal Care Products	0.2	1.5
Transportation and Telecommunication	-1.0	-0.9
Recreational, Educational, Cultural Articles and Services	3.9	2.3
Housing	5.6	3.9

The producer prices for agricultural products increased 4.7%. Ex-factory prices of industrial products fell down 2.6%, and purchasing price of industrial products fell down 2.2%. Price of investment in fixed asset fell down 0.1%.

Development Zones: By the year end of 2013, in the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone, the number of enterprises that had started business had reached 17,982, an increase of 3,053 over the previous year, realizing total revenue of 3,035.35 billion Yuan, a rise of 21.3% over the previous year, including 386.56 billion Yuan of technical income, a rise of 13.6%, and sales income of new product contributed 389.32 billion Yuan, up by 16.1%. The total value of exports

stood at 29.25 billion USD, up by 11.7%. The total profits reaped were 222.71 billion Yuan, up by 24.5%.

In the Beijing Economic&Technological Development Zone, the number of enterprises that had started business was 4,175, an increase of 1,189 over the previous year, realizing total revenues of 460.45 billion Yuan, an increase of 4% over the previous year. The profits reaped totaled 24.36 billion Yuan, up by 11.6%.

III. Agriculture

Agriculture: The gross output value of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached 42.18 billion Yuan, up by 6.6% over the previous year. The planting area of flatland afforestation was 364 thousand mu. Driven by which, the forestry industry output reached 7.59 billion Yuan, an increase of 38.4% over the previous year. The sown area of grain was 159 thousand hectares, 35 thousand hectares less than that of the previous year, with a total output of 961 thousand tons of crops, a decrease of 15.5%; the per mu yield of crops was 403.3 Kg, a 3.1% increase over the previous year.

Table 4: Output and Growth Rates of Major Agricultural and Sideline Products in 2013

Product	Unit	Output	Increase (%)
Grain	10,000 tons	96.1	-15.5
Vegetables and Fungus	10,000 tons	266.9	-4.7
Nuts and Fresh Fruit	10,000 tons	79.5	-5.6
Meat	10,000 tons	41.8	-3.2
Pigs	10,000 units	314.4	2.7
Poultry	10,000 units	8529.8	-15.5
Poultry Eggs	10,000 tons	17.5	14.8
Milk	10,000 tons	61.5	-5.5
Aquatic Products	10,000 tons	6.4	-0.4

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,299, an increase of 16 over the previous year, with a total income of 2.74 billion Yuan, up by 1.8%. There were 8,530 households engaged in folklore tours, an increase of 163 households over the previous year, with a total operating income of 1.02 billion Yuan, up by 12.6%. The income of facility-agriculture was 5.73 billion Yuan, up by 10.3%. The income of seeding stood at 1.4 billion Yuan, down by 13.1%.

IV. Industry and Construction

Industry: The industrial added value of 2013 was 353.69 billion Yuan, an increase of 7.8% over the previous year. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 8%. Among the industries above designated size, the added value of state-holding enterprises rose by 6.8%; the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and modern manufacturing rose by 10.4% and 14.2% respectively. The sales value of industries above designated size stood at 1,706.21 billion Yuan, up by 7%. Among which, the domestic sale was 1,554.97 billion Yuan, a rise of 7.7%, while the delivery value of export was 151.24 billion Yuan, up by 0.3%. The sales rate of products was as high as 99.2%.

Figure 4: Industrial Added Value and the Growth Rates, 2009-2013

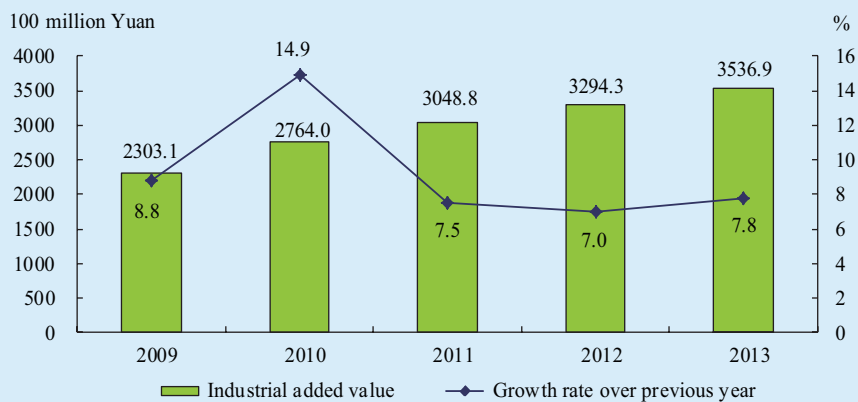


Table 5: Growth Rates of Added Value of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2013

Indicators	Increase (%)
Industrial Added Value above Designated Size	8.0
Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coking, Processing of Nuclear Fuel	-18.0
Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	-2.6

Table 5 (continued) : Growth Rates of Added Value of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2013

Indicators	Increase (%)
Manufacture of Medicines	8.9
Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores	6.7
Smelting and Pressing of Ferrous Metals	0.3
Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery	-4.8
Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery	11.7
Manufacture of Automobiles	24.0
Manufacture of Railway, shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	32.3
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment	6.9
Manufacture of Communication Equipment, Computer and Other Electronic Equipment	11.9
Production and Distribution of Electric Power and Gas	6.3

