



Part Three

Provincial / City Issues

具体城市问题

Provincial Investment Environment

In 2007, nearly US\$80 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI) went to the development of operations in both manufacturing and services sectors in China. As in the past, the majority of investment went to the first-tier cities (Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou), with the larger of the second-tier cities also attracting substantial amounts of FDI. While many cities attempt to define themselves as “second-tier,” Western experts agree that second-tier cities are characterized as “emerging markets” typically located near the first-tier cities, which are often afforded specific political, economic or social benefits by Chinese central or provincial governments not afforded to other cities. These are predominantly cities with mature infrastructures, economies and skilled domestic labor pools located in the Bohai Rim in Northeast China; the Yangtze River Delta, extending westward from Shanghai; and the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province.

The net result of the FDI inflows, as well as government investments in fixed assets throughout the country, is that cities across the Chinese landscape are becoming wealthier, with double-digit annual growth rates that match the nation as a whole. With increased growth, though, comes a host of nuanced policy-development and enforcement issues that administrators at every level of government in China need to address in order to maintain FDI inflows into their cities.

Significant Developments

Increasingly, FDI is moving outward from the first-tier cities to locations further inland. The kind of FDI flowing into first-tier cities is also changing as second- and so-called “x-tier” cities (third-, fourth- and fifth-tier) receive a greater amount of investment. For instance, according to the Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau, most of Shanghai’s GDP came from secondary industries in the early 1980s. Secondary industries are predominantly light manufacturing operations and labor-intensive production, including textiles, chemicals, shoes and toys.

Tertiary industries develop in areas as populations become more affluent and better educated. This reflects a “not-in-my-backyard” attitude to the noise, pollution and commotion attached to labor-intensive

industries, as well as a desire for better educated people to move up the economic ladder into “white-collar” jobs. As a result, secondary industries move to smaller, less wealthy cities.

The World Bank showed in its 2006 report *China Governance, Investment Climate, and Harmonious Society: Competitiveness Enhancements for 120 Cities in China* a direct correlation between the wealth of a city and the value of FDI invested in the location. Locations with annual GDP per capita greater than RMB40,000 attract more capital-intensive investments than locations with lower GDP per capita. Shanghai, for example, had an annual GDP per capita of more than RMB57,000. This is reflected in the rise of its tertiary industries. Interestingly, a fair number of smaller cities that experts agree to define as second-tier cities would actually be considered first-tier if the first-tier city definition were limited to GDP per capita, including Suzhou, Wuxi, Dalian and Qingdao. These cities are also seeing a movement away from labor-intensive and/or polluting industries to tertiary sectors.

Industries that require less capital to start up and run have already moved, or are currently moving to, larger second- and third-tier cities like Nanjing, Shenyang and Wuhan. Even more pronounced is the overwhelming move to poorer fourth- and fifth-tier cities like Anqing in Anhui Province, Hengyang in Hunan Province and Jingzhou in Hubei Province.

The Challenges of Wealth Creation and Distribution to FDI

China’s Central Government and local governments should be applauded for the role they have played in lifting a sizable proportion of the population out of poverty in a matter of decades and in helping develop a burgeoning middle class. However, the increasing wealth of the first-tier cities and the investment spill-over into adjacent areas in the Bohai Rim, the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta have presented significant policy challenges for China’s national and local governments. Environmental degradation and citizens’ quality-of-life expectations in the first-tier cities require development of new policies and greater, more consistent enforcement of current regulations.

省市投资环境

2007年,中国制造业和服务业共吸引了近800亿美元的外商直接投资。尽管外资主要集中在中国一线城市(北京、上海和广州),较大的二线城市也吸引了数量可观的外资。尽管不少城市都自认为属于“二线城市”,但一般西方专家认为二线城市主要指距离一线城市较近的“新兴市场”,而一线城市通常能享受到更多的中央政府或省政府给予的政治、经济或社会方面的政策倾斜。这类城市主要包括东北环渤海经济圈、上海以西的长三角和广东的珠三角地区,这些地区基础设施,经济发展更成熟,具有技术水平较高的劳动力资源。

外商直接投资以及政府在全国各地固定资产投资的直接结果是遍布中国各地的城市更加富裕,且年经济增长率两位数字。但随着经济增长加快,政策制定和执行方面均出现很多微妙的问题。为保证这些城市能够继续吸引外资,中国各级政府皆有必要解决这些问题。

主要变化

目前,外商直接投资越来越明显地从一线城市向内地转移。当二线城市以及所谓“X”线城市(即三,四,五线城市)得到的投资额增加时,流向一线城市的外资性质上也在发生变化。例如,根据上海市统计局的

统计数据,上世纪八十年代早期,上海GDP主要来自第二产业,包括纺织、化工、制鞋、玩具等轻工制造和劳动力密集型产业。

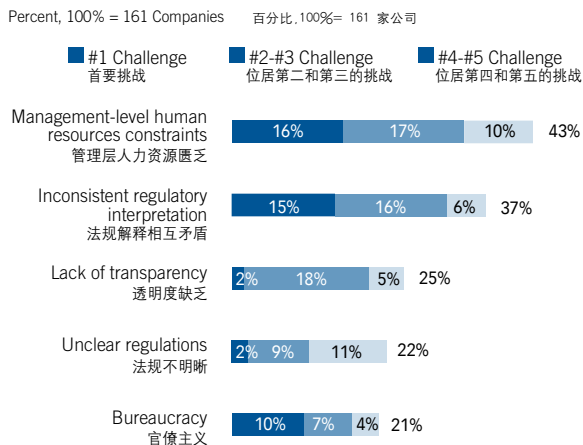
随着人们生活的改善,教育程度的提高,第三产业也得到发展。受到更好教育的人希望在经济水平上更上层楼、实现成为白领的愿望。结果,第二产业逐步转移到那些规模小、富裕程度稍次的城市。

世界银行在其《政府治理、投资环境与和谐社会:中国120个城市竞争力加强》2006年度报告中显示,城市的收入水平与外商直接投资水平存在直接关联性。人均GDP超过4万元人民币的地方比人均低于这个水平的地方能吸引更多的资本密集型投资。例如,上海人均GDP超过5.7万元,上海第三产业增长也反映了这一点。有意思的是,如果仅根据人均GDP标准,相当一批专家们称之为二线的城市实际上也可视为一线城市,这些城市包括苏州、无锡、大连和青岛。这些城市也出现了由劳动力密集型和/或污染严重的产业向第三产业跨越的趋势。

需要较少启动资金的产业已经或者正在向南京、沈阳、武汉这样更大的二,三线城市转移。更突出的是这类产业开始大规模向安徽安庆、湖南衡阳、湖北荆州等更不富裕的四,五线城市转移。

Top Business Challenges in 2nd/3rd-tier Cities

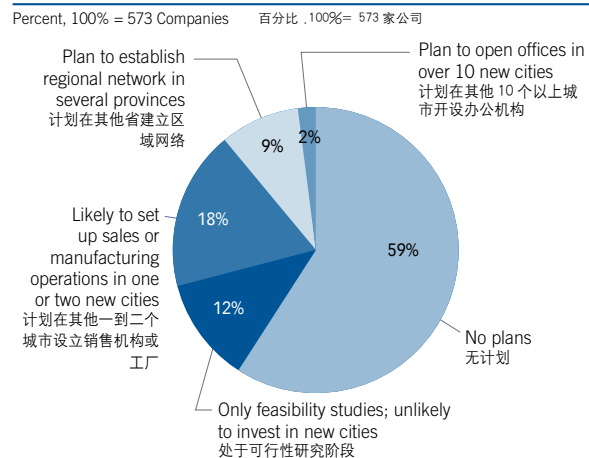
在二、三线城市运营的主要挑战



Source: 2008 AmCham Business Climate Survey
资料来源: 2008 年中美商会商务环境调查

In 2008, excluding the 1st-tier cities, does your business plan to expand beyond current locations into 2nd- and 3rd-tier cities?

在2008年,除一线城市外,是否计划将业务扩展到二、三线城市



Source: 2008 AmCham Business Climate Survey
资料来源: 2008 年中美商会商务环境调查

There have also been rapid changes in the economies of smaller and increasingly wealthy cities due to greater infrastructure development, the influx of workers from the countryside and poorer cities, as well as the requirements of foreign investors. These factors are all conspiring to require government, both at the regional and central levels, to update policies and regulations, as well as implementation and enforcement.

As the following regional and city reports discuss in greater detail, administrators at both central and local levels need to take into consideration critical policy issues that affect FDI inflows into China. AmCham stresses the need for attention on the following issues:

- Enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR)
- Reduction in pollution levels in cities
- Greater transparency and a streamlining of investment regulations
- Development of human resources and a revision of residency requirements
- Transportation logistics development and reduction of traffic congestion

Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The regional and city reports in this section illustrate that IPR is of greatest concern to investors in the first-tier cities Shanghai, Beijing and Hong Kong. In these municipalities, investment values per capita are highest and companies feel they have the most to lose with unauthorized use of designs and content by other companies. While all reports cite an overall improvement in IPR enforcement, challenges in the broad-based and consistent application of IPR laws remain.

Clearly, IPR infringement does not only occur in first-tier cities—China’s smaller, less wealthy cities also see abuses. As there are proportionally fewer American companies invested in the “x-tier” cities than in the first-tier, this issue has been less high profile in the international business community. This, however, is beginning to change with the spread of investment.

Reduction in Pollution Levels in Cities

Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin rate increased levels of water and air pollution as high priority policy issues. In many northern Chinese cities, the use of coal to power electric generation plants, as well as private residences, has created particulate residues

that cause residents commonly to complain of upper respiratory afflictions.

With the increased wealth of these cities, the number of cars on city roadways has dramatically risen in recent years. Most of the vehicles have no catalytic converters and use low-grade gasoline. Trucks transiting through the cities from outlying areas have a disproportionately higher contribution to air pollution. City reports that cite pollution as a main concern advise better enforcement of exhaust standards for automobiles and pollution controls for industry.

Greater Transparency and a Streamlining of Investment Regulations

According to regional reports from locations like Chengdu and Tianjin, greater transparency of local governments’ economic development guidelines on business investment is paramount. For instance, the Tianjin Government has yet to publish its comprehensive plans for the various geographic areas within the Binhai New Area, and the government has not made it clear which industries may be given preferential tax treatment and incentives. The Northeast regional report also cites a need to clarify the incentives and support available to foreign investors to aid companies in planning their investment projects.

The Shanghai Government also needs to streamline its investment approval process, as well as create a one-stop office location where interested parties can obtain information about investing in the municipality. As we point out in the Shanghai section, today the amount of paperwork required to invest in the city can total as many as 50 applications among 22 different agencies.

Development of Human Resources and a Revision of Residency Requirements

Most of the regions and cities in this year’s White Paper reported an overriding need for local and national-level government to develop policies to attract and develop the skills of local staff. Tianjin, in particular, cited a need for training services for employees in the city’s growing services sector. Companies in Chengdu, with its push toward high-end IT services, require policies that attract English-speaking professionals and encourage local professionals with such language skills to remain in the area.

财富创造及分配对外商直接投资的挑战

在短短几十年时间里,相当数量的中国人民摆脱了贫困,出现了蓬勃发展的中产阶级,中国中央和地方政府在这个过程中发挥的作用是值得称道的。随着一线城市财富增长,以及投资扩散到环渤海经济圈、长三角和珠三角邻近地区,中央和地方政府开始面临重大的政策方面的挑战。一线城市环境状况恶化,但人们对生活质量的期望提高,要求制定新的政策,现行法规得到更有力、更规范的执行。由于基础设施改善,农村和贫困城市工人的涌入,以及外国投资的进入,开始富裕的中小城市经济也得到迅速发展。所有这些都要求各地区和中央政府调整政策和法规,并确保政策、法规得到更好的落实和执行。

正如以下关于地区和城市章节更为详细地指出,中央和地方政府有必要考虑影响外资流入中国的关键性政策问题。中美商会主要强调下列问题:

- 知识产权保护的执行
- 减少城市污染
- 提高投资法规透明度,简化相关条例
- 开发人力资源,修改户籍制度
- 发展运输物流,缓解交通拥堵

知识产权的执法力度

本章地区和城市的内容显示,在北京、上海、香港这样的一线城市,投资者对知识产权问题更为关注。这些城市人均投资创造的价值最高,公司认为,其他公司在无授权情况下使用其设计和“内容”给它们带来的损失最大。所有报告都指出,总体上知识产权保护执法情况有所改善,但在广泛的、规范的知识产权保护执法方面仍然存在挑战。

很明显,知识产权侵权现象不仅在一线城市存在。中国收入水平较低的小城市也有侵权行为。由于相比一线城市,“X”线城市美资公司数量较少,因此该问题在国际商务中并不明显。但随着投资范围的扩大,情况将会发生变化。

减少城市污染

上海、北京和天津将水和空气污染治理视为优先考虑的政策性问题。华北许多城市使用煤电和居民使用燃煤带来的粉尘造成了许多人上呼吸道感染。

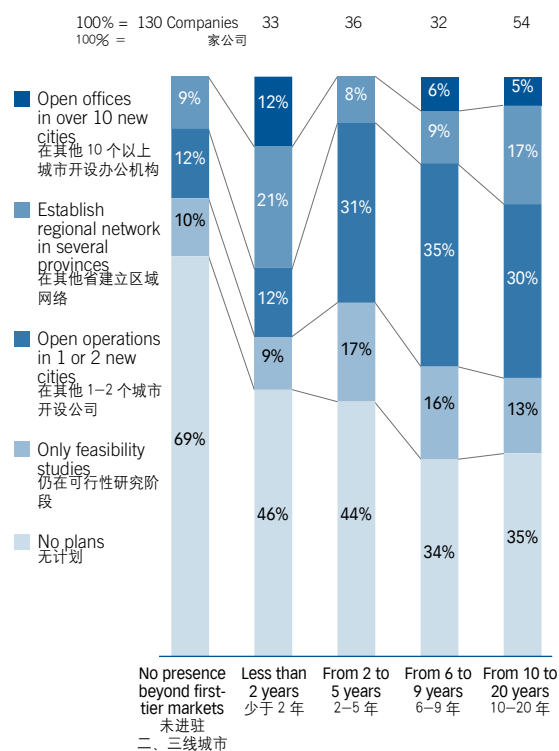
随着这些城市富裕程度的提高,近年市区公路上的汽车迅速增加。部分汽车没有净化器,使用低档汽油,穿城而过的卡车也加剧了空气污染程度。城市章节将污染列为重点关注问题,建议加强汽车排放标准和工业污染监控的执法力度。

提高投资法律法规透明度,简化相关条例

根据成都、天津等地区的相关报告,提高地方政府对促进当地投资发展的指导性政策透明度的缺乏是非常重要的问题。例如,天津市政府颁布滨海新区总体规划时,在其具体执行措施中尚未制定相应的鼓励政策,也未明确可以享受税收优惠政策的产业类别。东北地区同样也需明确给予外国投资者优惠政策和支持措施,以利于外资公司对其投资项目作出良好规划。

上海市政府也应该简化投资审批程序,建立一站式服务点,使有兴趣的公司获得当地投资信息。在报告的上海章节中,我们指出,目前在上海投资所需的手续包括向22家机构提交多达50份申请表。

Expansion plans to 2nd-/3rd-tier cities by respondents' length of time in secondary cities
 鉴于在二线城市开展业务的时间,企业计划在二、三线城市继续扩展业务的情况



Source: 2008 AmCham Business Climate Survey
 资料来源: 2008年中美商会商务环境调查

Shanghai simply has a skills shortage that is hampering the development plans of a great many foreign-invested companies. The restriction on the transfer of residence permits of potential employees from one Chinese city to another under the *hukou* system also places a great strain on employers in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Another pressing residency requirement involves the restrictions on the length of stay of foreign professionals in China as well as the difficulty of renewing their visas. Similarly, Chinese professionals who must work in Hong Kong are constrained in their ability to travel to the city for business meetings, training or short-term developmental assignments.

