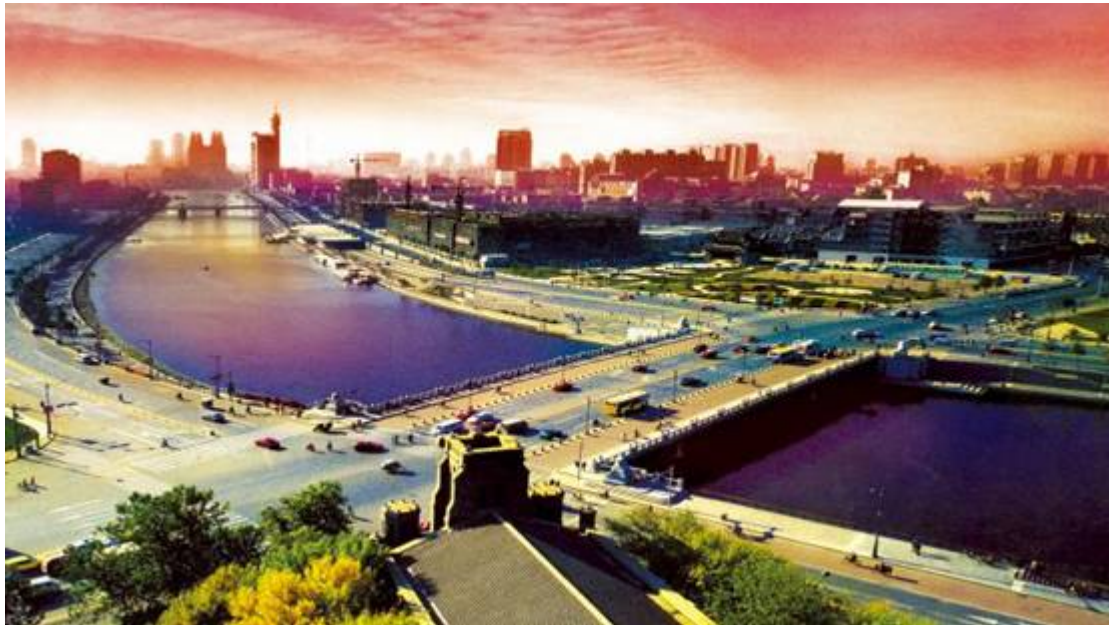


# About Tianjing

## History



Tianjin, referred to as "Jin" for short, is one of the four municipalities directly under the Central Government of China. Not only is it an international harbor and economic center in the north of China, but it is also well-known for its profound historical and cultural heritage.

It took a long time for the city to come into being. In ancient times, sea water receded from what is Tianjin now. For three times, the Yellow River, with the highest content of sand in the world, flowed through this place into the sea, thus forming Tianjin Plain. Even today, a few seashell dikes of ancient times can still be found in such places as Shanggulin in Tianjin. According to research findings, these dikes are the remains of the ancient coastal lines.

The name of "Tianjin", meaning "a port for the emperor", was first adopted in the first year of Yongle Reign in Ming Dynasty. In the second year of Yongle Reign (1404), Tianjin became a walled garrison. In 1860 Tianjin was opened as a trading port. In the 1930s, Tianjin became the largest industrial and commercial city and financial center in the north of China.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Tianjin became a municipality directly under the central government. In 1978, with the adoption of the policy to reform and open up to the outside world, Tianjin became one of the first coastal cities in China to open up.

In the Outline of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Economy and Society in the People's Republic of China, which was approved in 2006, it is pointed out that the development and opening of Tianjin Binhai New Area is part of the overall national development strategy of China. In the future, efforts will be made to build Tianjin into an international harbor city, economic center in the north of China, and an ecological city. This positioning of the city provides Tianjin with a broad stage for Tianjin to seek further development.

