

## Statistical Communique on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2010 & During the 11<sup>th</sup> ‘Five-Year Plan’

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2010, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, the CPC municipal committee and the municipal government, the people of Beijing learning and practicing the Scientific Concept of Development and earnestly implementing every macro-regulatory policy. The economy continued to recover under adjustment, with steadily progressing transformation of economic development patterns, and the social development was harmonious and stable. The 11<sup>th</sup> ‘Five-Year Plan’ was successfully accomplished.

### I. General Outlook

**Economic Growth:** Based on preliminary accounting, the GDP of Beijing in 2010 hit 1377.79 billion Yuan, up by 10.2% over the previous year. The added value of the primary industry was 12.43 billion Yuan, down by 1.6%; the added value of the secondary industry was 332.31 billion Yuan, up by 13.6%, and that of the tertiary industry was 1033.05 billion Yuan, up by 9.1%.

**Table 1: GDP of 2010**

Indicators	Added Value (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
GDP	13777.9	10.2
Primary Industry	124.3	-1.6
Secondary Industry	3323.1	13.6
Industry	2701.6	14.7
Construction Industry	621.5	8.2
Tertiary Industry	10330.5	9.1
Transportation, Storage and Posts	640.6	10.7
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	1242.2	16.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1878.4	20.9

**Table 1 (continued) : GDP of 2010**

Indicators	Added Value (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Accommodation and Catering	276.0	3.1
Financial Intermediation	1838.0	8.6
Real Estate	937.2	-21.5
Leasing and Business Service	964.4	14.4
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	912.9	7.8
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	71.7	3.0
Residents Services and Other Services	81.8	6.3
Education	475.9	3.3
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	233.2	5.6
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	304.4	12.9
Public Administration and Social Organization	473.8	9.1

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the annual average growth rate of GDP was 11.4%, 0.7 percentage points lower than that achieved during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. The annual growth rates of the three strata of industry were 1.4%, 9.5% and 12.3% respectively. Their industrial structure evolved from 1.3:29.1:69.6 of 2005 to 0.9:24.1:75 of 2010.

**Figure 1: GDP & Growth Rate, 2006-2010**



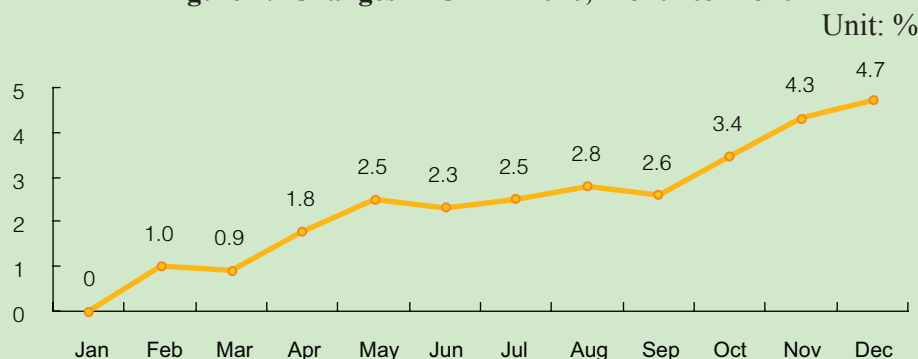
**Finance:** The local financial revenue (general budget) of 2010 amounted to 235.39 billion Yuan, up by 16.1% over the previous year. Value-added tax was 21 billion Yuan and business tax 85.54 billion Yuan, up by 16.8% and 13.7% respectively; corporate income tax reached 51.31 billion Yuan and individual income tax 21.53 billion Yuan, up by 19.2% and 21.1% respectively. Expenditures (general expenditure, including additional expenditure earmarked by the central government) totaled 271.6 billion Yuan, up by 17.1%. Expenditure on education and science& technology increased 22.9% and 41.6% respectively while that on social security and employment rose by 18%.

State and local tax revenue reached 645.66 billion Yuan, up by 1.9% over the previous year, of which the local tax revenue stood at 210.49 billion Yuan, up by 18.8% over the previous year.

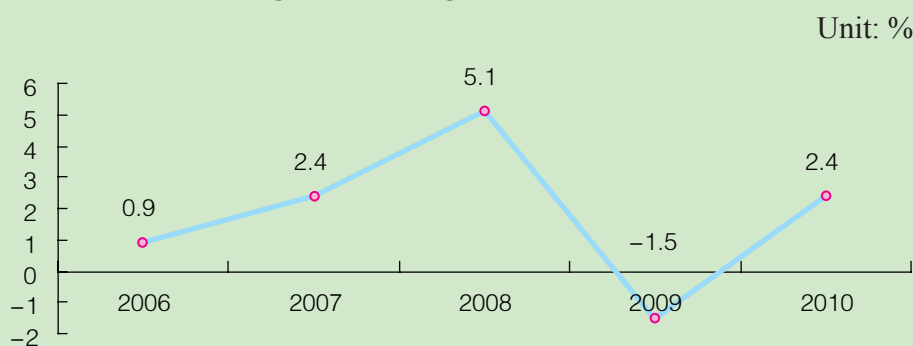
During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the local financial revenue (general budget) and expenditure (general expenditure, including additional expenditure earmarked by the central government) totaled 882.79 billion Yuan and 994.1 billion Yuan respectively, 2.7 times and 2.6 times respectively of that during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Prices:** Consumer prices started at a low level and then continued to rise. Its growth rate was very obvious in the fourth quarter, topping 3% in October, surpassing 4% in November and reaching 4.7% in December. The consumer prices rose by 2.4%, increased by 3.9 percentage points over the previous year. Consumer prices for low-income groups increased 4%. Food prices was up by 5.5%, non-food prices up by 1%, prices of consumer goods up by 1.9%, prices of service items up by 3.7%.