Transportation Logistics Development and Reduction of Traffic Congestion

A clear after-effect of the increased wealth in first-tier cities and wealthy second-tier cities is the number of automobiles currently on the road and being added to streets every day. In 2007, 443,000 new motor vehicles were sold in Beijing, an increase of 13.2 percent over 2006. This brings the total number of vehicles on Beijing's roads to well over three million, not including the many vehicles from other provinces that visit Beijing or transit through it. In addition to exacerbating existing levels of air pollution, vehicular activity has created congestion that is making transport of goods through municipalities increasingly difficult and expensive.

Further transportation issues remain throughout the country. The Shanghai and Beijing city reports both urge better driver education, stricter enforcement of regulations and more parking facilities. Similarly, the Tianjin report expressed a concern about the additional traffic congestion caused by the large number of mixed-use projects in the urban core particularly with regard to inadequate on-site parking.

Summary

The increased wealth of China's first- and second-tier cities, as well as the sophistication of foreign business requirements as investments in China increase in value, have brought a host of new considerations to the attention of Chinese government officials at national and local levels.

National and local governments in China have offered spectacular results in increasing the wealth of many

of its citizens and have done a great deal to create business opportunities for American firms. However, unexpected consequences from rapid economic growth coupled with a lack of policy development and enforcement in the key areas mentioned in this chapter have created barriers to American businesses' ability to benefit China's economy and citizenry. ■

开发人力资源,修改户籍制度

今年白皮书中涉及的大部分地区和城市都要求地方和中央政府制定吸引和开发本地员工技能的政策,尤其在天津,其服务业迅速发展,急需对相关人员提供大量培训。在着力推动高端信息技术服务业发展的成都市,公司要求制定吸引能讲英语的专业技术人员、出台鼓励留住具有外语能力的本地专业人员的政策。

上海面临技术人才短缺的问题,并已影响到许多外资公司发展规划。现行的中国户籍制度,员工户口城市间的迁受限制,已给在上海和香港的雇主带来很大压力。

另一个亟待解决的居留问题是对外籍人士在华停留时间的限制和难以延长签证。同样,需到香港工作的中国内地人士也难以赴港出席商务会议、参加培训或完成短期开发任务。

发展运输物流,缓解交通拥堵

一线城市和富裕的二线城市财富日益增加,带来的一个明显的现象是道路上汽车数量正在不断增加。2007年,北京新增机动车44.3万辆,较上年增长13.2%。不包括来京或过境的外地车辆,北京机动车总量已超过300万辆。除加剧空气污染外,机动车出行还造成交通拥堵,使各城市货物流通变得越发困难,成本增加。

中国全国都存在交通问题。上海和北京的城市报告均敦促加强对驾车者的教育,更严格地执行有关法规,并增加停车场所。同样,天津市报告对由于停车位短缺,市中心大量多用途场所加剧交通拥堵的问题表示担忧。

总结

中国一、二线城市收入水平日益增长,随着在华投资增加,外商提出的建议越来越反映一个日趋复杂的经济环境,这带来一系列需要提请中国中央和地方政府官员注意的新问题。

中央政府和地方政府在增加国民财富方面成绩斐然,在为美国公司创造商业机会方面做了大量工作。但与此同时,经济快速增长带来的意想不到的新挑战,

加之本章所述的关键领域政策尚未完善,执行力不足,无法发挥美国公司应有的作用使中国经济和中国的消费者从中获益。 ■

Beijing

This year Beijing will host China's first Olympic Games, a long-awaited opportunity for the country and its people to demonstrate their hospitality and show the impressive results of the three decade-old Reform and Opening policy. The 2008 Beijing Olympics will put the city of Beijing and its residents on display before the more than 1.5 million estimated visitors and countless viewers around the world. The careful preparation for the Games, as well as the enormous investment in Beijing's infrastructure over recent years—including much that was designed specifically for the Olympics—is expected to leave a positive impression on those who observe the Games in person and from afar.

Today Beijing is an international metropolis and the political, educational, scientific and cultural center of the world's most populous country. The city is China's number one tourist destination and, combined with its neighbor Tianjin, the country's most important transportation hub. In addition to its cultural, political and transport importance, Beijing is a major center for manufacturing and business services, and the headquarters of nearly all of China's top financial institutions.

In 2007, Beijing's GDP exceeded RMB900 billion, an increase of 12.3 percent over the prior year. Per capita GDP was RMB56,044, or approximately US\$7,370. Service industries constituted more than two-thirds of GDP at RMB642 billion. Within this category, the fastest growing sectors were information and computer services and software development (up 18.6 percent collectively); leasing and commercial services (up 31.7 percent); technical and geological services (up 23.1 percent); and education (up 12.5 percent).

Business success and rising tax revenue means the finances of the Beijing Municipal Government are growing at a healthy pace. Beijing's fiscal revenues totaled RMB149 billion, up 33.6 percent on the previous year and 1.8 times higher than in 2002. Income taxes from businesses and individuals were up sharply, at 44.6 percent and 32.2 percent respectively. Profits of the larger businesses in the service sector were RMB277 billion, 2.4 times higher than 2006.

Beijing welcomes foreign investment. Its commercial officials have a generally sophisticated understanding

of international and domestic business issues and dynamics, which is usually translated into supportive actions. There are ongoing efforts to reduce bureaucratic, administrative and regulatory obstacles to foreign business entry and expansion, except in areas subject to nationally mandated restrictions. It should be noted, however, that there remain opportunities to further reduce bureaucratic impediments through increased efficiency and more liberal interpretation of laws and regulations.

Government transparency in Beijing is good and improving; the municipal government's website (www.beijing.gov.cn) is content-rich and user-friendly. Beijing's strong economy, cultural and educational richness, and position at the commanding heights of China's politics and economy give Beijing a unique combination of attributes that appeal to foreign businesses. In 2007, the city attracted US\$5.07 billion of utilized foreign investment, an increase of 11.3 percent over 2006.

AmCham-China enjoys a productive and candid relationship with the Beijing Municipal Government. Since 2004, Vice Mayor Lu Hao has engaged in a constructive dialogue with AmCham, as have many of his colleagues in the city's functional bureaus. AmCham is grateful for the insights and information provided by these officials, and for their responsiveness to the concerns of American business.

For all of Beijing's assets, the city is faced with challenges and opportunities that, if met, will make it even better. This chapter addresses some of them.

Specific Issues

Transportation

Beijing continues to invest heavily in public transportation, a critical development in a city with significant congestion. In 2007, rail transport lines were increased by 66.6 kilometers (km) to 142 km, with an additional 102 km under construction. By the start of the Olympics, Beijing will have a total of 200 km of rail and subway lines. We applaud recent fare reductions and reforms of the ticket system, which have made public transportation more convenient and affordable. Given the city's size, and the congestion of its roads, these are most welcome

北京

今年奥运会将在北京举行，这是中国首次举办奥运会。对于这个国家及其人民而言，这意味着一次期待已久的机遇。他们将不仅向世人展示自己的热情好客，而且也将呈现中国改革开放三十年以来所取得的深刻变化。2008北京奥运会将向约150多万来宾和无以计数的观众展现北京这座城市及其居民的风采。北京为此次奥运会的举办做出精心筹备。近年来，北京在基础设施方面进行了大量投资，尤其是专为奥运会的设施建设，以期能给亲临北京赛事的观众以及其他观众留下积极的印象。

作为世界上人口最多国家的政治、教育、科学和文化中心，今天的北京是一座国际大都市。北京聚集中国最多的游客，并与近邻天津一道构成中国最重要的交通枢纽。除文化、政治和交通的重要性之外，北京也是制造业和服务业的主要中心之一，以及几乎所有中国重要金融机构的总部所在地。

2007年，北京的GDP值超过9,000亿人民币，比上年增长12.3%。人均GDP达到5.6044万人民币或近7,370美元。服务业GDP值6,420亿人民币，占总值三分之二以上。在服务业中，增长最快的行业是信息和计算机服务及软件开发（共增长18.6%）、租赁和商业服务（增长31.7%）、技术和地理服务（增长23.1%）以及教育（增长12.5%）。

企业的成功发展和税收收入的不断增加使北京市政府的财政收入稳步增长。全市地方财政收入为1,490亿人民币，比上年同期上升33.6%，是2002年的1.8倍。企业和个人所得税收入也大幅提高，幅度分别为44.6%和32.2%。服务领域中规模型企业利润总额为2,770亿人民币，比2006年高出2.4倍。

北京欢迎国外投资。负责经济发展的相关政府官员对国际和国内的经济问题及发展态势普遍具有深入地认识，这种认识通常会转化成实质性的支持与理解。北京也正在努力减少外资进入和发展的官僚主义、行政及监管壁垒。当然，国家强制性规定的领域除外。不过仍须指出，工作效率的提高和法律法规的从宽性解释，使进一步减少官僚政治的壁垒的机会仍然存在。

北京政府的透明度良好且在日益改善。北京市政府网站内容丰富、易于使用(www.beijing.gov.cn)。北京的经济富有活力、文化和教育底蕴浓厚，在中国政治和经济领域都拥有举足轻重的地位。北京这种独特的资源组合足以吸引外资的涌入。2007年，北京实际利用外资50.7亿美元，比2006年增长11.3%。

中国美国商会和北京市政府已建立坦诚良好的关系。从2004年起，中国美国商会和北京市政府开始启动建设性对话，陆昊副市长及诸多职能部门官员已多次参与。北京市政府官员不仅与商会会员分享他们的理解与看法，并积极反馈了美国企业关心的诸多问题。中国美国商会对此表示诚挚的感谢。

尽管如此，我们看到北京仍然面临着种种挑战和机遇，如果能够成功应对，北京的发展会更好。下文将讲述其中一些挑战和机遇。

具体问题

交通

北京持续在公共交通方面大力投资。对于一个交通堵塞严重的城市而言，公共交通至关重要。2007年，轻轨线延长66.6公里，达142公里；撰写此文之时，102公里的轻轨在建。预计奥运会开始前，北京轻轨和地铁总长将达到200公里。我们赞赏最近车票降价和票务系统的改革措施，公共交通因此更加便捷而且费用便宜。尤其对于北京面积大、路况堵塞严重的情况，我们认为上述措施十分及时，也希望这种高效的交通模式得到进一步发展。

首都机场3号航站楼是全球最大的单体航站楼，这将改进空运效率并提升旅客的舒适度。我们同样期待北京至天津高速铁路及高速公路的完工。这将给两座城市的居民提供更多的商业机会。

不过，北京仍然面临道路严重堵塞的困扰。2007年，北京市场新售车辆44.3万辆，比2006年增加13.2%。即使外省来京或经停车辆不计，北京路面车辆总数仍远超三百万辆。众多设计不合理的十字路

developments and AmCham encourages further expansion of this efficient mode of transportation.

The newly completed addition to Capital International Airport is the largest single structure terminal in the world, and is certain to improve the efficiency of Beijing's air links and increase travelers comfort. We also look forward to the completion of the high-speed train line to Tianjin and the new Beijing-Tianjin expressway, both of which will expand the business opportunities in both cities.

Nevertheless, Beijing continues to be plagued by severe road congestion. In 2007, 443,000 new motor vehicles were sold, an increase of 13.2 percent over 2006. This brings the total number of vehicles on Beijing's roads to well over three million, not including the many vehicles from other provinces that visit Beijing or transit through it. Beijing's many poorly designed intersections, together with the rapidly growing number of private vehicles, translate to slow travel times and regular traffic jams.

The government has rejected calls to limit the number of vehicles on Beijing's streets, which adds urgency to the need to find more effective means of improving traffic flow. These might include better driver education, stricter enforcement of regulations, more parking facilities and incentives for car pooling.

Beijing's best solution to these problems is to improve public transportation and increase its share of the city's total transportation load from the 29.8 percent share at the end of 2005. The mid-term goal should be to reach the 60 percent level of New York, Paris and London, with Tokyo's 87 percent the end goal.

Air Quality

By official Chinese standards, Beijing's "blue sky" days increased by five in 2007 to 246. There remain, therefore, 119 days of the year when air quality is unsatisfactory or worse (in fact, the Air Pollution Index reached 500 on December 28, 2007—the maximum level). It is not surprising that Beijing residents commonly complain of upper respiratory afflictions.

The Beijing Government has taken some serious steps to reduce pollution. For example, this year *Time* magazine reported that nearly 60,000 of the worst polluting coal-fire burners were switched to more environmentally friendly options like natural gas. This is but one in a string of steps the government has taken so far.

AmCham recognizes that there has been some progress, and encourages further efforts to improve air quality, such as replacing traditional vehicles in government passenger car fleets with environmentally friendly hybrid vehicles. Upgrading inefficient and polluting engines in the trucks that serve and pass through Beijing will do a great deal to reduce the vehicle emissions that these trucks are disproportionately responsible for. In addition, Beijing should eliminate the use of coal for home heating and cooking in the vast countryside that surrounds its urban center.

Water

Beijing has insufficient water resources for a city its size and has chosen to import water from the south in an expensive and controversial engineering project. While this will add significantly to the water available for individuals and industry, conservation and demand-control measures are nonetheless very important. AmCham repeats last year's recommendations, including planting more drought-resistant plants, more efficient irrigation techniques and increases in water-usage fees for urban and business consumers. In addition, we suggest that all of Beijing's hotels be required to adopt programs that encourage guests to save water and to use towels and linen more than once. Finally, we hope to see all of Beijing's wastewater treated. Currently, the rate is 92 percent in the urban areas but only 47 percent in rural areas, up just two percent and five percent, respectively, over the past two years.

Intellectual Property Rights

The current level of IPR enforcement in Beijing, as elsewhere in China, remains problematic despite stronger measures taken in recent years to improve it. Counterfeiting is still common and involves a wide range of products ranging from DVDs and computer software to household appliances and electronics, and even food products. These activities are responsible not only for economic losses to property rights owners, but also for a large percentage of product safety problems. Improving IPR enforcement will additionally benefit innovation, which has been identified as a key objective by the national government.

