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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,

No. 9, 20 May 1984

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12 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, No. 9, 20 MAY 1984

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 1984

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CONTENTS

State Council Circular on Approval, Circulation of State Economic Commission Report on Speeding Adoption of International Standards (25 April 1984).....	1
State Economic Commission Report on Speeding Adoption of International Standards (Summary) (28 February 1984).....	2
State Council Circular on Approval, Circulation of Ministry of Finance, State Economic Commission, State Planning Commission Report on Doing a Good Job in Turning Loss Into Profit in Enterprises (3 May 1984).....	7
Ministry of Finance, State Economic Commission, State Planning Commission Report on Doing a Good Job in Turning Loss Into Profit in Enterprises (Summary) (25 April 1984).....	8
State Council Circular on Revision of Article 6 of 'PRC Regulations on Invention Awards' and Article 3 of 'PRC Regulations on Natural Science Awards' (25 April 1984).....	13
PRC Regulations on Invention Awards (Promulgated 28 February 1978, and Amended 25 April 1984).....	14
PRC Regulations on Natural Science Awards (Promulgated 21 November 1979, and Amended 25 April 1984).....	17

State Council Circular on Establishment of State Council Rural Energy Leadership Group (4 April 1984).....	19
PRC State Statistics Bureau Bulletin on Results of 1983 Plan for National Economic, Social Development (29 April 1984).....	20
PRC Customs Regulations on Control of Import, Export of Articles by Personnel of Foreign Enterprises, News Agencies, Other Organizations Stationed in China (20 April 1984).....	36
State Council Approval of Redefining Administrative Border Between Dongchuan City and Xundian Hui Nationality and Yi Nationality Autonomous County in Yunnan Province (2 March 1984).....	39
State Council Approval of Moving Site of Capital of Tianzhu Zang Nationality Autonomous County in Gansu Province (23 March 1984).....	40
State Council Approval of Redefining Administrative Border of Certain Cities, Counties in Hunan Province (6 April 1984).....	41

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON APPROVAL, CIRCULATION OF STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
REPORT ON SPEEDING ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (25 April 1984)

(Guo-fa [0948 4099] 1984 No 61)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 275

[Text] The State Council concurs with the "State Economic Commission Report on Speeding up the Adoption of International Standards," and hereby circulate it to you. You are requested to seriously study and thoroughly implement it in conjunction with the actual conditions of your own localities and/or departments.

The active adoption of international standards and advanced standards abroad is an important measure for the promotion of technological progress. It plays an important measure for the promotion of technological progress. It plays an important role in improving the quality of products and shifting production in our country's current enterprises to an advanced technical foundation. People's governments at various levels and the relevant departments of the State Council are requested to heighten their understanding, strengthen their leadership work, do a good job of the work of standardization, speed up the steps of adoption of international standards, and strive to make even more national standards join the ranks of the world's advanced level.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORT ON SPEEDING ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (SUMMARY) (28 February 1984)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 275-278

[Text] In order to speed up the steps in the adoption of international standards and advanced standards abroad, in January 1984 the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Standards convened a national work conference on the adoption of international standards. We submit below a report on the relevant conditions and the work from now on:

I. Importance and Urgency of Adoption of International Standards

The active adoption of international standards is an important measure to promote technological progress and to raise economic results. It is the logical premise for improving the quality of products. At present, a new revolutionary technological tidal wave is emerging in the world and our country's economy is currently facing a challenge of immense magnitude. Leadership comrades in the State Council have repeatedly pointed out: "To achieve modernization, develop the economy and quadruple the gross value of industrial and agricultural output, it is absolutely necessary to depend on scientific and technological advancement and technological work must face the direction of economic construction." They also clearly pointed out the target of the technological advancement to be as follows: "By the end of this century, the advanced production technology suited to our country's needs that had been universally adopted by industrially developed countries in the 1970's or early 1980's should be basically and generally adopted in the factories, mines and enterprises in our country and form a technological system with the special features of our country." At present, the enterprises in our country are not high in quality, the quality of their products is poor, their consumption of fuels and materials is high, and their economic results are inferior. We are currently facing the problem of how to shift our current enterprises to an advanced technological foundation. At present, the major offensive in our technological progress is to improve the quality of products and lower their rate of consumption. Quality is the central point in our technological advancement. In grasping technological progress, enterprises should take products as the key; in grasping the products it is necessary to take standards as the key, and should organize their production on the basis of advanced standards. At present, the low quality of our products, their high consumption rate and the inferior level of standards constitute vital problems. If the standards of the 1960's are used to organize production, even though the