Table 6: Output and Growth rates of Major Industrial Products above Designated Size in 2013

Product	Unit	Output	Increase (%)
Electricity	100million KWH	335.6	15.1
Processing of Crude Oil	10,000 tons	881.6	-18.0
Ethylene	10,000 tons	72.3	-13.9
Metal Cutting Latte	sets	11283	-39.7
Of which: Digitally-controlled Metal Cutting Latte	sets	6973	-48.0

Table 6 (continued): Output and Growth rates of Major Industrial Products above Designated Size in 2013

Product	Unit	Output	Increase (%)
Motor Vehicle	10,000 units	203.8	22.0
Of which: Basic Car	10,000 units	94.4	20.2
Beverage	10,000 KL	197.9	3.2
Of which: Beer	10,000 KL	168.3	1.3
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	58.8	4.0
Mobile Telephone(cell phone)	10,000 units	18716.7	-6.2
Micro-Computer Equipment	10,000 units	1141.1	6.2
Display	10,000 units	551.5	-31.6
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	37.4	21.3

The aggregate index of industrial economic efficiency above designated size was 269.99, 7.68 higher than that of the previous year. Industrial enterprises above designated size achieved profits of 125.48 billion Yuan, down by 0.2%. Of which the profit of production and distribution of electric power and gas registered 34.54 billion Yuan, a decrease of 1.5%. The profit generated from manufacture of automobiles was 28.96 billion Yuan, up by 28.7%. The realized profit of manufacture of medicines stood at 10.73 billion Yuan, up by 23.5%; and of the manufacture of communication equipment, computer and other electronic equipment was 10.53 billion Yuan, up by 20.2%; and of manufacture of general purpose machinery was 7.89 billion Yuan, up by 33.2%; of manufacture of special purpose machinery was 4.52 billion Yuan, down by 10.3%.

Construction: The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered 740.71 billion Yuan, up by 12.4% over the previous year. Of which, 276.28 billion Yuan completed in Beijing and 464.43 billion Yuan completed in other places, up by 6.2% and 16.5% respectively. The newly-signed contract value reached 949.32 billion Yuan, up by 11.8%.

V. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation: In 2013, the total freight traffic reached 295.362 million tons, up by 3.1% over the previous year. The total passenger traffic reached 1,513.611 million persons, an increase of 1.6% over the previous year.

Table 7: Freight Traffic by All Means of Transportation and the Growth Rates in 2013

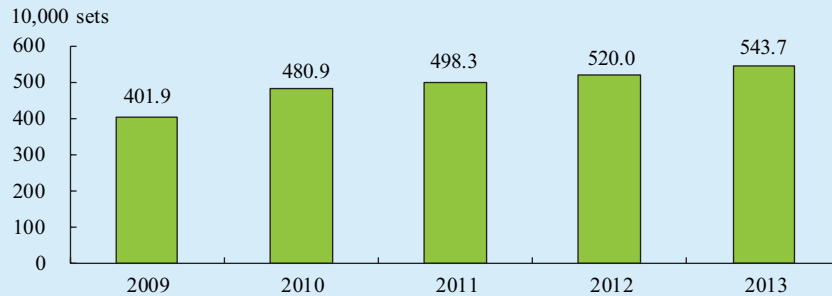
Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Total freight traffic	10,000 tons	29536.2	3.1
Railways	10,000 tons	1078.4	-12.5
Highways	10,000 tons	25889.6	3.9
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	135.7	1.2
Pipelines	10,000 tons	2432.5	3.1
Freight flows	100 million ton-km	671.5	5.2
Railways	100 million ton-km	323.2	5.1
Highways	100 million ton-km	146.8	5.0
Civil Aviation	100 million ton-km	49.2	0.5
Pipelines	100 million ton-km	152.3	7.3

Table 8: Passenger Traffic by All Means of Transportation and the Growth Rates in 2013

Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Total passenger traffic	10,000 persons	151361.1	1.6
Railways	10,000 persons	11587.5	12.3
Highways	10,000 persons	132785.6	0.3
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	6988.0	9.4
Passenger flows	100 million person-km	1720.7	7.8
Railways	100 million person-km	118.0	1.4
Highways	100 million person-km	299.1	-1.9
Civil Aviation	100 million person-km	1303.7	11.0

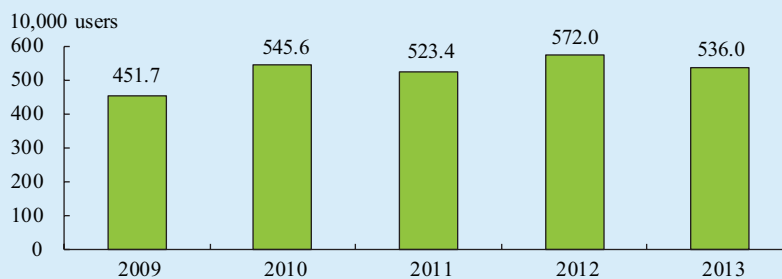
By the end of 2013, the city boasted 5.437 million motor vehicles, an increase of 237 thousand over the previous year. The number of civil motor vehicles registered 5.189 million, an increase of 232 thousand. The number of private cars registered 4.265 million, an increase of 190 thousand, of which sedans numbered 3.11 million, an increase of 128 thousand.

