



India - China Newsletter

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India's Trade with China in 2005-06

India's trade with China in 2005-06 could be summarised as a moderation in export growth and continuation of robustness in imports. Exports to China went up by 19.7% to US\$ 6.72 bn in the year while imports registered a sharp rise of 51.3% to stand at US\$ 10.74 bn, taking bilateral trade to US\$ 17.46 bn, an increase of 37% over

the previous year. The yearly increase in exports appear moderate not only in comparison with the over 80% average growth in exports in the last three years, but also fell short of India's overall export growth of 23% in 2005-06. Nevertheless, China continues to be India's third largest export market after USA and UAE with a share of 6.54% in total. Similarly, China maintained its position as the most important source of imports with a 7.54% share in India's total imports in 2005-06. The robust rise in imports in 2005-06 is at par with the average import growth 52% in the last three years. Bilateral trade, which has gained substantial momentum since 2001-02, projects significant growth potential considering the overall international trade of India and China at over US\$ 1.6 trillion and the growing stature of both the countries in the global economic scenario.

India's exports to China is significantly dominated by iron ore, which amounted to US\$ 3.33 bn in 2005-06 and accounted for 49.6% of total exports. However, export growth of iron ore was contained at 24.3% in the year from a high of 225.6% recorded in the previous year, which resulted in an overall moderation of exports to China in 2005-06. Similarly, 32.3% of India's total imports from China in the year comprised of electronic goods. This prime import item from China registered a 63.65% growth in the year, higher than that of 53.36% growth in 2004-05, to reach US\$ 3.47 bn in 2005-06. Top five export and import items in the year are presented in the Table below.

Table: India's Top 5 Export and Import Items from China in 2005-06 (US\$ mn)

Top 5 Export Items	Value	Top 5 Import Items	Value
Iron ore	3334.49	Electronic goods	3467.80
Raw cotton	395.94	Non-electrical machinery	996.41
Processed minerals	345.96	Organic chemicals	963.95
Primary & semi finished iron & steel	344.68	Coal, coke & briquettes	683.77
Plastic & linoleum products	318.89	Electrical machinery	354.50

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

In 2005-06, exports of raw cotton to China increased by a significant 1865% to US\$ 395.94 mn. Among other important export items, notable growth could be observed in case of processed minerals (40.54%), drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals (42.08%), oil meals (284.10%), non-ferrous metals (84.05%) and cotton yarn fabrics (56.32%). Imports witnessed a more or less across

the board growth in 2005-06 with major increases in imports of non-electrical machinery (118.24%), iron & steel (133.31%), transport equipment (111.95%), medicinal & pharmaceutical products (74.69%) and organic chemicals (52.70%). However, exports of inorganic/ organic/ agrochemicals and imports of coal, coke & briquettes declined following impressive growth in the previous year.

Reopening of the Nathu La Pass Trade Links

In the background of the recent dynamism in bilateral trade and recognising the potential of border trade, revival of the Nathu La Pass trade links between India and China on July 6, 2006 projects significant implications. The 4,545 meter high Nathu La Pass located 54 kilometres from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, has not only reopened an avenue for strengthening bilateral trade relations but has also paved the way for prospective economic development of the North-Eastern Indian region along with the South-Western China including the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

Prior to its closure in 1962, the Nathu La Pass used to be a key route for India-China trade accounting for majority of the then bilateral trade, as per unofficial estimates. The recent re-opening of the Pass however, would permit trading in select commodities. 29 export items from India and 15 import items from China, both mainly primary products, have been identified to start with.

Identified commodities of exports from India including :

Agricultural implements, tea, coffee, barley, rice, wheat, flour, dry fruits, dry & fresh vegetables, vegetable oil, gur & misri, tobacco, snuff, spices, liquor, processed milk products, canned food, cigarettes, local herb, palm oil, kerosene oil, copper products, clothes, cycles, shoes, blankets, stationery, utensils and hardware.

Identified commodities of imports by India including :

Goat skin, sheep skin, goat, sheep, horse, yak tail, yak hair, butter, china clay, borax, raw silk, wool, common salt.

two points of border trade with the Nathu La Pass in-between them. Given the extreme climatic conditions in this part of the Himalayas in winter, the Nathu La Pass would remain open only between June and September of the year and restrictions have also been imposed on the number of vehicles to be allowed to cross the Pass on a single day.

The reopening of the Nathu La Pass after 44 years could play a crucial role in the economic development of the region. Nathu La Pass could emerge as a gateway to China for exports of minerals, tea, wooden products and handicraft items, in which the North-Eastern region of India hold comparative advantage. Opportunities could also come in by means of growth in the transportation sector with higher levels of traffic movement through the Pass. These, along with the typical linkage effects, such as construction, packaging, etc. could result in higher employment and thereby, could enhance economic well-being of the region. The same would also apply for the South-Western region of China and the Tibet Autonomous Region, which are economically backward compared to the eastern coast of China. This would, therefore, serve China's concern in the economic development of the western part of the country.

Thus, the re-opening of the Nathu La Pass has opened up substantial opportunities in promoting and strengthening India-China trade. However, the basket of traded commodities needs to be expanded to realise higher volumes of bilateral trade through the Pass. Initiatives also need to be taken to improve the related infrastructure and logistical facilities, which would require higher investments. Such initiatives are imperative for the success of Nathu La Pass and realising the economic potential of the region.

Sherathang in Sikkim and Renqinggang in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China have been identified as the

Foreign Direct Investment Regime in China

The beginning of economic reforms in 1979 marked the entry of overseas investment into China. Since then, gradual liberalisation of the FDI policy together with factors such as stable social and economic environment, expanding domestic market and improved legal framework have contributed towards considerable growth in FDI into China. In 2004, China was the third largest FDI recipient country in the world after USA and UK, and according to preliminary estimates of the UNCTAD, in 2005 total FDI inflows to China stood at US\$ 60.3 bn, a marginal decline from US\$ 60.6 bn recorded in 2004. China's attractiveness as an FDI destination could be further gauged considering the amount of contracted FDI in 2005, which stood at US\$ 189.1 bn, as per Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) sources. In recent times, FDI growth has been substantial following China's accession into the WTO in 2001. Accumulated FDI during 2001-05 measured US\$ 274 bn, accounting for 45% of total accumulation since opening up in 1979. Foreign Invested Enterprises (FIEs) have primarily considered China as a manufacturing hub and export center for global trade. With the number of FIEs gradually increasing to 552,942 in 2005, the share of the manufacturing sector in total FDI inflows has risen from 63.5% in 2000 to 70.4% in 2005.

A preferential tax policy for FIEs has been a major growth driver of FDI into China. While the standard enterprise income tax of 33% applies to domestic companies, the same for an FIE in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) or in the Economic & Technological Development Zones (ETDZs) is only 15%. FIEs also enjoy tax exemptions such as a two-year income tax relief and a 50% reduction as long as annual exports account for more than 70% of general sales. Further, in case an FIE directly reinvests post-tax profits, increases the registered capital or uses profits to establish another FIE with a long-term motive, 40% of the enterprise income tax paid on the reinvested sum is refunded. However, the incentives may be phased under the WTO principle of extending equal treatment to domestic and international investors.