products be 100 percent up to standard, the resulting products are still backward and of a low standard. Without raising the level of existing standards it will not be possible to promote the technological advancement of enterprises and improvement of the quality of products.

Standardization work should serve as the vanguard in promoting technological advancement and improving the quality of products. If now we do not speed up the steps in the adoption of international standards, or do not promote the technological advancement of enterprises and do not convert advanced technological standard into the main productive force, then in face of the world's tidal wave of technological revolution, we shall surely become increasingly backward.

II. Present Condition and Tasks of Adoption of International Standards

In the past 3 years, since the circulation in 1982 by the State Council of the "Report of the State Bureau of Standards on Strengthening Standardization Work," (State Council Circular on the Approval and Circulation of the "State Bureau of Standards Report on Strengthening Standardization Work," carried in Issue 21, 1982, of the BULLETIN) there has been a relatively large increase in the number of national standards formulated and also an annual increase in the ratio between the national standards and foreign advanced standards. This has promoted the technological advancement of certain enterprises, improvement in the quality of the products, a rise in economic results and expansion of exports in foreign trade.

However, seen as a whole, the adoption of international standards and advanced standards abroad has still made very slow progress while development among the various departments has also been very unbalanced. The progress of advancement of the electrical engineering, electronics and shipbuilding industries has been rather rapid; progress of the metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, and textile industries and agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries has been rather slow, while in light industry few measures have been adopted for environmental protection, safety protection and sanitation. At present, the great proportion of the national standards are still at the level of the 1960's and more or less the same state of affairs prevails in the standards decreed by the ministries. They are all unsuited to the needs of the development of the national economy and the promotion of technological advancement.

In order to transform this backward situation, standardization work must be further shifted to the track of serving technological progress and we must speed up the steps on the adoption of international standards and advanced standards abroad and speedily raise our current standards to the level of international standards and advanced standards abroad of the 1970's or early 1980's. We demand that commencing in 1984, concrete measures be taken to speed up the progress of work and that the newly formulated standards must be of the level of the international standards in the 1970's or early 1980's. The major planned targets are:

1. National standards. The call is that by the end of 1985 and the end of 1990, respectively, the national standards will reach 7,000 and 12,000 of which those of the level of 1970's and those of the level of the early 1980's will be 40-50 percent and 60-70 percent, respectively. Moreover, some national standards should reach the ranks of the world's advanced level.

2. Each year we shall, in a planned manner, select certain major products and urgently needed products and organize them for production in accordance with international standards and advanced standards abroad. By 1985 over 5,000 products must be so selected.

3. Ministry-decreed standards. These must be transformed, in accordance with the demands of international standards, into national standards or specialized standards and the unified and advanced nature of the standards must be improved so that by 1990 transition of all the ministry-decreed standards will have been completed.

4. The raw materials, machinery and electronics departments must serve as the vanguards and speedily improve their national standards, specialized standards and enterprise standards to the level of international standards of the 1970's and early 1980's.

5. Newly built enterprises, those which have gone through technical transformation, those which have introduced and installed advanced technology and equipment, those producing major equipment, those producing products for export, those producing products to replace imported products, and those producing products on a large and extensive scale must be ahead of others in organizing production in accordance with international standards or advanced standards abroad.