**Figure 2: Changes in CPI in 2010, Month to Month**



**Figure 3: Changes in CPI, 2006-2010**



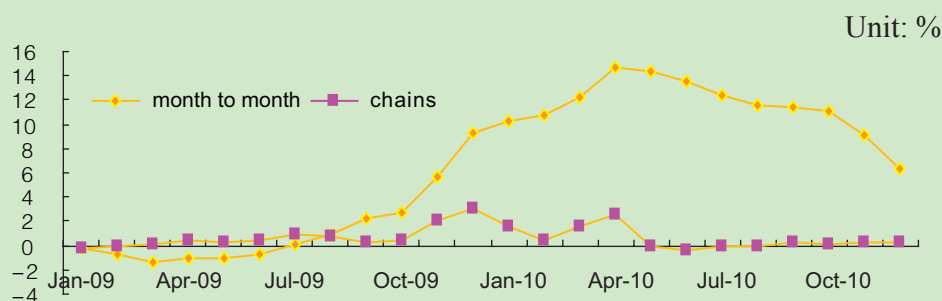
**Table 2: Changes in CPI**

Unit: %

Indicator	2010	Low-income groups	2009	Low-income groups
CPI	2.4	4.0	-1.5	-1.0
Food	5.5	7.9	2.4	0.9
Of Which: Aquatic Products	10.6	13.9	4.5	-1.3
Vegetables	24.1	25.1	10.2	16.1
Nuts and Fruits	9.6	14.7	6.4	-2.9
Liquor and Tobacco	1.1	1.0	2.2	3.5
Clothing	-1.6	2.8	-1.6	-1.3
Household Appliances and Maintenance Services	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	1.6
Healthcare and Personal Care Products	1.5	1.1	-0.1	0.2
Transportation and Telecommunication	0.8	-1.8	-4.1	-3.0
Entertainment, Education and Culture Products and Services	-0.6	-0.4	-2.4	1.9
Housing	5.0	6.5	-10.2	-12.5

Producer prices for agricultural products rose 6.5%, while ex-factory prices of industrial products 2.2%. Purchasing prices of raw material, fuel, and power increased 10.5%; price for investment in fixed asset increased 2.5% and land transaction increased 15.9%.

Housing prices gradually became stable since May, with a small drop in monthly growth rate. The growth rate in the sale price of housing declined from 14.7% in April to 11% in October, 9.1% in November and 6.3% in December. Of which the price of newly-constructed commercial housing rose from 22% in May to 9.9% in December, while that of second-hand houses was from 8.4% in April to 2.6% in December. The yearly house price was up by 11.5%, of which the price of newly-constructed commercial housing was up by 18%, the second-hand houses was up by 5%.

**Figure 4: Changes in Sales Prices for House, Month to Month and Chain Price, 2009-2010**


**Employment:** The number of the newly increased urban employed people hit 446 thousands, an increase of 22 thousands over the previous year. The number of urban registered unemployed persons stood at 77.3 thousands, down by 4.3 thousands compared with the year end of 2009. The urban registered unemployment rate was 1.37%, down by 0.07 percentage points compared with the year end of 2009.

## II . People's Livelihood and Social Security

**People's Livelihood:** In 2010, the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 29,073 Yuan, up by 8.7% over the previous year. The real growth rate of per capita disposable income was 6.2%. The Engel coefficient of urban residents was 32.1%, down 1.1 percentage points over the previous year.

The net per capita income of rural residents was 13,262 Yuan, up by 10.6% over the previous year. The real growth rate was 8.1%. The Engel coefficient of rural residents was 30.9%, down by 1.5 percentage points over the previous year.

**Table 3: Income Situation of Urban and Rural Residents in 2010**

Indicators	Urban residents		Rural residents	
	The per capita disposable income (Yuan)	increase (%)	The net per capita income (Yuan)	increase (%)
Municipal average	29073	8.7	13262	10.6
Low-income households	13692	13.2	5358	8.2
Medium-low income households	20842	10.5	9033	10.6
Medium income households	25990	8.9	11903	10.3
Medium-high income households	32595	7.0	15789	10.7
High income households	53739	6.5	26335	10.9

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the average growth rate in per capita disposable income of urban residents was 9.2% in real terms, 2.4 percentage points lower than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. The average growth rate in net per capita income was 9% in real terms, 0.9 percentage points lower than that during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

Figure 5: Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents and Real Growth Rate

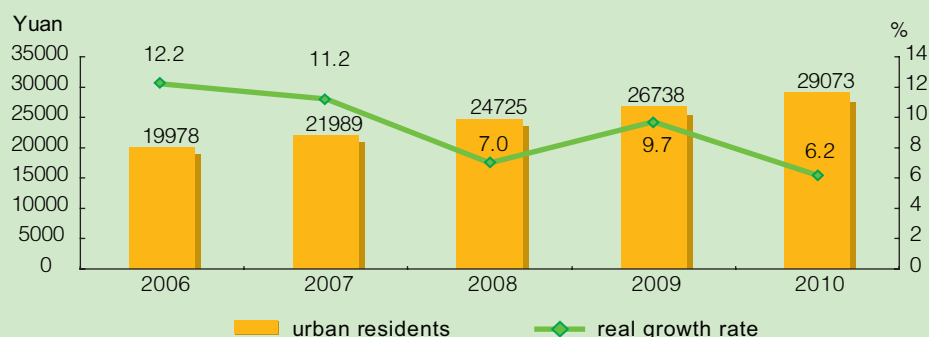
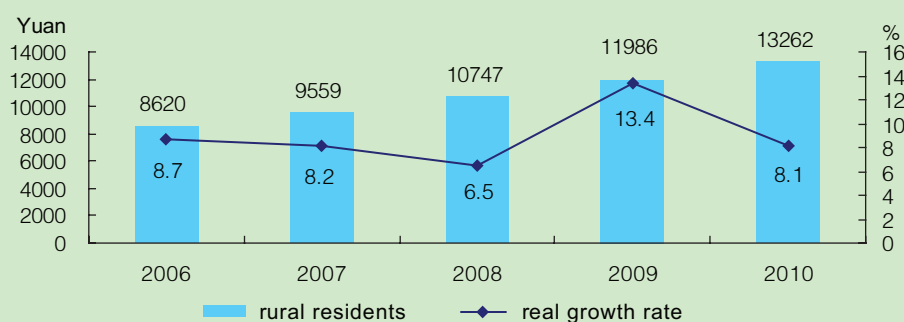


