

Statistical Communiqué
on the 1999 National Economic and Social Development
of the City of Beijing

February 2, 2000

In 1999, under the leadership of Beijing municipal Party committee of the Communist Party of China and Beijing Municipal Government, people of all nationalities in Beijing implemented the spirit of the 15th National Congress of CPC and the 3rd and 4th Plenary Session of the 15th Central Committee of CPC. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of PRC and welcoming Macao's return to motherland were taken as opportunities to create good economic environment, social environment and urban environment. The national economy of the city kept growing tendency. Various social works achieved all-round progress. Urban environment was improved distinctively. Employment situation remained stable. Living standards of urban and rural people improved step by step. However, an arduous task was left to stimulate the domestic demand, and the difficulty of economic structure adjustment could not be neglected.

I. General

Overall supply: Preliminary statistics indicated that the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing was 216.97 billion yuan in 1999, up by 10 percent over the previous year if calculated at comparable price. The growth rate of GDP was 1 percentage point higher than the anticipated target of 9 percent which was approved on the Beijing People's Congress at the beginning of the year, and an increase of 0.2 percentage point over the previous year. In 1999, benefited from such favorable factors as the 50th anniversary ceremony of the founding of PRC, and restricted by the sustained decline of prices, the performance of the national economy in general in Beijing kept relatively active and positive situation. The growth rate of economy rose steadily. The per capita GDP reached 19803 yuan, up 9.3 percent over the previous year.

A pattern of "tertiary, second, primary industry" remained in three industries. New changes took place in the development of industries. The added value of the tertiary industry was 123.83 billion yuan, up by 8.1 percent. The proportion of the tertiary industry in Beijing's GDP was 57.1 percent, 0.5 percentage point higher than the previous year. The secondary industry became the major force to drive the growth of the City's economy. In 1999, the added value of the secondary industry registered 84.39 billion yuan, representing an increase of 12.5 percent, 2.5 percentage points higher than the growth rate of the city's economy. The contribution rate of the secondary industry was 59.2 percent, up 12.9 percentage points over the previous year. This was the first time for the growth rate and contribution rate of the secondary industry exceeding those of the tertiary industry since 1995. The proportion of the secondary industry in Beijing's GDP was 38.9 percent. The primary industry continued to develop steadily. Its added value was 8.75 billion yuan, up by 2.5 percent, taking 4 percent in Beijing's GDP.

Overall demand: Under the effects of active fiscal policies and monetary policy of moderate inflation, the investment demand of the city grew gently, while consumer and export demands grew faster. Overall demand still gave insufficient force to push forward economic growth.

Investment demand rose at a slower speed. In 1999, driven by 67 key projects for the National Day, Beijing's investment in general of the first half of this year tended to rise steadily. After August 1999, the investment of Beijing dropped month by month. The completed investment in fixed assets of the year totaled 117.06 billion yuan, representing an increase of 1.3 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the investment of local units was 83.18 billion yuan, up 7.7 percent; of central units, 33.88 billion yuan, down by 11.5 percent. Among Beijing's total investment, that in real estate sector increased 11.7 percent, the biggest rate, to 42.15 billion yuan; in capital construction, 0.7 percent, to 43.27 billion yuan; in technical

updating and transformation, minus 17.1 percent, to 17.52 billion yuan. Preferential policy in investment in fixed assets was mainly given to the construction of houses, of which the proportion in the total investment rose to 30 percent, 4.2 percentage points higher over the previous year.

Consumer demand grew steadily. Under the situation of sustained price reductions, the domestic consumption which was mainly reflected by the retail sales of consumer commodities basically followed the trend of the previous year. The retail sales of consumer commodities of the whole year reached 131.33 billion yuan, up 9.9 percent, a real increase of 11.2 percent if eliminating the price factor. A series of measures to actively open up rural markets achieved preliminary results. The retail sales of consumer commodities in Beijing's rural areas registered 19.16 billion yuan, up 15.7 percent, and 6.7 percentage points higher than the growth rate of retail sales in urban areas. The retail sales in urban areas reached 112.17 billion yuan, up 9 percent. In terms of the structure of consumer commodities, daily use commodities continued to sell well, with 74.21 billion yuan worth of retail sales, up 11.6 percent over the previous year. Retail sales for foodstuffs reached 34.75 billion yuan, an increase of 7.7 percent. Clothes sold steadily, with 15.56 billion yuan worth of sales, up 7 percent.