Each year in the next few years it will be necessary to newly formulate or revise about 1,000 national standards in accordance with the level of international standards and advanced standards abroad and bring about the transition of about 2,000 ministry-decreed standards, and, in addition, large numbers of enterprise standards will have to be formulated or revised. The tasks are extremely heavy and time is exceedingly urgent.

Currently, the main problems in the work of adoption of international standards are that the leadership of many localities and departments still lack a sufficient understanding of the important and urgent nature of this work; that the departments in charge of standardization work feel afraid of difficulty and dare not to break through the shackles of the conventional rules or regulations; that the planning for adoption of international standards is not thoroughgoing enough and fails to embody plans for development of the national economy at various levels and plans for technical transformation; that the sources of funds are not reliable and even sometimes blocked; that standardization control and research organs are not efficient enough and the technological strength is generally weak, and so on.

III. Measures From Now On

In order to speed up the work of adoption of international standards and advanced standards abroad, it is necessary to adopt the following measures:

1. It is necessary to heighten understanding and strengthen leadership. Leadership at various levels should grasp the work of the active adoption of international standards as a highly important measure to promote and facilitate technical progress. Various departments, localities and various scientific research units and enterprises must put this work on the daily agenda for the personal attention of the leadership. Standardization control and research departments at various levels must take practical and effective measures to shift standardization work to the track of serving technological advancement, overcome any fears of difficulty, and positively perform good work.

2. Adoption of international standards must include and embody development plans of the national economy at various levels and plans for technological development. Full adoption of international standards must proceed simultaneously with technical transformation, embodying technical transformation at various levels, technical measures and plans for tackling difficult technical problems. Supervision and inspection of the quality of products should serve the adoption of international standards and it is necessary to further strengthen the establishment of supervisory and inspection organs. All this provides the key to whether or not the work of adoption of international standards can be carried out. At present, various departments and localities must tightly grasp and carry out the plan for the adoption of international standards, and insure that this work be carried out in a planned manner, systematically and smoothly.

3. It is necessary to open up the avenues of funds for expenses. Expenses for the formulation and revision of standards should be taken care of from the financial budgets at various levels, from the three types of expenses for science and technology and from the technological development sinking funds. The tasks of national standards adopting international standards should be redoubled from now on and it will be necessary to correspondingly increase subsidies for the standards. The tasks for specialized standards and enterprise standards to adopt international standards will also be greatly increased and the various departments and localities should clearly specify the sources of the expense funds. In the thorough adoption of the standards, the enterprises will need to make the necessary technical transformation of the technical equipment or to adopt the necessary technical measures. The expense funds needed should be met from the funds for renovation and transformation measures at various levels or from the technical development sinking funds.

4. It is necessary to set up strong and powerful organs for standardization control and research, and thus to augment technological strength. It is also necessary to perfect these organs so as gradually to form a national standardized scientific and research network which embodies all the trades and industries, has a high technological level and is speedy in the formulation of

standards. Various departments and localities should select and transfer a consignment of engineering and technological personnel and management personnel who are young and strong, imbued with technology and are experienced, to fill posts in the organs for standardization work and thus to meet the new situation and the new tasks.

It is requested that if there be nothing wrong with the above report it be approved and circulated to the various departments and localities for study and execution.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON APPROVAL, CIRCULATION OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE, STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, STATE PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT ON DOING A GOOD JOB IN TURNING LOSS INTO PROFIT IN ENTERPRISES (3 May 1984)

(Guo-fa 1984 No 62)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 278-279

[Text] The State Council concurs with the Ministry of Finance, State Economic Commission and State Planning Commission "Report on Doing a Good Job in Turning Loss Into Profit in Enterprises," and hereby circulates it to you. You are requested to carry it out seriously and thoroughly.