Figure 5: Year-End Number of Motor Vehicles, 2009-2013



Post and Telecommunication: The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled 59.57 billion Yuan, up by 9% over the previous year. Of which, the business volume of the post was 5.84 billion Yuan, totally unchanged over the previous year, while that of the telecommunication services was 53.72 billion Yuan, up by 9.9%. In 2013, there were 0.72 billion letters posted, an increase of 6.5%, 47.936 million by EMS, an increase of 20.3%. By the end of 2013, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 8.676 million. The popularization rate of main line came up to 41 lines per 100 persons, down by 1.7 lines per 100 persons over the previous year. The number of newly-increased mobile phone subscribers in 2013 was 6.055 million, with the accumulative number reaching 33.738 million at the end of year. Of which, the number of 3G mobile telephone subscribers was 14.61 million. The popularization rate of mobile telephone was 159.5 sets per 100 persons, an increase of 6.4 sets per 100 persons over the previous year. The business volume of SMS stood at 45.9 billion, an increase of 2.5%. By the end of 2013, the number of broadband internet subscribers had reached 5.36 million.

Figure 6: Number of Broadband Internet Subscribers, 2009 - 2013



VI. Financial Intermediation

Deposit and Loan: By the end of 2013, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered 9,166.05 billion Yuan, a rise of 658.88 billion Yuan as compared with the year-beginning, which was 325.5 billion Yuan less than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2012. The balance of deposits in RMB was 8,799.06 billion Yuan, a rise of 638.69 billion Yuan as compared with the year-beginning, which was 235.57 billion Yuan less than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2012.

By the end of 2013, the balance of loans in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had reached 4,788.09 billion Yuan, a rise of 457.87 billion Yuan as compared with the year-beginning, which was 107.06 billion Yuan more than the accrual of the same period of 2012. The balance of loans in RMB was 4,050.67 billion Yuan, a rise of 395.41 billion Yuan as compared with the year-beginning, which was 90.07 billion Yuan more than the accrual of the same period of 2012.

Table 9: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2013

Unit: 100 million Yuan

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Accrual Over the Year-Beginning	Increase/Decrease of the Accrual
Total Deposits	91660.5	6588.8	-3255.0
Of which: Deposits in RMB	87990.6	6386.9	-2355.7
Of which: Deposits By Enterprises	55183.8	5669.5	2076.7
Savings Deposit	23086.4	1497.1	-1021.7
Total Loans	47880.9	4578.7	1070.6
Of which: Loans in RMB	40506.7	3954.1	900.7
Of which: Short-Term Loans	13630.0	2183.6	496.1
Medium-Term & Long-Term Loans	25647.3	1842.1	808.5
Notes Financing	1137.2	-65.6	—
Of which: Consumption Loans	6068.9	1154.1	758.1

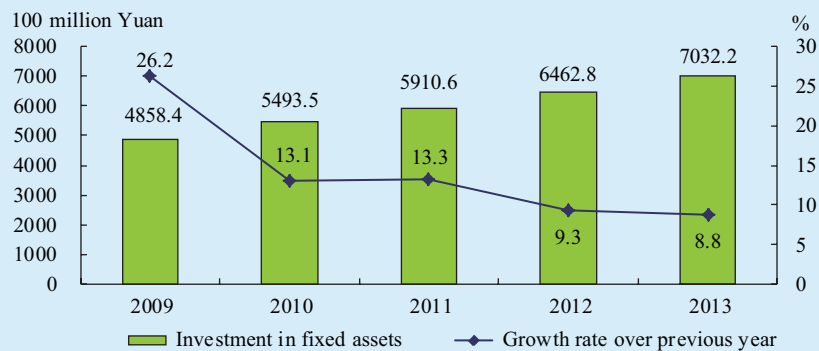
Securities: The trading volume of securities market in 2013 stood at 14,593.27 billion Yuan, up by 70.9% over the previous year. The trading volume of stock was 6,159.63 billion Yuan, up by 36.9%, and that of bonds amounted to 6,962.54 billion Yuan, up by 86.2%. The accumulative number of accounts of total securities market reached 5.636 million, an increase of 121 thousand accounts over the previous year.

Insurance: In 2013, the revenues from original insurance totaled 99.44 billion Yuan, an increase of 7.7% over the previous year. Of which, the revenue from property insurance was 28.8 billion Yuan, while that from personal insurance was 70.64 billion Yuan. The indemnity payment amounted to 31.82 billion Yuan in 2013. Among which, indemnity payment of property insurance was 16.53 billion Yuan, while that of the personal insurance was 15.29 billion Yuan.

VII. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development

Investment in Fixed Assets: The total investment in fixed assets amounted to 703.22 billion Yuan, up by 8.8% over the previous year. The investment from state-owned and state-holding enterprises reached 415.68 billion Yuan, up by 4.6%. The private investment in fixed assets reached 241.95 billion Yuan, up by 15.9%.

Figure 7: Investment in Fixed Assets and the Growth Rates, 2009-2013



In terms of urban and rural areas, investment in urban areas was 635.26 billion Yuan, up by 8.5% and 67.96 billion Yuan went to rural area, up by 11.5%.