Figure 6: Net Per Capita Income of Rural Residents and Real Growth Rate



**Social Security:** At the end of 2010, the number of people who participated in the basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance was 9.825 million, 10.637 million, 7.742 million and 8.238 million respectively, with a net increase of 1.548 million, 1.253 million, 0.985 million and 0.767 million respectively over the previous year, and compared with the year of 2005, the number of net increased people was 4.625 million, 4.889 million, 3.796 million and 4.949 million, respectively. The number of rural residents who participated in the pension insurance was 1.593 million, with participation rate of 92%. There were 2.785 million people who participated in the new-type rural health insurance program with a net increase of 35 thousands. The participation rate was as high as 96.7%, 1 percentage points higher than that at the end of 2009 and 16.4 percentage points higher than that at the end of 2005. The number of persons receiving the lowest cost-of-living in urban and rural areas reached 137 thousands and 82 thousands respectively. The social security treatment standard has improved.

**Table 4: Standards of Social Securities**

Unit: Yuan/month

Indicators	2010	2009	2005
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance	632	562	382
Minimum Living Allowances Standard for Urban Residents	430	410	300
Minimum Salary Standard of Employees	960	800	580
Average Increase of Basic Pensions	200	200	120

At the end of 2010, there were 418 social welfare units with 68 thousands beds and 30 thousands persons adopted. The number of community service facilities reached 3689, of which there were 175 community service centers.

### III. Water Resource, Energies, Environment and Work Safety

**Water Resource:** In 2010, the total volume of water resource was 2.39 billion cubic meters, up by 9.6% over the previous year. Total water consumption amounted to 3.57 billion cubic meters, a rise of 0.6% over the previous years. Water consumption for living purposes totaled 1.5 billion cubic meters, up by 2%. Industrial water consumption was 520 million cubic meters, the same level as the previous year. The agricultural water consumption stood at 1.16 billion cubic meters, down by 3.3% over the previous year. The water consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP was 29.9 cubic meters, down by 8.71% over the previous year. During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the total water consumption decreased by 39.54%.

**Energy:** From 2006 to 2009, energy consumption for producing 10,000 Yuan GDP was reduced by 23.5%, thus realizing the objective one year ahead of the schedule that energy consumption should, compared with that stated in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', be reduced by 20% specified in *The Outline of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for Beijing Economy and Social Development*.

**Environment:** The rate of waste water disposed reached 81% while that of the six districts in the urban area was as high as 95%. Both of them were 0.7 percentage points higher than that of the previous year; 18.6 and 24.9 percentage points higher than that of 2005. The rate of harmless disposal of garbage was 96.7%, 0.4 percentage points higher than the previous year and that of 15.5 percentage points over 2005. The number of days which air quality was equal or above Grade II were 286 days, one day more than the previous year, accounting for 78.4% of the whole year, up 0.3 percentage points over the previous year and 14.3 percentage points over 2005.

The coverage rate of urban green areas was up to 45%, up 0.6 percentage points over the previous year and 3 percentage points over 2005. The greening rate of the city stood at 53%, up 0.4 percentage points over the previous year and 2.5 percentage points over 2005.

**Work Safety:** There were a total of 1062 fatal accidents related with traffic accidents, production safety, fire disaster, railway transport and agricultural machinery, which led to 1176 deaths. In comparison with the previous year, 13 more accidents happened, up 1.2%. The death toll was up by 1.6% with 19 more deaths. The death rate of production safety accident per 100 million GDP was 0.09. The number of persons killed per 10,000 motor vehicles was 2.03. The number of deaths per 100,000 was 1.45 in the mining, commercial and trade industries. The death rate of coal mines was 1.57 per one million tons of coal.

#### IV. Urban Construction

**Road Construction:** At the end of 2010, the total road mileage was 21,201 km, an increase of 446 km over the previous year. The highway length was 903 km, a year-on-year rise of 19 km over the previous year. The length of urban roads reached 6,380 km, a rise of 133 km over the previous year.

**Public Transportation:** At the end of 2010, there were 713 public transportation lines with an increase of 21 over the previous year and an increase of 120 over 2005. There were 14 subway transportation lines with an increase of 5 over the previous year and an increase of 10 over 2005. The total length of the public transportation lines was 18,743 km, an increase of 473 km over the previous year and an increase of 529 km over 2005; the subway transportation lines was 336 km, an increase of 108 km over the previous year and an increase of 222 km over 2005. There were 22 thousands vehicles for public transportation, down by 0.8% over the previous year, up by 16.5% over 2005; there were 2463 trains for subway transportation, up by 22.3% over the previous year and 1.5 times over that of 2005. The passengers for public transportation reached 5.04 billion person-times, down by 2.3% over the previous year and up by 12.1% over that of 2005; the passengers for subway transportation reached 1.84 billion person-times, up by 29.3% over the previous year and 1.7 times over that of 2005.

**Public Utilities:** The total sales volume of water was 870 million cubic meters, the same level as the previous year, of which 130 million cubic meters were for production use and 420 million cubic meters for households use, also the same level as the previous year.

The electricity consumption totaled 80.99 billion KWH, a rise of 9.6% over the previous year. And the electricity for production use was 67.06 billion KWH, an increase of 9.9% over the previous year, while that for households use was 13.93 billion KWH, up by 8.2% over the previous year.

The total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.29 million tons, a decrease of 21.6% over the previous year. And the total supply of natural gas was 7.2 billion cubic meters, up by 12.5%. At the



end of 2010, there were 6.23 million households of gas users, an increase of 3.8%. There were 4.45 million households of natural gas users, up by 6%. The total gas pipeline reached 15,500 km, up by 1.2% over the previous year.

The total central heating area stood at 450 million cubic meters, up by 2.4% over the previous year.