The growth rate of export continuously increased. Under the gradually weakened influence of the Asian financial crisis, and the effects played by the state's policy to raise the drawback rate for exports, the declining rate of export in Beijing slowed down month by month. Local exports, beginning in August 1999, reversed the decline, and the growth rate was accelerated on a monthly basis. The customs statistics indicated that the total value of import and export completed in the year in Beijing was 34.39 billion US dollars, up by 12.7 percent. Of this total, the export volume was 9.89 billion US dollars, down by 5.9 percent. The export value completed by local units was 3.26 billion US dollars, up 15.2 percent. Analyzed by the structure of export products in local units, the total volume of export of industrial finished products was 3.01 billion US dollars, up 14.2 percent, taking 92.3 percent in the total, dropping a little from the previous year. The export of primary products grew faster at a rate of 28.8 percent. The exports of state-owned enterprises and foreign-funded ones advanced together, rising 15.0 percent and 16.1 percent to 1.75 billion US dollars and 1.47 billion US dollars respectively.

Price: In 1999, the overall level of market prices continued to be at low state. The index for retail prices of commodities was 98.8 percent, representing a little rebound of the falling rate compared with the previous year. The household consumer prices index of the year was 100.6 percent, 1.8 percentage points lower than the growth rate of the previous year. The reform on prices was pushed forward steadily. During the year, the prices of books, newspapers, magazines, posts and telecommunications, civil fuel, tap water, health care and public transportation were successively adjusted. The ratio of prices of commodities to those of service items was gradually rationalized.

Efficiency: The macro economic efficiency improved a little. The GDP created by per 100 yuan fixed assets was 185.4 yuan, up 2.8 percent. The overall production rate was 34642 yuan per person, up 9.3 percent over the previous year, of which, that for the primary industry, 12153 yuan per person, up 1.8 percent, for the secondary industry, 37929 yuan per person, up 14.3 percent, and for the tertiary industry, 37318 yuan per person, up 5.8 percent.

Financial revenue of local governments: In 1999, the financial revenue of local governments of Beijing totaled 32.05 billion yuan, up by 22.3 percent over the previous year. Of the total, the revenues for normal budget registered 27.91 billion yuan, up 22.8 percent, representing a five-consecutive-year growth rate of revenues over 20 percent. The fiscal expenditures amounted to 41.02 billion yuan, up 33.2 percent. Of which, the expenditures for normal budget were 36.7 billion yuan, up 30.7 percent.

II. Development of Various Sectors

Agriculture: Active progress was made in the adjustment, optimization and upgrading of the production structure, resulting in sustained growth of agricultural production. In terms of the internal structure of agriculture, the fish-breeding and poultry-raising sector grew faster than the farm production. In 1999, the output value of the fish-breeding and poultry-raising sector was 8.89 billion yuan, a actual increase of 11.6 percent, and 9.5 percentage points higher than that of farm production. Its proportion in the total output value of agriculture went up to 48.2 percent, up 0.5 percentage point over the previous year. In terms of the structure of farm production, proportions of cash crops such as vegetable, flower and grass went up under the precondition that the grain production was ensured to be basically stable. Famous, special, excellent and new varieties increased greatly, up to 170 varieties. Special vegetables, poultry and fruits formerly seen only in hotels had stepped into the market of popular consumers. Foreign exchange-earning agriculture progressed sharply. The export value in 1999 was 1.94 billion yuan, up 79.6 percent. The mechanization level of agriculture continued to rise. By the end of the year, the total power of agricultural machines reached 4.104 million kilowatts. The utilized electricity in rural areas totaled 2.92 billion kilowatt-hours, up 6.2 percent over the previous year.