## Geographic Location

Located at latitude 38°34'N-40°15'N and longitude 116°43'E-118°04'E, Tianjin lies in the northeast of the North China Plain, west of the Pacific Ocean, at the lower reaches of Haihe River valley, with Bohai Sea on its east and Yanshan Mountain on its north. It is only 137 kilometers southeast of Beijing, the capital of China. Tianjin belongs to the 8th eastern international time zone.



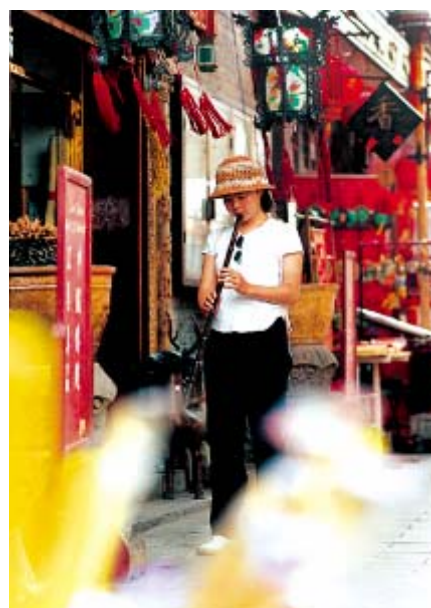
## Climate



Located in the warm temperate zone, Tianjin has a sub-humid continental monsoon climate. As it is influenced by the sea and ocean in summer and by the continent in winter, the four seasons here are clear cut, which results in a great variety of temperature throughout the year. The average temperature in a year is 11.1–12.0 . The coldest month is January, with an average temperature of less than -4 ; the hottest month is July, with an average temperature of about 26 . On average, the frost-free period lasts about 200 days. The annual precipitation is between 550 and 680 mm, 75% of which occurs in June, July and August. The sunshine time in the city is relatively long: 1,921.0–2,852.0 hours per year. The average wind speed throughout the year is 2.5 m/s.

## Population and Nationalities

There are 51 minority nationalities in Tianjin. At present, Tianjin has a population of 10.43 million permanent residents, including 9,393,100 registered residents. Of all the population in Tianjin, the agricultural population is 3,769,100 and the non-agricultural population is 5,624,000. With a birth rate of 7.44‰ and a death rate of 6.01‰, Tianjin has a natural population growth rate of 1.43‰. Tianjin is now in a period of low population growth rate.



## Area and Administrative Divisions



The administrative region of Tianjin covers an area of 11,760km<sup>2</sup>. Tianjin is 189 km long from south to north and 117 km wide from east to west. Its urban districts cover an area of 7,399km<sup>2</sup> and its rural counties cover 4,361 km<sup>2</sup>. The circumference of the whole city is about 1,290.814 km, including a coastline of 153.334 km and a land line of over 1137.48 km.

Tianjin is one of the four municipalities directly under the Central Government of China. It has jurisdiction over 15 districts and 3 counties. In the city proper are the districts of Heping, Hedong, Hexi, Nankai, Hebei and Hongqiao; in the coastal area are the districts of Tanggu, Han'gu and Dagang; around the city proper are the districts of Dongli, Xiqing, Jinnan, Beichen, Wuqing and Baodi. There are three counties in Tianjin: Ninghe, Jinghai and Jixian.

## Natural Resources

Unlike most large cities both at home and abroad, Tianjin enjoys a rich supply of natural resources. First of all, Tianjin has abundant oil and gas resources. Its Bohai and Dagang Oil Fields are key state oil and gas projects, turning out 17.83 million tons of crude oil and 880 million m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas in 2005. Secondly, with its coastline stretching 153 km, Tianjin has inexhaustible sea salt resources. Changlu Salt Field, with an annual output of 2.3 million tons of salt in 2005 (10% of the total sea salt output in China), is the most famous sea salt production base in China. Thirdly, Tianjin possesses rich mineral resources, metal and nonmetal. There