The operating environment has also improved with significant cuts in import tariff rates, which have drawn in investments in manufacturing, particularly in the automotive sector. There also has been a gradual liberalisation of the restricted sectors. Sectors such as telecommunications, tourism, banking, distribution, retailing, wholesaling, securities have been opened for foreign investors. The "Provisions for Guiding the Direction of Foreign Investment" set in place since 2002, classifies foreign investment projects in four categories: encouraged,

permitted, restricted and prohibited. Projects, which are encouraged, include:

- ❖ Projects to develop new agriculture technologies and agriculture, or to develop energy, transportation or important raw material industries;
- ❖ Those for high and new technologies, or advanced application of technologies to improve product quality, increase technology efficiency, or produce new equipment or new materials that cannot be produced domestically;
- ❖ Those helping to meet domestic and export market demand;
- ❖ Those adopting new technology or equipment for saving energy and raw materials;
- ❖ Those making full use of human and natural resources in central and western parts of China.

Foreign investment in China is overseen by a number of Government offices like the MOFCOM, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC), the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Entry and Exit Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the State Administration of Taxation and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE). China also has in place a legislative framework, which sets guidelines for establishing FIEs in the country.

Following the accession to WTO, China has gradually relaxed restrictions on FIE investments through reduction in market access limitations, export and technology transfer requirements. As a consequence, there has been a visible change in the FDI structure of preferences. The share of wholly owned foreign enterprises in total FDI inflows has risen from 47% in 2001 to 71% in 2005, matched by a similar decline in the share of equity joint ventures from 35.1% to 24.2% in the period.

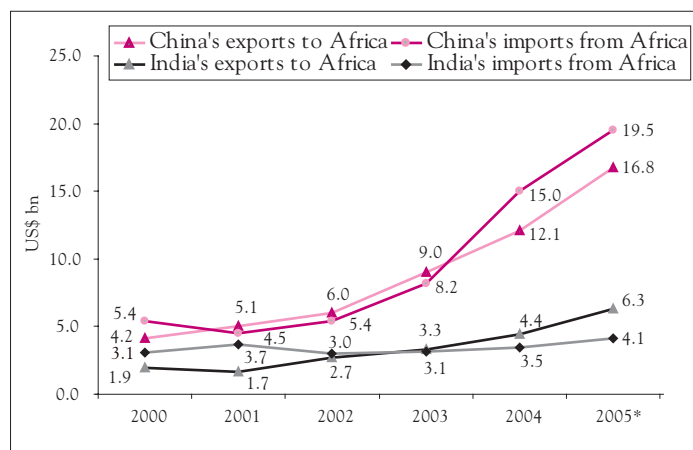
With more than a hundred bilateral investment protection agreements and over 80 double-taxation avoidance treaties, China would continue to provide investment incentives to overseas investors, in priority areas such as energy resources, water resources, environmental technologies, agricultural resources, manufacturing, transportation, IT, health and medical technology. In light of the above, India should consider enhancing investment to China through setting up of JVs and WOS, with a three-directional strategy, namely, catering to the growing Chinese market, targeting third country markets and in certain cases, aiming the Indian market with buy-back arrangements.

India's and China's Growing Trade with Africa

India and China are increasingly considering Africa as a major trading partner. This is evidenced by the steady increase in trade flows in recent years between Africa and the emerging Asian economies of India and China. India's trade with Africa has almost doubled between 2000 and 2005, while China's trade with Africa has grown by four-folds in the period. In the process, India has emerged as a net exporter to Africa while China has become a net importer. The following statistics reinstates this emerging trend:

- ❖ India's exports to Africa have increased from US\$ 1.9 bn in 2000 to US\$ 6.3 bn in 2005, which has resulted in an increase in Africa's share in India's total exports from 4.5% to 6.9%. Imports from Africa, however, have remained flat at around US\$ 3-4 bn.
- ❖ China's exports to Africa have quadrupled to US\$ 16.8 bn in 2005 from US\$ 4.2 bn in 2000. Imports have grown at an almost similar pace to US\$ 19.5 bn from US\$ 5.4 bn in the period. However, Africa continues to account for a modest share of 2.6% in China's total trade.

Chart : India, China's Trade with Africa



* For China, projected annual figures for 2005

Source: Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF

Trading Partners & Products

South Africa and Nigeria are the largest export destinations for both China and India, while Egypt, Sudan, Togo, Kenya and Ghana are among other important destinations in Africa, which are common to both India and China. Among the remaining, Mauritius is a major market for India while Benin is for China. India's exports to Africa primarily comprise petroleum products, manufactures of metals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transport equipment, iron & steel, plastic products, cotton as well as manmade yarn, and non-basmati rice. Chinese exports to Africa, mostly manufactured goods, include textile items, electronic products, chemicals, construction materials, machinery, leather products, and medical equipment.

Though there is considerable similarity with respect to export destinations, India and China differ on major sources for imports, except for South Africa. Angola, Sudan, Nigeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon are the other major import sources for China. China imports significant amount of oil from Africa, particularly from Angola, Nigeria and Sudan. In fact, Angola, exporting around one-third of its global oil exports to China has emerged as the biggest source for Chinese oil imports in early 2006 with a share of around 13% in total imports. China also imports considerable amounts of basic & precious metals, coffee, hide & skin, oilseeds and cotton from Africa. Apart from South Africa, India's important import partners in Africa are Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt and Tunisia. Gold accounts for around 40% of India's non-oil imports from Africa. Metals, inorganic chemicals, cotton, cashew nuts, wood & wood products and crude fertiliser account for majority of the remaining.

Recognising the importance of Africa as a crucial partner in their globalisation efforts, both India and China are exploring newer avenues for strengthening economic cooperation with Africa. The 'Focus Africa' programme introduced by the Government of India (GOI) in 2002-03 has meaningfully contributed to the promotion of bilateral trade and investment with the Sub-Saharan African region. In addition to this, the GOI has launched the Techno-Economic Approach for Africa India Movement (TEAM-9) Initiative, which envisages enhancing India's commercial cooperation with eight countries of West Africa. GOI is also considering forging regional alliances in Africa through Regional Trade Agreements. India is negotiating a Free Trade Agreement with the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) initiative could play a significant role in enhancing Indo-African ties. The conclaves of 'India-Africa Partnership' have also provided a common platform for exploring bilateral business opportunities. At an institution level, Exim Bank is playing a pivotal role in fostering Indo-African trade and investment with a range of financing programmes, particularly the Lines of Credit, which currently number 33 with a cumulative amount of US\$ 1.1 bn.

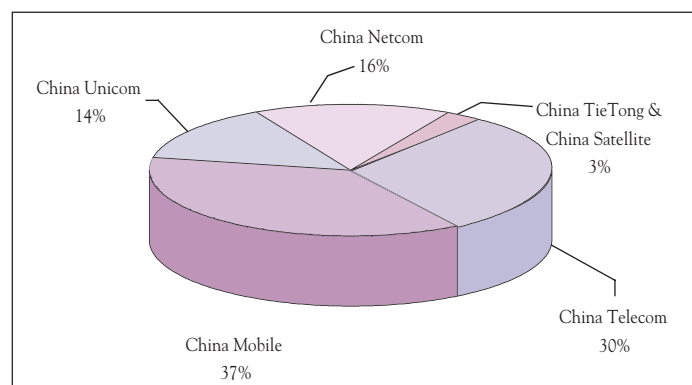
The China Africa Forum launched in 2000 has also brought in dynamism in China's economic cooperation with Africa. China is widely cooperating with Africa in areas related to natural resources, infrastructure development (viz. hydroelectric plants, telecommunications, highways & railways), agriculture and tourism. Recent visits of the Chinese President and the Premier to several African countries have added to the momentum of bilateral economic partnership and the African Policy Paper released by the Chinese government in January 2006 have reinstated the continuation of this dynamism.