Improving IPR enforcement should be an ongoing focus of Beijing's government, as it should be around the country. But it is particularly important in the country's capital, which is where China's laws are made. Beijing Mayor Wang Qishan stated the city's intentions in a February 21, 2006, meeting:

口和快速增长的私家车数量，是车行缓慢和交通堵塞屡治不愈的主要原因。

政府未能接受限制路面车辆的呼吁，因此北京急需更有效的途径以缓解交通压力。比如建议考虑加强司机教育、实施更严格的规章、增加停车设施和鼓励合理合法的拼车行为。

对于北京而言，改善公共交通是解决上述问题的最佳方案。公共交通在全市交通负荷中的比例应从2005年底的29.8%提升到更高水平。中期目标应为60%，即纽约、巴黎和伦敦的水平，最终目标为87%，即东京水平。

空气质量

根据中国官方标准，2007年北京“蓝天”天数达到246天，比上年增加五天。因此，一年中仍有119天空气质量不尽人意或很差。（如2007年12月28日，当天空气污染指数达到500）。难怪北京居民通常会抱怨上呼吸道感染。

北京市政府已开始大力治理污染。《时代》周刊今年报道，北京市近六万个高污染的煤炉已被使用天然气等环保燃料的设备取代。此外，政府还采取了其它诸多措施。

中国美国商会非常认可所取得的进展，同时希望北京政府采取更多措施，以改善空气质量。例如以环保型混合动力汽车取代政府专用车队中的传统车辆。通过更新北京市内及途经北京的卡车所使用低效污染的发动机，可以大大减少污染物的排放。此外，应该终止燃煤在京郊家用取暖和烧饭的使用。

水

北京自身的水资源无法满足其自身规模的需要，只能借助造价高且富有争议性的工程项目从南方调水。尽管此举能更好满足个人和企业的用水需求，但节约用水和需求控制措施也很重要。中国美国商会重申去年的建议，包括种植更多抗旱植物、采用更有效的灌溉技术以及针对城市及企业用户提高水费。此外，我们建议北京所有酒店实施鼓励客人节水和多次使用房内毛巾的计划。最后，我们希望北京能实现全部污水的处理。目前市区污水处理率92%，而农村只有47%，与两年前相比仅分别提高2%和5%。

知识产权

尽管近几年北京政府采取了各项有力措施，但与中国其它地区一样，知识产权执法方面仍然问题重重。制假仍然很普遍，涉及DVD光碟、电脑软件、家用电器和电子甚至食物等诸多类产品。不仅给知识产权持有人造成经济损失，也引发了大量产品安全问题。此外，针对创新这一中国政府确定的重点发展目标，加强知识产权执法也能对其发挥一定的促进作用。

加强知识产权执法应该是北京市政府及中国各地政府的一项长期工作重点。作为首都和立法之地，此举对于北京具有特殊重要性。王岐山市长在2006年2月21日的会议上公开表示北京的决心：“北京市政府将一如既往地加强北京市场上知识产权保护的力度，同时也将继续依法保护知识产权。”

中国美国商会欢迎政府为改善北京的立法环境所作出的上述努力和其它诸多努力，并希望看到持续进展。

古迹维护和建筑

中国美商会再次建议政府将北京老城保护放到工作首位。除主要历史遗迹外，也包括胡同这一具有历史价值的居民社区。建议执行2002年制定的《北京旧城25片历史文化区保护规划》，以实现上述目标。

令人遗憾的是，这份规划未能得到部分官员的重视。相反，他们有时违背规章，擅自批准建筑项目。古迹维护不仅事关保护文化，而且能帮助北京发挥其作为旅游目的地和会展举办地的最大潜力。许多居住在北京的中国美国商会成员对北京历史悠久的街区情有独钟，也非常支持对其采取维护措施。

北京政府已认识到这一问题，启动了“旧房改造”工程。政府预算投入2.5亿元，提供财经支持与技术咨询，用于对40条胡同，1,474个院落的整体修缮。当房屋修缮完毕后，这次工程涉及的9,635户居民仍可选择回原地居住。中国美商会希望此工程尽可能的保护古老建筑与其材料，并扩展到北京其它区域。

The Beijing Municipal Government will continue to expand the intensity of its protection of intellectual property in the Beijing market, and will continuously protect intellectual property in accordance with the law.

AmCham welcomes these and other efforts to improve Beijing's legal environment and hopes to see continued progress on this front.

Historical Preservation and Architecture

AmCham again recommends giving the highest priority to the preservation of the Old City of Beijing, including not only the major public historical structures, but also the historical *hutong* neighborhoods. This can be accomplished with full implementation of the 2002 "Conservation Plan for the 25 Historic Areas in Beijing Old City." Unfortunately, this plan is sometimes ignored by officials who approve development projects inconsistent with the statute. Historical conservation is not only a matter of culture, but is also vital to realizing the full potential of Beijing as a destination for tourism, conferences and conventions. Many AmCham members who live in Beijing are particularly appreciative of the city's historical neighborhoods and strongly support their preservation.

The Beijing Government's recognition of these issues is reflected in the 2007-2008 Old House Renovation project, which aims to provide financial assistance and technical advice for the renovation of 1,474 courtyards in 40 *hutongs*. This ambitious program, with a budget of RMB250 million, will allow 9,635 households to have the option of remaining in their current homes. AmCham hopes that it will successfully preserve old structures and materials whenever possible, and that it will be expanded to other parts of Beijing.

In recent years Beijing has seen the rise of impressive new buildings whose architecture has attracted global attention. Examples include the National Opera House, the National Stadium, the National Aquatics Center, the CCTV Tower and the new wing of Capital Airport. AmCham applauds Beijing for welcoming these architecturally adventurous buildings, which add drama and beauty to the city's landscape.

Beijing – Tianjin Corridor

The new expressway and high-speed rail line that will connect Beijing and Tianjin this year will facilitate even greater integration between these two great

cities. AmCham hopes that both cities will work hard to facilitate new business along this important corridor.

Summary

This brief survey does not do justice to the complex history, challenges and achievements of Beijing, nor to the dynamic and generally positive relationships between U.S. businesses and their adoptive home in China's capital. It does not address, for example, the implications of the impressive 13.9 percent growth in per capita disposable income to RMB21,989 in 2007; explore the challenges and opportunities in public health and education nor examine the implications of rising costs for businesses.

AmCham believes that the Beijing Municipal Government continues to make extraordinary progress in developing the city's infrastructure and promoting economic growth, and is implementing many positive measures to improve the business and human environment. By considering the recommendations in this paper, Beijing will be able to fully realize its stated goal of becoming an "international, modern and dynamic" city that also evidences "indigenous character and historical roots," and is "livable" and "humanistic." ■

Recommendations

- Continue the aggressive expansion of public transportation.
- Undertake tougher measures to control traffic congestion.
- Support the adoption of cleaner vehicle emissions technology.
- Implement demand-control mechanisms and improve irrigation technology to reduce water consumption.
- Achieve the 100 percent waste water treatment goal.
- Improve bureaucratic efficiency.
- Rid Beijing's retail outlets of counterfeit goods by strong enforcement of existing IPR laws and regulations.
- Work with the Tianjin Government to find new synergies and business opportunities for the two cities.
- Implement and enforce adherence to the "Conservation Plan for the 25 Historic Areas in Beijing Old City."
- Continue to engage AmCham in frank and constructive dialogue.

近几年一些大型建筑在北京陆续落地，其建筑风格全球瞩目。例如国家大剧院、国家博物馆、国家游泳中心、中央电视台和首都机场新航站楼。中国美国商会赞赏北京勇于尝试引入新的建筑设计，也相信这些会给北京风景平添若干色彩和美感。

北京—天津长廊

今年，随着北京—天津全新高速公路和高速铁路的完工，两大城市之间的关系将更加密切。中国美国商会期待出现更多机遇，并希望两座城市能齐心协力，共同推动这条重要经济长廊的发展。

结论

这份简短的报告既不足以解释北京所经历的复杂历史、面临的种种挑战及取得的各项成绩，也不足以展示美国企业和他们在中国首都这一第二故乡之间的互动而积极的关系。比如，报告未解释2007年人均可支配收入增长13.9%，并达到21,989元意味着什么；没有探讨公共卫生和教育领域面临的机遇和挑战；也没有分析成本上升对企业的影响。

中国美国商会相信，北京市政府将在发展基础设施和促进经济增长方面，再接再厉，继续取得辉煌成绩；也相信北京政府正在为改进商务环境和人文环境采取诸多积极措施。希望酌情考虑本报告中的建议，这将有益于北京完全实现其公开的目标，即成为一座“富有活力的国际化现代”都市，既具备“本土特征和历史根源”又“适合人居”而“具有人性化”。 ■

建议

- 继续大力发展公共交通。
- 采取更有力措施，对交通堵塞加大管理力度。
- 支持使用清洁车辆排放技术。
- 执行需求调控机制并改进灌溉技术，以减少水消费。
- 实现污水处理百分百的目标。
- 提高政府工作效率。
- 确保知识产权法律法规强有力的执行，以清除北京零售网点的盗版商品。

- 与天津市政府合作，寻找有利于双方发展的新合力和新商机。
- 执行并强制推行《北京旧城25片历史文化区保护规划》。
- 继续与中国美国商会坦诚而有建设性的对话。

Chengdu

In 2007, Chengdu experienced its fastest growth since 1994 with annual GDP exceeding RMB332 billion, an increase of 15.3 percent over 2006. Foreign trade exceeded US\$9.5 billion with US\$5.7 billion in exports, an increase of 36.9 percent year-on-year and 13 percent higher than the national average. At the end of 2007, 124 Fortune 500 companies had established offices in Chengdu. Combined with economic and trade relations with 175 different countries and regions, and seven foreign consulates, Chengdu has emerged as the key city in southwest China.

Significant Developments

In June 2007, the State Council appointed Chengdu and the Chongqing Municipality as the first national experimental zones for urban-rural reform. The appointment allows the two cities increased flexibility to experiment with new development mechanisms to reduce the disparity between urban and rural populations in central and western China. Chengdu has responded by moving forward aggressively in export-oriented industrial clustering (creating zones within the city designed to promote specific export industries through incentives). Some of the prominent industries the government has promoted through this practice have included electromechanical and high-tech products, and to a lesser extent, software, shoes, pharmaceutical, and agricultural goods.

There have been developments in daily life issues as well. In response to traffic congestion, Chengdu city planners have promised aggressive and proactive interim methods to reduce the congestion while the first two lines of the city's future seven-line subway system are under construction. Chengdu's logistics capacity will greatly increase with the major expansion of railways and highways. Seven additional lines will connect Chengdu to Lanzhou, Xi'an, Xining, Geermu, Lhasa, Kunming and Chongqing, while two river ways will be constructed to increase water traffic to Shanghai and Beihai. Finally, plans are in place to attract 13 additional international airlines to the city within the next five years.

Specific Issues

Healthcare Services

In 2007, Chengdu welcomed Huaxi Hospital's opening of the "Golden Card International" service to meet foreign resident and visitors' health needs. Improvements included an increase in English-speaking staff and standard Western medical services. In addition, Huaxi has teamed with China Life Insurance to provide local medical insurance to foreigners living in Chengdu.

The assurance of high-quality healthcare is a constant concern for foreign corporations seeking expansion into overseas markets. Firms' ability to assure foreign employees that their personal and family healthcare needs will be properly met is critical to attracting and keeping talent in cities like Chengdu. While the "Golden Card" initiative is a welcome development, it is available to only members of Huaxi Hospital. China should strive to establish a mechanism allowing domestic medical facilities to receive reimbursement from international insurance providers. This would require both medical services and treatment documentation to be in line with international standards for payment approval.

Environmental Protection

In 2007, Chengdu and Chongqing Municipality were also approved to be the first national experimental zones for overall urban-rural reform. Consequently, greater independence has been provided to the local governments of these two cities to establish their own development strategy and policies. The current transitional period requires a proactive approach by foreign investors to understand the shifting investment climate, especially regarding the environment.

Chengdu has implemented stringent environmental permitting, zoning, remediation of contaminated land, off-site liability, recycling water and other policies that create additional liabilities to foreign investors. FIEs will find that policies and enforcement vary greatly depending on the FIE's size, location, local departments, industry and interactions with officials. Due to lack of transparency or well-defined

成都

2007年是成都取得1994年以来经济发展最快的一年。GDP超过3,320亿元,比2006年增长15.3%。进出口额超过95亿美元,其中出口57.1亿美元,较上年增长36.9%,高出全国平均水平13个百分点。截至2007年底,全球500强企业已有124个在成都设立分支机构。175个国家与地区与成都建立了经贸关系,7个国家在成都开设领事馆,成都已成为中国西南地区的重要城市。

主要变化

2007年6月,国务院确定成都和重庆两市为全国首个统筹城乡综合配套改革试验区。这一举措使两市在建立新的发展机制、缩小中西部城乡差别方面享有更大的灵活性。成都积极响应国务院给予的这一政策,大力推进行业集聚化(通过激励措施在市区内建立促进进出口的工业园区)。政府通过此举着力促进的行业包括机电和高科技产业,而软件、制鞋、制药和农产品行业也在不同程度的获得推进。

人们的日常生活方面也出现一些变化。为解决交通拥堵问题,成都市规划者承诺采取积极主动的临时性办法缓解交通拥堵,目前计划修建的七条地铁线中已开工建设两条。随着铁路和公路建设的迅速扩展,成都的物流能力将大大提高。七条线路将连接成都与兰州、西安、西宁、格尔木、拉萨、昆明和重庆,两条水路交通将提高成都与上海和北海间的水上运输能力,13条国际航线计划在今后五年内开通。

具体问题

医疗服务

2007年,成都市迎来了华西医院增设的金卡国际服务,为外籍居民和游客提供医疗服务。采取的改进措施包括增加讲英语的工作人员,提供规范的西医服务。此外,华西医院还与中国人寿合作,为居住在成都的外籍人士提供本地医疗保险。

高质量的医疗保障一直是寻求拓展海外市场的外国

公司关心的问题。公司能否保证外籍雇员个人和其家庭成员的医疗问题得以妥善解决,对他们能否在成都这样的城市吸引和留住人才至关重要。金卡计划值得欢迎,但只有华西医院的会员能够享受。中国应该建立一种机制,允许境内医疗机构与国际保险公司合作,并按照国际医疗费用的审批标准,提高医疗服务质量,规范医疗文件的管理制度。

环境保护

2007年,成都和重庆两市被批准为全国首个统筹城乡综合配套改革试验区。因此,两市的政府在制定发展战略和政策方面享有更多的自主权。目前的过渡期需要外国投资者采取更为主动的态度,及时了解投资环境的变化,尤其在环境保护方面。

成都在发放环境许可证、区块划分、污染土地治理、地段周边责任、循环水及其它政策方面执行得过于严格,给外国投资者带来额外负担。各地政策及其执行因外资企业的规模、所在地、当地部门、行业以及与地方官员的关系等不同而产生很大的差异。如由于缺乏透明度或明确的标准,“环境灾害”的定义具有极大的灵活性,官员可以在任何其认为需要的时候运用这一法规。执法不统一影响了外商投资环境的建设。 ■

建议

- 建立境内医疗机构与国际保险公司的合作机制,并按照国际医疗费用的审批标准,提高医疗服务质量,规范医疗文件的管理制度。
- 建立透明的监测报告体系,监控、统计城市空气和水质量数据。

parameters, the term “environmental hazard” is extremely flexible, allowing officials to apply rules as they deem necessary. Having non-uniform implementation is a hindrance to a vibrant and dynamic foreign investment environment. ■

Recommendations

- Establish a mechanism allowing domestic medical facilities to reimburse international insurance providers directly. In addition, improve medical services and documentation to international standards for payment approval.
- Establish a transparent reporting system to monitor and report statistics on air and water quality throughout the city.



Hong Kong SAR

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) celebrated the 10th anniversary of its return to China's sovereignty in July 2007. During the third-quarter of 2007, GDP totaled HK\$413 billion, rising 6.2 percent. Hong Kong continues to be a leading world financial and regional business center under the "one country, two systems" principle.

AmCham members in Hong Kong are overwhelmingly pleased with the systems in place. AmCham Hong Kong's "Business Outlook Survey" found 98 percent of respondents to be satisfied or very satisfied with business conditions in Hong Kong. Today, more than 250 of the 1,200 regional headquarters in Hong Kong are U.S. in origin, attracted by Hong Kong's strong and sophisticated Common Law legal system, low and simple tax system, free flows of information and capital, and world-class communications, transport and financial services infrastructure. These features give Hong Kong the distinction of being a recognized market economy, trusted by U.S. investors and a party to hundreds of international treaties based on its reputation as an independent economy

The U.S. is the fourth-largest market for Hong Kong's exports, and the city is a major market for U.S. goods including jewelry of precious metal (excluding silver), frozen chicken parts and edible offal, non-industrial diamonds, preserved equine hides and skins, integrated circuits and data processing machine accessories. In terms of inward direct investment, the U.S. is Hong Kong's largest investor in insurance (34 percent); the second-largest in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades (15 percent); and in financial institutions other than banks and deposit-taking companies (12 percent).

China is the largest source of direct investment in Hong Kong. The city is the PRC's main conduit for international trade and investment. This is the result of two separate factors. First, it is a channel for both mainland and overseas Chinese investments into and out of China. Second, it is China's largest re-export outlet and the first port of call for most mainland companies emerging into the world's markets. To illustrate this point, more than 2,000 mainland enterprises currently operate in Hong Kong, with assets totaling some US\$220 billion. In 2007, the

total volume of Hong Kong's global exports, including re-exports from China, rose 8.3 percent.