are more than a dozen kinds of metal minerals in Tianjin, including jímboite, manganese, gold, wolfram, molybdenum, copper, zinc, iron, etc.. Not only are the manganese and boron minerals first discovered in China, but they are rare even in the world. The nonmetal minerals here –cement rock, barytes, stromatolith, marble, natural rock, purple sand porcelain clay, maifan stone, etc.– are of considerable mining values. Fourthly, plentiful underground warm water is available in Tianjin. The underground warm water ranges from 30 to 90 in temperature and, in addition to its excellent quality, the warm water is deposited at a shallow position. In ten areas with geothermal resources worth further prospecting and tapping, the total hot water reserve amounts to 110.36 billion m<sup>3</sup>—the largest medium and low-temperature geothermal field in China. Fifthly, Tianjin has abundant land resources. The total area of land in Tianjin is 1,191,900 ha., including arable land 445,500 ha. (37.4% of the total land area of Tianjin), residential, industrial and mining land 262,500 ha., and unused land 138,200 ha.. Except in the northern mountainous and hilly areas, the land in Tianjin abounds in fertile soil deriving from a thick layer of accumulated matters. In the coastal area at the lower reaches of Haihe River, about 1,214 km<sup>2</sup> saline and alkali wasteland have great potentials for development. With convenient transportation, the land in these regions can be tapped at low cost. Such favorable conditions are not available in other large cities in China.

## Economy



Tianjin is the birthplace of modern machinery industry and textile industry in China. At the beginning of the 20th century, Tianjin was the second largest industrial city in China. Since the adoption of the policy to reform and open up in 1978, Tianjin has become even more vigorous, and it is now on its way to becoming an economic center with advanced technology, favorable environment, great strength in science and technology, and a rich supply of human resources.

Between 1993 and 2006, with its double-digit growth of gross production value every year, Tianjin became one of the areas that developed rapidly in China.

Since the adoption of the policy to reform and open up, Tianjin has opened wide to fuse itself into the global trend of economic development. In addition, the investment environment has been improved steadily. Tianjin enjoys a lot of advantages in its investment environment: its convenient port transportation, open market, excellent logistic services, attractive investment policies, highly efficient government services, and its transaction environment characterized by honesty and cooperation. So far, Tianjin has attracted investment from over 110 countries and regions, and nearly 18,000 foreign-funded enterprises have established their branches in Tianjin, bringing along investment more than US \$55 billion. Of the top 500 enterprises in the world, more than 110 have invested in Tianjin.

In the Outline of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the Development of National Economy and Society in the People's Republic of China, which was approved in 2006, it is pointed out that the development and opening of Tianjin Binhai New Area is part of the overall national development strategy of China. This important decision will surely provide great momentum and favorable conditions to boost the development of Tianjin.

## Science, Technology and Education



Tianjin is the birth place of the first institution of higher learning in modern China. In 1895, Sheng Xuanhuai, an official of the Qing dynasty, established the first modern university in China—Tianjin Beiyang University of Western Studies, the predecessor of the present Tianjin University. Nankai University, Premier Zhou Enlai's alma mater, is as famous as Tianjin University. Altogether, there are over 40 institutes of higher learning in Tianjin, with a total of approximately 300,000 registered students. Tianjin is among the earliest regions in China to provide 9-year compulsory education; and it is among the top three in China in terms of regional education capability. In Tianjin, there are nearly 1,000 scientific and technological research institutes, over 600,000 technicians, and a large number of experts and scholars famous at home and abroad. The overall scientific and technological strength of Tianjin is among the best in China. Tianjin Hi-Tech Industrial Park, founded in 1988, is one of the first national new and high-tech industrial development zones established with approval from the State Council of China. The park has become a symbol for scientific and technological progress in Tianjin.