Industry: In 1999, the total added value of the industrial sector was 65.1 billion yuan, up 13.1 percent over the previous year if calculated at comparable prices, representing the highest growth rate since 1995. The added value created by enterprises with an annual sales income over 5 million yuan totaled 58.93 billion yuan, up 13.4 percent. Central industrial enterprises continued to maintain rapid growth. During the year, the added value completed by central industrial enterprises was 21.56 billion yuan, up 20.4 percent, that by local industrial enterprises was 37.37 billion yuan, up by 9.3 percent. Non-state-owned enterprises took the lead in growing. Among these enterprises, the added value of foreign-funded enterprises was 23.18 billion yuan, that of joint-stock enterprises was 6.17 billion yuan, up by 21.4 percent and 23.9 percent respectively over the previous year. The heavy industry continued to grow faster than light industry. The added value of heavy industry was 43.18 billion yuan, up 16 percent, 9.7 percentage points higher than the growth rate of the light industry. And the added value of light industry was 15.75 billion yuan.

High tech industry added new energy to the industrial development. The added value of high tech industrial enterprises in 1999 was 16.5 billion yuan, up 19.0 percent over the previous year. The added value of high tech industrial enterprises taking 7.6 percent in Beijing's GDP, and 25.4 percent in the total added value of industrial sector of the city. The contribution rate of high tech industry was 66.9 percent, up 2.3 percentage points over the previous year.

The economic efficiency became better clearly. The aggregative index number of the economic efficiency of industrial sector was 99.84 percent, up 7.74 percentage points over the previous year. Total profits achieved in 1999 reached 6.35 billion yuan, up 41.0 percent. Of this total, the profits of profit-making enterprises were 9.96 billion yuan, up 21.6 percent, and the losses of losing enterprises were 3.61 billion yuan, down by 2.1 percent.

Construction: In 1999, the total added value of the construction sector was 19.29 billion yuan, up by 9.7 percent over the previous year. Influenced by the slowed down growth rate of investment of the city, the construction production progressed steadily. The total floor space under construction during the year stood at 65.565 million square meters, up by 0.9 percent over the previous year. The floor space of buildings completed during the year was 23.215 million square meters, an increase of 27.4 percent over the previous year. The quality of projects improved remarkably. Excellent and good projects in the whole city accounted for 49.1 percent of the total, up 4.1 percentage points over the previous year. The economic efficiency was enhanced to some extent. The total profits of the year reached 1.3 billion

yuan, and the overall production rate registered 83,000 yuan per person, up by 4.8 percent and 10.7 percent respectively.

Transportation: In 1999, the total added value of the transportation sector was 6.01 billion yuan, up by 2.4 percent over the previous year. The total volume of freight transportation was 282.748 million tons, up by 0.8 percent over the previous year. The total volume of passenger transportation was 148.664 million times person, up by 32.4 percent. For the highway transportation, with the gradual improvement of road conditions, its easy and speedy advantages were exploited to full. State-owned and social transportation operated together, resulting in a little growth of transportation capacity and volume. For the railway transportation, by adjusting the transportation capacity in peak and valley period and offering additional luxury trains, its potential was exploited to meet the requirements of various periods and consumer groups, resulting in a large group of customers attracted. For the civil aviation transportation, with its preponderant speed and good services, it followed the increasingly quickening rhythm of the people's life and met the high-quality requirement of the people. The volume of transportation by these three means accounted for 90.7 percent, 9.1 percent and 0.1 percent of the total of freight transportation respectively and 66.4 percent, 28 percent and 5.3 percent of the total of passenger transportation respectively.

Posts and telecommunications: In 1999, the total added value of the posts and telecommunications sector was 11.01 billion yuan, up by 14.4 percent over the previous year. With the enhancement of the level of science and technology as well as the digital and network economy rapidly stepping into Chinese market, the posts and telecommunications sector of Beijing kept sustained high-speed development. The business transactions of postal and telecommunication service totaled 15.74 billion yuan, up 23.2 percent. Newspapers issued and sent in the year were 1.41 billion copies; magazines, 54.80 million copies; EMS, 7.77 million copies, up 0.1 percent, 1.8 percent and 23.3 percent respectively. The telephone exchanges increased their capacity to 7.43 million gates, up by 8.2 percent over the previous year. There were 62 telephones per 100 population in Beijing and 89 telephones per 100 urban inhabitants. By the end of this year, mobile telephone users reached 1.839 million, a new increase of 672,000 users. In the year, the newly added public telephones using IC cards totaled 5870.