As part of the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone (PRD), Hong Kong is a key part of China's most dynamic manufacturing center. The PRD also includes the portion of Guangdong Province including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Jiangmen, Dongguan, Zhongshan, parts of Huizhou, parts of Zhaoqing, and the Macau SAR.

It is estimated that Hong Kong companies employ 11 million mainland Chinese workers in the Mainland. Of these, 10 million work in the PRD. Furthermore, almost 500,000 Hong Kong residents work in the Mainland, concentrated mostly in the PRD's 70,000 factories. A major and unique issue in Hong Kong is that it is easier for most foreign workers to get a visa for Hong Kong than it is for residents of Mainland China; a significant disadvantage for Hong Kong's continually labor-starved economy. Since 1979, Hong Kong has been the source of about two-thirds of the cumulative FDI in the PRD.

As Hong Kong's Chief Executive Donald Tsang enunciated in his October 2007 Policy Address, the city's political and business leaders widely view complacency as the greatest threat to the city. This is a reflection of it being a mature economy, where the problem tends to be most acute. AmCham highlights Hong Kong's proposed competition law, pharmaceutical patents and PRC staff visas as issues the city needs to address in order to not fall victim of complacency.

Specific Issues

Hong Kong's Competition Law

Under pressure from the World Trade Organization and after extensive public consultation, Hong Kong's government recently announced its intention to draft a new competition law. The precise objective, scope and features of the new law remain open issues and will face further public discussion once a draft is released. AmCham has three major areas of concern: that a competition law is contrary to Hong Kong's traditional *laissez faire* spirit; that the law not be used to "target" specific business sectors; and

香港特区

2007年7月，香港特别行政区（特区）庆祝回归中国10周年。根据最新统计数据，2007年第三季度，香港国内生产总值达4,130亿港元，增长6.2%。香港在“一国两制”下继续成为世界主要金融中心和地区商业中心。

香港美国商会成员对香港现行各项体制至为满意。根据香港美国商会《商业展望调查》，98%的受访者对香港商业环境表示满意或非常满意。目前，在港的1,200个公司地区总部中有250多家是美资公司。吸引这些公司的是香港完备健全的法制体系、简单的低税制、信息与资本自由流动以及最先进的通信、交通和金融服务基础设施。这些优势极大提升了香港作为成熟市场经济的地位，也藉此以其独立经济体的良好声誉获得了美国投资者信任，成为许多国际条约的缔约方。

美国是香港第四大出口市场，香港也是包括珠宝首饰贵金属（包括银）、冻鸡及杂碎、非工业用钻石、加工后的马/驴的皮革皮毛、集成电路以及数据处理设备零件等美国货物的主要市场。以对香港直接投资而言，美国是香港最大的保险业投资者（占34%），第二大批发、零售和进出口贸易投资者（15%）和第二大非银行和储蓄公司类金融机构的投资者（12%）。

中国是香港最大的直接投资来源地。香港是中华人民共和国主要的国际贸易与投资渠道。形成这一状况的有两个因素。首先，香港是内地和海外华人资金流入和流出中国的通道。第二，香港是中国最大的再出口港口以及大部分内地公司进入世界市场的第一站。目前在香港营运的内地企业达2000多家，总资产达2,200亿美元，就能说明这一点。2007年，香港对全球出口总额，包括来自中国内地的再出口增长了8.3%。

香港地处珠江三角洲，是中国最具活力的制造业中心的重要组成部分。珠三角还包括广东省的广州、深圳、珠海、佛山、江门、东莞、中山、惠州和肇庆的一部分以及澳门特区。

据估计，在内地的港资公司吸纳了1,100万内地工

人，其中1000万在珠江三角洲地区。此外，约有50万香港人在内地工作，他们主要集中在珠江三角洲的70,000家工厂中。在香港一个重要而独有的现象，即大多数外国人通常比大陆人员更容易获得香港的签证。这使得劳动力严重短缺成为香港经济发展的一大劣势。1979年以来，珠江三角洲地区外商直接投资总额的三分之二来自香港。

香港特首曾荫权在2007年10月发表的政策讲话中表示，香港政界工商界领袖普遍认为，自满心态是香港面临的最大的威胁。这反映出香港是一个成熟的经济体，而一个成熟经济体面临的问题总是最为突出的。香港美国商会认为，香港要避免沦为自满心态的受害者，需要解决的主要问题包括正在酝酿的竞争法、药品专利以及中华人民共和国人员签证问题。

主要变化及具体问题

香港竞争法

香港特区政府受到来自世贸组织的压力，经过广泛的公开咨询，最近宣布准备起草一部新的竞争法。新竞争法立法目标、范围及特点目前尚未定论，而且草案一旦公布，还将面对公众的进一步讨论。在这个问题上，香港美国商会关心的有三个问题：该法是否违背了香港传统的不干预政策精神；竞争法是否针对特定的商业群体；竞争法试图根本改变现行的市场结构，可能动摇香港经济的稳定。

香港政府宣布，将在下列前提下推动新竞争法立法程序，即该法将包含以下关键性的原则和宗旨：（1）增强市场效率；（2）适用于各个行业；（3）只针对扭曲市场的行为（而非市场结构）；（4）促进具有充分依据的执法行动以及（5）提供公正透明的司法裁判。香港美国商会对此表示支持。

药品专利联系

香港药品专利保护与药品登记体制间缺乏“联系”或协调。这一漏洞导致非专利持有者对一项已经有效的专利可以实施药产品登记，因为根据有关法律

that the law potentially destabilizes the economy by attempting to fundamentally reform the existing market structures.

AmCham supports the Hong Kong Government's announcement to proceed with the new competition legislation to the extent that the final law incorporates these key principles and objectives: (1) enhances market efficiency; (2) applies across all sectors; (3) targets only market-distorting conduct (and not market structures); (4) promotes well-grounded enforcement actions; and (5) provides for fair and transparent adjudication of claims.

Pharmaceutical Patent Linkage

There is a lack of "linkage" or coordination between Hong Kong's systems for pharmaceutical patent protection and pharmaceutical product registration. This loophole allows for a pharmaceutical product registration application on an already valid patent because there is currently no power under the relevant ordinance and subsidiary legislation to reject such an application or the revocation of a product registration on grounds of patent infringement. Instead, the existing patent holder must seek a remedy through litigation.

International best practices require the applicant for product registration to check a box declaring that its product does not infringe third parties' rights. The PRC adopted this cost-effective, self-declaration approach recently when it reformed its pharmaceutical laws and regulations. Hong Kong cannot afford to lag the PRC on this issue. "Patent linkages" have long been established in the U.S. and Canada. The EU does not have patent linkage, though its data exclusivity lasts longer than Hong Kong's, ranging from six to ten years depending on country.

Hong Kong has an obligation to safeguard intellectual property rights as a signatory to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property and the Agreement on the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Protection. Hong Kong's continuing inability to fully safeguard pharmaceutical patent rights discourages investment by international firms and will hamper local innovation. This obviously runs counter to Hong Kong government's stated desire to make Hong Kong the world's Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) capital.

PRC Staff Visa Issues

Despite recent positive steps, Hong Kong and PRC restrictions on visas and visa processing for PRC-national staff traveling to or working in Hong Kong continue to be very restrictive, with a negative impact on Hong Kong's international competitiveness. PRC-national employees in Hong Kong are constrained in their ability to travel to and from Hong Kong for business meetings, training and short-term developmental assignments. Specialized PRC professionals, except in the limited areas of finance and IT, cannot obtain work visas to fill positions in multinational companies in Hong Kong, even when equivalent local professionals are not available.

The difficulty to obtain multiple-entry visitor or work visas on a timely basis, as compared to non-PRC nationals, forces companies to use locations other than Hong Kong as sites for business meetings, special projects and normal developmental and training assignments. All of these limitations on visas for PRC nationals damage the city's competitiveness and attractiveness as a place to establish regional business centers.

Hong Kong has made recent improvements in training programs for local staff, plus "special talent scheme visas" and "professional visas" for PRC-nationals. These special visas are positive steps but they are limited in scope, inflexible and often difficult to acquire.

The Hong Kong and PRC government authorities should continue to address PRC-national staff visa issues to improve mutually beneficial business development activities and to allow Hong Kong-based companies to offer the same training and development opportunities to their PRC-national staff as they do to all of their employees. ■

Recommendations

Hong Kong's Competition Law

- The law should clearly state a market efficiency objective. AmCham endorses the Competition Policy Review Committee's articulation of the law's objective as "enhancing economic efficiency and the free flow of trade, thereby also benefiting consumer welfare."

和附属法律，任何机构都无权以专利侵权为理由拒绝实施或取消产品登记。相反，现行专利持有者必须通过司法程序寻求解决办法。

国际上最好的做法是要求产品登记申请人向审查机构声明，该产品不侵犯第三者权利。中华人民共和国最近在修改有关药品法规时，采取了这一成本效益较高的自行声明的做法。香港在此问题上不应该落后。美国、加拿大很早就采取了“专利联系”的做法。欧盟没有采用这一做法，尽管欧盟对数据排他性的年限要求要比香港长，根据不同国家从6年到10年不等。

作为保护知识产权巴黎公约和知识产权保护贸易相关问题协定的签约方，香港有义务保护知识产权。香港对知识产权缺乏充分保护的做法如果继续下去，将使国际公司信心受到打击，影响香港本地的创新。这明显不符合香港政府公开表明使香港成为世界中医之都的愿望。

中华人民共和国人员签证问题

尽管香港近期采取了一些积极步骤，香港与中华人民共和国对内地人员赴港旅行和就业的限制依然十分严格，这对香港国际竞争力产生了消极影响。在港内地雇员出入香港参加商务会议、培训和执行短期开发任务时能力受到限制。除金融、信息技术等有限领域外，即使当地同等水平的专业人员不够，内地专业人员向在港跨国公司申请职位却无法得到香港工作签证。

与非中华人民共和国公民相比，中华人民共和国内地人员难以及时获得多次有效访客或工作签证，迫使公司到其它地方召开商务会议、实施特别项目、进行正常的开发和培训任务。所有这些针对内地公民的签证限制措施影响了香港的竞争力和建立地区商务中心的吸引力。

最近，香港改进了为本地人员进行培训的做法，还实施了对内地公民的“特别精英计划签证”和“专业人员签证”。这些特别签证的做法是积极的，但范围有限，缺乏灵活，且获得签证经常十分困难。

香港和中国政府有关部门应继续解决内地公民的签证问题，以促进互利的商务开发活动，使在港公司向对所有雇员提供培训和开发机会一样，向其雇用

的内地人员提供培训和开发机会。

建议

建香港竞争法

- 该法应明确确定市场效率目标。香港美国商会支持香港竞争力政策审查委员会所提出的：该法目标应为“加强经济效率和贸易自由流动，进而也提高消费者福利。”
- 新法应改变现行的行业有别的竞争机制，实施适用于所有市场主体的竞争机制。
- 该法的对象应为损坏性行为而不是试图管理兼并和垄断行为。
- 该法不应列出一系列受到禁止的行为，而应仅仅表示禁止任何导致不合理地限制竞争的行为。
- 该法应由具备有关问题专业知识和公诉能力的独立机构执行。
- 所有诉讼案的裁决应该透明并接受香港法院的司法审核。

药品专利联系

- 香港政府应采取措施保护药品专利权，包括通过修正案要求申请人公开申明其产品的状况，拒绝或取消基于虚假申报而进行的产品登记申请。
- 药品与毒品署现行做法是颁发药品/产品注册许可证授权该产品“在香港境内销售”。由于香港注册的产品可能违反其他法律和利益，应停止这一做法，注册许可证应仅申明该产品业已注册。

中华人民共和国人员签证

- 香港特区政府应简化签证申请程序，使快速批准程序规范化，颁发一年多有效签证。
- 中华人民共和国政府应颁发具备多次出境签注的通行证，放宽内地人员进入香港的时间期限。
- 香港特区政府应向内地人员颁发一至三年有效的工作许可证。

- The new law should supplant the existing sector-specific competition regime and apply across all market sectors.
- The law should target harmful conduct, rather than attempt to regulate mergers and monopolies.
- Rather than set out a list of prohibited types of conduct, the law should simply state a general prohibition against any conduct that has the effect of unreasonably restraining competition.
- The law should be enforced by an independent agency with subject matter expertise and prosecutorial discretion.
- Claims should be transparently adjudicated and subject to judicial review in Hong Kong courts.

Pharmaceutical Patent Linkage

- The Hong Kong Government should take measures to safeguard pharmaceutical patent rights, including an amendment requiring applicants to declare the patent status of their products and to reject or revoke product registration applications based on false declarations.
- It is the current practice of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board to issue a Certificate of Drug/Product Registration authorizing products “to be marketed for use within Hong Kong.” Because a product registered in Hong Kong may violate other legal provisions and interests, this practice should be discontinued and registration certificates should simply state that the product is registered.

PRC Staff Visas

- The Hong Kong SAR Government should simplify the visa application process, standardize lead-time for visa approval and issue multiple-entry visas valid for one year.
- The PRC Government should issue passports with multiple-exit visas permitting PRC-national staff a wide timeframe for entering Hong Kong.
- The Hong Kong SAR Government should issue work permits to PRC-national staff valid for stays of one to three years.
- The PRC Government should make multiple-exit permits available to PRC-national

staff possessing Hong Kong work permits. Provisions should also be made to enable PRC passports to be renewed in Hong Kong.

- 中华人民共和国政府应允许持有香港工作许可证的内地人员获得多次出境许可。同时应允许在香港更新中华人民共和国护照。



Northeast (Dongbei) Region

Three years into the implementation of China's northeast rejuvenation program, the provinces included in the plan are still struggling with many long-standing problems. The program was designed to restructure and invigorate the economies of the three provinces that comprise the Northeast region, or "Dongbei": Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang. A recent report published by the Chinese State Council acknowledged that problems continue to persist.

While the program was intended to address some of the long-term challenges facing the northeast, the short-term outcome has failed to meet expectations, despite accelerated economic growth and progress made in restructuring state-owned enterprises (SOE). The success of the northeast's rejuvenation will hinge on future efforts in addressing entrenched structural problems in the region. Although central government support for the area remains, it may be limited by increasing competition from other regional development programs in western and central China.

Significant Developments

The most recent policy package from the State Council in its "Plan for Rejuvenating the Northeast Region" focuses on enhancing the competitiveness of the existing industrial resources in Dongbei's three provinces. Earlier efforts have brought industrial investment funds, preferential policies for investment, write-offs of tax arrears for firms, as well as numerous other fiscal measures to support the northeast's business community. The State Council claims that marked progress has been made in this rejuvenation effort, but persistent problems that seem to require additional attention in northeastern China suggest otherwise.

The State Council has cited this campaign as a 10- to 15-year project, after which it hopes that the northeast will achieve a level of economic development that puts this regions at the head of the economic pack nationally. The State Council wants to foster the development of highly competitive firms in the equipment-manufacturing sector and the new raw materials and energy sectors. The Council also wants to create an agricultural-product processing base and a "base for technological research and innovation." In reality, this means that the State

Council wants to boost the competitiveness of core industries in the region and to see a return on the billions of RMB it has invested in there in support of "research" activities.

SOE restructuring is crucial to the rejuvenation of the old industrial bases in the northeast. Wang Zuji, head of Jilin's development and reform commission, was quoted in a recent *China Economic Times* article saying that such restructuring was necessary. Wang cited the poor institutional environment as one of the major reasons for the region's loss of competitiveness. Particularly, the rigid institutional environment has discouraged entrepreneurship and the emergence of new industries, suppressing the development of the private economy and foreign-invested businesses. SOE restructuring, which involves either partial or total privatization, is considered the only solution to the problem. Since 2005, Jilin province alone has completed the restructuring of 816 SOEs, reducing the state's holdings in these firms to 25.9 percent.