Turning loss into profit is an important measure to improve the economic results of enterprises and raise their quality, enhance fiscal revenue and realize the basic turning for the better of the financial and economic conditions of the state. This target of turning loss into profit now being circulated to you is a state mandatory target. It should be carried out level by level, and effective measures should be taken to insure its fulfillment. The various localities and various departments should strengthen their leadership work, seriously carry out supervision and inspection, and continuously follow through on it for several years, in order to achieve results.

Various localities and various departments, in the work of turning loss into profit, should pay special attention to tightly grasp the state's policy, and should never resort to any improper measure of falsifying actual loss into profit. Under the logical premise of correctly carrying out state policy and performing well their purchasing and supplying functions, the commercial departments must do a good job in turning loss into profit.

CSO: 4005/867

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION, STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
REPORT ON DOING A GOOD JOB IN TURNING LOSS INTO PROFIT IN ENTERPRISES
(SUMMARY) (25 April 1984)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 274-281

[Text] In 1983, various localities and various departments seriously grasped the work of turning loss into profit. Many localities and many departments called specialized sessions, in which concrete targets and demands for turning loss into profit were advocated and the relevant policies and measures were adopted. Some localities even organized working groups, led by responsible comrades to enter the grassroots level to investigate and study and to help the enterprises to turn loss into profit. Concerning the profit and loss accounts of state-run industrial enterprises in 1983 as compared with 1982, the enterprises succeeded in reducing 34.6 percent of their losses. With the exception of the six provinces and municipalities of Beijing, Qinghai, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan and Heilongjiang and enterprises directly subordinate to the Ministry of Coal Industry which failed to fulfill the target of turning loss into profit, the remaining 23 provinces, autonomous regions, directly subordinate municipalities and 11 industrial departments fulfilled or overfulfilled the state-designated tasks of turning loss into profit. The situation as a whole was comparatively speaking good.

Nevertheless, the work of turning loss into profit has not developed evenly, and many problems still exist. The first problem is that loss amounts are still rather large. The second problem is that the profit level of the profitmaking enterprises has been lowered every year. The third problem is that the leadership of certain units still lack a sufficient understanding of turning loss into profit, blaming the losses of the enterprises to objective causes. In the case of some enterprises, losses of a policy character have covered up or obscured losses of an operational nature, while some profitmaking enterprises have hidden losses on products. Some other enterprises did not turn loss into profit through improving management and control or improving economic results. Rather, they resorted to various kinds of improper methods to turn loss into profit.

In order to thoroughly do a good job in turning loss into profit, we suggest the following:

1. Strengthening the leadership of the work of turning loss into profit. Leadership at various levels should take the turning of loss into profit as

an important direction in improving economic results and seek results and fiscal revenue from turning loss into profit. They should determinedly institute the system of calling for chiefs of organs to take responsibility for turning loss into profit. In provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities, the responsibility for the work of turning loss into profit should be taken up by provincial governors, chairmen of autonomous regions and mayors of municipalities; in enterprises directly subordinate to the various departments of the State Council, the ministers or chiefs of directly subordinate bureaus should be responsible for the work of turning loss into profit; in the industries and trades, the responsibility for the work of turning loss into profit should be taken, in accordance with the subordinate relationship of the enterprises concerned, by the relevant minister in charge under the State Council, or by the bureau chief of the directly subordinate bureau, or by the relevant department of bureau chiefs of provinces, or autonomous regions or directly subordinate municipalities; in enterprises, the plant chief or manager should be responsible for the work of turning loss into profit. In the case of enterprises which have suffered losses due to poor management and operation, or which have not done their utmost to turn loss into profit, and have failed to fulfill on time the tasks of turning loss into profit assigned by the state, the plant chief or manager should be held responsible, be duly penalized and relieved on the spot of their posts.