In the perspective of industries, the investment from the primary industry reached 17.55 billion Yuan, a growth of 20.6%; 75.5 billion Yuan from the secondary industry, up by 4.9%, of which 74.73 billion Yuan realized from the industry, an increase of 5.6%; the investment from the tertiary industry reached 610.17 billion Yuan, up by 9%.

Table 10: Total Investment and the Growth Rates in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2013

Indicators	Investment (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Total	7032.2	8.8
Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	175.5	20.6
Mining	9.1	47.0
Manufacturing	467.8	-0.4
Production and Supply of Electric, Heat Power and Gas, and Water	270.4	16.6
Construction	7.7	-35.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51.4	66.2
Transportation, Storage and Post	685.3	-6.8
Lodging and Catering Services	78.2	34.9
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	209.7	26.8
Financial Intermediation	57.4	8.5
Real Estate	3906.3	11.4
Leasing and Business Services	50.5	25.7
Scientific Research and Technical Service	127.4	-4.2
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	515.6	4.3
Residential Service, Repair and Other Services	14.7	-28.9
Education	142.7	31.8
Health and Social Welfare	60.9	22.8
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	111.6	14.7
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	90.0	-14.8

The investment in infrastructure totaled 178.57 billion Yuan, down by 0.2%. Most of it went to public transport and public utilities, with the former absorbing 66.45 billion Yuan, accounting for 37.2% and the latter 45.13 billion Yuan, accounting for 25.3%.

Real Estate Development: The investment in real estate totaled 348.34 billion Yuan, a rise of 10.5% over the previous year. Of which, 172.46 billion Yuan were invested in residential buildings, up by 5.9%. The investment in office buildings was 61.17 billion Yuan, up by 59%. Commercial buildings for business, non-public buildings, and others absorbed an investment of 114.71 billion Yuan, up by 0.6%.

Table 11: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2013

Indicators	Unit	Volume	Increase (%)
Real Estate Development Investment	100 million Yuan	3483.4	10.5
Of which: Residential Buildings	100 million Yuan	1724.6	5.9
Actually Realized Capital this year	100 million Yuan	7300.2	19.4
Of which: Domestic Loans	100 million Yuan	1836.9	22.6
Self-Raising Funds	100 million Yuan	2138.2	31.5
Down Payment and Advances	100 million Yuan	2257.5	8.2
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings under Construction	10,000 sq. m	13886.9	5.8
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	7406.9	-1.4
Of which: Construction Starts this year	10,000 sq. m	3577.5	11.0
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1736.5	6.7
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Completed	10,000 sq. m	2666.4	11.5
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1692.0	11.1
Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Sold	10,000 sq. m	1903.1	-2.1
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1363.7	-8.1
Floor Space of Untapped Commercialized Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1861.4	-2.6
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	829.3	5.0

Affordable Housing Construction: The affordable housing newly constructed and purchased in 2013 totaled 162 thousand suites, of which 85 thousand had been completed with 47 thousand distributed and leased.

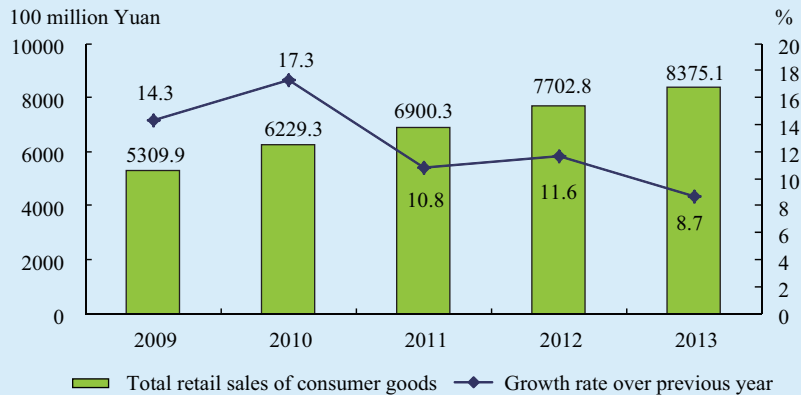
VIII. Wholesale and Retail Trade

The total purchases and sales of enterprises of wholesale and retail trade reached 11,591.27 billion Yuan, a rise of 10.2% over the previous year. Of which, total value of purchase was 5,611.24 billion Yuan, up by 10.3%; total sales was 5,980.03 billion Yuan, up by 10.1%.

The retail sales of consumer goods reached 837.51 billion Yuan, up by 8.7% over the previous year. Among wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail sales of automobile was 175.3 billion Yuan, up by 6.5% over the previous year. The traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine achieved retail sales of 71.09 billion Yuan, up by 11.9%. The retail sales of telecommunication equipment were 47.03 billion Yuan, up by 40.4%, while the cultural and office goods realized retail sales of 46.16 billion Yuan, up by 19.4%. The household appliances and audio-video equipment articles were seen a retail sales of 33.82 billion Yuan, a rise of 24.7%. The online retail sales of wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size reached 92.68 billion Yuan, an increase of 44.3%.