Telecommunication Sector in China

The telecommunication sector in China has undergone impressive changes following its deregulation in 1993. During 1998 and 2005, the number of direct telephone lines in China has almost quadrupled from 87.4 mn to 337.4 mn, while the number of mobile subscribers has grown more than fifteen times from 23.9 mn to 363.2 mn. Internet users in China have also significantly increased from around 2.1 mn in 1998 to 103.0 mn in 2005. Despite these crucial developments, it may be interesting to note that there are only 26 direct telephone lines, 28 mobile subscribers and a modest 8 users of the Internet per 100 inhabitants in China. The figures indicate considerable scope for further development and reflect substantial growth potential.

The Regulatory Structure

Currently, there are six basic telecommunication service providers in China – China Telecom, China Netcom, China Mobile, China Unicom, China TieTong and China Sat. In terms of revenue as per latest available figures of 2004, China Mobile had the maximum market share of 37%, followed by China Telecom (30%), China Netcom (16%), China Unicom (14%), while China TieTong and China Sat together accounted for the remaining 3%.



Source: Ministry of Information Industry (MII), China

Services/ Service Providers	China Telecom	China Mobile	China Unicom	China Netcom	China TieTong	China Satellite
Fixed line	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Mobile	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
Data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Internet	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Satellite	-	-	-	-	-	✓

Source: Trade Policy Review of China, WTO, 2006

The “Regulations on Telecommunication” issued in 2000 established the separation of the government from the business of providing telecommunication services, while the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC) is the majority owner of all the telecommunication service providers. The Ministry of Information Industry (MII) formed in 1998, following a merger of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPT) and the Ministry of Electronics Industries (MEI), regulates the telecommunication sector in China. The MII is responsible for approving all fixed and mobile telephony, electronic information and high-tech investment projects, developing national policies for the sector, supervising and managing telecom networks in China. It also regulates the Internet sector, including Internet access through cable networks. The MII also determines “price standards” for telecommunication services.

Foreign Investment in Telecommunications

China’s WTO accession in 2001 has made way for foreign investment in the telecommunication sector. Foreign investors are permitted to hold a maximum equity of 50% in JVs related to value-added telecom services (such as Internet data services, call centers, teleconferencing), subject to geographic restrictions. In basic mobile voice and data services, the limit has been set at 49% since 2003. As per WTO commitment, China will do away with all geographic restrictions on the provision of these services by the end of 2006. With respect to domestic and international telecom services, the current ceiling of foreign equity of 25% is to be extended to 35% by the end of 2006 and further to 49% by the end of 2007, along with a simultaneous withdrawal of geographic restrictions. Currently, China Mobile and China Netcom have foreign ownerships of 25%, while China Unicom and China Telecom have 22% and 17% of foreign equity participation, respectively. Therefore, in view of the above reform initiatives, foreign participation in China’s telecom sector is poised for further growth.

China has emerged as the leading telecom market in the world, with telecommunication revenue rising from 2.3% of its GDP in 1998 to 3.9% of the same in 2004. With rapid increase in demand, the penetration levels are set to expand considerably. Access to broadband is fast increasing with growth in fibre-optic links and China is expected to introduce high-speed 3G market by end of 2007. Investment opportunities in telecommunication services as well as in telecom equipment therefore, present a positive outlook.

Automobile Sector in India

The Indian automobile and auto components sector holds significant growth potential propelled by huge domestic as well as rising international demand. The sector, which derives its strength from its ability to produce quality goods at a competitive cost, is set to take a quantum leap to be globally recognised as a major hub for auto components manufacturing.

The Indian automobile sector had revenues of around US\$ 19 bn in 2004-05 and accounts for around 4% of India's GDP, providing direct employment to over 0.5 mn people. The sector manufactured around 9.7 mn of automobile units in 2005-06, two-thirds of which are motorcycles. India is the second largest two-wheeler market in the world. India is also the fourth largest passenger vehicle market in Asia and the fifth largest tractor market in the world. The auto-components sector registered revenue of US\$ 10 bn in 2005-06 and has maintained a CAGR of over 20% in the last four years. Though the share of India's production in the world market is modest, nevertheless the robust growth witnessed in recent years reflects the potential of India becoming a significant player in the global automobile market in the years to come.

Exports of automobiles have registered an average growth of 45% in the last five years. India exported 0.8 mn units of automobiles in the year 2005-06. Exports as a percentage of production has also increased from 3.5% in 2001-02 to 8.3% in 2005-06. As per latest available figures, India's automobile exports stood at US\$ 2.4 bn in 2004-05, while exports of auto components have grown from US\$ 0.6 bn in 2001-02 to US\$ 1.8 bn in 2005-06 registering a CAGR of 31%. In the process, exports as a percentage of production of auto components have risen from 11% in 1997-98 to 18% in 2005-06.

India manufactures almost all kinds of auto products and exports them across the world. In terms of volumes, motorcycles are exported the most with a share of 48% in total in 2005-06. Two-wheelers accounted for over 60% of India's total automobile exports in 2005-06. The major markets for Indian automobiles are USA and Sri Lanka. For auto components, USA, UK, Italy and Germany are among the top export destinations.

A number of Indian companies have made their mark in the global scenario. Some have already emerged as leaders

in their segment. Indian Hero Honda Motors Ltd. is the world's largest two-wheeler manufacturing company and Bharat Forge Ltd. is the second largest forging company in the world. Most of the companies are in the mode of expansion with few of them even exploring overseas opportunities. Most of the Indian companies in the auto component sector have aligned themselves to the global OEMs and Tier I suppliers.

The industry has also witnessed major investments in recent years. The investment in automobile industry was at around US\$ 10 bn in the year 2004-05 and that in the auto components industry was at around US\$ 3.8 bn. 100% FDI is permitted in the auto sector which is through automatic route with no minimum investment norms. This has led to influx of foreign investment in this sector with a number of global majors setting up their bases in India.

Indian auto companies have maintained a world-class quality of production. They are increasingly employing Total Productivity Management, Total Quality Management and six sigma concepts in their production process. The commitment to quality is reflected by the achievements of Indian industry. They have won globally recognised ISO, TS and QS certifications. Some of the Indian companies have also won the prestigious Deming Prize with Sundaram Clayton having won Japan Quality Medal.

Outlook for the sector is bright. India enjoys the reputation of being the topmost preference for outsourcing in auto industry. Ability to keep costs low coupled with availability of wide pool of skilled and qualified labor has made India the most preferred destination for outsourcing. Most of the global majors are either sourcing from India or have set up their manufacturing bases in India. According to an estimate, contracts worth US\$ 700 bn will flow towards low cost countries by 2015, out of which India has the potential to capture a share of US\$ 20-25 bn.