#### V. Agriculture, Industry and Construction

**Agriculture:** The added value of agriculture (the primary industry) was 12.43 billion Yuan, down by 1.6% over the previous year. The sown area was 0.223 million hectare, 3000 hectares less than that of the previous year, with a total yield of crops 1.157 million tons, down by 7.3% over the previous year.

**Table 5: Output of Main Agricultural Products in 2010**

Indicators	Unit	Output	Increase %
Grain	10,000 tons	115.7	-7.3
Vegetables	10,000 tons	303.0	-4.5
Meat	10,000 tons	46.3	-2.0
Pigs	10,000 heads	311.9	-0.7
Poultry	10,000 heads	11779.7	-4.7
Poultry Eggs	10,000 tons	15.1	-1.7
Aquatic Products	10,000 tons	6.3	9.0
Milk	10,000 tons	64.1	-4.9
Nuts and Fresh Fruit	10,000 tons	85.4	-5.5

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens was 1,303, an increase of 9 over the previous year, with a total income of 1.78 billion Yuan, up by 16.7% compared with the year before. There are 7,979 households engaged in folklore tour, 726 households less than the previous year, with a total income of 730 million Yuan, up by 20.7%. The income of seeding stood at 1.46 billion Yuan, a rise of 13.5% over the previous year. The planting area of facility-agriculture was 18,323 hectares, down by 2.3% over the previous year, with an income of 4.07 billion Yuan, up by 20.1%.

**Industry:** The industrial added value of 2010 was 270.16 billion Yuan, an increase of 14.7% over the previous year. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 15%.

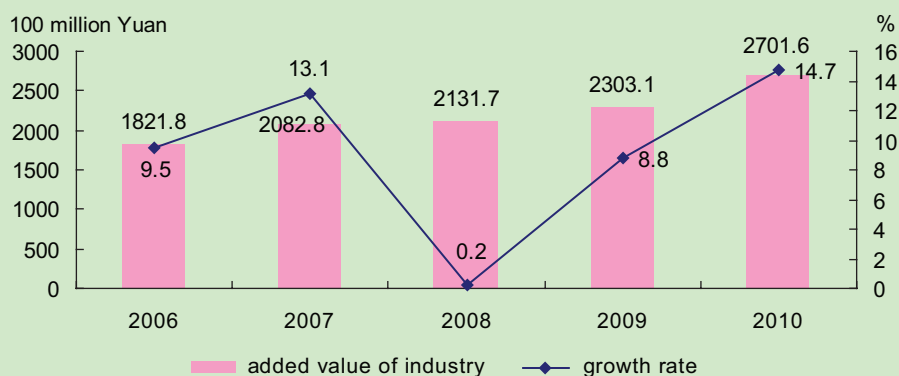
Among the industries above designated size, the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and modern manufacturing rose by 15.1% and 16.3% respectively. The sales value of industries above designated size stood at 1306.89 billion Yuan, up by 21.6% over the previous year. The domestic sale was 1143.69 billion Yuan, a rise of 23.7%, while the delivery value of export was 163.2 billion Yuan, up by 8.8%. The sales rate of products was as high as 98.81%.

**Table 6: Growth Rate of Added Value of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2010**

Indicators	Increase %
Industrial Added Value	15.0
Of which: State-owned and State-holding Enterprises	14.0
Of which: Production and Supply of Electricity and Thermal Power	14.1
Manufacture of Communication Facilities, Computer and other Electronic Equipment	18.7
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	22.8
Smelting and Pressing of Ferrous Metals	3.0
Manufacture of Medicine	12.3
Manufacture of Special Equipment	25.4
Manufacture of Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	8.1
Manufacture of General Equipment	23.0
Petroleum Processing, Coking and Nuclear Fuel Processing	4.6

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the average growth rate of industrial added value was 9.1%, 2.9 percentage points lower than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Figure 7: Added Value and Growth Rates of Industry, 2006-2010**



**Table 7: Output of Major Industrial Products above Designated Size in 2010**

Product	Unit	Output	Increase %
Steel	10,000 tons	794.0	3.2
Electricity	100 million KWH	268.8	9.2
Crude Oil Processing	10,000 tons	1123.4	2.4
Ethylene	10,000 tons	96.2	14.3
Cement	10,000 tons	1049.0	-1.9
Commercial Concrete	10,000 cubic meters	3478.1	20.5
Automobile	10,000 units	150.3	18.3
Of which: Car	10,000 units	62.2	15.7
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	25.3	40.3
Displayer	10,000 units	877.8	36.1
Micro-computer Equipment	10,000 units	938.6	13.0
SPC Exchange	10,000 units	890.0	-25.2
Mobile Telephone	10,000 units	27388.0	28.2
Beverage	10,000 kl	185.8	2.8
Of which: Beer	10,000 kl	164.6	2.1
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	52.3	0.3

The aggregate index of industrial economic efficiency was 233.96%, 38.98 percentage points higher than that of the previous year. Industrial enterprises above designated size achieved profits of 100.77 billion Yuan, up by 34.8% compared with the previous year. The state-owned or state-controlled enterprises realized profits of 54.5 billion Yuan, a rise of 50.2%. And the profits generated from transport equipment was 16.95 billion Yuan, up by 61.2%, the profits from electric and heating power was 22.07 billion Yuan, up by 43.4%. The realized profit of the pharmaceutical industry stood at 5.6 billion Yuan, up by 17.9%, while the profit of telecommunication, computer and other electronic equipment manufacturing reached 7.6 billion Yuan, an increase of 11.8%. The total paid tax of

industrial above designated size reached 79.78 billion Yuan, an increase of 21.4%.

**Construction:** The added value of the construction in 2010 was up to 62.15 billion Yuan, an increase of 8.2% over the previous year. The total output value of professional contracting building construction enterprises stood at 519.6 billion Yuan, up by 28% over the previous year. The newly-signed contract value reached 696.98 billion Yuan, a rise of 23.7%.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the annual average growth rate of the construction was 11.3%, 3.2 percentage points lower than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

## VI. New Industries

The added value of cultural and creative industry reached 169.22 billion Yuan, a rise of 13.6% over the previous year. It makes up 12.3% of GDP, equal to that of the previous year and 2.6 percentage points higher than that of 2005. The added value of hi-tech industry stood at 86.65 billion Yuan, up by 11.3%. It makes up 6.3% of GDP, down by 0.1 percentage points over the previous year and 0.9 percentage points over 2005. And the productive service realized added value of 664.2 billion Yuan, up by 17%. It makes up 48.2% of GDP, up by 1.5 percentage points over the previous year and 8 percentage points over 2005.

