

## **ATTACHMENT B: Greater Toronto Chinese Business Association China Trade Mission 2012 – City Profiles**

### **QINGDAO, Shandong Province**

Qingdao is a key economic center and port city, famous for its historical and cultural heritage as well as a renowned tourist scenic destination. Qingdao serves as one of China's major trading ports, with a first-class seaport that ranks first in China in terms of resources utilized for foreign trade, and fifteenth internationally in terms of throughput. It is also one of the most attractive destinations for foreign investments.

Recipient of more than 10 national awards, Qingdao is recognized as one of the ten best commercial cities in China, rated by CCTV as one of China's top ten economically dynamic cities, and the winner of the "Award for Entrepreneur Satisfaction".

In 1984, the Chinese government established the Special Economic and Technology Development Zone (SETDZ) in Qingdao. Over the decades, Qingdao has grown steadily at an average rate of 16% annually. Qingdao has seven national development zones, and nine provincial development zones that enjoy relevant state preferential policies including: Qingdao Economic & Technological Development Zones, Qingdao West Coast Export Processing Zone, and Qingdao High-Tech Industrial Development Zone, etc.

Qingdao is home to many famous Chinese enterprises and well known trademarks, including: Haier Group, Hisense Group, Qingdao Iron and Steel Group and Tsingtao Brewery Co. Ltd.

Qingdao has a thriving financial sector with many foreign financial institutions operating in the region, including: HSBC, Yamaguchi Bank Ltd. Of Japan, Korean International Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Overseas Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd. Of Singapore, and Bank of China Hong Kong.

Qingdao's industrial ambitions in being the regional shipping, logistics, financial services, and high-tech industrial centres match well with Canadian capabilities and strengths.

**Area:** 10,654 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 8.715 million (2010)

**GDP:** RMB¥ 566.6 billion (2010)

**GDP per capita:** RMB¥ 65,827 (2010)

**Major Industries:** Electronics and household appliances, shipbuilding, automotives, petrochemicals, chemicals and fibre, textile and garment, machinery, bio-pharmaceutical, rubber, shipping and logistics.

## SHANGHAI, China

Shanghai is the largest city in China and one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world. As the major economic powerhouse of China, Shanghai is the commercial and financial center of China. It hosts the largest share market in mainland China and has become a major destination for corporate headquarters. It is also a center of international trade, finance, information and culture.

Shanghai has the world's busiest container port and aims to be an international shipping centre in the future. Shanghai container traffic has surpassed Hong Kong to become the second busiest port in the world, behind Singapore. Shanghai and Hong Kong are rivalling to become the economic center of the Greater China region.

Shanghai is also one of the main industrial centers of China, playing a key role in China's heavy industries. Major industries include ship building, machineries, textiles, iron and steel, chemical industries, automobiles, ICT, and home appliances etc.

Industrial zones in Shanghai include Shanghai Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone, Jinqiao Export Economic Processing Zone, Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone, and Shanghai Caohejing High and New Technological Development Zone.

China's largest steelmaker Baosteel Group and Jiangnan Shipyard, one of China's oldest shipbuilders are both located in Shanghai. The Shanghai-based SAIC Motor is one of the three largest automotive corporations in China, and has strategic partnerships with Volkswagen and General Motors.

As in many other areas in China, Shanghai is undergoing a building boom. In recent years, a large number of architecturally distinctive and notable buildings have sprung up throughout Shanghai.

**Area:** 6,340.5 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 23 million (2010)

**GDP:** RMB 1.92 trillion (2011)

**GDP Per Capita:** RMB 82,560 (2011)

**Major Industries:** Manufacturing, textiles, financial services, retail, real estate, service industries, ICT, auto industry, ship building and chemicals.

## BEIJING, China

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China and one of the most populous cities in the world. Located on the northern edge of the North China Plain, Beijing has long been a hub of government and culture. Beijing is also a major transportation hub in the national highway, expressway, railway and high-speed rail network.