The recent State Council report, *Three Year Evaluation of the Northeast's Rejuvenation*, claimed that 2004, 2005 and 2006 represented one of the best and fastest-developing periods in the region's history. This statement is accurate when considering the extent of government support the region has received and the magnitude of the economic stimulus that such policies have entailed. During the past three years, an unprecedented amount of preferential government policies have been accorded to the three northeast regions. These include a pilot value-added tax (VAT) reform scheme that allows input tax credit on fixed assets, the write-off of corporate debts accumulated before 1997 and discounted loans.

The combination of various supporting policies has fuelled economic growth in the three provinces, with their average annualized growth rate during 2004-2006 reaching 12.6 percent, some 2.6 percentage points higher than the corresponding figure for the previous three-year period. On average, the three provinces' gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate during the three years were 2.2, 1.8 and 2.8 percentage points higher than the national average in 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. During these three years, much of the growth was driven by fixed-asset investment, which surged 33.5 percent, 39.3 percent and 37.4 percent. All of these figures

东北地区

中国东北老工业基地振兴战略实行三年以来，东北三省依然要面对许多业已存在，且难以解决的问题。此项旨在调整和刺激东北经济的计划包括辽宁、吉林、以及黑龙江三个省。中国国务院近期发布的一份报告也指出，东北三省的这些问题将会继续存在。

虽然振兴战略意在解决东北三省面临的某些长期存留的经济问题，改制后国有企业的经济也出现了增长和进步，但是，改制过程中出现的短期效果与当初的设想相差甚远。所以，我们认为，在未来阶段内，经济振兴战略的最终成功应取决于着力解决东北地区根深蒂固的产业结构问题。但不容忽视的一点是，尽管中央政府将会继续支持这一地区的经济，但是随着其对中国中西部地区的经济支持计划的出台，对东北地区的支持力度也许会减弱。

重大进展

国务院关于“东北老工业基地振兴战略”出台的最新一揽子政策中，强调的重点就是要提高东北三省现有产业资源的竞争力。振兴战略在早期实施阶段引进了工业投资资金；制定了投资优惠政策；豁免了企业的欠税；向企业提供了多项财政支持措施。国务院认为，振兴战略在实施过程中取得了一定的效果，但是，东北地区依然存在长期无法解决，需要特别关注的问题。

国务院把东北老工业基地振兴战略比作一场持续“十年至十五年”的战役。这场战役之后，他们希望东北地区的经济能够发展到一定水平，可以雄踞全国前列。国务院鼓励提高装备制造业、新材料和能源产业的竞争力。他们还计划建立“农产品加工基地和技术研究与创新基地”。事实上，国务院希望推进东北地区核心产业竞争力，也希望看到投入到该地区支持研究活动的数十亿人民币所带来的回报。

对国有企业的改制是振兴东北老工业基地的关键。在最近出版的《中国经济时报》的一篇文章中，吉林发改委主任王祖继提到改制是非常有必要的。他还提到落后的制度环境是东北地区失去竞争力的主

要原因之一。尤其是在其僵化的体制下，无法产生企业家，也不可能出现新的产业，同时还阻碍了民营经济和外资企业的发展。对国有企业通过部分或全部私有化的改制，被认为是解决问题的唯一方法。自2005年以来，仅吉林就完成了对816家国有企业的改制，在这些企业中，国有资产占有比例减至25.9%。

最近，国务院发布了《东北振兴三年评估报告》。报告声称，2004年至2006年是东北地区经济发展历史上最好最快的时期之一。考虑到中央政府对这一地区的支持力度以及颁布的一揽子刺激经济政策，我们认为此报告的内容是准确的。在过去的三年内，政府给予了东北三省大量前所未有的优惠政策，诸如增值税改革中允许固定资产抵扣所含增值税税金；减免企业贷款和1997年以前的企业债务等。

多种扶持政策的联合出台刺激了三省经济的飞速发展。2004年、2005年和2006年，东北三省地区生产总值分别为1.51、1.71和1.97万亿元，同比增长12.3%、12.0%和13.5%；东北三省实施振兴战略以来，三年GDP年平均增速为12.6%，比实施振兴战略前三年（2001年—2003年）增速提高了2.6个百分点。2004—2006年间，三省GDP的年平均增长率为12.6%，比前三年高出2.6个百分点，也高出前三年全国当年增速2.2个、1.8个和2.8个百分点。2004—2006年，固定资产投资拉动了大部分经济增长，三省固定资产投资分别同比增长33.5%、39.3%和37.4%，均高出全国当年增速；三省固定资产投资占全国的比重由2003年的7.6%，同比提高到10.0%。

根据国务院报告，在过去的三年里，尽管东北三省的经济出现明显而强劲的增长，但是保持长期竞争力的能力不足。

国内经济总量比重下降

在2004—2006年间，东北三省取得了高于全国平均水平的经济增长率，但是，东北三省GDP总量占全国GDP总量的比重仍呈下降趋势。2003至2006四年

were above the national average. As a result of this heavy investment, the three provinces' share of the country's total fixed-asset investment rose from 7.6 percent in 2003 to 10 percent in 2006.

Despite the apparently strong economic growth over the past three years, the long-term competitiveness of the northeast remains weak, according to the State Council report.

Declining Share of National GDP

Even though the northeast region achieved above-average economic growth in 2004-2006, its share of the country's GDP actually declined steadily over this period, from 9.6 percent in 2003 to 9.3 percent in 2004, 8.7 percent in 2005 and 8.6 percent in 2006. This is largely a reflection of the widening development gap between the northeast and China's most developed regions. One measure used by the Chinese Government to illustrate this point is by presenting the gap between the combined size of the northeast economies and that of an advanced province like Guangdong. Despite rapid growth in Dongbei in recent years, this gap has widened drastically, with the GDP ratio between the three provinces and Guangdong declining from 80.3 percent in 2003 to 77.1 percent in 2004, 76.6 percent in 2005 and 58.3 percent in 2006.

Specific Issues

State Sector

The state sector remains a significant part of the Dongbei regional economy despite recent shareholding reform, a process that entails partial or complete privatization. Although the three provinces have completed the restructuring of most of the SOEs officially scheduled for reform, the industrial value added from the state sector in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang still accounts for 53, 63 and 66 percent of their respective provincial total. This exceeds the national average by 17.3, 27.3 and 30.3 percent respectively. This is problematic because the lack of private participation in the regional economy is believed to suppress innovation and competition to the detriment of its long-term competitiveness.

Low Profitability

With the exception of oil and natural gas exploitation, power generation and transmission, transport equipment manufacturing and black metal smelting, industries in the northeast have reported very low

profitability. More than 70 percent of the industrial profit in the three provinces was generated by oil and natural gas exploration firms in 2006, all of which are centrally controlled SOEs that report to headquarters in Beijing. Overall profitability in the northeast only increased 22.5 percent year-on-year in 2006, which was 8.5 percentage points lower than the national average.

Financial Environment

Bad debts that SOEs owe in the northeast approach RMB140 billion (US\$18.2 billion), accounting for almost half of all total bad debts in the region. The existence of such a huge amount of bad debt in the banking sector, combined with a deteriorating credit environment, has discouraged banks from lending to local firms and led to a large exodus of capital from the region. Since 2004, the region's deposit-loan discrepancy—which measures the excess amount of deposits that are not loaned by banks—has been increasing steadily and reached RMB858.1 billion at the end of 2006.

External Economy

Despite above-average growth in foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region, the northeast's combined share of nationwide FDI was merely 12.2 percent in 2006. This level was significantly less than the 20.9 percent in Guangdong and the 14.4 percent in Shandong. The region's foreign trade is also minimal, accounting for just 3.9 percent of the national total and less than a third of that of Guangdong province. ■

Recommendations

- Clarify the incentives and support available to the foreign investment community as a step towards improving the predictability of the operating environment.
- Extend “experimental” reforms underway in Tianjin to key cities in northeastern China to make financial and commercial transactions easier.
- Strengthen efforts to integrate the regional economy in the northeast with other commercial centers around the country through continued trade promotion and inter-regional cooperative events.

间分别为9.6%、9.3%、8.7%、8.6%。这些数字在很大程度上反映了东北地区和中国经济最发达地区的日益扩大的经济发展的差距。中央政府用东三省的总体经济规模与以广东为代表的发达省份之间的差距为例，予以进一步说明。在最近几年内，尽管东北经济出现了飞快的增长，但是这种差距却在日渐扩大，2004年、2005年和2006年，东北三省的GDP只分别相当于广东省当年GDP总量的77.1%、76.6%和58.3%。

具体问题

国营企业

最近，虽然实行了部分或全部私有化的股权改革，国有企业仍然是东北地区经济的重要组成部分。按照改革进程，东北三省已经完成大部分国有企业的改制工作，但是辽宁、吉林、黑龙江的国有及国有控股工业增加值却分别只占本省总产值的53%、63%以及86%。与全国平均水平相比，分别高出了17.3%、27.3%、以及30.3%。这些数字并不令人乐观，一般人们会认为，如果没有民营经济的参与，一个地区的经济会缺少创新意识和竞争力，从而影响了其长期竞争力。

低效益

据报道，除了石油与天然气开采业，发电生产与供应、交通运输设备制造业以及黑色金属冶炼行业外，东北地区其他行业的效益低迷。2006年，三个省份70%以上的产业利润都来自石油与天然气开采，而且它们都属于中央直属企业，总部设在北京。与上年同期数字相比，2006年东北地区工业实现利润仅增长了22.5%，比全国平均水平还低了8.5个百分点。

金融环境

东北地区国有及国有控股企业的不良贷款余额近1,400亿元人民币（合182亿美元），占整个东北地区不良贷款总额的近50%。巨额不良资产以及亟待改善的信用环境导致银行无法向企业提供贷款，资金大量沉淀和外流，2004年以来，东北三省存贷差逐年以上千万元增加，截至2006年底高达8581亿元人民币。

外来经济

2006年，尽管外商直接投资高于平均增长水平，但是东北三省实际利用外资占全国的比重为12.2%，与广东的20.9%以及山东的14.4%相比，这个数字还是过低。东北三省的进出口贸易总量较小，仅占全国的3.9%，不及广东省的1/3。

建议

- 首先向外国投资者阐明鼓励和支持性政策的内容，以此营造一个可预知的运营环境。
- 将天津滨海新区金融改革试验区延伸至东北的主要城市，使得金融和贸易方面的事务处理起来更加便捷。
- 通过增进贸易往来和地区间的合作，努力促进东北地区和周边国家商业中心的区域经济一体化的发展。

Shanghai

In 2007, Shanghai's strong economy underpinned an improving investment climate for U.S. businesses. Contributing factors include greater customs transparency, expanded infrastructure and incremental improvements in the general business operating environment. Shanghai's attraction for American business continues to be strong growth, openness to foreigners and financial sophistication. Even with the municipal government's measures to slow overall growth, Shanghai has clear plans to expand the service sector, elevate the industrial sector and enhance regional collaboration.

Shanghai municipality posted its 16th year of solid economic growth in 2007 with fiscal revenues of US\$28.8 billion, a 31.4 percent rise over 2006. A highlight of 2007 was the rapid rise of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, which rose 97 percent in 2007, hitting an all-time high in October. Driven by fears of an emerging bubble, efforts that began in 2006 to control and maintain the city's rapid growth at a sustainable level were broadened during 2007. Despite these ongoing efforts, total two-way foreign trade rose to US\$480 billion and foreign direct investment rose to US\$7.9 billion, an 11 percent increase from 2006, while contracted overseas investment reached a record US\$14.9 billion.

Reinforcing Shanghai's position as a top business center in Asia, 88 percent of respondents in AmCham Shanghai's *2007 China Business Report* reported higher revenues in 2007 over 2006, though the cost of doing business in Shanghai also rose over the same period. A key emerging trend for businesses is a growing interest to expand their operations into second- and third-tier cities. Many cite access to new markets as the top cause for exploring expansion, ahead of costs.

The biggest challenge to U.S. businesses in Shanghai remains human resources, but unclear regulations, inconsistent regulatory interpretation, lack of transparency, bureaucracy and intellectual property rights all persist as significant issues. The tight human resources market and resulting rise in salaries and wages had the largest negative influence on margins. But the Shanghai Government took steps in 2007 to improve the overall business environment, including working with AmCham to

improve transparency and ease certain regulatory hurdles. AmCham looks forward to continuing its strong partnership with the Shanghai Government to address issues of importance to U.S. companies.

Significant Developments

With an eye on the 2010 World Expo, significant improvements to the city's infrastructure are underway. In 2007, Shanghai inaugurated more than 100 kilometers of new subway track, making it the world's seventh-longest subway network. New D-series CRH trains were launched between Shanghai and other cities in the Yangtze River Delta, dramatically shortening travel times. The Changjiang Bridge, linking mainland Shanghai and its two biggest islands, and the Shanghai World Financial Center (Mori Building) – mainland China's tallest – were both topped out in 2007.

As Shanghai focuses on continually improving its investment climate for foreign businesses, the city has made strides towards easing business operations for U.S. companies. Shanghai Customs, working with the AmCham Shanghai Customs Liaison Program, addressed the most pressing concerns of U.S. businesses through a series of briefings, workshops and discussions in 2007. During the year, Shanghai Customs launched its English-language website, opened a hotline for Customs support and began a pilot paperless clearance system. These actions improve business operations for American companies and increase the transparency of Shanghai Customs.

Communications between U.S. companies and the Shanghai Government continued improving in 2007. Working together with the Shanghai Municipal People's Government Foreign and Economic Trade Commission (SMERT), AmCham Shanghai organized a series of events for members to meet Shanghai district mayors and officials. AmCham applauds SMERT's recent initiative seeking the Chamber's comments on the new Foreign Investment Catalogue and its perspective on "modern logistics."