## VII. Investment in Fixed Asset and Real Estate Development

**Investment in Fixed Asset:** The total investment in fixed asset amounted to 549.35 billion Yuan, up by 13.1% over the previous year.

By registration status, investment from domestic capital enterprises amounted to 190.73 billion Yuan, down by 17.7% over the previous year. The investment from non-domestic capital enterprises reached 317.91 billion Yuan, up by 51.6%. And enterprises from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan contributed 40.71 billion Yuan in investment, down by 8.5%.

By urban and rural areas, investment in urban areas was 500.26 billion Yuan, up by 14.3%. And 49.09 billion Yuan went to rural area, up by 2.2%.

By industry, the investment from the primary industry reached 4.32 billion Yuan, down by 24.8%. And 52.81 billion Yuan came from the secondary industry, a rise of 28.4%, of which 52.23 billion Yuan was from the industry, up by 28.6%. The investment from the tertiary industry stood at 492.23 billion Yuan, up by 12.1%.

**Table 8: Investment in Fixed Asset by Industry in 2010**

Indicators	Investment (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Total	5493.5	13.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Husbandry, Fishery	43.2	-24.8
Mining	9.3	-59.8
Manufacturing	355.3	63.3
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Water	157.8	-4.7
Construction	5.7	10.2
Transport, Storage and Posts	736.1	0.8
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	143.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	30.8	52.3
Accommodation and Catering	36.1	-10.5
Financial Industry	30.3	309.7
Real Estate	3196.2	17.2
Leasing and Business Service	27.7	4.9
Scientific Research, Technical Service and Geologic Exploring	85.3	40.5
Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Management	378.2	5.1
Resident Services and Other Services	6.8	3.4
Education	88.8	34.8
Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	39.1	-5.7
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	71.9	-7.1
Public Management and Social Organizations	51.6	-38.9

The investment in infrastructure stood at 140.35 billion Yuan, down by 4%. Most of it went to public transport and public utilities, with the former absorbing 72.05 billion Yuan, making up 51.3% and the latter 35.91 billion Yuan, accounting for 25.6%.

**Investment in Real Estate Development:** The total investment in real estate reached 290.11 billion Yuan, a rise of 24.1% over the previous year. Of which, 150.9 billion Yuan went to residential houses, up by 66.4%. The investment in office building was 25.91 billion Yuan, up by 55.4%, and the investment in business houses was 33.63 billion Yuan, up by 67.5%.

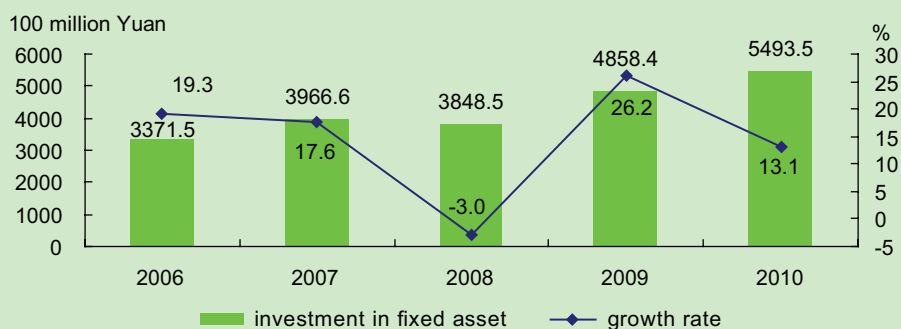
**Table 9: Main Indicators of Real Estate Development and Sales in 2010**

Indicators	Unit	2010	Increase %
Real Estate Investment	100 million Yuan	2901.1	24.1
Of which: Residential Buildings	100 million Yuan	1509.0	66.4
Floor Space of Buildings under Construction	10,000 sq. m	10300.9	6.0
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	6176.0	11.2
Of which: Floor Space of Buildings Newly Started	10,000 sq. m	2974.2	32.4
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	2063.4	49.5
Floor Space of Buildings Completed	10,000 sq. m	2386.7	-10.9
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1498.5	-7.1
Floor Space of Selling House	10,000 sq. m	1639.5	-30.6
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1201.4	-36.1
Floor Space of Untapped Marketable House	10,000 sq. m	1482.7	9.7
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	511.9	19.9
Capital Source of the Current Year	100 million Yuan	5790.6	-5.5
Of which: Domestic Loan	100 million Yuan	1439.1	-39.2
Self-raising Funds	100 million Yuan	1763.0	71.7
Down Payment and Advances	100 million Yuan	1611.0	-3.2

**Policy-based Housing Construction:** Till the end of 2010, the investment in policy-based housing was 41.27 billion Yuan. The floor space of policy-based housing under construction reached 40.234 million square meters. And the floor space of newly started buildings amounted to 19.585 million square meters. The total floor space of buildings completed stood at 4.951 million square meters. And the floor space of selling house was 2.035 million square meters.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the total investment in fixed asset of Beijing amounted to 2153.85 billion Yuan, double that of 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', with an average growth rate of 14.4% which was 3.3 percentage points lower than that of 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. Of which, the accumulated investment in infrastructure was 613.73 billion Yuan, 2.7 times of that achieved during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', with an average growth rate of 24.3% which was 15.8 percentage points higher than that of 10<sup>th</sup> "Five-Year Plan". The accumulated real estate development investment completed stood at 1086.32 billion Yuan, 1.8 times of that achieved during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', with an average growth rate of 12% which was 17 percentage points lower than that of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Figure 8: Investment and Growth Rate of Fixed Asset, 2006-2010**



### VIII. Domestic Trade, Foreign Trade, Tourism and Development Zones

**Domestic Trade:** The retail sales of consumer goods stood at 622.93 billion Yuan, up by 17.3% over the previous year.

Among wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail sales of automobiles were 161.95 billion Yuan, up by 33.9% over the previous year. Petroleum and related products achieved retail sales of 43.08 billion Yuan, a rise of 25.8%, while gold, silver and jewelry realized retail sales of 19.72 billion Yuan, up by 61.2%. The retail sales of household appliances and video appliances stood at 18.93 billion Yuan, up by 17.6%, and that of communication appliances reached 13.06 billion Yuan, a rise of 33.9%.