Beijing is amongst the most developed cities in China. It was the first post industrial city in mainland China. Beijing is home to 41 Fortune Global 500 companies, the second most in the world behind Tokyo, and over 100 of the largest companies in China. Finance is one of the most important industries. Beijing's real estate and automobile sectors have continued to boom in recent years. In 2005, a total of 28,032,000 square metres (301,730,000 sq ft) of housing real estate was sold, for a total of 175.88 billion RMB. The total number of cars registered in Beijing in 2004 was 2,146,000, of which 1,540,000 were privately owned (a yearly increase of 18.7%).

The Beijing Central Business District (CBD) has been identified as the city's new central business district, and is home to a variety of corporate regional headquarters, shopping precincts, and high-end housing. Beijing Financial Street is a traditional financial centre. The Wangfujing and Xidan areas are major shopping districts. Specially designated industrial parks including the Zhongguancun Science Park, Yongle Economic Development Zone, Beijing Economic-technological Development Area, and Tianzhu Airport Industrial Zone are major centres in pharmaceuticals, information technology, electronics, computer-related industries and research and development.

Beijing is also increasingly becoming known for its innovative entrepreneurs and high-growth startup companies. The Zhongguancun Science Park in Beijing, known as “China’s Silicon Valley”, is the earliest as well as the largest science park in China. It is China’s premier science and technology development centre and covers an area of 232 square kilometres. It is currently home to over 8,000 enterprises armed with new technologies. It has five overseas offices including Silicon Valley, Washington, Tokyo, London and Toronto. Its Toronto office is located in Markham and has a relationship with Markham since its establishment 8 years ago.

**Area:** 16,801.25 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 19.6 million (2010)

**GDP:** RMB 1.6 trillion (2011)

**GDP Per Capita:** RMB 80,394 (2011)

**Major Industries:** Finance, real estate, automobile sectors, service industries, retails and business centres and economic development zones.

### WUHAN, Hubei Province

Situated in the middle of Hubei Province, Wuhan is the most populous city in central China. The city is recognized as the political, economic, financial, cultural, educational, and transportation centre of central China.

While Wuhan has for decades been a traditional base for manufacturing, it has also become one of the areas promoting modern industrial change. Wuhan consists of three national development zones, four scientific and technologic development parks, over 350 research institutes, 1,470 hi-tech enterprises and numerous enterprise incubators – enabling the city to offer globally competitive strengths in most business fields. By combining traditional industries such as

automobile manufacturing, the starting point of China's economic liberalization, with new hi-tech industries in places like the Optics Valley, Wuhan is positioning itself as one of the most progressive business cities in all of Asia.

Wuhan possesses strong economic and regional advantages. It connects the east with the west, channels the north to the south, and links rivers with seas by means of its developed infrastructure in water, land and air traffic.

Important metropolises in China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Xi'an, are all within a 1,000 km radius of Wuhan, home to the largest inland port in the country and the gateway to the Three Gorges Project – the development of a hydroelectric dam in the Yangtze River. Benefitting from its strategic position in central China, Wuhan naturally became a hub for the efficient distribution of products for many industries.

Major industries in Wuhan include modern manufacturing (automotive, steel and iron manufacturing) and high-tech industries (including opto-electronic technology, pharmaceutical, biology engineering, new material industry, and environmental protection). Wuhan's Dongfeng Motor Corporation is the third largest automaker in China. It has joint ventures with firms such as Honda, Nissan and French carmaker PSA Peugeot-Citroen. In 2008, Dongfeng sold more than 1.3 million vehicles. In addition to a strong industrial base, Wuhan is also ranked third in China for its comprehensive scientific and educational strength.

Special industrial zones include: Wuhan East Lake High-Tech Development Zone, Wuhan China Optics Valley, Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone and Wuhan Wujiashan Technology Development Zone (focusing on food and bioengineering industries). Wuhan is also the site of China's first environmental industrial park, focusing on desulfuration technology and equipment.

Commercial opportunities for Canadian businesses in Wuhan include: automotive sector, railway and urban transit sector, agricultural commodities and technologies: canola, dairy breeds, swine genetics, etc. as well as environmental protection: waste water treatment, air pollution control, pollution monitoring

Canadian companies active in region include: The Woodbridge Group, Wescast Industries Inc. and Magna Steyr R&D Centre.

**Area:** 8494.41 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 10 million (2011)

**GDP:** RMB 556.6 billion (2010)

**GDP Per Capita:** RMB 56,898 (2010)

**Major Industries:** Manufacturing, opto-electronic technologies, automotives, steel, pharmaceuticals, bio-technologies, new materials, environmental protection, agriculture.