The sector, is well poised to become an important global player. With the economic outlook positive, the domestic market is set to expand further aided by rising incomes and infrastructure development. The sector, therefore, needs to invest heavily in research and development, reorganise its supply chain and scale up its operations.

China and the WTO

China became the 143rd member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on December 11, 2001 and this has acted as a catalyst in enhancing the dynamism of the Chinese economy. Entry into the WTO has boosted China's international trade, with moderation of restrictive trade barriers and opening up channels for investment and technology transfer from outside. This is evidenced by the increase in China's share in global exports and imports from 4.3% and 3.8% in 2001 to 6.5% and 5.9%, respectively, in 2004. Similarly, FDI inflows have increased from US\$ 46.9 bn in 2001 to US\$ 60.3 bn in 2005. Therefore, greater integration with the global economy through trade and investment, since the accession to the WTO, has contributed in enhancing China's economic growth rate, which averaged 9.8% during 2002-2005, compared to that of 7.9% recorded between 1998-2001.

Economic reforms in China, which began in 1978 have been carried forward effectively since the WTO accession. The average applied most favored nations (MFN) tariff has been brought down from 15.6% in 2001 to 9.7% in 2005, with the average MFN duty rates for agricultural and non-agricultural products at 15.3% and 8.8%, respectively, in 2005. The tariff is entirely bound and applied rates are generally at or close to bound rates. The bound tariff rate averaged 10% in 2005 and is due to fall to 9.9% by 2010, when China will be completing implementation of its current commitments on bindings. Non-tariff measures have also eased out gradually. While import prohibitions and licensing have been reduced progressively, import quotas and trading rights have been phased out since 2004. China however, prohibits imports of certain products such as select agricultural products, minerals, fertilizers and some waste materials for the purpose of processing and re-exports. With respect to quality standardisation, though a modest 32% of China's standards were based on international standards in 2005, 44% of the standards are to be revised to ensure conformity with international standards.

Sectoral Initiatives:

Agriculture - Import quota and licensing on agricultural imports have been replaced with a tariff-rate quota system for cereals, edible oils etc. and domestic agricultural distribution system for major grain and oil products has been liberalised. Average MFN tariff for agriculture has been reduced from 23.1% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2005, which is reflected in around 40% annual growth in agri imports during 2003-2004.

Manufacturing - China's economic reform and the adoption of an 'open door' policy have encouraged export-oriented capital-intensive manufacturing, especially by attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to the sector. China is also encouraging technology upgradation and investment in high technology based manufacturing through foreign investment. Within manufacturing the following sectors are highlighted.

Iron and steel - The simple average applied MFN tariff on China's iron and steel imports have fallen from 7.8% in 2001 to 5.1% in 2005. Import quotas have been eliminated and designated trading in steel products has been removed in 2004. In May 2005, the Chinese Government introduced a new import licensing system, which obliges small-scale steel producers to purchase domestic iron ore.

Textiles and Clothing - Between 2001 and 2005 China has reduced the tariff on textiles from 20.7% to 10.9% and from 24.1% to 15.8% for clothing. However, cotton imports remain subject to state trading and tariff rate quotas. Though all export taxes on these products were removed in January 2006, on account of the MoU signed with the US and the EU, China maintains export restraints on certain textiles and clothing products.

Automotive Sector - Tariffs have been reduced from 30.1% in 2001 to 14.8% in 2005 and technology transfer requirements have been relaxed.

Services - Liberalisation in key service sectors has been slower compared to manufacturing. Nevertheless, China is in line with its schedule under GATS. Till date state owned banks hold majority of the banking assets. However, bad loans have been reduced gradually through restructuring and foreign banks are being given greater flexibility of operations viz. foreign banks will be permitted to conduct forex business and provide local currency services to individuals throughout the country from December 2006. In Telecommunications, China maintains price controls through price ceilings set by the government.

In conclusion, China's integration with the world economy has been facilitated by its accession to the WTO. Being at the forefront of the emerging economies, China's rapid economic development is playing a crucial role in influencing the global economic order. Greater integration under the aegis of WTO, would therefore, bring in increased returns for the Chinese as well as the world economy.

Recent News on China

China continues fast and stable economic growth in the first-half of 2006

According to preliminary estimation, China recorded a 10.9% GDP growth in the first half of 2006, improving over the 10% growth recorded a year before. Robust industrial growth of 13.2% and services growth of 9.4% are the main reasons for the continuation of economic upswing. Agricultural growth stood at 5.1% following a bumper harvest in summer crops and significant increase in the output of pork, beef, mutton and poultry. Performance of the industry, which has a share of 51% in China's GDP, was led by 18.5% growth of the heavy industry. Investments in fixed assets also saw a robust rise of 29.8% in the period to 4,237 bn yuan. Inflation continued to be moderate with an average rise of 1.3% in consumer prices. However, fuel prices went up by 6.1% while housing prices registered 5.6% increase in the period.

The total value of imports and exports for the first 6 months was US\$ 795.7 bn, an increase of 23.4% year-on-year. Exports stood at US\$ 428.6 bn, showing a rise of 25.2%, and the value of imports was US\$ 367.1 bn, up 21.3%. The total value of contracted foreign capital was US\$ 88.5 bn, showing a modest rise of 2.7%, while actually utilised capital amounted US\$ 28.4 bn. By the end of June, China registered a total of US\$ 941.1 bn in foreign exchange reserves, implying an accretion of US\$ 122.2 bn from the beginning of the year.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, China

Ministry of Commerce to curb illegal trade of textiles

The Ministry of Commerce has issued a circular to alert domestic companies to the pitfalls of exporting textile products to the United States and the European Union using fake certificates of origin. Under last year's Sino-US and Sino-EU memorandums on textile trade, the agreed trade volume for the following year will be slashed to penalise the whole industry if these illegal practices are carried out. Since the EU and US imposed textile export quotas on China last year, the country's textile exports to these two economies have been slowing down and shifting to neighbouring countries and regions. Hong Kong and Korea, for instance, have registered year-on-year growth of 234% and 150% respectively in their textile exports to the EU between January and May. So far, the EU has imposed

import restrictions on ten categories of textile products made in China while the United States has restricted the import of 21 categories of textile products from the country. In the backdrop of these restrictions China's textile exports to Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Korea, Russia and Pakistan are increasing.

Source: Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), China

High growth expected in Chinese Software

China's software industry is expected to maintain an annual growth rate of 30% from 2006 to 2010, and be worth 1.3 trillion yuan (US\$ 162.5 bn) by the latter date. Ding Wenwu, Deputy Director of the Electronics and Information Technology Products Department at the Ministry of Information Industry (MII), gave the prediction at the 10th China International Software Exposition. He added that software exports would reach US\$ 12.5 bn by 2010, more than triple the figure for 2005, which was US\$ 3.59 bn. He said China had made substantial progress in software industry development over the past few years.

By 2005, the size of China's software industry was 390 bn yuan (US\$ 48.75 bn), compared with 44.05 bn yuan (US\$ 5.5 bn) in 2000. The MII has laid out several guidelines to help promote the software industry. MII has recently drafted a special policy to boost the development of the software and integrated circuit industry. MII would also take concrete moves to support China's software industry through, for example, setting up venture capital groups or government procurement. Ding also said the MII would set up a software talent training system in the next five years. China has also made substantial progress in this respect. By 2005, China had 900,000 software industry workers, a figure expected to grow to around 2.5 mn within the next five years. Ding said the MII aims to increase the number of key software enterprises with sales revenues of over 5 bn yuan (US\$ 625 mn) in China. According to the latest ranking of the top 100 Chinese software companies, four reported revenues above that figure. They are Huawei, Haier, ZTE and UTStarcom and 26 companies reported revenues of above 1 bn yuan (US\$ 125 mn).