**Table 10: Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2010**

Indicator	2010 (100 million Yuan)	Increase (%)
Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	6229.3	17.3
Food, liquor and beverage	1331.0	12.8
Clothing, shoes, hats	548.4	15.8
Daily Use Articles	3884.0	18.5
Commodities for burning	465.9	23.3

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the retail sales of consumer goods amounted to 2331.52 billion Yuan, double that of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', with an annual average growth rate of 16.4% which was 4.5 percentage points higher than that achieved during the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Figure 9: Retail Sales and Growth Rate of Consumer Goods, 2006-2010**



The number of motor vehicles sold in 2010 reached 1.432 million, up by 24.7% over the previous year. Of them, there were 916 thousand new vehicles, a rise of 30.4%, and 516 thousand old vehicles, an increase of 15.7%. During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the total number of motor vehicles sold stood at 4.97 million, 2.6 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', with 2.945 million new vehicles, 2.2 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', and 2.025 million old vehicles, 3.3 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Foreign Economy:** In 2010, the total volume of imports and exports of Beijing reached USD 301.41 billion, a rise of 40.3% over the previous year. The export volume was USD 55.47 billion, up by 14.7%, while the import volume was USD 245.94 billion, a rise of 47.8%.

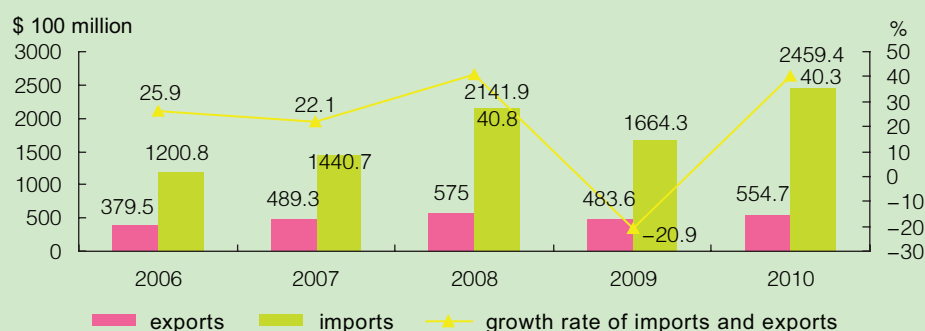
**Table 11: Imports and Exports and Growth Rates of 2010**

Indicators	2010 (USD 100 million)	Increase (%)
Total Value of Imports and Exports	3014.1	40.3
Exports	554.7	14.7
Of Which: General Trade	249.7	23.3
Processing & Assembling Supplied Materials	55.5	35.8
Processing Imported Materials	177.8	2.8
Of Which: Mechanical and Electronic Products	339.6	10.2
Of Which: Hi-tech Products	193.7	10.6
Imports	2459.4	47.8



During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the total volume of import and export stood at US\$1138.93 billion, 2.9 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. The export volume was US\$248.2 billion and import volume US\$890.73 billion, 2.7 times and 3 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan' respectively.

**Figure 10: Imports and Exports and Growth Rates, 2006–2010**



In 2010, the amount of contracted foreign capital approved was USD 8.49 billion, up by 2.1%. And the amount of foreign direct investment stood at USD 6.36 billion, a rise of 4%. The percentage of foreign capital used in leasing and business service was 27.6% and that used in the real estate was 22.3%. And 15% foreign capital went to the information transmission, computer service and software industry. The manufacturing industry absorbed 10.8% of the foreign capital.

**Table 12: Foreign Direct Investment and Growth Rates by Industry in 2010**

Industry	Contracted Foreign Capital (USD 10,000)	Increase (%)	Foreign Direct Investment (USD 10,000)	Increase (%)
Total	848765	2.1	636358	4.0
Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishery	1291	-24.2	1246	-67.5
Manufacturing	109236	88.3	68496	-9.5
Power, Gas and Water	15349	1126.0	2992	-72.0
Construction	1832	100.4	411	-83.5
Transportation, Storage and Posts	93343	480.7	14930	29.7
Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software	99359	18.4	95453	1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	106537	38.3	66032	18.1
Accommodation and Catering	72	-98.7	3525	-58.2
Financial Industry	29768	-33.3	18753	139.9
Real Estate	118668	-23.0	141728	77.9
Leasing and Business Services	202921	-38.9	175580	-22.2
Scientific Research, Technical Service and Geologic Exploring	59624	17.2	40261	37.3
Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Management	1785	-6.4	0	-
Resident Services and Other Services	192	-88.4	442	-66.3
Education	75	-64.5	211	-29.7
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	7033	71.7	4908	28.7

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', foreign direct investment totaled USD 28.18 billion, 2.3 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

In 2010, the amount of overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 690 million, a rise of 130% over the previous year. The total investment during the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan' stood at USD 1 billion. The turnover of oversea engineering projects, labor service and design consultation was USD 2.6 billion, an increase of 14.5%. The total turnover during the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan' was USD 8.33 billion, 4 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Tourism:** In 2010, the number of oversea tourists stood at 4.901 million person-times, up by 18.8% over the previous year, of which there were 4.216 million international tourists, up by 23%, and 0.684 million visitors from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, down by 1.7%. The tourism foreign exchange earnings totaled USD 5040 million, up by 15.8%. Domestic tourists reached 180 million person-times, an increase of 10.1%. Domestic tourism income reached 242.51 billion Yuan, an increase of 13.1%. The total domestic and foreign tourism income reached 276.79 billion Yuan, an increase of 13.3%. In 2010, the total number of outbound tourists reached 2.727 million person-times, an increase of 110%.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the number of oversea tourists amounted to 21.074 million person-times and that of domestic tourists reached 760 million person-times, both enjoying a rise of 140% over the period of the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. The accumulative tourism income totaled 1133.46 billion Yuan, 1.8 times of that in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. Of it, the tourism foreign exchange earnings was up to USD 22.47 billion, 1.5 times of that realized in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', and the earnings created by domestic tourists stood at 971.29 billion Yuan, twice of that realized in the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'.