Domestic trade: In 1999, the total added value of the wholesale and retail trades and catering industry was 21.12 billion yuan, up by 3.1 percent over the previous year. The overall value of purchased commodities in the whole year reached 232.71 billion yuan, up 17.3 percent. The gross sales of commodities reached 265.86 billion yuan, up 27.2 percent. The economic benefits of commerce improved a little. The whole-year accumulative sales of about 2000 large- and medium-sized wholesale and retail enterprises reached 167.32 billion yuan, up 8.3 percent, and sales revenue per capita reached 645000 yuan, up 15.1 percent.

Banking and insurance: In 1999, the total added value of the banking and insurance sector was 31.5 billion yuan, up 13.3 percent over the previous year. Affected by a series of fiscal and banking measures of the state, the growth rate of savings deposits in Beijing's banking institutions slowed down evidently. The mobility of currency was further enhanced. Policies for reducing the interest rate and levying personal income tax on the interest of savings deposits brought some certain effects. Savings deposits in Beijing's banking institutions totaled 826.72 billion yuan at the end of the year, 142.89 billion yuan more than that at the beginning of the year, or up 13.1 percent over the previous year, and 31.9 percentage points lower than the growth rate of the previous year. On the other hand, banks issued 400.78 billion yuan worth of net loans, an increase of 55.96 billion yuan over that at the beginning of the year, or 5.2 billion yuan less than the increase of the previous year. Funds returned in the year accumulated to 4.0 billion yuan.

Stock market developed steadily. The transaction volume of all stock institutions totaled 1091.35 billion yuan, up 6.6 percent over the previous year. The transaction volume of stocks was 550.57 billion yuan, up by 60.7 percent, that of treasury bonds was 60.0 billion yuan, down by 50.8 percent.

Continuous progress was made in insurance service. In 1999, the insurance premium in domestic and foreign insurance institutions totaled 8.65 billion yuan, up by 2.6 percent over the previous year. Of the total, the premium of life insurance was 5.94 billion yuan, down by 1.3 percent; of property insurance, 2.71 billion yuan, an increase of 12.4 percent. The insurance companies paid an indemnity of 1.74 billion yuan as reparations in insurance programs, down by 3.3 percent. The overall loss ratio was 20.2 percent, down by 1.2 percentage points over the previous year.

Real estate: In 1999, the total added value of the real estate sector was 6.95 billion yuan, up by 1.5 percent over the previous year. With the successively available policies on housing reform by the state, and with the economic and suitable houses operated, houses developed gradually toward commercialization and marketablization. In 1999, the total floor space under construction reached 37.84 million square meters, up 8.1 percent. Floor space of buildings completed during the year was 12.086 million square meters, up 43.4 percent. Sales of marketable houses grew steadily. The total floor space of marketable houses sold in 1999 was 5.444 million square meters, up 33 percent. Of this total, the floor space of marketable residential houses was 4.847 million square meters, up 28.6 percent over the previous year. The sales of marketable houses reached 30.75 billion yuan, up 42.3 percent, of which the sales of marketable residential houses were 23.2 billion yuan, up 27.9 percent over the previous year.

III. Urban Construction

Construction of infrastructure facilities: In 1999, the total investment in infrastructure facilities was 30.27 billion yuan, down 5.5 percent over the previous year, taking 28.2 percent in Beijing's total investment in fixed assets, down 4 percentage points over the previous year.

Key projects: After well-designed construction, the 67 key projects set by the Beijing municipal government aiming at welcoming the 50th anniversary of the founding of PRC were completed one after another before the eve of the National Day and demonstrated to the public to decorate the Capital in festival. By the end of 1999, investment in key projects totaled 17.4 billion yuan. A group of projects, including the Third-phase 250,000-ton Project of the No. 9 Water Plant, Gaobeidian Thermal Power Plant, in-city project of Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia natural gas to Beijing, Beijing Telecom project and Cablecasting TV Network project, were completed. The supplying capacity of infrastructure facilities such as water, electricity, gas, thermal, heating, environment sanitation and telecom improved distinctly. A group of cultural facilities and large symbol buildings were built one after another, including China Modern Literature Museum, Beijing Oceanarium, Xidan Culture Square, International Banking Building, Freight Station at Beijing's Capital Int'l Airport, etc.. The investment in national and municipal key construction projects in 1999 totaled 12.22 billion yuan, a proportion of 11.4 percent in Beijing's total investment.