Table 12: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods and the Growth Rates in 2013

Indicators	Value (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	8375.1	8.7
Grouped by Use of Consumer Goods		
Food, Liquor and Beverage	1672.6	2.5
Clothing, Shoes, Hats	727.3	1.0
Daily Use Articles	5367.8	13.5
Commodities for Burning	607.4	-2.6
Grouped by Consumption Pattern		
Catering Revenue	783.1	-5.0
Commodities Retail Revenue	7592.0	10.4

Figure 8: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods and the Growth Rates, 2009-2013


IX. External Economic Relations and Tourism

The value of imports and exports of Beijing totaled 429.1 billion US dollars, a rise of 5.1% over the previous year. The value of exports was 63.25 billion US dollars, up by 6.1%, while the value of imports was 365.86 billion US dollars, a rise of 5%.

**Table 13: Total Value of Imports and Exports at Customs of Beijing
and the Growth Rates in 2013**

Indicators	Value (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Total Value of Imports and Exports	4291.0	5.1
Exports	632.5	6.1
Of which: General Trade	272.9	-4.6
Processing & Assembling Supplied Materials	64.4	40.9
Processing Imported Materials	192.2	8.1
Of which: Mechanical and Electronic Products	390.9	4.6
Of which: Hi-Tech Products	203.5	7.0
Imports	3658.6	5.0

The amount of contracted foreign capital approved was 11.1 billion USD, down by 2.3%. The amount of foreign capital actually utilized registered 8.52 billion USD, a rise of 6%. Of the total foreign capital actually utilized, the share of investment in leasing and business services was 20.1%; the real estate was 17.4%; the information transmission, computer services and software was 14%; and manufacturing was 12.5%.

Figure 9: Total Value of Imports and Exports and the Growth Rates, 2009 -2013

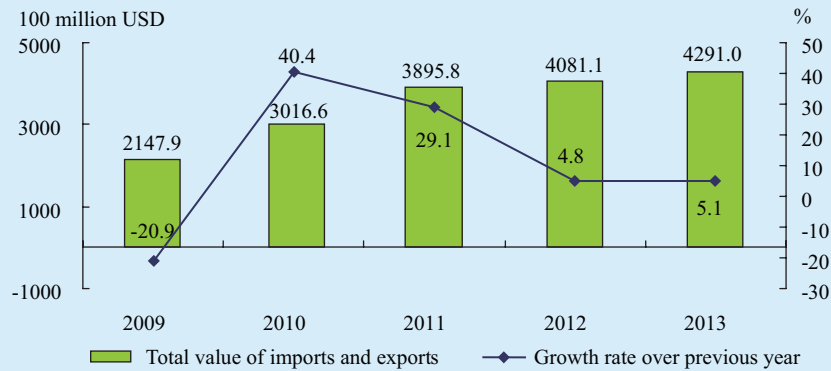


Table 14: Foreign Direct Investment and the Growth Rates by Sectors in 2013

Indicators	Actually Utilized Value (10,000 USD)	Increase (%)
Total	852418	6.0
Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishery	1717	134.2
Manufacturing	106848	23.7
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Water	42646	68.5
Construction	193	-49.6
Transportation, Storage and Posts	24898	-78.3
Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software	119547	-11.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	92739	24.8
Lodging and Catering Services	1822	-36.7
Financial Intermediation	76378	110.1

Table 14 (continued) : Foreign Direct Investment and the Growth Rates by Sectors in 2013

Indicators	Actually Utilized Value (10,000 USD)	Increase (%)
Real Estate	148057	68.7
Leasing and Business Services	171079	5.9
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	60341	-13.9
Services to Households and Other Services	390	-91.3
Education	73	-77.3
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	5690	128.2

In 2013, the overseas investment by Chinese investors reached 3.08 billion USD, up by 160% over the previous year. The accomplished business revenue through contracted foreign projects was 3.36 billion USD, up by 15.9%, and the business revenue through overseas labor contracts was 51.92 million USD, down by 9.5%

Tourism: In 2013, the number of inbound visitors registered 4.501 million person-times, down by 10.1% over the previous year, of which there were 3.876 million foreigners, down by 10.8%, and 0.625 million visitors from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan areas, down by 5.9%. The tourism foreign exchange earnings totaled 4.79 billion USD, down by 6.9%. In 2013, the total number of domestic visitors reached 250 million person-times, an increase of 9.3%. The domestic tourism income realized 366.63 billion Yuan, an increase of 11.1%. The total number of outbound visitors organized by travel agencies reached 3.31 million person-times, an increase of 21.5%.

X. Urban Construction and Work Safety

Road Construction: At the end of 2013, the total length of highways was 21,614km, a year-on-year increase of 122km. The length of expressways was 923km, unchanged with the previous year. The length of urban roads reached 6,346km, an increase of 75km.

Public Transport: At the end of 2013, there were a total of 813 public transportation lines, a year-on-year increase of 34 lines. The operating length of public transportation was 20,575 km, an increase of 1,028km. There were 22,486 vehicles in operation for the public transportation, an increase of 340 over the previous year. The total number of passengers reached 4.9 billion, a decrease of 4.9% over

the previous year.

There were 17 subway lines in operation, an increase of 1 line. The subway operating length was 465km, an increase of 23km. There were 3,853 vehicles in subway transportation, an increase of 168 over the previous year. The total number of passengers reached 3.21 billion by subway, an increase of 30.5% over the previous year.