**Development Zones:** Till the year end of 2010, there were 19 development zones with 38,658 enterprises, 2,614 units more than that of the end of previous year. The number of enterprises that had started business stood at 21,992, down by 470 units. The total revenues reaped reached 1790.97 billion Yuan, up by 18.6% over the previous year. The total profits were 147.07 billion Yuan, up by 19.4%. And the tax payable reached 80.19 billion Yuan, a rise of 12.4%.

In the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone, the number of enterprises who had started business reached 15,754, realizing total revenue of 1548.93 billion Yuan, up by 19.1% over the previous year. The value of exports stood at USD 22.31 billion, a rise of 7.1%. The total profits reaped were 129.3 billion Yuan, up by 15.2%. And the total tax payable was 66.47 billion Yuan, an increase of 10.6%.

In the Beijing Economic-Technological Development Zone, the number of enterprises that had started business was 1,592, realizing total revenues of 350 billion Yuan, a rise of 7.3% over the previous year. The profits reaped reached 32.94 billion Yuan, a rise of 15.9%. And the total taxes payable was 17.77 billion Yuan, up by 18.3%.

#### **IX. Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications**

**Transportation:** In 2010, the turnover volume of freight was 51.18 billion ton-km, up by 16% over the previous year. Of it, the turnover volume of railway reached 25.75 billion ton-km, up by 12.2%. The turnover volume of highway was 10.16 billion ton- km, up by 15.6%. The turnover volume of civil aviation stood at 4.64 billion ton-km, up by 30.7%, and that of the pipeline was 10.64 billion ton-km, up by 20.3%. The ratio of turnover volume of freight by railway, highway, civil aviation and pipeline was 50.3%, 19.8%, 9.1% and 20.8% respectively.

In 2010, the turnover volume of passengers was 132.69 billion persons-km, up by 15.7% over the previous year. Of it, the turnover volume of railway reached 9.96 billion passengers-km, up by 6.4%. The turnover volume of highway was 28.71 billion passengers-km, up by 7.2%. The turnover volume of civil aviation stood at 94.03 billion passengers-km, up by 19.8%. The ratio of turnover volume of passengers by railway, highway and civil aviation was 7.5%, 21.6% and 70.9% respectively.

Till the year end of 2010, the possession of motor vehicles reached 4.809 million units, an increase of 19.7% than the previous year and a rise of 86.2% compared with 2005. The number of civil motor vehicles stood at 4.529 million, an increase of 21.7% than the previous year and a rise of 110% compared with 2005. There were 3.744 million private cars, of which 2.759 million were sedans. The former enjoyed an increase of 24.7% than the previous year and a rise of 140% compared with 2005 and the latter a year-on-year increase of 26.5% and a rise of 180% compared with 2005.

**Post and Telecommunication Services:** The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled 111.17 billion Yuan. Of it, the business volume of the post was 4.87 billion Yuan, while that of the telecommunication services was 106.3 billion Yuan. Till the year end of 2010, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers reached 8.856 million households, of which there were 6.964 million urban subscribers and 1.892 million rural subscribers. The number of newly- increased mobile phone subscribers in 2010 was 2.923 million, with the accumulative number reaching 21.177 million at year-end. The business volume of SMS stood at 36.87 billion pieces, up by 1.2%. There were 5.487 million internet subscribers, up by 8.7%. The total number of letters by post was 0.686 billion pieces, up by 5.3%, and that of EMS was 29.82 million pieces, down by 2.9%.

## X. Finance Intermediation

**Deposit and Loan:** Till the year end of 2010, the balance of deposits in standard and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) reached 6658.46 billion Yuan, a rise of 962.81 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 254.68 billion Yuan less than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2009. The balance of deposits in RMB was 6445.39 billion Yuan, a rise of 1018.39 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 185.91 billion Yuan less than the accrual achieved at the same period of 2009.

Till the year end of 2010, the balance of loan in standard and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) reached 3647.96 billion Yuan, a rise of 542.82 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning, which was 245.48 billion Yuan less than the accrual of the same period of 2009. The balance of loan in RMB was 2956.38 billion Yuan, a rise of 414.35 billion Yuan compared with the year-beginning which was 113.41 billion Yuan less than the accrual of the same period of 2009.

**Table 13: Deposit and Loan Balance of Financial Institutions  
(Include Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2010**

Unit: 100 million yuan

Indicators	Year End of 2010	Accrual over the year-beginning	Increase/Decrease of the Accrual
Total Deposits	66584.6	9628.1	-2546.8
Of Which: RMB	64453.9	10183.9	-1859.1
Of Which: Deposits by Enterprises	31281.2	4638.7	-1754.7
Savings Deposit	17003.1	2331.0	-385.8
Total Loan	36479.6	5428.2	-2454.8
Of Which: RMB	29563.8	4143.5	-1134.1
Of Which: Short-term Loans	7956.1	715.6	425.9
Medium-term & Long-term Loans	20608.3	4213.0	54.5
Notes Financing	903.4	-764.4	-1527.2
Of Which: Consumer Loans	4035.9	704.9	-1.3

**Securities:** The trading volume of securities market in 2010 stood at 8757.54 billion Yuan, down by 5% over the previous year. The transaction volume of stock was 7984.31 billion Yuan, up by 1.9%, and that of fund was 171.49 billion Yuan, down by 23.9%. The transaction volume of bonds amounted to 338.43 billion Yuan, up by 88.9%. The accumulative number of stock accounts reached 4.751 million, 0.49 million more than previous year.