## Culture, Arts and Sports

As a famous city of historic and cultural significance in China, Tianjin is a birth place of culture and arts in the north of China. It enjoys a reputation of a "cradle of operas" and "motherland of quyi". The professional performance troupes of Tianjin deal with a wide range of arts, including Peking opera, pingju opera, Hebei bangzi, quyi, drama, singing and dancing, symphony, etc. In the museums and memorials in Tianjin, there are nearly 60,000 pieces of cultural relics, including some rarities which deserve to be recognized as



national treasures. The local folk arts of Tianjin are varied and interesting. The colorful Yangliuqing New Year Paintings, vivid colored sculptures of Clay Figurine Zhang, impressive well-designed kites of the Weis, and exquisite carved bricks of the Lius are outstanding representatives of the folk arts of Tianjin. As a modern cultural metropolis, Tianjin claims possession of a 415.2-meter-tall TV and radio broadcasting tower, a world-class exhibition center, and the largest modern book edifice in China. These first-rated cultural facilities, with their unique features, constitute a public culture and sports service system, which contributes to the prosperity of the culture in the modern city.

The sports in Tianjin have developed rapidly. In the tenth national sports meet in 2005, Tianjin sports team won 15.5 gold medals, 13.5 silvers and 11 bronzes, the biggest victory in the history of Tianjin sports. Tianjin Women's Volleyball Team won championships in China for three years, between 2003 and 2005, and in 2006, it won championship at the Bubugao Cup National Women's Volleyball Match.

As an undertaker of the football matches for the 2008 Beijing Olympics, Tianjin shoulders the missions of the Olympic Games. In addition, in September 2007, some matches of the Women's Football World Cup will also be held in Tianjin. So far, the primary buildings of Tianjin Olympic Central Stadium, where the two events will be held, have been completed.

## Scenic Spots and Historical Sites

There are a large number of historical sites in Tianjin, including 37 national or municipal historical relic protection units. Especially, Jixian Dule Temple, a large wood temple built in the Sui Dynasty, has existed for over 1,000 years; Jixian Huangyaguan Section of the Great Wall, 41 kilometers long, is noted for its steepness and magnificence; Jixian Panshan Mountain, with its beautiful green peaks, is known as the "No. 1 Mountain" east to Beijing. Besides, there are also Tianhou Temple, Wenmiao Shrine, Dabei Temple, Guangdong Guildhall, and Dagukou Fort. The buildings of Tianjin are of such varied styles—ancient and modern, east and west—that Tianjin has won the reputation of an "exposition of various buildings".



Not only did many celebrities and politicians dwell here, but a lot of important historical events also took place here. From the historical relics and ruins, you may interpret a history of modern China over a span of a century.

# Foreign Relations



Communications have been carried out between Tianjin and foreign countries in economy, trade, culture, science and technology, education, sports, public health, etc. Tianjin has signed agreements with 57 cities (provinces, states, regions) from 38 nations on friendship city relationships, exchanges and cooperation. Tianjin has become a friendship city to 23 foreign cities. Apart from this,

friendship and cooperative relations have also been established between 34 pairs of institutions and nearly 200 pairs of grassroots units. Tianjin Port has trade relations with over 160 countries and regions in the world.

# Development Objectives

General Objectives of the Development of National Economy and Society in Tianjin During the Eleventh Five-year Plan Period (2006-2010)



To implement the "three-step" development strategy in an all-around way, to build Tianjin into a modern international port metropolis and an important economic center in the north of China, to establish a perfect system of socialist market economy, and to take the lead in China to basically realize modernization.

Major Expectations of the Development of National Economy and Society in Tianjin During the Eleventh Five-year Plan Period (2006-2010)

The total output value in Tianjin will increase at the annual rate of 12%, the per capita total output value will exceed US\$7,000, and the financial revenue and fixed asset investment will grow at the annual rate of over 16% and 15% respectively. The energy consumption for 10,000 yuan output value will drop by more than 15% from the end of the tenth five-year plan period. The investment in research and development will account for 2.5% of the total output value. The average annual birth rate will be about 10‰. New work posts will be available to 1,400,000 people, including 1,150,000 urban or town dwellers. The unemployment rate in the city and town will be limited within 4%. The prices will remain basically stable. The per capita disposable income for urban residents and per capita net income for rural residents will increase by at least 10% every year.