Road construction The rebuilt Ping'an Avenue, "Fuxingmen-Bawangfen" subway line and the East Forth Ring Road had been completed and put into operation. As the first water route in Beijing integrating travel, transportation and relaxation, the Kunminghu Lake-Yuyuantan Lake line was open to navigation. The construction of light-track rails and the South Forth Ring Road had begun at the end of this year. The third subway passing through south to north was under plan.

Urban public utilities: The environment in public transportation vehicles improved unceasingly, with the transportation capacity increased continuously. Operational conducts were standardized step by step. There were 14,000 public transportation vehicles (excluding taxis) in the city, of which, 2724 using LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and 736 provided with air-

conditioners. The total length of public transportation topped 17,000 kilometers. Of the total, 60 lines for public buses and trolley buses were newly added by the Public Transportation Company, 48 lines were adjusted and extended. Urban public transportation vehicles transported passengers of 4.95 billion person-times in the year, of which, 3.86 billion person-times were by buses and mini-buses, accounting for 78 percent of the total; 480 million person-times were by subways, accounting for 9.7 percent; 610 million person-times were by taxis, accounting for 12.3 percent.

There was 770 million tons of tap water sold in 1999. The concentrating heating area topped 40 million square meters. The total utilized electricity was 29.78 billion kilowatt-hours. Fired gas users increased about 300,000 in the year. There were 91,000 users who replaced natural gas to improve the quality of fired gas.

Urban environment protection: The municipal government of Beijing laid the stress on preventing air pollution. A series of forceful measures were adopted. The pollution caused by coal and smoke was controlled. There were 6700 tea stoves, 21000 cooking stoves, 4127 one-ton-below and 662 large tonnage coal-fired boilers changed for LPG fuel. The aim of no coal-fired cooking stoves within the Forth Ring Road was achieved. High-quality coal was used for winter heating. More than 30,000 outdoor barbecue sites were cancelled. The rise of the pollution caused by tail-gas of motor vehicles slowed down a little. There were 21000 motorcars changed for LPG fuel. The operation of more than 5000 minicabs were cancelled compulsively. The pollution caused by raised dust was prevented effectively. The area of roads cleaned by machines increased to 20.199 million square meters; of roads sprayed, 13.80 million square meters. Due to adoption of comprehensive controlling measures, the air quality improved remarkably. Daily report on air quality during the year indicated that days in which the air pollution index was at and above grade 3 shared 75 percent in the total days of the whole year, achieving the target of 70 percent set by the municipal government at the beginning of this year.

Afforestation and beautification: With the opportunity of the 50th anniversary ceremony of PRC and Macao's return to motherland, satisfactory changes took place in Beijing's appearance. There were 4.55 million square meters of unapproved buildings removed. The afforestation area recovered in the year totaled more than 1.30 million square meters. 2.24 million trees were planted in 1999. The public green land in urban and suburban areas covered a totaled area of 4989 hectares, 8.2 square meters per capita. The coverage rate of afforestation in the city reached 42 percent. And 35.3 percent of the urban areas was covered by green land. The investment in bright projects totaled 590 million yuan, jointly funded and built by governments at all levels and social units, resulting in bright nights of Beijing. With the completion of a group of comprehensive multi-purpose regions for relaxation and entertainment including Xidan Culture Square and Jianguomen Street Center Garden, people of Beijing can enjoy culture while relaxation.

IV. Opening to the Outside World

Use of foreign capitals: The city approved 645 foreign-invested projects in the year, with a total contract value of 3.06 billion US dollars, including 1.82 billion US dollars worth of contract foreign capitals, down by 1.4 percent, 51 percent and 55.6 percent respectively over the previous year. The foreign capitals actually utilized in 1999 stood at 2.94 billion US dollars, up by 2.4 percent over the previous year. There were more diversified forms for use of foreign capitals besides joint venture, cooperation and sole-fund models. Foreign-funded banks and joint-stock enterprises appeared in Beijing. Investment increase in existing foreign-funded enterprises had been an important aspect for the use of foreign capitals. The newly increased investment in the year totaled 1.01 billion US dollars, taking more than 50 percent in the total contract foreign capitals. Of which, the increased investment in old foreign-funded enterprises rose

clearly. 154 of the 500 multinational corporations in the world had invested in Beijing, an increase of 3 over the previous year. Foreign borrowings grew distinctly to 900 million US dollars, up 9 percent.