Source: www.china.org.cn

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2005-06财年印中贸易

2005-06财年印中贸易能概括为出口增长适度和继续进口健壮。全财年印中总贸易达到174.6亿美元，同比增长37%；其中，印度对中国出口达到67.2亿美元，同比增长19.7%；同时印度从中国进口达到107.4亿美元，同比增

长51.3%。2005-06财年出口增长出现 不仅过去三年平均80%多增长适度，而且印度全面出口增长下降23%。但是，中国继续印度的第三大出口市场仅次于美国和阿拉伯联合酋长国，总份额 6.54%的。同时，中国保持了自己的地位作为印度进口最大能源，占7.54%的市场。过去三年 2005-06财年印度从中国进口保持了平均增长52%。自2001-02财年，双边贸易采取了坚实势头，表明印中国际贸易重大前景增长16万亿美元多的和两国全球经济交流的增进趋势。

2005-06财年，以现货贸易为主印度对中国出口主要商品包括铁矿，达到33.3亿美元，占全出口的49.6%。尽管铁矿出口增长24.3%比较去年225.6%，结果了2005-06 财年对中国出口的全面适度。同时，印度从中国在进口产品中电子物品包括了32.3%。2005-06 财年印度从中国进口电子物品达到34.7亿美元，增长63.65%，比较2004-05财年增长53.36%。下面是最高五个出口和进口产品情况：

第一表：2005-06财年印度从中国最高五个出口和进口产品（百万美元）

最高五个出口产品	价值	最高五个进口产品	价值
铁矿	3334.49	电子物品	3467.80
原棉	395.94	非电子机械	996.41
加工矿物	345.96	有机化学制品	963.95
原始和加工钢和钢铁	344.68	煤，焦炭和煤砖	683.77
塑料和亚麻油地毡	318.89	电机	354.50

来源：印度工商部

2005-06财年印度到中国出口原棉额达395.94百万美元，比上年同期增长1865%。其它的重要出口项目显著增长包括了加工矿物(40.54%)，药品，药物和化学制品(42.08%)，油渣粉(284.10%)，有色金属(84.05%)和棉纱和织物(56.32%)。同时，印度进口从中

国重大的项目包括了非电子机械(118.24%)，钢铁(133.31%)，运输装备(111.95%)，医品和药物(74.69%)和有机化学制品(52.70%)。尽管，出口无机/有机/农业化学制品和进口煤，焦炭和煤砖下降了比较上年的增长。

重开乃堆拉山口边界贸易

最近印中双边贸易发展背景和承认边界贸易潜力，2006年7月6日重新开放两国之间乃堆拉山口标志着重大的影响。乃堆拉山口海拔4545米位于距锡金首府甘托克约54公里不但重开加强双边贸易关系的新途径而且开始了印度东北地区跟中国西南区域包括西藏自治区的前景经济发展。

根据非正式统计，自1962年关闭以来，两国继续了重大的双边贸易通过乃堆拉山口。所

可以从印度自由出口的商品包括：

农具，茶，咖啡，大麦，大米，麦子，面粉，干果子，干果和新鲜蔬菜，菜油，gur和misri，烟草，灯花，香料，酒，加工奶制品，罐头食品，香烟，当地草药，棕榈油，煤油油，铜产品，衣裳，自行车，鞋子，毯子，文具，器物 and 硬件等。

印度自由进口的商品包括：

羊皮，绵羊皮，山羊，绵羊，马匹，牦牛尾巴，牦牛头发，黄油，瓷土，硼砂，丝绸，羊毛，盐等。

以最近重新开放，能允许边境贸易双方明确列出了可以交易的商品名单。在这种名单

上印度可以出售29种商品和中国则可以出售15种商品，大多是初级商品。

中印双方就通乃堆拉山口边贸对等开放西藏自治区仁青岗临时边贸市场和印度锡金邦喜拉堂(Sherathang)边贸市场验明了。考虑到喜马拉雅山脉冬天气温很低，中印双方达成协议，乃堆拉山口的边境贸易每年只能开放4个月，从每年的6月1日开始至当年9月30日结束。这四个月是乃堆拉山口可以顺利通行的时间，开放限制为期每个汽车将允许每天一次。

重开44年以后通过乃堆拉山口边境贸易对地区经济发展能发挥关键作用。乃堆拉山口能出现印度东北地区比较有利条件对出口中国矿物，茶，木产品和工艺品项目。汽车界增长率能带动机会通过山口高级汽车运动包括建筑，包装等特别联动措施，能将地区性经济发展。中国经济落后西南地区和西藏自治区比较东边海岸地区也能会同样发展。所以，这种积极性能服务为中国西方地区发展的重要因素。

重开乃堆拉山口开辟了促进和加强印中双边贸易的大量机会。尽管，贸易商品一览子需要扩大对实行双边贸易高级总额。还需要高级的投资对改善有关基础结构和逻辑的便利积极性。这种积极性能紧急成功和实现地区经济潜力对开放乃堆拉山口的。

外国直接投资政权在中国

1979年中国经济改革开始显著了外国投资进入. 那时候以来, 外国直接投资政策逐步自由化包括稳定的社会和经济环境, 扩大国内市场和改善法制框架贡献了对中国外国直接投资的稳步增长. 根据联合国贸易和发展会议 (UNCTAD) 出版的初步核算, 2004 年中国吸收外国直接投资占世界第三地位仅次于美国和英国. 2005年中国吸收的外国直接投资总额为603亿美元, 比2004年下降从606亿美元. 据中国商务部估计, 2005年中国吸收外国直接投资目的地能进一步加强看到合同同额1891亿美元. 当前, 2001年中国加入世界贸易组织 (WTO) 以后, 中国外国直接投资接近巨大的成就. 2001 年-2005年中国类同外国直接投资同额2740亿美元, 自1979年以来占45%的增长. 早期外商投资企业 (FIEs) 称中国作为全球贸易制造和出口中心. 2005年早期外商投资企业 (FIEs) 增加了552, 942 和外国直接投资制造业分配增加从2000年63. 5%到2005年的70. 4%.

外商投资企业 (FIEs) 的倾斜税收政策是中国吸收外国直接投资的巨大增长因素. 标准企业所得税的33% 使用在国内公司, 同样外商投资企业 (FIEs) 使用在 特别经济特区 (SEZs) 或者15%在 经济与技术开发区 (ETDZs). 外商投资企业 (FIEs) 还有免税例如: 两年的收入税务优惠和50% 的税项宽减 长达占70%多年度一般出售的出口. 此外, 如果外商投资企业 (FIEs) 方面再投资, , 除税后利润 增加注册资本还是使用利润成立外商投资企业 (FIEs) 另外的长远目标, 40%的企业所得税支付了再投资总额退款. 在世界贸易组织 (WTO) 政策下, 扩大同样待遇对国内和国际投资者可能激励措施阶.