2. Tightly grasping and carrying out the task of turning loss into profit. The various localities and departments should continue to carry through the readjustment guideline, strengthen planning on trade and industry, readjust the structure and direction of products and prevent construction and production from proceeding in a blind manner. They should earnestly summarize and exchange experiences in turning loss into profit, solve problems promptly as they arise and strive hard to fulfill the task of turning loss into profit. In 1984, the tasks of turning loss into profit are as follows: Under the logical premise of insuring fulfillment of the state economic plan, all losses of an operational nature should be basically eliminated by the end of the year, while a reduction must be made in the losses of a policy character in comparison with the preceding year. As for those enterprises which have already been making profits, they should endeavor to raise the profit level. The concrete demands are: a) state-run industrial enterprises which have been suffering losses should reduce their losses by 30 percent compared with the preceding year; the cost of production of comparative products of industrial enterprises should be lowered by 2 percent; b) state-run commercial enterprises which have been suffering losses should reduce their losses by 10 percent compared with the preceding year; the expenses of commercial enterprises should be reduced by 2.3 percent; c) the operational losses of state-run grain enterprises should be reduced by 9.5 percent compared with the preceding year; industrial enterprises handling grain and edible oils and transportation enterprises should no longer incur any losses; d) supply and marketing cooperatives above the county level should reduce their losses by 10 percent compared with the preceding year; e) supply and marketing cooperatives of agricultural, animal husbandry, marine products and farm machines should reduce their losses by 37 percent compared with the preceding year; and f) construction enterprises should reduce their losses by 46 percent compared with the preceding year. The accompanying table [not reproduced]

gives a list of the planned targets for turning loss into profit and reducing the cost of production (expenses) by localities and by departments in 1984. These are mandatory targets. The various localities and departments concerned should carry them out level by level down to the enterprises and insure their fulfillment.

3. Adoption of relevant policies and measures to promote enterprises to turn loss into profit. The key to turning loss into profit by the enterprises lies in continuing to do a good job in readjusting the enterprises and improving their quality. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt the following policies and measures in order to obtain results in the work of turning loss into profit: a) In the case of enterprises, with the exception of coal mines which have a high consumption rate, have suffered big losses and their annual loss exceeded the gross amount of wages, they should stop production for the purpose of reorganization; supply of fuels and raw materials to them should be stopped first, the banks should stop loans to them, following which, methods of solution should then be sought; b) in the case of enterprises which have been suffering losses, those which have succeeded, within the specified period, in turning loss into profit should be given the loss subsidy for that year as originally determined and be allowed to retain for their own use the profit for the current year; as for the profits realized during the second year, they should be handled according to the usual procedure. In the event that by the end of the prescribed period they are still unable to turn loss into profit, their loss subsidy should be stopped and they should be subject to the procedure of closing, suspending, merging and shifting. Enterprises which have operational losses should not be given certificates of having been reorganized and found to be up to standard; c) enterprises possessing the necessary conditions should take active measures to join or cooperate with those enterprises producing products of good quality and well-known brands to carry out technical transformation and thus to produce products of good quality and well-known brands; d) in the case of losses of a policy nature, the Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with the department in charge, should fix the loss ceiling unit by unit and carry out the measure of giving fixed subsidies or fixing a top amount of loss to be kept under control; losses in excess of the limit should not be subsidized whereas losses below the limit should be borne proportionately; e) after the issuance of the Cai-qi-zi [6299 0120 1316] Circular 1983 No 372, of the Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission (carried in issue No 22, 1983 of the BULLETIN), any newly increased loss amounts of units which have newly incurred losses and units which have been incurring losses shall not be subsidized, with the exception of those enterprises which, under special conditions and in accordance with their subordinate relationships, have received special sanction from the Ministry of Finance, or State Economic Commission or the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities; f) in the case of enterprises producing short-term products of well-known brands which have suffered losses on account of the lack of accessories for their equipment or backwardness in industrial craftsmanship, it is permissible to pay to them in advance the deficit subsidy originally assessed for the current year so as to carry out technical transformation; g) in the purchase of agricultural and sideline products and industrial products, commercial units, supply and marketing cooperatives and foreign

trade enterprises should strictly carry out the price policy of the state and should thoroughly readjust and reorganize such irrational measures as giving subsidies outside of the usual prices, making price concessions, or "return of profits" in the case of agricultural and sideline products; (h) enterprises failing to fulfill the task of turning loss into profit for the entire year should not be allowed to give out any bonuses. Enterprises which have turned loss to profit ahead of schedule should receive adequate commendation and award.