Shanghai has continued its gradual improvement in the overall environment for IPR protection. A database for logging all IPR complaints in Pudong was launched in 2006 and expanded to all 19

上海

2007年上海经济的强劲增长为美国企业持续创造了一个日趋良好的投资环境。其主要原因包括包括关税透明度提高、基础设施发展及整体商业运营环境的改善。对于美国企业而言，上海的吸引力仍然在于其强劲的经济增长、开放的市场环境和发达的金融行业。虽然上海市政府采取了控制经济过快增长的措施，但对继续扩大服务业、提升产业发展和加强地区合作等方面的规划非常明确。

截至2007年，上海经济连续16年保持稳健增长，财政收入达到288亿美元，比2006年增长31.4%。上海证券交易所的快速发展是2007年一个引人注目的焦点。2007年上交所交易额增长97%，10月份创下历史新高。尽管出于对泡沫经济的担心，市政府2007年扩大实施了其在2006年启动的，旨在保持经济稳步增长的一系列措施，但2007年上海外贸总额仍然上升到4,800亿美元，外商直接投资达到79亿美元，比2006年增长11%，外商合同投资额也创下149亿美元的历史新高。

根据上海美国商会《2007中国商业报告》，88%的受访者表示尽管在沪经营成本有所增加，但其在2007年的收入仍然超过2006年。这一调查结果进一步显示了上海作为亚洲顶级商业中心的地位。越来越多的企业将业务拓展到二线和三线城市，这是当前正在出现的一个主要趋势，不过同时许多案例表明企业寻求扩展的最主要原因是开拓新的市场，而非成本因素。

人力资源仍然是美国企业在上海面临的巨大挑战。但法规不明确、法规解释不一致、透明度欠缺、官僚主义和知识产权等也依然是重要的问题。人力资源的紧缺和随之而来的薪酬和工资的上涨影响了企业利润的增长。但我们看到，上海政府在2007年采取改善整体经营环境的措施，包括与上海美国商会在增加透明度和减少某些监管壁垒方面进行的合作。上海美国商会期待与上海市政府保持密切的伙伴关系，以期解决美国企业关心的重要问题。

重大发展

着眼于2010世博会，上海市正在全面改善其基础设施。

2007年，上海新开通地铁总长达到100多公里，其地铁网络规模由此位居世界第七。上海和长江三角洲其它城市之间开通了动力车组，极大缩短了通行时间。连接上海本土和其两大岛屿的长江大桥及上海环球金融中心（森大厦株式会社）均在2007年封顶。

上海继续关注外商投资环境的改善，在为美国企业创造轻松的运营环境等方面取得重大进展。2007年，上海海关和上海美国商会开展合作，通过举办一系列简报会、研讨会和座谈会，提交了美国企业面临的最为迫切的一些问题。同年，上海海关还推出了英文版的网站，开通海关服务的热线电话，并启动无纸通关的试点系统。这些举措便利了美国企业的商业运营，增加了上海海关的透明度。

2007年，美国企业与上海政府之间的沟通不断改善。上海美国商会与上海市对外经济贸易委员会共同举办了一系列活动，使商会成员企业有机会与上海市各区长及其他官员见面。近期，上海市对外经济贸易委员会征求了商会成员对新公布的《外商投资产业指导名录》的意见，并听取了会员对“现代物流业”的发展前景的建议，对此，上海美国商会表示非常赞赏。

上海在改善知识产权保护的整体环境方面取得进一步进展。2006年，浦东保护知识产权举报投诉服务中心正式成立；至2007年，类似机构已发展至上海19个区县。另外具有重要意义的事件还包括：张江高科技园区知识产权投诉热线的启动；上海市公安局经济犯罪侦察总队与中国优质品牌保护委员会举办回顾关于“加强沟通协作的会晤纪要”讨论会，以加强合作，分享成功经验。

上海电信根据中国美国商会《2007年度白皮书》的建议，在2007年成功发行了全新高速拨号网卡以改进互联网的连接性。

《2007年中国商业报告》的多数受访者指出，上海生活的整体质量对其聘用并留住外籍经理人才及其投资的增加与否发挥着积极的影响。

Shanghai districts in 2007. Other 2007 milestones include the launch of an IPR complaint hotline in the Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park and the renewal of the Shanghai Economic Crime Investigation Department's (ECID) MOU with China's Quality Brands Protection Committee (QBPC) to improve cooperation and share best practices.

Following the recommendations in the 2007 White Paper, Shanghai Telecom successfully launched new high-speed dial-up internet cards to improve internet connectivity in 2007.

A majority of respondents in the *2007 China Business Report* say that overall Shanghai quality of life has a positive affect on their ability to recruit and retain top non-Chinese managers and on investment expansion decisions.

Areas identified by AmCham members where business and government might continue to improve channels of communication and share best practices include: energy supply stability, internet connectivity, traffic and transportation, airport infrastructure and environmental protection/air quality.

Specific Issues

Yangtze River Delta Region

Three Yangtze River Delta (YRD) cities – Nanjing, Hangzhou and Wuxi – made AmCham Shanghai members' top 10 listing of second and third-tier cities under investment consideration. The YRD, led by Shanghai and encompassing parts of Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, is one of China's economic powerhouses. In 2006, the YRD accounted for nearly a quarter of China's GDP, US\$608.9 billion, with Shanghai boasting an annual GDP of US\$132 billion. AmCham is encouraging the Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang governments to work together and achieve greater regional integration within the YRD.

AmCham emphasizes the need to build on the ideas outlined by former Shanghai Party Secretary Xi Jinping in his March 2007 speech on increasing regional links within the YRD. Greater integration within the YRD, leading to the eventual creation of a unified YRD-province, is necessary to maintain the YRD's competitive edge in China and the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

Combining Shanghai and the rest of the YRD into one provincial-level region could bring synergies

in areas such as customs, education and training, human resources, IPR protection, tax, transportation and logistics, and visa processing. These synergies would benefit both the regional governments and U.S. companies invested in the region by reducing bureaucracy, streamlining numerous business processes and improving distribution within the YRD.

In August 2007, representatives from the China Investment Promotion Agency under the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, the China International Investment Promotion Center and AmCham Shanghai signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a partnership to promote the annual China International Fair for Investment and Trade. AmCham is honored to play a key role in promoting this major investment event to the foreign business community in the YRD region.

Talent Scarcity

Unfortunately, Shanghai's rapid economic expansion in 2007 did little to relieve the municipality's fiercely competitive human resources market. In the *2007 China Business Report*, the key HR aspects affecting up to 80 percent of respondents were difficulty attracting, developing and retaining skilled and professional workers and management staff, and to a slightly lesser extent, technical staff. Rising salaries and concerns over the implementation of the new Labor Contract Law and Employment Promotion Law were also significant issues.

AmCham is pleased to note that the Shanghai Government has acknowledged the talent shortage affecting foreign and domestic companies within the city. AmCham supports moves by the Shanghai Government to work with educational institutions and corporations to build capacity by improving the quality of higher education and expanding access to vocational education programs. AmCham encourages the Shanghai Government to continue these programs and improve other aspects of human resources management, including local residency restrictions on employees with non-Shanghai *hukou* and visa arrangements for foreign staff.

Maintaining Shanghai's Investment Edge

AmCham is encouraged by the general overall improvement in Shanghai's investment climate, but Chamber members continue to voice concerns over bureaucracy, lack of transparency and

商会成员指出应在能源供应的稳定性、互联网的连接性、交通和运输、机场的基础设施及环境保护或空气质量等领域，继续与政府保持良好沟通，分享最佳实践经验。

具体问题

长江三角洲地区

长江三角洲的城市：南京、杭州和无锡入围上海美国商会成员考虑投资的十大二线和三线城市。长江三角洲以上海为龙头，覆盖江苏和浙江两省的部分地区，现已成为中国经济发展的引擎。2006年长江三角洲地区的GDP达到6,089亿美元，占全国GDP总值的近四分之一，其中上海的GDP高达1,320亿美元。上海美国商会正着手促进上海、江苏和浙江三地政府共同努力，以实现长江三角洲地区更紧密的融合。

上海美国商会强调，必须着手实施上海市前市委书记习近平在2007年三月讲话中提到的进一步推动长江三角洲地区联动发展的战略。长江三角洲地区的紧密融合将有助于长江三角洲地区的共同发展，这对于保持该地区在中国及亚太地区的竞争优势而言是必要的。

包括上海在内的长江三角洲的经济融合将有助于发挥该地区在诸多方面的合力，例如关税、教育和培训、人力资源、知识产权保护、税收、交通和物流以及签证审批。这些合力将有助于减轻官僚主义、精简繁复的业务流程并改进地区内的分销体系，从而使地区政府及在该地区投资的美国企业获益。

2007年8月，中国商务部投资促进事务局、中国国际投资促进中心和上海美国商会的代表签署了谅解备忘录，旨在建立伙伴关系以推动年度中国国际投资贸易洽谈会的发展。能向在长江三角洲地区的外国企业界宣传此项盛事，上海美国商会感到很荣幸。

人才短缺

不幸的是，上海经济2007年的快速发展，丝毫未能缓解这座城市人才市场过于激烈的竞争压力。根据上海美国商会《2007年中国商业报告》，近80%的受访者认为人力资源方面的问题主要是吸引、培养和保留熟练技术工人和管理型人才非常困难，技术人

员相应次之。薪酬上涨以及对新《劳动合同法》和《就业促进法》实施的关注也成为重要问题。

上海美国商会很高兴的注意到，上海政府已认识到人才短缺对该市内外资企业发展的制约。商会支持上海政府与教育机构和公司合作，通过提高高等教育的质量和普及职业教育项目而提高能力建设。商会鼓励上海政府坚持这些项目，并改进人力资源管理的其它方面，包括非上海户口的员工面临的本地居住限制及外国员工的签证安排等。

保持上海的投资优势

上海投资环境的总体改善令上海美国商会大为鼓舞，但商会成员指出仍存在官僚主义、透明度缺乏和法规不一致等问题。上海郊区和县级政府对法规的解释不一致，同时缺少了解这种差异的明确途径是企业成员担心的主要问题之一。

上海美国商会强调需向外资企业提供明确透明的投资法规。例如，商会赞赏上海海关在2007年创建英文网站，使美国企业可以更加便捷的获取海关的相关政策法规和信息。商会在期待2008年该网站完整版的建成，鼓励上海其它政府部门效仿海关这一做法的同时，仍强调应采取更多措施以实现完全透明。

商会针对上海浦东区外资的一项调查显示，缺乏一站式投资服务机构是外商投资者面临的最关切的问题。商会希望通过设立一个单独机构，作为投资上海相关信息的中心平台，从而能够继续推动一个真正的一站式的投资服务机构的建立。目前，在沪投资所需文件来自22个不同机构，达55份申请表。令商会大受鼓舞的是，上海市对外经济贸易委员会正在积极推动上海各区区长和商会成员建立联系并组织见面会。商会也期待着2008年上海能在建立一站式投资服务机构方面取得更多进展。

知识产权保护

上海美国商会《2007年中国商业报告》指出，知识产权保护仍然是外企最关心的商业问题，而且一半受访企业对中国在2007年加强知识产权保护方面所作的努力，感受不到明显的变化。

上海美国商会承认上海政府在监督和执行知识产权保护方面的持续性努力。2007年一项值得关注的进

inconsistent regulations. A chief concern among member companies is the inconsistent interpretation of regulations by different district governments around Shanghai and the lack of a clear resource to understand the different interpretations.

AmCham emphasizes the need for clear and transparent access to investment regulations to foreign companies. As an example, the Chamber applaud the launch of the Shanghai Customs Administration's English-language website in 2007, as it gives U.S. businesses easier access to customs policies and regulations. We look forward to the full version of the website in 2008 and encourages other Shanghai government agencies to follow Shanghai Customs' lead, but still emphasizes the need for additional steps to be taken to ensure full transparency.

An AmCham survey of foreign investors in Shanghai's Pudong district identified the absence of a one-stop investment services agency as one of their most pressing concerns. AmCham continues to push for a true one-stop investment services agency through the establishment of a single government entity that will serve as a central source of information on investing in the city. Today, the amount of paperwork required to invest in Shanghai can total as many as 50 applications among 22 different agencies. AmCham is encouraged by SMERT's active role in organizing introductory meetings between Shanghai district mayors and AmCham members and looks forward to increased progress towards a one-stop investment services agency in 2008.

IPR Protection

As noted in the *2007 China Business Report*, IPR protection remains a top business concern for foreign companies, with half of those surveyed for the report saying they felt few changes had occurred in China's enforcement of IPR protection during 2007.

AmCham acknowledges the ongoing efforts by monitoring and enforcement agencies to increase IPR protection around Shanghai. A notable achievement in 2007 was the inauguration of a telephone hotline to report IPR violators. AmCham highlights Shanghai's continuing move to modernize and improve the efficiency and efficacy of IPR protection throughout the year.

The Pudong District Police Department inaugurated an electronic IPR database in 2006 that was

expanded to the rest of the municipality and neighboring jurisdictions in 2007. The database allows policing agencies and judicial offices to track and compare IPR complaints across the region. AmCham welcomes this system, although cases currently are only being entered into the database at the time a punishment is issued. AmCham strongly encourages all participating agencies and offices to begin entering IPR complaints at the moment they are reported to improve the effectiveness of IPR enforcement.

Results of the Shanghai ECID's year-old effort with QBPC began to show in 2007. In what is now China's largest counterfeit auto parts case to date – worth an estimated RMB120 million – the Shanghai ECID initiated the investigation of a suspicious warehouse. While the investigation was ongoing, the ECID froze the assets of the involved parties and transferred the case to police for further investigation and prosecution. The QBPC considers the case to be one of the ten best IPR protection cases of 2007. AmCham applauds the initiative taken by the Shanghai ECID but emphasizes the need for ECID and other agencies involved in IPR protection to continue their proactive approach to protecting IPR in 2008.

Improving Quality of Life: Traffic, Healthcare and Food Safety

At AmCham Shanghai's annual appreciation dinner, Shanghai Mayor Han Zheng revealed his plan to tackle traffic congestion and address other quality of life issues in the city. AmCham commends the Mayor's plans to alleviate traffic through improved public transportation and his other initiatives to improve air quality and expand greenspace throughout the municipality.

AmCham recommends that the city government increase both education and enforcement of traffic laws and is worried about the lenient enforcement of general traffic laws in Shanghai. AmCham proposes stronger educational initiatives to instruct the city's drivers on the rules of the road while simultaneously implementing more severe punishments for traffic violations in order to improve general traffic flow and the safety of drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.

AmCham has concerns that the high volume of visitors to Shanghai's 2010 World Expo could overwhelm the city's healthcare facilities. AmCham advocates a general improvement and expansion in healthcare facilities, especially those marketing

展是开通了举报知识产权侵权的热线电话。商会认为上海在促进知识产权保护的现代化和提高效率和绩效方面做出的持之以恒的努力是显著的。

浦东区警察局2006年启动知识产权电子数据库，2007年上海市各市区和区县也开始陆续采纳这一作法。该数据库允许司法和执法部门共同追踪并比照本区的知识产权诉讼案件。商会欢迎这个系统的建立，尽管目前案例只能在宣判书公布后才能被输入数据库。商会积极鼓励各有关机构在诉讼上报时即将案例输入数据库，以加强知识产权执法的有效性。

上海市公安局经济犯罪侦察队与中国优质品牌保护委员会经过一年的努力，其合作结果在2007年得以展示。在中国迄今为止最大一起，涉案金额预计超过1.2亿元的反盗版汽车零部件案件中，上海市公安局经济犯罪侦察队从调查一处可疑仓库入手，在侦察过程中冻结相关当事人资产后，将此案转交给警方作进一步调查和指控。中国优质品牌保护委员会称此案为2007年十大最成功的知识产权保护案之一。商会赞赏上海市公安局经济犯罪侦察队的积极主动性，同时仍强调上海市公安局经济犯罪侦察队和其它知识产权保护机构在2008年应继续采取积极措施，保护知识产权。

改善生活质量：交通、医保和食品安全

在上海美国商会的年度答谢晚宴上，上海市市长韩正谈及了解决交通堵塞和其它影响市民生活质量的问题的计划。对韩正市长提出的通过改善公共交通以缓解交通压力，以及改进空气质量和扩大市内绿地面积等提议，商会给予高度评价。

上海美国商会建议市政府加大对交通法规的宣传教育 and 实施力度。商会对上海整体交通法规实施不严格的现象表示担忧。商会提议在对交通违规现象加大惩罚力度的同时，针对司机加强道路规章的宣传教育，以缓解整体交通压力，保障司机、骑自行车的人及行人的安全。

上海美国商会担心2010上海世博会举行之际大量涌入的访客，可能使这座城市的医疗保健设施超负荷运转。商会倡导从整体上改进并扩建医疗设施，尤其是那些标榜为国际标准的医院，使其能够应对更多病人，包括不会讲中文的外国游客。 ■

建议

扩大地区一体化

- 制定长江三角洲地区一体化发展的时间表及相关执行计划。

新的职业和技术培训项目

- 与公司及教育机构合作开展职业培训项目，重点培训外资企业工人所急需的技能。

简化投资程序

- 建立针对外资的一站式投资服务中心，负责向外国投资者提供所有申请和审批的服务。

加强知识产权保护

- 借助公众宣传活动，加大执法力度，以打击公众购买盗版、伪劣产品的行为及相关的销售行为。

交通法宣传

- 在全市范围内启动宣传活动，旨在转变司机、骑车人和行人不尊重交通法规的现状。同时提高罚金金额且/或没收多次违反交规的司机的驾照，以加大执法力度。

基本医疗改进

- 雇用更多会讲英语的医务人员，以应对2008年北京奥运会及2010年世博会期间的大量访客。执行国际最佳实践经验，以确保设备清洁和医务人员的卫生清洁。

themselves as international-standard medical services, allowing the system to handle a high volume of patients, including non-Chinese speaking visitors. ■

Recommendations

Greater regional integration

- Create a timeline and implementation plan for full regional integration and the formation of a single YRD province.