Foreign-contracted construction projects and labor service collaboration: The total value of newly signed contracts in 1999 was 252 million US dollars, down by 11.5 percent over the previous year. The completed turnover totaled 262 million US dollars, down by 42.9 percent. There were 3476 workers in foreign countries by the end of 1999, a decline of 4.6 percent.

Tourism: A tide in the tourism sector was initiated in the year by the 50th anniversary of the founding of PRC and Macao's return to the motherland. The number of foreign tourists for 1999 was 2.524 million, up 14.7 percent over the previous year. The number of tourists to Beijing and the growth rate thereof increased sharply. Of which, tourists from Asian countries increased by 28.4 percent, far more than the average level. Tourists from European, American and Oceanic countries increased to different extents. The foreign exchange incomes from tourism totaled 2.5 billion US dollars, up 4.7 percent over the previous year. Domestic tourists to Beijing in the year totaled 92.60 million, with 45.0 billion yuan worth of total expenses in Beijing, up 6.1 percent and 6.0 percent respectively over the previous year. Tourists to Beijing from other provinces and regions of China reached 61.30 million, up 6.1 percent, with 41.7 billion yuan worth of total expenses in Beijing, up 6 percent.

Development zones: The pace of construction of science & tech parks, development zones and industrial zones accelerated. The newly-built zones in the year covered an area of 2.7 square kilometers, bringing the total area of these zones to 27.2 square kilometers. During the year, 1112 enterprises landed in these zones of the city, 147 more than the previous year, with the total to 10613. Of this total, those had been put into production increased by 1522 to 9071 enterprises. The investment in fixed assets of these zones rose by 27.5 percent to 8.4 billion yuan. The added value realized rose by 27.8 percent to 26.51 billion yuan, a proportion of 12.2 percent in Beijing's GDP, up 1.6 percentage points over the previous year. The State Council's Reply and Ratification on Problems of Building the Zhongguancun High-tech Park greatly promoted the development of the Zhongguancun High-tech Park. 1227 enterprises were recognized as high-tech ones in the year, an increase of 92.9 percent over the previous year. The number of high-tech enterprises in the Park had reached 6690. Their added value in the year totaled 22.61 billion yuan, up 24.4 percent. Their total incomes of technology, industry and trade reached 86.4 billion yuan, up 39.6 percent.

V. Social Works

Science and technology: There were 240,000 people engaged in scientific and technological activities in Beijing, accounting for about 18.4 percent of the country's total. Funds raised for scientific and technological activities totaled 23.04 billion yuan, accounting for round 16.9 percent of the country's total. Of which, the funds raised for scientific and technological activities in research and development institutions totaled 18.53 billion yuan, accounting for about 30.9 percent of the country's total. In 1999, the city gained more than 10,000 scientific results, of which, those received prizes from the state accounting for about 30 percent of the country's total; those with thesis, 16 percent of the country's total results. A total of 20,711 contracts were signed on technological markets of the city, with a total contract value of 9.22 billion yuan. Of this total, the amount of technological transactions was 8.85 billion yuan. All of these ranked the first place in the country. There were 50 over independent scientific and technological information institutions. The Capital's informalization was going forward to even wider fields.

Education: The City had adhered to play the education on a strategic position for preferential development. The financial input into education from local fiscal revenues rose 18.7 percent to 4.92 billion yuan. For the higher education, the policy of "joint construction, combination, cooperation

and adjustment" was continued to implement. The strength of colleges and universities was further enhanced, and the enrollment was enlarged. There were about 20,000 new entrants of graduate students, up 19.6 percent over the previous year. The number of newly enrolled undergraduate students in general universities rose to 78,000, up 25.8 percent over the previous year. The adult higher education progressed rapidly. There were 88,000 new entrants in the year, up 8.5 percent over the previous year. 69,000 students graduated from adult higher education, up 15.3 percent over the previous year. 8,000 students were enrolled in higher vocational or technical schools. Students graduated from primary school can continue their education in junior high school nearing their homes without entrance examination. New entrants to ordinary senior high school increased to 57000, up 7.6 percent over the previous year. Beijing took the lead in the country in popularizing the education in senior high school