4. Fiercely grasping the products sustaining losses of units making large profits or incurring large losses and of profitmaking enterprises. Enterprises incurring large losses in the locality should be designated as major units for reorganization. The causes of losses of each and every unit should be analyzed. Efficient cadres should be dispatched to the units concerned to help them to turn loss into profit within a prescribed period. Enterprises whose products are not marketable, or which lack the necessary conditions for shifting to other lines of production, or which can make no improvement even after transformation, or which have sustained losses for a prolonged period, should be summarily closed. At the same time, it is necessary to tightly grasp the units making large profits in the locality or department. This is the key to improving economic results and increasing financial revenue. All profitmaking enterprises should have fixed targets for reducing the cost of production and expenses. They should strive to improve economic results and fulfill the assigned tasks of remitting profits to the state. They should organize production in accordance with market needs, continuously develop new products, increase the variety of products and improve the quality of products. They should endeavor to improve their profit level to the historically highest level of the enterprise and strive to surpass the advanced level of the same trade or industry within the province or the country. As for the products sustaining losses in profitmaking enterprises, they should be lined up one by one for purposes of analysis and for formulation of plans for turning loss into profit according to the circumstances. They should be separately and singly subjected to assessment and inspection and active and effective measures should be taken to turn loss into profit. In no case should they be allowed to cover, for a prolonged period, losses of individual products by means of profits from other products.

5. Rigid enforcement of financial and economic discipline. Various localities and departments should once or twice each year carry out inspection of the finances of their subordinate enterprises and should promptly rectify any problems found. Concerning enterprises which have violated financial and economic discipline, in addition to requiring them to repay to the state the amounts they have misappropriated, they should be subject to fines according to law and the fines should be paid out of their own funds. As for the responsible personnel, they should be subjected to administrative disciplinary measures in accordance with the gravity of the cases concerned and their personal behavior and records. Those found to have been directly responsible should not be given any bonuses during the current year and should be subject to fines not exceeding 3 months' salaries and wages. Financial personnel found to have taken part in the discipline-breaking activities, or who have failed to boycott or disclose such activities, should hold the same responsibility as the directly responsible personnel. Those

taking reprisals against others who had informed against them or disclosed their offenses should be punished heavily. Those found to have violated the criminal codes should be turned over to the judicial organs to be dealt with according to law. The various localities and departments, in their work of turning loss into profit, should pay special attention to the strict observance of polices and should not resort to improper measures of reporting false profits or covering up actual losses. Commercial departments are requested to correctly execute the policies of the state, and, on the logical premise of doing a good job in making purchases and doing supplying work, likewise perform a good job in turning loss into profit.

It is requested that if there be nothing wrong with the above report it be approved and circulated to the various localities and departments for thorough implementation.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON REVISION OF ARTICLE 6 OF 'PRC REGULATIONS ON INVENTION AWARDS' AND ARTICLE 3 OF 'PRC REGULATIONS ON NATURAL SCIENCE AWARDS'
(25 April 1984)

(Guo-fa 1984 No 60)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 282

[Text] For the better encouragement of the creativity of science and technology workers and the masses of workers and peasants, and in order to promote the progress of science and technology and to hasten the achievement of the four modernizations, the rules on awards in Article 6 of "PRC Regulations on Invention Awards" and Article 3 of "PRC Regulations on Natural Science Awards" will be revised as follows: first prize will be 20,000 yuan, second prize 10,000 yuan, third prize 5,000 yuan and fourth prize 2,000 yuan.

The amount for all those inventions and natural science awards given from 1 January 1984 onward will be according to the above revisions, while those awarded before the end of 1983 will be given according to the previous figures.