Public Utility: The total sales volume of water was 970 million cubic meters, up by 3.7% over the previous year, of which 120 million cubic meters were for production use, up by 1.2% over the previous year, 360 million cubic meters for public services, up by 4.1%, and 490 million cubic meters for households use, up by 4.8%.

The electricity consumption totaled 91.31 billion KWH, an increase of 4.4% over the previous year. And the electricity for production use was 75.61 billion KWH, an increase of 6.1%, while that for households use was 15.7 billion KWH, down by 3%.

The total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.42 million tons, equal that of the previous year. And the total supply of natural gas was 9.55 billion cubic meters, up by 7.9%. At the end of 2013, a total of 7.35 million households had gained access to gas supply, a year-on-year increase of 3%. Of them, 5.38 million households have access to natural gas supply, up by 3.6%. The total gas pipelines reached 19,000km, up by 1.8% over the previous year.

The total central heating areas above the 100,000-square-meters reached 550 million square meters, up by 4.1% over the previous year.

Work Safety: There were a total of 937 fatal accidents related with traffic accidents, production safety, fire disaster, railway transport and agricultural machinery, which led to 1,032 deaths. In comparison with the previous year, 45 less accidents happened, down by 4.6%, and 41 deaths reduced, down by 3.8%. The death rate of production safety accident per 100 million GDP was 0.053. The number of persons killed per 10 thousand motor vehicles was 1.58. The number of deaths per 100 thousand was 0.94 in the mining, commercial and trade industries. And the death rate of coal mines per million tons was 0.4 persons.

XI. People's Living Standards, Employment and Social Security

People's Living Standards: In 2013, the per capita disposable income of urban households reached 40,321 Yuan with a nominal increase of 10.6% over the previous year, or a real increase of 7.1%. The per capita net income of rural households reached 18,337 Yuan with a nominal increase of 11.3% over the previous year, or a real increase of 7.7%. The per capita expenditures of urban households reached 26,275 Yuan, up by 9.3% over the previous year. Of which, the per capita services expenditures

reached 8,310 Yuan, up by 19.2%. The Engel Coefficient of urban households was 31.1%, down by 0.2 percentage point over the previous year. The per capita expenditures of rural households reached 13,553 Yuan, up by 14.1% over the previous year. The Engel Coefficient of rural households was 34.6%, up by 1.4 percentage point over the previous year. The per capita building space of urban households was 31.31 m², and per capita living space of rural households was 51.35 m².

Figure 10: Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Households and the Real Growth Rates, 2009-2013

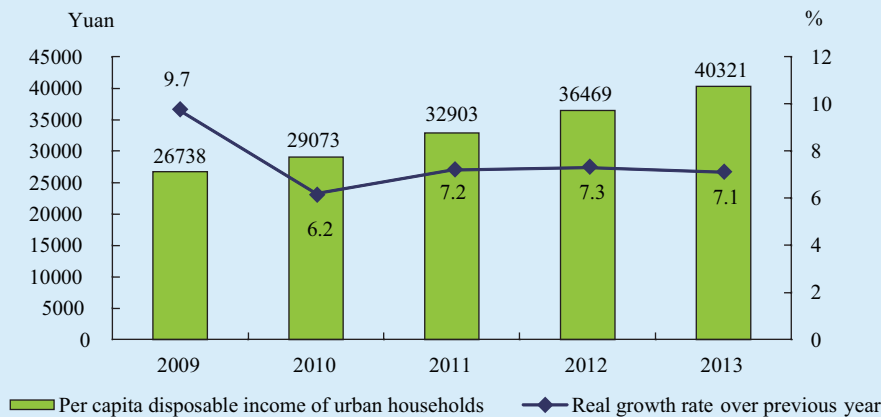
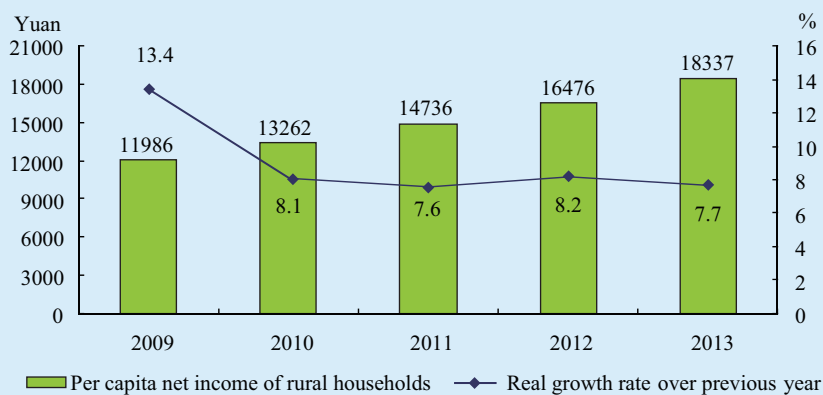
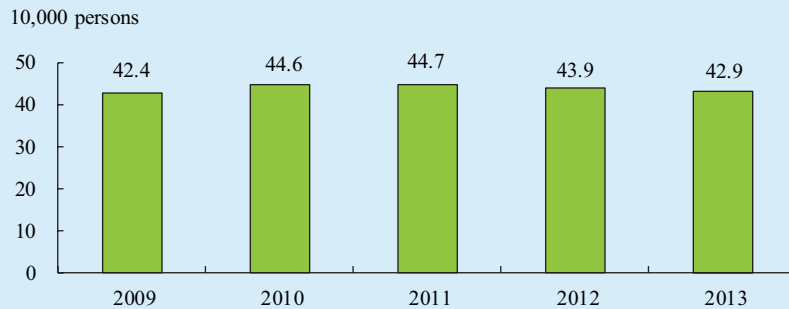


Figure 11: Per Capita Net Income of Rural Households and the Real Growth Rates, 2009-2013



Employment: The number of the newly increased urban employed people hit 429 thousand. The number of urban registered unemployed persons stood at 68 thousand, down by 4 thousand as compared with the year end of 2012. The urban registered unemployment rate was 1.21%, down by 0.06 percentage point as compared with the year end of 2012.