Culture: The vigor of cultural work was further increased. Cultural units in Beijing totaled 3, 800, creating 10 billion yuan worth of added value in the year, representing a proportion of 5 percent in Beijing's GDP. There were rich and colorful cultural activities for festival ceremony and mass cultural activities. The Third Beijing New Year Concert and the 2nd Beijing International Music Festival were held successively. Large exhibitions for excellent works of art, calligraphy and photo were organized for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of PRC. A group of programs and works were created, of which, 19 works won prizes of the national "Five-One Project". The new construction and reconstruction projects of a group of cultural facilities such as the first-phase project of China Century Altar, the Music Hall of Zhongshan Park and the Capital Theater were completed one after another. Nearly 40 literary groups in Beijing performed about 10,000 times. There were 24 libraries and 110 museums in Beijing.

Public health: There were 5990 health care institutions in Beijing, with a total of 68,000 beds and 117,000 health workers. Reform on health care system achieved distinct results. 20 hospitals were checked and accepted. The aim of reducing 10 percent hospitals was achieved. Community health care service was on satisfactory. The community service was further standardized in 146 qualified community service stations and community health care centers in the city. Training for medical talents in all departments was promoted. Additional health care items were offered, resulting in better social benefits. All-round progress was made in the health care works in rural areas. 98 percent of 39 construction projects (for town health care institutions, maternity and child care centers, anti-epidemic and sanitation stations) were completed and put into operation. Administrative villages with cooperative medical service made up 71.5 percent of all villages in Beijing, up 2.6 percentage points over the previous year.

Sports: The progress of the socialization, industrialization and legalization of sports was accelerated. The 6th National Traditional Ethnic Minority Sports Meet and the 4th Beijing Farmer Sports Meet were held successively. New situation appeared in public body-building activities. A total area of more than 120,000 square meters for body-building fields was built for the mass. The National Fit-keeping Information Broadcast Station was opened. The 2nd Beijing National Fit-keeping Sport Festival was held ceremoniously in 1999, with 3 million direct participants. Good results were made for athletic sports. A total of 1674 athletes were sent to participant in 152 international and national games., winning 64 gold medals, 37 silver medals and 39 copper medal.

VI. People's Life

Population: The sample population survey indicated that, by the end of 1999, permanent residents having been in Beijing for more than half a year totaled 12.572 million, 116,000 more than that of the previous year. Of the total, 1.496 million were from other provinces, regions and municipalities of China. Beijing's birthrate was 6.5 per thousand, death rate, 5.6 per thousand, the natural population growth rate, 0.9 per thousand. According to

statistics from public security department, registered population was 10.998 million.

Employment and social security: Under circumstances of no clear changes in the amount of labor used, the employment had a basically stable situation. By the end of 1999, there were about 4.54 million workers. A series of preferential policies were fully implemented to provide more opportunities for laid-off workers. A total of 60, 900 laid-off workers found new jobs. The re-employment rate of laid-off workers was 65.7 percent. By the end of 1999, the number from actual unemployment registration in urban areas was 28000. The registered unemployment rate was 0.62 percent. The employment rate of unemployed workers was 62.89 percent, reaching the set target of 60 percent. With the implementation of relative regulations, larger progress was made in the reform of social security system. There were 3.79 million workers and retired workers participated in the retirement security program, 3.06 million workers participated in the unemployment security program, 2.351 million workers and retired workers of local enterprises participated in the general health care program for major diseases, an increase of 198,000, 835,000 and 147,000 respectively over those at the beginning of this year.