随着进口交易费重大经营环境也改善了降低交易费的重大剪, 引进了特别汽车制造业投资. 在有限制方面还有进一步自由化例如: 邮电通讯, 旅游, 银行, 分配, 零

售, 批发, 安全部门都开辟了对外国投资者. 自2002年以来, “指导外商投资方向规定” 实行了, 特定四种分类外商投资规划包括: 鼓励, 许可, 有限和严禁. 鼓励的规划包括:

- ❖ 新农业技术和农业发展规划, 还是开展动力, 运输或者进口原料工业;
- ❖ 高级还是新技术或者先进技术实力对改善生产合格, 增加技术效率还是生产新的装备或者新的材料不能生产国内;
- ❖ 帮助为接见国内和出口市场要求;
- ❖ 采取新的技术和装备为保存动力和原料;
- ❖ 做出充分使用中国中部和西部人力能源和自然能源.

外商投资在中国由中华人民共和国商务部 (MOFCOM), 国家发展和改革委员会 (NDRC), 中华人民共和国国家工商行政管理总局 (SAIC), 国家质量监督检验检疫总局 (AQSIQ), 国家税务总局和国家外汇管理局 (SAFE) 等许多政府部门检查的. 中国也有合法的框架为成立外商投资企业 (FIE) 指导路线.

随着中国加入世界贸易组织 (WTO), 中 已经暖和了就外商投资企业 (FIE) 方面投资的限度经过市场准入限度. 结果的就是 外国直接投资结构优惠有可见的变化. 中国外商直接投资主流新批设立外商投资企业份额增加从2001年的47%到2005年的71% 比去年同期下降合资企业从35. 1%到24. 2%.

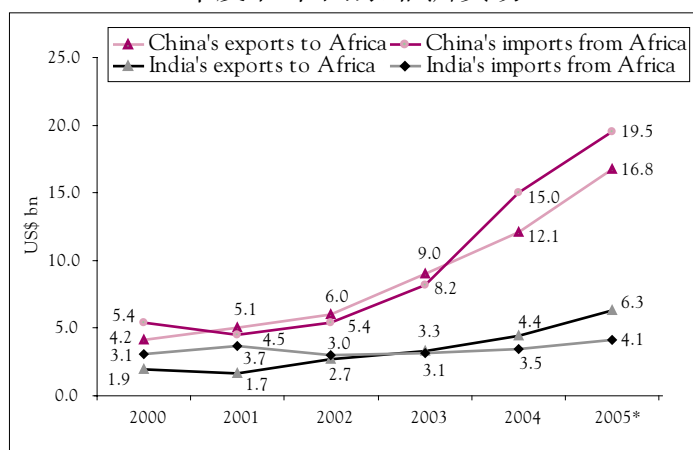
接着一共100多个双边投资保护协议和80多个双边税务协议, 中国将继续提供投资激励措施对海外投资者, 大多数在能源, 水源, 环境技术, 农业资源, 制造业, 运输, 信息技术, 卫生和治疗技术. 在这种情况下, 印度需要认为加强投资在中国象成立合营和全资附属公司跟三方向性战略例如中国市场增加的道路, 指标印度市场的回购协议.

印度和中国跟非洲的增进贸易

印度和中国承认日益非洲为重大的贸易伙伴。最重要的证据就是近年非洲与亚洲出现经济大国印度和中国之间贸易交流和稳定增加。趋势从2000年到2005年印度与非洲贸易增加差不多加倍了，同时中国与非洲双边贸易增加到四倍了。所以一方面，印度出现非洲的下次出口者，另一方面中国作为非洲的下次进口者。下面的统计表示出现趋势：

- ❖ 印度出口对非洲增加了从2000年的19亿美元到2005年63亿美元，结果的是非洲份额对印度总出口增加了从4.5%到6.9%。尽管印度进口从非洲也达到了30-40亿美元。
- ❖ 中国对非洲出口增加了四倍从2000年的42亿美元到2005年168亿美元，进口增长也保持了一样得步伐从2000年的195亿美元到2005年54亿美元。尽管非洲继续保持了中国贸易的2.6%稳定份额。

印度和中国跟非洲贸易



*2005年中国表明的全年统计

来源：贸易统计方向，国际货币基金(IMF)

贸易伙伴和产品

一方面，南非和尼日利亚都是中国和印度的最大出口目的地，另一方面，埃及，苏丹，多哥，肯尼亚和加纳是两国的共同其它重要贸易目的地。此外，毛里求斯和比宁分别是印度和中国的重大市场。印度出口对非洲主要项目包括石油产品，制造金属，配药，机械，运输设备，钢铁，塑料产品，棉花以及人造毛线和非巴丝马香米米等。中国出口产品对非洲主要项目是制造品包括纺织品项目，电子产品，化学制品，

建筑材料，机械，皮革产品和医疗设备。

虽然在出口目的地方面两国有相似，但除了南非以外两国就进口目的地有差别。安哥拉，苏丹，尼日利亚，刚果，赤道几内亚和加蓬是中国的其它重大进口来源。石油是中国从非洲进口重大的项目，进口特别从安哥拉，苏丹，尼日利亚。实事求是，安哥拉出口对中国自己的三分之一全球石油出口，安哥拉早期2006年出现中国进口石油的最大来源，占全年进口的13%。中国也从非洲进口的其它项目是基本和贵金属，咖啡，皮革和皮肤，油籽种子和棉花。印度除了南非以外在非洲其它主要进口伙伴包括摩洛哥，尼日利亚，坦桑尼亚，塞内加尔，象牙海岸，埃及和突尼斯。印度进口从非洲非石油产品中40%是金。印度从非洲进口其它的产品就是金属，无机化学制品，棉花，腰果，木头和木制品和粗暴肥料。

认识到非洲的重要性作为印度和中国全球积极性的关键伙伴，为了加强经济合作两国跟非洲探索了新的途径。2002-03年印度政府主持的“非洲焦点”，贡献了跟非洲撒哈拉大沙漠南部促进双边贸易和投资。除了这个积极性以外，印度政府也介绍了技术经济指标非洲印度运动(TEAM-9)积极性，推动加强印度跟非洲西部8个国家的商业合作。印度政府也承认跟非洲促进地区性联盟通过地区贸易协定(RTAs)。现在为了加强印非关系，印度跟南部非洲关税同盟(SACU)进行谈判自由贸易协定(FTA)和印度巴西南非(IBSA)积极性能继续发挥主要的作用。“印度非洲伙伴”会议也提供了共同舞台为了探索双边贸易机会。在金融机构方面，刚才印度进出口银行发挥着重大的作用促进印非贸易和投资金融节目，特别提供信贷额度，到现在33个项目累计总额为11亿美元。