CSO: 4005/867

PRC REGULATIONS ON INVENTION AWARDS

(Promulgated 28 February 1978, Guo-fa 1978 No 279,
and Amended 25 April 1984, Guo-fa 1984 No 60)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 282-284

[Text] Article 1. In order to award inventions, promote the modernization of science and technology, and hasten socialist construction, the following articles have been drawn up especially.

Article 2. The inventions referred to in these regulations shall be important new achievements in the fields of science and technology, and they must fulfill the following three conditions:

- (1) they must be completely new inventions;
- (2) they must be advanced;
- (3) they must be usable after the appropriate practical tests have been carried out.

Article 3. The China State Scientific and Technological Commission (hereafter referred to simply as the State Science Commission) shall exercise unified leadership over invention awards all over the country. The various departments of the State Council and the science and technology commissions in all the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (hereafter referred to simply as the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional science commissions) shall be responsible for leading the reporting and examination work for their own departments and regions.

Article 4. Reports made by the inventor (whether a group or an individual) should contain the following details:

- (1) the name of the invention;
- (2) a detailed description of the invention;
- (3) the inventor's name(s);
- (4) the reasoning behind the invention;
- (5) the time taken to complete the invention;
- (6) a report schedule;
- (7) the reporting unit and examiner's comments.

Article 5. The procedure for reporting and awarding inventions shall be as follows:

- (1) The inventor(s) shall report on the invention and hand the report to the authorities under whose jurisdiction they fall. At the same time, a copy shall be sent to the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional science commissions and to the State Council department concerned.
- (2) All the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional offices and bureaus shall conduct a prompt examination of the reports received, and make a report to the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional science commission and the State Council department concerned as set out in Article 2 of these regulations.
- (3) All the various science and technology associations at or below provincial, municipal or autonomous regional level may recommend inventions to the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional offices and bureaus; the China Association for Science and Technology and the various other associations may recommend inventions to the relevant department of the State Council.
- (4) The various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional science commissions and the State Council department concerned shall organize prompt examinations of the reports received, and shall decide upon awards as set out in Article 2 of these regulations, reporting their decisions to the State Science Commission.
- (5) The State Science Commission shall set up a committee for the appraisal of inventions, which shall be responsible for assessing and selecting inventions, after which they shall award prizes following the approval of the State Science Commission.
- (6) The process for reporting and examining specifically defense-oriented inventions shall follow separate rules drawn up by the National Defense Science and Technology Commission and the Office for National Defense Industry (hereafter referred to simply as the National Defense Science Commission and the National Defense Industry Office); inventions concerning national defense shall be examined by the National Defense Science Commission or the National Defense Industry Office, assessed and selected for awards, and after authorization shall be submitted to the State Science Commission for approval and award.

Article 6. When giving awards for inventions, we must put proletarian politics resolutely in command, and carry out a combination of spiritual and material encouragement, on the principle of spiritual encouragement as the dominant force.

Inventions shall be graded according to their significance, with prizes awarded as follows:

<u>Prize grade</u>	<u>Honors</u>	<u>Money awarded</u>
First	Certificate, medal	20,000 yuan
Second	" "	10,000 yuan
Third	" "	5,000 yuan
Fourth	" "	2,000 yuan

Article 7. Especially important inventions will be awarded a special prize to be authorized and given out by the State Science Commission.

Article 8. Prizes for group inventions (including cooperative units) will be awarded according to the size of each person's contribution. For individuals, prize money will be given to the individual alone.

Article 9. Inventions are the property of the state. All units throughout the country (including those under collective ownership) may use these inventions when needed.

Article 10. The level of publicity or secrecy of inventions shall be decided upon by the State Council department concerned after authorization from the State Science Commission; in the case of inventions concerning national defense, this shall be decided either by the National Defense Science Commission or the National Defense Industry Office.