**Insurance:** In 2010, the total premium income stood at 96.65 billion Yuan, up by 38.6% over the previous year. Of it, the premium income of property insurance was 21.23 billion Yuan, up by 29.1%; while that of the life insurance was 75.42 billion Yuan, up by 41.5%. The indemnity payment amounted to 19.97 billion Yuan, a rise of 1.9% over the previous year. Of it, indemnity payment of property insurance was 9.37 billion Yuan, up by 9.8%; while that of the life insurance was 10.59 billion Yuan, down by 4.3%.

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

**Education:** There were altogether 52 regular higher education institutions and 118 research institutions providing postgraduate programs. The number of new enrollment of postgraduates reached 80 thousand. And there were 225 thousand enrolled postgraduates and 59 thousand graduates. The number of regular undergraduates and collage students newly enrolled in 89 institutions of higher education was 155 thousand. The number of enrolled students was 578 thousand and that of graduates was 150 thousand.

The number of new enrollment in regular senior middle schools was 66 thousand. There were 198 thousand enrolled students and 62 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in middle school was 102 thousand. There were 310 thousand enrolled students and 101 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in primary schools was 114 thousand. There were 653 thousand enrolled students and 103 thousand graduates. The number of enrolled children in kindergartens was 277 thousand. The number of new enrollment in specialized secondary schools (including technical schools) was 71 thousand. There were 219 thousand enrolled students and 71 thousand graduates. The number of new enrollment in special education schools was 967. There were 7,981 enrolled students and 1,914 graduates.

Till the year-end of 2010, there were 21 private primary schools with 33 thousand enrolled students. The number of private senior high schools was 73 with 37 thousand enrolled students. And there were 77 private institutions of higher education (including general universities and colleges and other

higher education institutions ) with 157 thousand enrolled students. The number of adult institutions of higher education was 24 with 266 thousand adult students (including adult undergraduates and college students in regular institutions of higher education).

**Science and Technology:** In 2010, the expenditure in R&D was 75.8 billion Yuan, up by 13.4% over the previous year. It was equivalent to 5.5% of GDP, equal to that of the previous year and 0.05 percentage points more than 2005.

There were altogether 260 thousand personnel engaged in R&D, up by 2.8% over the previous year. The number of applications for patents reached 57 thousand, up by 14.1% over the year before, while that of authorizations for patents stood at 34 thousand, a rise of 46.2%. There were 33 thousand applications for inventive patents and 11 thousand grants for inventive patents, up by 14.1% and 22.4% respectively. The total number of technological contracts signed reached 51 thousand, a rise of 1.8%. The amount of technological transaction achieved totaled 157.95 billion Yuan, an increase of 27.8%. During the 11<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan', the accumulative number of applications and authorizations for patents reached 210 thousand and 100 thousand, both enjoying a rise of 150% over the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. The number of technological contracts signed amounted to 256 thousand, a rise of 64% over the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Five-Year Plan'. And the amount of technological transaction achieved reached 542.28 billion Yuan, a rise of 280%.

**Culture:** Till the year end of 2010, there were altogether 25 public libraries with a total collection of 44.51 million volumes. The number of state-level heritage sites was 98 and that of municipality-level heritage sites was 224. There were 156 registered museums. The number of digital TV subscribers reached 4.399 million. The coverage rate of digital TV was 90%. There were 13 cinema lines in Beijing and 102 cinemas showing films for 726 thousand times, with 27.74 million person-times audience and 1.18 billion Yuan box office earnings. There were 259 newspaper publications, 3,030 magazine publications and 155 thousand of book publications. There were a total of 17 national archives with 875 thousand archives open to the public.

**Public Health:** Till the year end of 2010, there were 6,531 institutions of public health in all, a decrease of 72 over the previous year and an increase of 1,713 over 2005. Among them, there were 551 hospitals and 115 public health centers. The total number of beds was 94 thousand, an increase of 4 thousand over the previous year and 15 thousand over that of 2005. of which there were 85 thousand beds in hospitals. The medical technical personnel totaled 164 thousand, 4,064 persons more

than previous year and 45 thousand persons more than 2005. Among them, there were 63 thousand certified doctors and registered 65 thousand nurses. There was a total of 141.484 million person-times received treatment in the institutions of public health. The reported incidence rate of category A&B infectious diseases was 266.39/100,000 and the death rate was 1.14/100,000.

**Sports:** Till the year end of 2010, there were altogether 6,151 stadiums. The number of excellent athletes was 1,100, who won 81 medals in international competitions (52 gold medals and 15 silver medals) and 157 medals in national competitions (59 gold medals and 38 silver medals).



**Notes:**

1. All the data of 2010 in this report are preliminary statistics. The growth rate over the previous year is the result of 2010 preliminary statistics comparing with the data of previous year in the 2010 Statistical Yearbook.
2. The figures of GDP and the added value of industries are calculated at current prices. Growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.
3. The number of permanent population shall be released when the sixth national census concludes. At the end of 2010, the number of registered residents was 12.578 million, 120 thousand persons more than previous year.
4. The Engel coefficient refers to the ratio of food expenditure to total consumer expenditure.
5. In accordance with relevant state regulations, the total energy consumption of 2010 shall be released after examination and assessment done by the National Bureau of Statistics.
6. The water consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP are calculated at 2005 constant prices. If calculated at current prices, the water consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP is 25.91 cubic meters.
7. Industrial enterprises above designated size refers to those with annual revenue from principal business of 5 million or more. Wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size refer to those wholesale enterprises with annual revenue from principal business of 20 million Yuan or more and those retail enterprises with annual revenue from principal business of 5 million Yuan or more.
8. The the added value and the growth rate of new industries are calculated at current prices.
9. The data of Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone and Beijing Economic-Technological Zone both include that of Yizhuang Park of the Zhongguancun National Innovation Demonstration Zone.
10. The total business volume of post and telecommunication is calculated at the constant price of 2000.
11. The summations or relative numbers for some data may show computing difference due to the measuring units selected, which have not been adjusted mechanically.