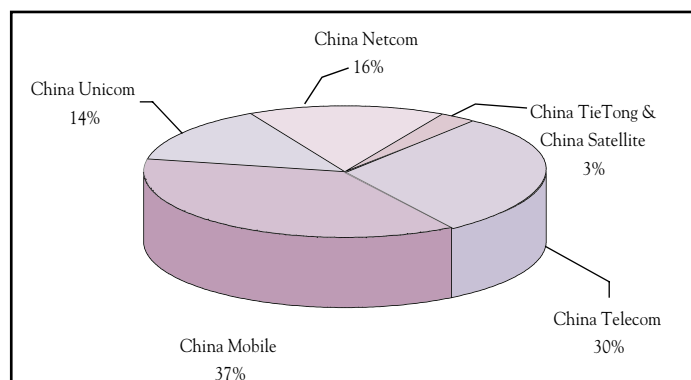
2000年中非论坛的开始也带来了中国与非洲经济合作的推动力。在许多方面，中国和非洲保持广大合作，例如：自然资源，基础设施发展(如：即水力发电厂，电信，高速公路何铁路)，农业和旅游业。最近中国总统和总理访问对一些非洲国家加大了双边经济伙伴关系推动力和2006年1月中国政府发布了非洲政策性文件恢复继续进行推动力。

中国电信部门

自1993年以来，中国电信部门经历了放宽监管的客观变化。在1998年至2005年时候，中国个人直接电话线增加了四倍从87.4 百万到337.4 百万，同时手机 认购人增加了十五倍从23.9百万到363.2百万。当时，网站用户也增加了从1998年的2.1百万到2005年的103.0百万。尽管，这些关键发展，在中国每百人网路用户数中，只是26个 固定电话线路用户，28个手机用户和8个网络用户。本数据表明中国电信部门进一步发展的客观范围以及反应坚实进步潜力。

管理结构

目前，中国有六个基本电信服务公司 包括中国电信 (China Telecom)，中国网通 (China Netcom)，中国移动 (China Mobile)，中国联通 (China Unicom)，中国铁通 (China Tietong) 和中国卫通 (China Satcom)。2004年，根据中国电信公司的财政收入数据，中国移动 (China



来源：中华人民共和国信息产业部 (MII)

服务 / 服务提供者	中国电信	中国移动	中国联通	中国网通	中国铁通	中国卫通
固定电话线路	√	-	√	√	√	-
手机	-	√	√	-	-	-
数据	√	√	√	√	√	√
因特网	√	√	√	√	√	√
卫星	-	-	-	-	-	√

来源：中国贸易政策回顾，世界贸易组织，2006年

Mobile) 占37%的最高市场份额，中国电信 (30%)，中国网通 (16%)，中国联通 (14%)，而其它的3%占领了由中国铁通和中国卫通。

虽然，2000年中国政府颁布了“中国电信行业规章”建立分开政府提供邮电通讯业服务，国有国务院国有资产监督管理委员会 (SASAC) 是邮电通讯业服务的重大所有者。随着中国邮政通讯部 (MPT) 邮电部中国航天工业部 (MEI) 的合并，1998年组成了中华人民共和国信息产业部 (MII) 管理中国电信行业。中华人民共和国信息产业部 (MII) 批准中国的所有固定电话线路，手机，电子信息和高科技投资项目，展开部门的国家政策，监督和管理中国电信行业。信产部也是监管网络部门，包括网络接入通过有线网络。中华人民共和国信息产业部 (MII) 也是确定电信服务“价格水平”。

邮电通讯业境外投资

2001年中国加入世界贸易组织 (WTO) 做出了比较容易电信行业境外投资进程。现在，外国投资者由合资企业有关增值额电信服务 (例如网络数据服务，呼叫中心，会议电话业务) 允许了保持最高级股本到50%，是地理限制的主题。自2003年以来，在基本手机语音和数据服务中，限制已经定在49%。在世界贸易组织 (WTO) 承诺下，2006年末中国将继续所有的地理限制就这些服务准备。不考虑后果地国内外电信行业服务，目前25%的海外股本上限能增加到35%和2007底进一步增长49%，随着同时发生撤退地理限制。目前，在中国移动 (China Mobile)，中国网通 (China Netcom) 中，有25%的外国所有权，而中国联通 (China Unicom) 和中国电信 (China Telecom) 拥有分别22%和17%的海外股本。所以，考虑到这些改革积极性，中国电信行业部门海外参加是悬着进一步增长。

当前，中国出现作为世界上指导电信市场，随着电信税收增加从1998年国内生产总值2.3%到2004年的3.9%。接着电信行业迅速增长需求，渗透水平悬着相当大地扩展。中国的纤维光连接的增长宽频上网接入也快速增长和2007底希望介绍高级高速3G 市场。电信服务投资机会以及电信装备，带着积极性观点。

印度汽车业部门

印度汽车业和汽车零部件部门保持重大增长前景，具有巨大国内还是日益增进的国际要求。本部门坚持生产竞争性成本质量商品力量能力，有计划采取量子跃进为全球承认汽车零部件制造业的重大中心。

2005-06年印度汽车业部门税收达到了190亿美元左右，占印度全国内生产总值(GDP)的4%，提供半百万人民的职业。2005-06年本部门制造了左右9.7百万汽车单位，其中摩托车占三分之二的份额。当前，印度是在世界上第二最大的二轮车市场。印度也是在亚洲上第四最大的客车市场和在世界上第五最大的拖拉机市场。2004-05年印度汽车零部件部门全年税收额达到了88亿美元和在过去四年中，印度汽车零部件部门保持了年均复合增长率(CAGR)的20%多的增长。虽然世界上印度生产汽车零部件部门份额保持适度增长，但是近年快速增长目睹了印度将来能服务世界汽车业发挥者的前力。

在过去五年中，印度汽车业出口平均增长达到了45%。2005-06年印度出口汽车达到0.8百万个单位。从2001-02年到2005-06年印度出口汽车百分数生产已经增加了从3.5%到8.3%。根据最近统计，2004-05年印度汽车出口额达到24亿美元。从2001-02年到2005-06年印度出口汽车零部件产品达到从600百万美元到18亿美元，占年均复合增长率(CAGR)的31%多的增长。在这个过程中，印度汽车零部件产品百分数生产增加了从1997-98年11%到2005-06年18%。

印度制造差不多所有的汽车产品和出口对全世界。在出口额上，2005-06年印度出口摩托车达到48%份额，同时二轮车出口占印度汽车出口的60%。印度出口汽车的重大市场就是美国 and 斯里兰卡。在汽车零部件方面，美国，英国，意大利和德国是最高级的出口目的地。

在世界汽车业市场上，许多印度公司已经作出了很大的成就，一些公司已经成为部门领导人。印度Hero Honda 摩托车有限公司是世界最大的二轮车制造公司和巴勒特铸造公司(Bharat Forge)是世界上第二个最大的锻造公司。大多数印度汽车零部件公司已经结盟了对全球原始设备制造商(OEMs)和第一层 供应者。

近年汽车业经历了重大的投资包括2004-05年汽车业和汽车零部件业投资分别达到1亿美元和38亿美元。在汽车业方面，随着非最低限度投资标准100%外商直接投资允许了通过自动的途径。这件事影响了汽车业部门许多世界重大公司外商投资在印度。

印度汽车公司保持了世界第一流水平质量的生产。它们在生产措施中日益职业全面生产管理，全面质量管理以及六个希格玛(Six Sigma)观念。质量提交成就由印度汽车业影响的。它们已经得到了全球证明书例如技术规格(TS)，国家标准团体(ISO)和 QS。一些印度公司已经赢了有威信的戴明奖(Deming Prize)随着印度Sundaram Clayton公司赢过日本品质管理奖(Japan Quality Medal)。