Figure 12: Increase of Urban Employed People, 2009-2013



Social Security: At the end of 2013, the number of people who participated in the basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance was 13.113 million, 13.548 million, 10.251 million, 9.203 million and 8.832 million respectively, with a net increase of 1.049 million, 0.75 million, 0.184 million, 0.231million and 0.385 million respectively over the previous year. The number who participated in the pension insurance was 1.801 million, in which the number of rural people was 1.687 million, with an increase of 17 thousand over the previous year. There were 2.543 million rural people who participated in the new cooperative medical system with the participation rate as high as 98%.

The number of persons receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas reached 104 thousand and 60 thousand respectively.

Table 15: Changes in Social Welfare Treatment Standard

Indicators	2013	2012
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance	892	842
Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents	580	520
Minimum Wage Standard for Employees	1400	1260

At the end of 2013, there were 440 social welfare units in Beijing with 83 thousand beds and 34 thousand persons adopted. The number of community service facilities reached 10,210, of which there were 205 community service centers.

XII. Social Undertakings

Education: There were altogether 56 higher education institutions and 80 research institutions providing postgraduate programs. The number of new enrollment of postgraduates reached 91 thousand. And there were 266 thousand enrolled postgraduates and 73 thousand graduates. The number of regular undergraduates and college students newly enrolled in 89 institutions of higher education was 163 thousand. The number of enrolled students was 589 thousand and that of graduates was 149 thousand. The newly enrolled, enrolled and graduated number of students studying in higher education institutions for adults was 102 thousand, 258 thousand and 95 thousand respectively.

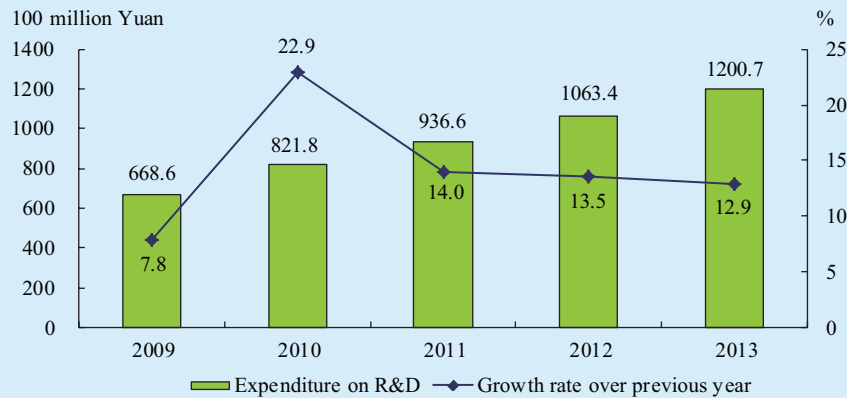
The number of new enrollment in regular senior middle schools was 60 thousand. There were 188 thousand enrolled students and 58 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in junior middle school was 107 thousand. There were 311 thousand enrolled students and 92 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in primary schools was 166 thousand. There were 789 thousand enrolled students and 112 thousand graduates. The number of newly enrolled in kindergartens was 128 thousand. The number of enrolled children in kindergartens was 349 thousand. The number of new enrollment in secondary vocational education (including technical schools) was 72 thousand. There were 209 thousand enrolled students and 90 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in special education schools was 1,156. There were 8,348 enrolled students and 1,706 graduates.

There were altogether 518 private kindergartens, with 122 thousand enrolled students. The number of private primary school was 61 with 14 thousand enrolled students. The number of private middle schools was 76 with 47 thousand enrolled students.

Science & Technology: In 2013, expenditures on R&D were 120.07 billion Yuan, up by 12.9% over the previous year, accounting for 6.16% of GDP.

There were altogether 351 thousand personnel engaged in R&D, up by 8.7% over the previous year. The number of applications for patents reached 123,336, up by 33.6%, while that of authorizations for patents amounted to 62,671, up by 24.1%. There were 67,554 applications for inventive patents and 20,695 authorized patents, up by 28.1% and 2.8% respectively. The total number of technological contracts signed reached 62,743, up by 4.6%, and the amount of technological transaction achieved totaled 285.12 billion Yuan, up by 16%.