Residents' incomes: In 1999, the annual per capita salary of Beijing's staff and workers was 13, 500 yuan, up by 9.9 percent over the previous year, a real increase of 9.2 percent if eliminating the price factor. The annual per capita disposable income of urban households reached 9182.8 yuan, up 8.4 percent over the previous year, a real increase of 7.8 percent if eliminating the price factor. The annual per capita living expenses of Beijing's urban residents reached 7498.5 yuan, up 7.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Among the urban resident's living expenses, those on food dropped below 40 percent to 39.5 percent for the first time, showing the further improvement of the people's living quality. The income of households in rural areas grew rapidly, with the fastest growth rate since 1995. The annual per capita net income of rural households was 4316.4 yuan, a real increase of 7.2 percent if eliminating prices factor. The per capita living expenses of rural households reached 3132.5 yuan, up by 6.4 percent.

Savings of Residents: The savings deposits of urban and rural residents totaled 268.07 billion yuan, 39.0 billion yuan more than that at the beginning of the year. Of the total, those of urban residents were 242.9 billion yuan, 36.24 billion yuan more than that at the beginning of the year; of rural residents, 25.17 billion yuan, 2.76 billion yuan more than that at the beginning of the year.

Houses of Inhabitants Residential conditions improved evidently. In 1999, Beijing's investment in residential buildings totaled 35.39 billion yuan, up 29.1 percent. The floor space of residential buildings completed in the year was 15.199 million square meters, up 39 percent, and 13.938 million square meters excluding that of collective dormitories, high-grade apartments and villas, up by 43 percent. The average per capita usable floor area for urban residents was 15.44 square meters, an increase of 4.1 percent. The average per capita area of rural residents' living houses was 28.65 square meters, an increase of 3.7 percent. The pace of the construction of economic and suitable houses was accelerated step by step. By the end of the year, the total floor space of started and recovered construction of such houses totaled 3.503 million square meters. The floor space of completed houses reached 1.291 million square meters. By the end of the year, a total of 538,000 square meters of buildings were paid in advance, and 458,000 square meters were fully paid. Such houses became the hot spots of people's residential consumption due to their low prices, convenient loans and low interest rate.

Annex 1 Notes:

1. All figures in the Communique are preliminary statistics.

2. Figures in value terms on added value of various sectors and overall production rate are current prices, whereas growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.

Annex 2 Statistical Statements:

Name of Index	Unit	1999	1999 as % of 1998
Output of Major Agricultural Products and Byproducts			
Grain	10,000 tons	201.0	84.0
Vegetable	ditto	426.8	105.1
Meat	ditto	49.2	109.6
Fresh eggs	ditto	15.8	88.3
Milk	ditto	24.0	105.7
Aquatic products	ditto	7.5	99.0
Pigs slaughtered	10,000 heads	400.9	107.0
Output of Major Industrial Products			
Steel	10,000 tons	734.5	91.5
Steel products	ditto	663.8	98.1
Crude coal	ditto	792.1	84.7
Electricity generated	100 million kwhs	143.2	105.7
Heat supplied	10,000 million kjs	3826.0	130.9
LPG	10,000 tons	36.6	112.0
Fertilizer	ditto	8.8	89.4
Cement	ditto	803.0	109.7
Ethylene	ditto	68.0	119.3
Cargo cars	set	91053.0	202.6
Facsimile machines	10,000 sets	2.3	212.9
Mobile communications equipment	10,000 sets (channels)	1249.9	229.4
Micro computers	10,000 sets	179.0	158.4
Color TV set	10,000 sets	11.7	93.2
Program-controlled switchboards	10,000 lines	760.6	102.6
Air-conditioners	10,000 tons	28.5	123.0
Wine	ditto	9.9	102.2
Beer	ditto	138.9	118.6
Soft drinks	ditto	56.9	126.3
Total volume of transportation by various means:			
Volume of cargo transportation			
Railway	10,000 tons	2582.8	100.8
Highway	ditto	25635.0	93.3
Airway	ditto	29.9	133.5
Volume of passenger transportation			
Railway	10,000 person-times	4200.5	111.7
Highway	ditto	9878.0	147.3
Civil aviation	ditto	787.7	103.4
Commodity retail price index (previous year=100) %			
		98.8	
Household consumer price index (previous year=100) %			
		100.6	

Foodstuffs	97.7
Clothing	99.4
Household equipment and commodities	96.5
Health care commodities	115.8
Transportation & communication tools	98.3
Entertainment, education & cultural commodities	98.8
Residence	101.0
Service items	107.9