本部门观点表明明亮的因为将来，印度成为汽车业务外包的高级优先。保持底成本，熟练和合格的工人作出了印度业务外包的最大目的地。重大的全球公司外包从印度还是建立制造基地在印度。根据合同统计，到2015年差不多70亿美元将主流对底成本国家，其中印度有2-2.5亿美元份额前景。

所以本部门使成为全球重大发挥者。随着经济积极性看法国内市场也卡式扩大日益收入和基础发展。尽管，部门需要投资在研究还是发展方面，再组织供应链和得到操作被巩固和被称。

中国同世界贸易组织的关系

2001年12月，中国成为世界贸易组织（WTO）的第143成员，表现加强中国经济精力/推动力的催化剂。加入世界贸易组织（WTO）促进了中国的国际贸易，限制性贸易壁垒和开辟投资途经和从外面技术转移。证据中国国际出口和进口份额已经增加了分别从2001年4.3%和3.8%到2004年6.5%和5.9%。同时，外国直接投资主流增加了从2001年469亿美元到2005年603亿美元。所以，自加入世界贸易组织（WTO）以来，国际经济更大统一经过贸易和投资，贡献了加强中国的经济增长率，平均2002-2005年9.8%，比1998-2001年增长7.9%。

1978年中国的经济改革开始了和成功地进行到加入世贸组。平均最惠国关税下降了从2001年15.6%到2005年9.7%，随着农业和非农业产品最惠国义务率在2005年分别15.3%和8.8%。关税是全面约束税率和应用税率是约束税率接近的。2005年平均约束税率占在10%和2010年中国结束当前承诺时候约束税率将下降9.9%。非关税措施也是逐渐减轻了。进口禁例和许可证已经进步减少了，自2004年以来进口配额制和贸易权利逐步推出了。尽管，中国禁止进口某些产品例如选择农业产品，矿产，配料和一些废物材料为了加工贸易和再输出。关于那个质量标准，虽然2005年中国32%的谦让标准依靠国际标准，44%的标准能修订依照保证国际标准。

部门积极性

农业 - 进口配额和许可证就农业进口由税收配额制为谷类，食用油等替换了和国内农业分配制由重大/更大粮食和石油商品自由化了。农业平均最惠国待遇（MFN）税率下降从2001年23.1%到2005年15.3%，影响2003年-2004年农业进口全年增长率为40%。

制造业 - 中国经济改革和开放政策鼓励了向出口资本密集型制造业，特别吸引外国直接投资（FDI）对部门。中国也鼓励技术升级和高级技术基础制造业方面投资。在制造业下面部门要注意。

钢铁 - 中国对最使用简单平均惠国待遇（MFN）税率进口钢铁下降从2001年7.8%到2005年5.1%。自2004年以来，钢铁进口限额已经消除和划定了和商品贸易也撤除了。2005年5月，中国政府采取了新进口许可证制，允许小等钢铁生产者买进国内矿石。

纺织工业 - 2001年和2005年之间中国降低纺织工业税率从20.7%到10.9%和在服装方面从24.1%到15.8%。尽管，棉花进口留在国家贸易和税收利率限额。2006年1月，虽然所有出口税收就这些商品撤除了，但由于中国跟美国和欧盟签署了备记录，中国保持了出口抑制关于某些纺织服装商品。

汽车部门 - 汽车部门关税下降从2001年30.1%到2005年14.8%和技术转移需要已经缓和了。

服务部门 - 服务部门自由化是一点儿缓慢比较制造业。但是，中国跟服务业贸易总协定（GATS）一致，国有银行仍保持重大的银行资产。尽管，经过调整不良贷款逐步下降了和外商银行得到了更大的操作灵活性。从2006年12月开始，外商银行将允许进行在全国外汇管理以及提供个人当地货币服务。

结束语就是，加入世界贸易组织结果了中国跟世界经济结合便利。当前，作为世界新兴经济前线，中国迅速经济发展对吸收全球经济秩序发挥着关键作用。在世界贸易组织领导下，更大的结合降带动中国以及世界经济增进。

中国的最近新闻

2006年上半年中国经济整体保持平稳快速增长

初步核算，上半年，中国国内生产总值增长10.9%，同比增加10%。工业生产快速增长13.2%和服务业增长9.4%是中国经济总体形势良好发展的基本原因。农业生产增长5.1%，随着夏粮连续获得丰收和猪牛羊禽肉产量重大增长。工业生产，占中国国内生产的51%，重工业增长18.5%。固定资产投资达到42370亿元，同比增长29.8%。通货膨胀继续平稳通消费品零售有升到同比平均增长1.3%。尽管，燃料零售增长6.1%，房地产业增长5.6%。

上半年，进出口总额7957亿美元，同比增长23.4%。其中，出口4286亿美元，增长25.2%；进口3671亿美元，增长21.3%。外商直接投资合同金额885亿美元，同比增长2.7%；实际使用金额284亿美元。6月末，国家外汇储备9411亿美元，比年初增加1222亿美元。

来源：中华人民共和国国家统计局 (NBS)

商务部将抑制非法买卖纺织品贸易

商务部颁布了通知警惕到美国和欧盟出口纺织品国内企业家利用出身假证明。根据去年美中和中欧之间签署的备忘录关于纺织品贸易中，双边贸易额将处罚下降如果进行非法买卖纺织品贸易。自去年以来，欧盟和美国征收出口纺织品定额，国家纺织品出口跟美国和欧盟目前面临缓慢和转移到邻国和地区。例如，今年1月至5月，欧盟与香港和朝鲜之间纺织品出口已经比同年分别增长234%和150%。迄今为止，欧盟征收进口限制对中国10个纺织品项目，另外美国征收进口限制对21个纺织品项目。在这种限

制背景下，中国出口纺织品到缅甸，越南，泰国，韩国，俄国和巴基斯坦已经增加了。

来源：中国商务部 (MOFCOM)

中国软件产业规模将估计高涨

在中国软件产业发展高峰论坛上，信息产业部电子信息产品管理司副司长丁文武透露，从2006年到2010年，中国软件产业规模将达到1.3万亿元 (1625亿美元)，年增长率为30%。到2010年，软件出口预计将达到125亿美元，增加三倍比较2005年软件产业出口35.9亿美元。他说，在过去的几年中，中国软件产业发展作出了重要进展。

2005年，中国软件产业规模为3900亿元 (487.5亿美元)，比较2000年的440.5亿元 (55亿美元)。信息产业部计划了一系列指标为中国软件产业发展。当前信息产业部设计了特别政策促进中国软件产业以及集成电路产业发展。信息产业部也是要做出一一些坚固步伐为帮助中国软件产业，例如：建立风险基金组织或者政府采购。丁文武也说未来5年内信息产业部将设立软件人才训练体系。中国就这个方面也作出了物质进展。2005年，中国软件产业人员有90万人了，预计未来5年软件业人员增加到250万人左右。丁文武说，中国信息产业部将形成若干软件年销售额超过50亿元 (625百万美元) 的软件骨干企业。根据最近100个中国软件公司数据，四个公司销售额超过了。那些公司包括了海尔 (Haier)，华为 (Huawei)，中兴 (ZTE)，UT斯达康 (UTStarcom) 和26个其它公司的销售额达到了10亿元 (125百美元)。

来源：中国网

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