New vocational and skill training programs

- Partner with corporations and educational institutions to create vocational training programs focusing on the skills that are in high demand among foreign and domestic companies.

Full streamlining of the investment process

- Create a one-stop investment service center for foreign investors. The agency would be charged with providing all applications and approvals to foreign investors.

Increased IPR protection

- Use public education campaigns and increased policing to discourage public consumption of pirated or counterfeit goods and the sale of those goods.

Traffic law education

- Begin a citywide marketing and education campaign focused on changing the disregard that drivers, cyclists and pedestrians show for traffic laws. Step up policing with increased fines and/or suspended licenses for drivers who repeatedly violate traffic laws.

General healthcare upgrade

- Hire more English-speaking healthcare staff to cope with the high volume of visitors during the 2008 Beijing Olympics and 2010 World Expo. Adopt international best practices in both the cleanliness of facilities and hygiene of medical workers.



South China

AmCham defines the South China region as the provinces of Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan and Guangxi. This region continues to enjoy a thriving, diverse economy with global reach. U.S. companies, like their international and local counterparts, report nearly unparalleled levels of profitability and optimism about their future. Broadly speaking, the business environment in South China remains excellent.

Significant Developments

Over the past year, a new phase of the Chinese Government's development agenda has been articulated. The push for "scientific development" and a gradual transition away from energy-intensive and environmentally degrading industries, an increasing focus on high value-added manufacturing, as well as encouragement of the services sector, has manifested itself in several areas highly relevant to U.S. businesses in South China; a region known as the "workshop of the world."

A major component of this initiative can be seen in ongoing trends tracked by AmCham South China's annual *Special Report on the State of Business in South China*. In 2003, 65 percent of respondents reported being involved in manufacturing for export and only 35 percent indicated that they provided services for the local or international market. In 2006, these numbers had shifted to 54 percent manufacturing and 46 percent services. The first quarter of 2007 marked the first time services surpassed manufacturing, with only 49 percent of survey respondents reporting manufacturing and slightly more than 50 percent providing services.

These numbers are a clear demonstration that the evolutionary goals set by the PRC Government are succeeding and should continue to do so in South China through 2008 and beyond.

This trend towards a more service-oriented economy can be reasonably explained by the tendency of manufacturing operations to add sales, support and administrative layers to their existing operational scope in order to increase their participation in the local economy. In some cases, this transition has led to an almost undivided focus on capturing

market share in the local Chinese economy in lieu of exporting goods. According to AmCham South China's study, the top three operational priorities for companies in 2007 were "overall China business activities," "services provided in China" and "expansion of existing China facilities."

Similarly, nearly 90 percent of respondents indicated planned reinvestment of profits into their South China operations, with 65.1 percent planning to reinvest up to US\$10 million, 13.5 percent planning to reinvest US\$10 million to US\$50 million and nine percent planning to reinvest in excess of US\$50 million each.

Finally, 93 percent of respondents were profitable in 2007, or expected to be within two years or less. The remaining seven percent expect to reach profitability within three to five years.

These consistently positive trends and the active responses of regional governments will ensure South China's continued status as a competitive and lucrative area of operations in the PRC. The shift to new development priorities is already underway and the relatively painless transition is a testament to the efficacy of all levels of the South China leadership.

Specific Issues

The 2007 *Special Report* indicated a government approval rating of 91 percent in South China. Despite this highly positive and optimistic overall outlook, there have been some issues over the past year that have adversely affected many U.S. companies operating in South China.

Processing Trade and Value Added Tax (VAT) Rebate Changes

Chief among the issues in this region have been the widely reported changes to the processing trade and VAT rebate policies. These changes took effect in three stages during 2007 via Announcements 17 and 44, both led by the Ministry of Commerce, and the Circular of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation (No. 90). Each change became effective within between eight and 20 working days of announcement. Consequently, affected industries had little time to prepare for or

华南

本文所述的华南地区包括广东、福建、海南和广西四个省区。该地区持续呈现全球经济多元化所带来的繁荣。调查显示，和其他跨国及本地企业一样，美国企业对其利润水平和发展前景表现空前乐观。总体而言，华南地区的商务环境保持良好。

重大发展

在过去的一年中，中国政府的发展规划进入了一个新阶段。事实证明，在积极推进“科学发展观”与逐步过渡到远离能源密集型和环境消耗型产业的影响下，被誉为“世界加工车间”的华南地区集中发展高附加值制造业和鼓励服务业方面都与美国企业的参与密不可分。

这一举措的主要组成部分可以在华南美国商会的年度《华南地区经济情况特别报告》中看到。2003年，65%的受访者表示从事出口制造业，仅有35%的人表示他们为本地或国际市场提供服务。到2006年，以上数字已经变化到制造业54%，服务业46%。截止到2007年第一季度的调查数字首次显示服务业超过制造业：49%的受访者表示他们从事制造业，而有逾50%的人来自服务性行业。

这些数字是中国政府确立的逐步发展目标取得成功的显著例证。2008年及其后一段时期，这一趋势还将在华南地区得以持续。

这种以服务导向型为主的经济发展趋势，可以合理地解释为：制造企业在现有的经营范围内增加销售、运营支持层次的投入，以提高其对地方经济的参与。在某些情况下，这种转变也促使公司运营战略的调整：由争取中国市场份额代替全部货物出口。根据华南美国商会的研究，2007年度公司运营的首要三项活动为“全中国区业务活动”“在中国提供服务”和“扩大现有在中国的设施”。

同样，近90%受访者表示他们计划将其在该地区的利润再投资，其中61.5%计划再投资总额1000万美元，13.5%计划再投资总额为1,000万到5,000万美元，还有9%计划再投资总额将超过5,000万元。

最后，93%受访者表示已经在2007年实现盈利，或预计未来两年内实现盈利。剩余7%的人预计在未来3-5年内实现盈利。

这些持续正面的发展趋势和地区政府的积极响应，将确保华南地区依旧是中国境内保持较强的竞争力的地区。向新目标的发展转移已在进行中，而这期间相对平稳的过渡则是华南地区各级领导功绩的有力佐证。

具体问题

2007年度“特别报告”显示有91%的受访者表示赞赏中国政府的工作。尽管整体发展非常积极和乐观的，但去年仍然有一些问题对在该地区经营的美国企业造成了不良的影响。

加工贸易和增值税（VAT）退税变化

该地区广泛反映的首要问题是加工贸易和增值税退税政策的变化。这些政策通过商务部第17号和44号公告（2007年），以及财政部与国家税务总局联合发布的第90号文件，分三个阶段实施。每项政策在上述公告和文件发布后的8-10个工作日内就开始实行。因此，受影响的行业很少有时间做准备或采取一些措施减轻所造成的负担。而且据一些非正式的消息，2008年更多不利的变化将继续影响这一地区的企业。

显而易见，这些变化的产生与中国的国家目标密切相关。中国的发展目标是从原有的出口导向型的经济向自主创新为主导的经济体系转型。但是，短时间内全面执行可能会引发某些问题，因为政策的调整未能事先通知，所以很多企业因为准备不足产生巨大的计划外的开支。将企业从被影响地区，如珠三角地区，转移到优先发展地区（如广西）是很多公司可能采取的战略选择。但这种选择难以在短时间内得以实施，因为企业的搬迁需要在审慎性评估、经营管理和计划编制方面投入大量的时间和精力。

mitigate the resulting burdens. Rumors of further changes in 2008 stand to further adversely impact companies in the region.

It seems reasonably evident that the impetus for these changes is linked to China's national objectives to transition from an export-oriented economy to a domestic innovation-oriented economy. However, full compliance may be problematic since with little advance notice of the policy changes, many companies incurred significant and unplanned expenses. While moving operations from affected areas such as the Pearl River Delta to preferential development areas (such as Guangxi) is an option that many companies will pursue, these shifts are unlikely to be feasible in a short time-frame due to time and effort demanded by the due diligence, administration and planning efforts involved in relocating operations.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

IPR protection is an ongoing concern for all companies, including U.S. companies operating in South China and will continue to be as the shift into a more service-oriented economy brings with it an increased reliance on intellectual property. At the macro level, the Chinese Government is making significant efforts to address IPR issues through both legislative and operational improvements. Still, the highly localized nature of enforcement continues to be a talking point on the agendas of many U.S. companies.

Summary

While AmCham South China's *Special Report* found a 91 percent positive approval rating for the local and regional governments in South China, regulatory issues were most commonly listed as the biggest perceived challenge to the continuing success of respondents over the next three years. This has been interpreted as a sign that the overall regulatory situation continues to improve, but, at the same time, remains fluid. Incidents such as the short notices given for the Processing Trade and VAT regulations changes are offset by the groundbreaking participatory drafting cycle of the new Labor Contract Law, which AmCham continues to support. In fact, AmCham South China continues to support the new labor law as the "best possible law that represents the interests of all affected because of the intensive dialogue held with the community throughout the development process." ■

Recommendations

- Provide more advanced warning and/or more forgiving "grandfathering" of new regulations, thus allowing U.S. companies to better plan strategies that benefit not only the companies themselves, but also the development goals of China.
- Give U.S. companies more opportunities to engage in the discussion of proposed regulatory and legal changes, which will instill further confidence in the South China governments and, AmCham hopes, also result in more comprehensive and effective laws.

知识产权 (IPR)

知识产权保护是所有企业，包括美资在华南地区的企业，都持续关注的问题。而且向以服务业为主导方向发展的经济，将会更多的依赖自主知识产权。在宏观层面上，中国政府通过立法和执法的不断改善，正在为解决知识产权问题做出巨大努力。尽管如此，各自为政的地方执法仍然是许多美国企业所关注的问题。

结论

在华南美国商会的“特别报告”中显示，华南地区各级政府的工作得到91%的受访者的赞赏，但监管问题仍是受访者能够在未来三年保持成功与否的最大挑战。这或许可以理解为：整体的监管形势持续向好的方向发展，但同时，仍存在不确定性。比如加工贸易和增值税法规变化前仅留有限时间通知等事件的负面影响，被商会一直支持的新修订的劳动合同法产生的积极影响所取代。事实上，华南美国商会将会一如既往的支持新劳动合同法，它被称为“代表各方利益的最具民意的法律，因为其在修订的过程中积极听取社会各群体的意见和建议”。■

建议

- 提供相对较长的事先预警时间和/或在实行新法规之前有较合理的过渡期，允许美国企业更好的规划战略部署，这不仅有利于公司本身，且更有利于中国的整体发展目标。
- 给予美国企业更多参与法律法规变化的讨论机会，这将进一步增加华南地区政府的信心，商会也希望这样可以推进更多全面有效的法律法规的制定。

Tianjin

Tianjin, with almost 10 million residents, is one of China's four provincial-level municipalities and largest cities. Located only 100 miles southeast of Beijing, Tianjin is home to one of the country's largest seaports. Its location and strong industrial base have spurred an economy focused heavily on manufacturing, with concentrations in microelectronics, automobiles, pharmaceuticals and food.

While these industries and others in the manufacturing sector continue to drive the economy, the service sector is growing to support both this business base and Tianjin's increasingly wealthy residents. Recent central government initiatives have focused on the development of financial institutions there.

Significant Developments

With the first anniversary of the creation of the Binhai New Area, government and industry placed an increased focus on development plans for the area. The Binhai New Area is comprised of the Hangu, Tangu, Dagang and parts of the Dongli and Jinnan districts of the city. Although, it does not include downtown Tianjin, development in the Binhai New Area will drive additional development in the urban core to support investment in greater Tianjin. For example, seven new five-star hotels opening over the next three to four years have been announced and many international banks are expanding their presence in the city. A number of mixed-use office and retail developments similar to those built in Hong Kong, Beijing and Shanghai are currently under construction by foreign developers.

To capitalize on the existing port area, a portion of the newly reclaimed Dongjiang Port was opened in 2007. In addition, a number of land parcels were sold by the government to domestic developers in the new Xianglouwan CBD area in the Tangu district adjacent to the river. The investment in port expansion should keep Tianjin among the top ports, measured by container and bulk cargo volumes. The expansion created additional space for docking, warehousing and other logistics functions as well as space for commercial buildings.

Aerospace investment is currently increasing in Tianjin, already home to a renowned aerospace university. A new airport terminal is expected to open in May 2008 and investments in logistics and other sectors have recently been made in the airport area, including Airbus' first final assembly line outside of Europe.

In early 2008, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government and AmCham-China hosted the China-U.S. Financial Reform and Innovation Summit in Tianjin. The Summit was successful in bringing together business and government and included leaders from banking, insurance, real estate and other financial-services related fields.

Specific Issues

Binhai New Area

While the Binhai New Area plan is often trumpeted as a positive step for Tianjin, there is little concrete information available on its precise ramifications for the city. We encourage the government to share comprehensive plans for the various geographic areas within the Binhai New Area, including publishing achievable two-, five-, 10- and 20-year goals. AmCham encourages the government to highlight locations or sectors in which it welcomes or encourages outside investment. AmCham also would like to learn more about specific tax rates and other incentives for businesses to set up local operations. Further, AmCham would like to understand whether there is a specific authority that can fast-track such investments.

AmCham urges easier access to information regarding the new Xianglouwan business area in Tanggu, including how the government envisions this area will interact with the Tianjin Economic Technological Development Area (TEDA) financial district, the rest of the Binhai New Area and the downtown districts within Tianjin City.

Business Environment

We encourage additional investment in training services for service sector employees, including

天津

拥有近1000万居民的天津市，是中国四大直辖市之一，也是中国最大的城市之一。天津座落于北京东南100英里处，拥有国内最大的海港。其地理位置和强大的工业基础使天津建立了以制造业为主的经济体系，其中微电子、汽车、医药和食品是其支柱产业。

在制造业产业继续成为推动天津经济发展的驱动力的同时，服务业也正在迅速发展，其商业基础来源于日益富裕的天津居民。与此同时，中央政府近期已经出台的诸多政策都集中在如何促进当地金融机构的发展方面。

重大发展

随着滨海新区创建一周年的到来，政府及业界都对该地区的开发计划予以了更高的关注。天津滨海新区包括天津市的汉沽区、塘沽区、大港区以及东丽区和津南区的一部分。尽管不包括天津市区，但滨海新区的发展仍会推动中心市区的进一步发展，从而为在天津其他地区的投资提供支持。例如，已有7家新的五星级酒店宣布未来3-4年内天津开业，而众多国际性银行也正积极地在天津扩展其业务。各大国外开发商也正在当地兴建可与香港、北京和上海相媲美的若干多功能办公与住宅项目。

为了充分利用现有港区，新近填海造陆修建的东疆港已于2007年部分投入使用。此外，政府将塘沽区临河的新建响螺湾中央商务区内的若干地块出售给了国内开发商。投资港口扩建使天津港在集装箱和散货吞吐量方面继续保持各大港口前列。扩建还为码头、仓库和其他物流设施以及商务楼创造了更多发展空间。

目前，天津的航空航天领域的投资也在不断增长，一所知名航空航天大学已经落户天津。新的机场航站楼有望于2008年5月建成通航，最近在机场区域的物流及其他领域的投资项目也接踵而至，其中包括空中客车在欧洲以外地区建立的第一条总装线。

2008年初，天津市人民政府、中国美国商会和全美商会在天津共同主办了“中美金融改革与创新峰

会”。此次峰会获得了巨大的成功，政府与企业代表共聚一堂，来自银行、保险、房地产以及其他金融服务相关领域的领袖出席了峰会。

具体问题

滨海新区

虽然人们普遍认为滨海新区将积极带动天津的发展，但有关其具体的规划及实施内容方面的信息极少。我们促请政府能够公布关于滨海新区各个区域的全面规划，包括公布实两年、五年、甚至十年和二十年可行性目标。天津美国商会希望政府能够明确欢迎或鼓励外来投资的区域或领域，同时希望了解更多针对将在滨海新区开设业务的企业的相关税率以及其他激励政策。此外，天津美国商会还希望了解是否有一个专门的管理部门能够为此类投资提供一个快速通道。

另外，天津美国商会希望能有更为畅通的渠道来，以了解关于新建的塘沽响螺湾商务区的信息，包括政府如何有效推进该商务区与天津经济技术开发区的金融服务区、滨海新区其他区域以及天津市区的共同发展。

商业环境

商会鼓励为服务业从业人员的培训投入更多资金，其中包括餐饮服务员工以及一些创造性行业的员工。这将提升总体服务质量，为企业在这些领域扩大业务奠定基础。

商会认为有必要开通更多飞往天津滨海国际机场的航线，尤其是国际航班。更多航线的开通将使乘客能够更容易、方便地到达天津，从而直接惠及当地发展。新航站楼应该包括诸如其他国家一流国际机场所能提供的餐饮及其他服务设施，而现有航站楼目前欠缺这些基本服务。

基础设施

地铁建设和道路修建已取得了良好的进展。但是，

hospitality and food service staff, as well as creative services industry employees. This will increase the overall quality of service and help companies prepare for the opening of additional businesses in these sectors.