## GUANGZHOU (Huadu), Guangdong Province

Guangzhou is the capital and largest city of the Guangdong province in the People's Republic of China. Located in southern China on the Pearl River, about 120 kms north-northwest of Hongkong, Guangzhou is a key national transportation hub and trading port.

It boasts superior airport, seaport and information ports. It has Baiyun International Airport with advanced functions, Guangzhou Port that ranks among the world's top ten ports and world-class information exchange hubs that connect Guangzhou with the rest of the world. Meanwhile, the crisscrossing railways, highways and rail rapid transit systems make up modern traffic networks, linking Guangzhou to other places and making Guangzhou the core of the one-hour urban economic circle in the Pearl River Delta.

Guangzhou is a major industrial base and the main manufacturing hub of the Pearl River Delta, one of mainland China's leading commercial and manufacturing regions.

Guangzhou is a huge consumer market, and at the same time, Guangzhou has built a wholesale market system with complete functions covering the entire nation and is linked to the international market place. The China Import and Export Fair, also called "Canton Fair", is held every year in April and October by Ministry of Trading. Inaugurated in the spring of 1957, the Fair is a major event for the city.

Guangzhou has many industrial parks and special economic development zones including Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone, Guangzhou Nansha Export Processing Zone and Guangzhou Free Trade Zone. The major industries encouraged in these zones include international trade, logistics, processing industry and computer software.

As the third largest city in China and southern China's largest city, Guangzhou is one of China's top three economic powerhouses. It has long played an essential role in stimulating the economic development of the South. With the formation of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone, Guangzhou's status as an economic hub will grow and its stimulating effects on economic growth will expand throughout Southeast Asia; this will open up enormous business opportunities for multinational companies operating in Guangzhou.

**Area:** 7,434 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 12.7 million (2010)

**GDP:** RMB 1,060.4 billion (2010)

**GDP Per Capita:** RMB 83,494 (2010)

**Major Industries:** Automotive, bio-pharm, commerce, trade and retail, electronics, petrochemicals, logistics, mechanical equipment manufacturing, service industries and finance.

## SHENZHEN, Guangdong Province

In close proximity to the north of Hong Kong, Shenzhen is a city of sub-provincial administrative status in the southern province of Guangdong. Under economic liberalization policies of the 1980s carried out by reformist leader Deng Xiaoping, the city became China's first - and ultimately the most successful - Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

Shenzhen continues to be one of the fastest growing cities in the world. It is China's richest city on a per capita basis at USD \$13,153 (2008). Shenzhen's success can be attributed to a vibrant economy made possible by rapid foreign investments, modernizing industrial infrastructure, and a fair market order. As southern China's major financial centre, Shenzhen is home to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange as well as the headquarters of numerous high-tech companies. Shenzhen also contains the second largest deepwater container terminal in China, and fourth largest in the world.

Since the mid-1990s, Shenzhen has focused on seven major industries, which include computer software, IT, microelectronics and components, video and audio products, electro-mechanical integration, and key projects of light industry and energy. Meanwhile, newer industries such as pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, biotechnology, and new materials have also grown rapidly. Electronics and telecom equipment manufacturing is the city's largest industry.

Although Shenzhen has traditionally been an export-oriented economy, its focus has changed over the last decade to a greater emphasis on high-value added production and services. Notable domestic enterprises in Shenzhen include: Huawei, Tencent, ZTE, Lenovo, China Merchants Bank, Ping An Insurance, and Shenzhen City Commercial Bank, Konka. Many of the world's top 500 enterprises and well-known multinational companies have established their presence in Shenzhen, including many of the world's top brands in the high-tech industries.

Shenzhen's priorities matches well with Markham's competitive advantages in ICT, environmental technology, life sciences, education, and financial services sectors. Huawei Canada's parent headquarters are located in Shenzhen.

**Area:** 2,050 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 10.357 million

**GDP:** RMB 951 billion (2010)

**GDP Per Capita:** RMB 95,000 (2010)

**Major Industries:** Electronics, ICT equipment and components, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, textiles, garments, and jewellery.