Figure 13: Expenditures on R&D and the Growth Rates, 2009-2013



Culture: By the end of 2013, there were altogether 25 public libraries with a total collection of 54.24 million volumes. There were 18 archives with 6.36 million dossier/files. The number of museum was 167, 52 of which open for free. There were altogether 20 popular art galleries and cultural centers. The number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.209 million at the end of 2013, including 3.80 million HF interactive digital cable television subscribers. There were 150 cinemas under 20 theater chains showing films for 1.376 million times (with 820 screens, 296 3D screens included); with 42.476 million person-times audience and 1.86 billion Yuan box office earnings. Totally in 2013, there were 3,056 stories in 88 TV drama plays casted, 19,546 minutes in 19 TV animations and 222 feature films.

Public Health: By the end of 2013, there were 10,126 health institutions in Beijing, an increase of 167 over the previous year, including 632 hospitals. There were 104 thousand beds in health institutions, an increase of 4 thousand beds over the previous year, with 96 thousand beds in hospitals among which. There were 210 thousand health workers in Beijing, an increase of 14 thousand persons. Of them, there were 79 thousand (assistant) practicing doctors and 87 thousand registered nurses. In 2013, there were 198.952 million visit persons in medical institutions. The reported incidence rate of category A or B infectious diseases was 168.48 per 100 thousand, and the death rate was 1.20 per 100 thousand. In Beijing, the infant mortality rate was 2.33‰ and maternal mortality rate was 9.45 per 100 thousand.

Sports: By the end of 2013, there were altogether 6,157 stadiums. The number of excellent athletes was 1,102, who won 25 medals in international competitions (10 gold medals and 9 silver medals) and 120 medals in national competitions (39 gold medals and 41 silver medals).

XIII. Resources and Environment

Land Supply: The total supply of state-owned land for construction use was 4,610 hectares, including 1,783 hectares for residential buildings (including 805 hectares for government-subsidized housing construction), 449 hectares for industrial, mine and storage use, 305 hectares for commercial and services use, and 2,073 hectares for infrastructure facilities or other purposes.

Water Resources: In 2013, the total stock of water resources was 2.62 billion cubic meters, down by 33.6% over the previous year. At the end of 2013, the large and middle size reservoirs had a total stock of 1.8 billion cubic meters of water, 0.294 billion cubic meters more than that at the end of 2012. The average of groundwater table depth of plain area in Beijing by the end of 2013 was 24.46 meters, with a 0.19 decrease of underground water table over the previous year. Total water consumption amounted to 3.64 billion cubic meters, up by 1.4%. Water consumption for living purpose reached 1.63 billion cubic meters, up by 1.5%. Water for ecological and environmental supplement reached 0.59 billion cubic meters, up by 4.4%. Water consumption for industrial was 0.51 billion meters, up by 4.7% over previous year. Water consumption for agriculture registered 0.91 billion cubic meters, down by 2.4%. The water consumption per 10 thousand Yuan GDP was 18.66 cubic meters, down by 5.84% over the previous year.

Environment: The rate of waste water disposed reached 84% while that of the six districts in the urban area was as high as 96.5%, up by 1 and 0.5 percentage point over the previous year respectively. The rate of harmless disposal of garbage (according to garbage volume) was 99.3%, up by 0.2 percentage point over the previous year. The yearly average inspiratory granule and sulfur dioxide reached 0.108 and 0.0265mg/cubic meter, down by 0.9% and 5.4% respectively as compared with the previous year. The yearly average nitrogen dioxide was 0.056 mg/cubic meter, up by 7.1% over the previous year.

In 2013 a total of 31 thousand hectares of forest were planted, a 39% increase over the previous year. The greening rate of city witnessed 57.4%, up by 1.9 percentage points over the previous year. The percentage of forest cover reached 40%, up by 1.4 percentage point over the previous year. And the coverage rate of city green areas was up to 46.8%, up by 0.6 percentage point over the previous year.

Notes:

1. All the data for 2013 in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. Growth rate over the previous year is the result of 2013 preliminary statistics comparing with the data of previous year in the 2013 Statistical Yearbook.
2. 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)
3. The figures of GDP and the added value of industries are calculated at current prices, whereas their growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.
4. Both the added value and the growth rate of cultural and creative industry, hi-tech industry and producer services are calculated at current prices.
5. The data of Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone and Beijing Economic & Technological Zone both include that of Yizhuang Park of the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone.
6. Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to those with annual revenue from principle business over 20 million Yuan. Wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size refer to those wholesale enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million Yuan and those retail enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 5 million Yuan.
7. The business volume of post and telecommunication services is calculated at the constant price of 2010.
8. The gross natural gas supply excludes the supply to SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.
9. The Engel coefficient refers to the ratio of food expenditure to total consumer expenditure.
10. The data of healthcare institutions and people who engaged in healthcare exclude that of military hospital.
11. The number of excellent athletes was calculated by those who had a trail, be in formal training or be in job conversion and got an athlete allowances.
12. Underground water table depth in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of plain area.

13. The water consumption for producing 10 thousand Yuan worth GDP is calculated at current prices, and decrease rate is at comparative prices. If calculated at comparable prices, the water consumption for producing 10 thousand Yuan worth GDP is 20.55 cubic meters in 2013.

14. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding 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 the 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, outbound investment, overseas contract project and overseas 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 transport 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-using households, gas pipelines, areas covered by centralized heating and garbage disposal are from Beijing Municipal Commission of City Administration and Environment; Statistics on work safety 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 cooperative medical system and healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Health; Statistics on subsistence allowance, adopting institutions and community service organizations 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.