We believe there is a need for additional flight routes to the Tianjin Binhai International Airport, particularly for international flights. More routes would directly benefit Tianjin by making access to the city easier and more convenient. The new terminal should include food, beverage and other service amenities currently available in world-class international airports outside of Mainland China. Currently, these basic services are lacking at the existing terminal.

Infrastructure

Good progress has been made on subway construction and road work. However, as Tianjin's economy and car ownership rates grow, the city requires continued investment. AmCham would like to see additional subway lines built that are well integrated with bus networks to improve traffic. Public transport alone will not solve Tianjin's traffic problems, additional parking facilities within the city's key business and entertainment areas are also needed and a periodic express train along the Binhai light rail line would encourage increased ridership between the downtown areas and TEDA. The current trip takes more than 40 minutes due to frequent stops, discouraging some commuters from using the system.

AmCham welcomes the completion of the Beijing-Tianjin high speed rail, planned to begin commercial operation in July 2008. Additional links should be built between Tianjin and Beijing, as the existing road network is crowded and dangerous, particularly as a result of heavy use by large trucks transporting shipping containers and other goods.

Urban Planning

There is concern that the large number of mixed-use projects in the urban core will lead to additional traffic congestion, particularly because few of these projects offer adequate on-site parking. AmCham encourages a review of the development density, building code parking requirements and timing of major projects in the city center. In addition, the Chamber recommends increased transparency of the government's urban development plans, potentially

through the creation of a money-generating urban planning museum, similar to those in Beijing and Shanghai.

Preservation of Heritage Architecture

Tianjin has a rich stock of historical buildings from the colonial period that could become major domestic and international tourist draws. While Tianjin has been fortunate that to date much of this period-architecture remains, there are recent examples of large sections being destroyed and replaced by incongruous and bland commercial development. We encourage the preservation of all remaining historical buildings and the implementation of policies that encourage local and foreign businesses to use them for residential, office, retail and boutique hotel uses.

Environment

The downside of Tianjin's strong manufacturing base is that air and water quality are often sacrificed. As the city transitions away from its traditional manufacturing base and residents become increasingly aware of the importance of a clean environment, Tianjin needs to address this issue quickly. Poor air and water quality are key complaints, but so are a lack of green space and the limited access to the city's riverside area, which appears to be perpetually under construction.

AmCham recommends better enforcement of exhaust standards for automobiles and pollution controls for industry. Additionally, we believe enhanced bicycle-only lanes and a greater number of dedicated bus lanes would increase transportation options for residents. The alternative is a continued increase in the number of private cars and taxis for the public's transportation needs, something that will harm air quality. AmCham believes the city should aggressively preserve existing green areas and champion the development of new parks and other areas to make the city more livable.

Tourism

Tianjin is located near Beijing, one of the top foreign and domestic tourist destinations in the country. With improved transportation links, it will be increasingly convenient for travelers to combine a visit to Tianjin with a trip to the capital. The city currently lacks a well defined and publicized plan to attract tourists to the city's attractions (including the

随着天津经济的发展和私家车拥有率的提高，天津需要持续投资。天津美国商会希望能够修建更多地铁线路，与公交网络相互结合，改善交通状况。仅仅依靠公共交通体系无法解决天津的交通问题，同时也有必要在市内主要商业和娱乐区建设更完善的停车设施，此外，在滨海轻轨线路开通定期快速列车则能够促使更多的人往返于市区和经济技术开发区。目前由于停站过多，单程就需要花费40多分钟，使得一些乘客对乘坐轻轨“望而却步”。

天津美国商会对北京-天津高速铁路的完工表示欢迎，该铁路计划将于2008年7月开始商业运营。由于现有的公路网络拥堵问题严重，而且十分危险（尤其是在运送集装箱和其他货物的大型卡车频繁使用的情况下），因此应该加快建设天津和北京之间的其他通行路线。

城市规划

有人担心中心市区大量的多功能开发项目会使交通更加拥堵，尤其是这些项目中只有极少数能够提供充足的场内停车设施。天津美国商会希望对市中心的开发密度、建筑停车需求以及大型项目的兴建时间进行重新审核。此外，商会建议应该提高政府城市发展规划的透明度，例如可参照北京和上海建立营利性城市规划博物馆来达到这一目的。

历史遗留建筑的保存

天津拥有大量殖民时期遗留的历史建筑，这将会成为对国内外游客的巨大吸引力。虽然很幸运，迄今为止天津许多该时期的建筑都还得以保存，但是近来却有大规模的历史建筑在被毁掉，被不协调、千篇一律的商业开发项目所取代。我们希望政府能够对所有这些遗留的历史建筑加以保护，并制定相关政策鼓励当地以及国外企业将这些历史建筑用作住宅、办公楼和精品酒店。

环境

由于天津是重要的生产基地，空气和水的质量受到了严重的影响。随着天津传统制造业基地的转型，居民也越来越意识到清洁环境的重要性，天津需要迅速解决这一问题。空气质量和水质差是居民主要的投诉原因，同时缺少绿地、缺少进入河滨区域（似乎已经兴建了许久）的通道也是问题之一。

天津美国商会建议针对汽车更有效地实施排放标准，对工业采取更严格的污染控制措施。此外，扩大非机动车道、增加公交车专用车道将有助于增加居民的出行选择。同时继续增加私家车和出租车的数量也可以满足大众的交通需求，但这样做将会损害空气质量。商会认为，天津应积极保护现有绿地，并推动开发兴建新公园以及其他能够使城市更适于居住的场所。

旅游

天津毗邻国内以及国外游客的首选国内旅游城市之一——北京。随着交通网络的改善，游客在北京旅游期间能够更方便地前往天津游览。天津目前缺乏详细的宣传计划来吸引游客前来观光旅游（景点包括长城、大运河、盘山、渤海、杨柳青、市内殖民时期的建筑等）。此外，还缺少精美的外语（英语、日语和韩语）材料来向外国游客与居民宣传这座城市。 ■

建议

滨海新区

- 公布滨海新区的全面规划，并以两年、五年、甚至十年和二十年的重要项目计划展示其对当地企业的深远影响。明确政府重点鼓励投资的地区。公布关于塘沽响螺湾商务区开发的详细资料，并突出它将如何与天津经济技术开发区以及中心市区其他现有商务区的相互促进。

商业环境

- 投入更多资金对服务业从业人员进行培训。开通更多飞往天津滨海国际机场的航线，并确保新的机场航站楼能够提供与其他国际机场相当的便利服务设施。

基础设施

- 增加车道或其他线路以改善天津与北京的公路网络。地铁路线与公交路线相互结合，应建设公交专用道以缩短乘客的通勤时间、鼓励更多人乘车。需要建设更多停车设施。

Great Wall, the Grand Canal, Mt. Panshan, the Bohai Sea, Yangliuqing and the city's colonial architecture). Additionally, there is a lack of good foreign language (English, Japanese and Korean) informational material to help promote the city to foreign visitors and residents. ■

Recommendations

Binhai New Area

- Publicize comprehensive plans for Binhai New Area and its implications for local businesses with achievable two, five, 10 and 20-year milestones. Highlight areas where the government encourages investment. Publish more information regarding the Xianglouwan development in Tangu and highlight how it will interact with other existing business areas in TEDA and central Tianjin city.

Business Environment

- Invest in training programs for service-sector workers. Push for more flight routes to the Binhai International airport as well as ensuring the new airport terminal has comparable amenities to other international airports.

Infrastructure

- Improve the road network linking Tianjin to Beijing by adding more lanes or additional routes. Subway lines need to be integrated with bus lines and additional bus-only lanes should be built to speed commuters' trips and encourage ridership growth. Additional parking facilities are needed.

Urban Planning

- Create a more open environment related to urban planning so business can understand plans for new infrastructure, buildings and business districts. Open a revenue-generating urban planning center where upcoming developments can be shared and visitors would have access to an overall picture of the city, past and future.

Preservation

- Implement a policy that preserves both Tianjin's rich stock of colonial period buildings and gives businesses access to the structures for business and residential uses.

Environment

- Relocate manufacturing, power generation and other pollution sources away from the key urban areas. Improve quality of life issues related to green space, accessibility to the riverside and air and water quality issues. Encourage bicycle ridership by increasing the number of bicycle lanes and their level of safety.

Tourism

- Create a strategy to attract domestic and foreign tourists to visit Tianjin's attractions; this plan should include creating more venues of interest for people to visit. Develop material that explains these attractions and compliments a tourist's visit to them.

城市规划

- 建立更加公开的城市规划氛围，使企业能够了解新基础设施、建筑和商务区的规划。开设营利性城市规划中心，从而与公众分享未来的发展项目，使游客能够了解城市全貌，包括城市的过去与未来。

历史遗产保存

- 实施相关政策，保护天津大量的殖民时期遗留建筑，并使企业能够将这些建筑用作办公楼和住宅。

环境

- 将制造企业、发电站以及其他污染源迁出主要的市区。改善人们的生活质量，增加绿地、开通进入河滨的通道并改善空气和水的质量。通过增加非机动车道并提高其安全性来鼓励人们骑车出行。

旅游

- 制定战略吸引国内外游客游览天津；该计划应包括建立更多能够引起人们兴趣的场所。编写相关材料对这些景点进行说明，并鼓励游客前往参观。

Abbreviations 缩写表

3G	Third-Generation	EMDT	Executive Management Development Training Program
4G	Fourth-Generation	FASCO	Foreign Aviation Services Company
3PL	Third Party Logistics	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
4PL	Fourth Party Logistics	FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
ACP.....	Aviation Cooperation Program	FIDE	Foreign-Invested Design Enterprises
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance–Broadcast	FICE	Foreign-Invested Construction Enterprise
AMEA	Antimonopoly Enforcement Agency	FIE	Foreign-Invested Enterprise
AML	Antimonopoly Law	FIJSC	Foreign-Invested Joint Stock Companies
APA	Administrative Procedure Act	FIVC	Foreign-Invested Venture Capital
APA	Advanced Pricing Agreement	FITE ...	Foreign Investment in Telecommunications Enterprises
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients	FOB	Free on Board
AQSIQ	Administration for Quarantine, Inspection and Quality	FY	Financial Year
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	FX	Foreign Exchange
ATM	Air Traffic Management	GA	General Aviation
ATMB	Air Traffic Management Board	GACG	Global Anti-Counterfeiting Group
BIS	U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security	GAPP.....	General Administration of Press and Publications
BOCOG	Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games	GBAS	Ground-based Augmentation System
CATA	China Air Transport Association	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CAAC	Civil Aviation Administration of China	GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
CBRC	China Banking Regulatory Commission	GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
CCC	China Compulsory Certificate	GPA	Government Procurement Agreement
CFETS	China Foreign Exchange Trading System	GPL	Government Procurement Law
CIQ	China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau	GW	Gigawatts
CIRC	China Insurance Regulatory Commission	HHS	Health and Human Services
CMC	Chemistry, Manufacturing and Control	HR	Human Resources
CNTA	China National Tourism Administration	HS	Harmonized System
CPC	Consumer Product Code	IA	Intellectual Asset
CPI	Consumer Price Index	ICT ..	Information and Communications Technology
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission	ICP	Internet Content Providers
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	IMPs	Internet Information Providers
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission	IPO	Initial Public Offering
CTA	Clinical Trial Application	IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
CTO	China Trademark Office	ISP	Internet Service Provider
CVP	Corporate Visa Program (AmCham)	IT	Information Technology
DHS.....	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	JCCT	Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce	JSC	Joint Stock Corporations
ECID	Shanghai Economic Crime Investigation Department	JV	Joint Venture
EDS	Express Delivery Service	LLC	Limited Liability Company
EIA	Energy Information Administration	M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions
EIT	Enterprise Income Tax	MRL	Maximum Residue Levels
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction	MCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
ESCO	Energy Service Companies	MDCP ...	Market Development Cooperator Program
ESS	Express Industry Service Standards	MII	Ministry of Information Industry
EU	European Union	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
FAA	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	MOLSS	Ministry of Labor and Social Security
		MNC	Multinational Corporation/Company
		MPS	Ministry of Public Security

MOC	Ministry of Construction	SHIBOR	Shanghai Interbank Offered Rate
MOC	Ministry of Communications	SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office
MOF	Ministry of Finance	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce	SMERT.....	Shanghai Municipal People's Government Foreign and Economic Trade Commission
MOH	Ministry of Health	SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	SPB	State Postal Bureau
MOR	Ministry of Railways	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
MTPL	Mandatory Third-Party Liability	TCM	Traditional Chinese Medicine
NCA	National Copyright Administration	TDA	U.S. Trade Development Agency
NDRC.....	National Development and Reform Commission	TD-SCDMA	Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access
NHT	New and High-Tech	TEDA.....	Tianjin Economic Technological Department Area
NPC.....	National People's Congress	TMO	Trademark Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	TPCC	Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	TRIPS.....	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
OIE	Office International des Epizooties/World Organization for Animal Health	TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
PBOC	People's Bank of China	U.S.	United States
PEC	President's Export Council	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
PEL	Partnership Enterprise Law	USFAA	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
Pharma	Pharmaceutical	USFCS	U.S. Foreign Commercial Service
POA	Power of Attorney	USG	U.S. Government
PRD	Pearl River Delta	USITO	U.S. Information Technology Office
PRC	People's Republic of China	USTDA	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
QBPC	Quality Brands Protection Committee	VAS	Value-Added Services
QDII	Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors	VAT	Value-Added Tax
QFII	Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors	VEU	Validated End-User
R&D	Research and Development	VPN	Virtual Private Network
RNP	Required Navigation Performance	WCO	World Customs Organization
RVSM	Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum	WFOE	Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise
SAC	Standards Administration of China	WIPO.....	World Intellectual Property Organization
SAFE	State Administration of Foreign Exchange	WLAN	Wireless Broadband
SAIC	State Administration of Industry and Commerce	WTO	World Trade Organization
SAC.....	Standards Administration of China	YRD	Yangtze River Delta
SAO	Security Advisory Opinion		
SAR	Special Administrative Region		
SARFT.....	State Administration of Radio, Film and Television		
SASAC.....	Special Administration of Industry and Commerce		
SAT	State Administration of Taxation		
SAWS	State Administration of Work Safety		
SCLAO.....	State Council's Legislative Affairs Office		
SED	Strategic Economic Dialogue		
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Administration		
SFDA	State Food and Drug Administration		