Article 11. If inventions categorized as secret are to be provided to foreign countries for overseas trade or other purposes, approval must first be gained from the State Science Commission.

Article 12. Overseas Chinese and foreigners may also submit inventions to the State Science Commission; after examination and selection, awards will be made according to these regulations.

Article 13. In cases of disputes over inventions, reports will be made to the higher authorities, which will examine and arbitrate in each case.

Article 14. All units and departments should give encouragement to inventions made by the masses, and should adopt a serious, diligent and realistic scientific approach. When carrying out the award system, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, support the spirit of socialist cooperation, and oppose departmentalism, individualism, lack of cooperation and other unhealthy tendencies. In the case of behavior such as attacking or suppressing inventions, falsifying information, and plagiarizing the fruits of others' work, criticism and education must be carried out, behavior corrected, and the culprits dealt with or, if necessary, punished according to the law.

Article 15. These regulations are effective as of the time of publication by the State Council.

CSO: 4005/867

PRC REGULATIONS ON NATURAL SCIENCE AWARDS

(Promulgated 21 November 1979, Guo-fa 1979 No 274,
and amended 25 April 1984, Guo-fa 1984 No 60)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 285-286

[Text] Article 1. These regulations have been drawn up specifically to encourage the enthusiasm and creativity of science workers, to hasten the development of China's scientific work, and to promote socialist modernization.

Article 2. Natural science awards may be given for the explanation by any group or individual of a natural phenomenon, characteristic or law which has great significance in scientific and technological development.

Article 3. Natural science awards shall be split into four grades:

<u>Prize grade</u>	<u>Honors</u>	<u>Prize money</u>
First	Certificate, first prize medal	20,000 yuan
Second	Certificate, second prize medal	10,000 yuan
Third	Certificate, third prize medal	5,000 yuan
Fourth	Certificate, fourth prize medal	2,000 yuan

Article 4. Any scientific achievement which is deemed to fulfill the requirements of Article 2 and which is moreover of outstanding significance shall be awarded a special prize. The work will be submitted by the China State Scientific and Technological Commission (hereafter referred to simply as the State Science Commission) to the State Council for approval, and a prize awarded separately.

Article 5. Works may be recommended for awards by any group of 10 or more scientific and technological workers at or above the level of assistant research fellow or any research institute, institute of higher education, or national academic organization.

Article 6. Initial examination of projects submitted for awards will be organized respectively by the China Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, the China Association for Science and Technology, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Health, the State Economic Commission,

the Office of the National Defense Industry of the State Council and the National Defense Science and Technology Commission. At this stage, the examination should consist of discussion by experts in the field, assessment and selection, and proposals on the order of prizes.

Article 7. The State Science Commission shall carry out unified leadership over natural science awards work.

The State Science Commission shall establish a committee for natural science awards, which shall be responsible for assessing and deciding upon prize grades for the awards to be given, after which they will be approved by the State Science Commission and awarded accordingly.

Article 8. Natural science awards belong to the individual, as do certificates, medals and prize money, all of which will be given to the individual; for those won by collectives, the certificate shall be given to the collective, the medal shall be awarded to the collective and to the person whose contribution to the project involved was greatest, and the prize money divided among the members of the group according to their individual contributions to the project.

Article 9. All overseas Chinese and foreigners engaged in natural science research who have made outstanding achievements and made important contributions to the development of science and technology in the People's Republic of China may also be awarded natural science prizes in accordance with these regulations.

Article 10. In recommending and assessing the projects submitted, a realistic, serious and diligent approach must be taken. All malpractices and falsification must be dealt with strictly, according to their gravity.

Article 11. These regulations are effective as of the date of publication. Whenever previous regulations concerning natural science awards contradict these regulations, the latter must be taken as correct.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE COUNCIL RURAL ENERGY LEADERSHIP GROUP (4 April 1984)

(Guo-ban-fa [0948 6586 4099] 1984 No 25)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 286

[Text] In order to enhance rural energy exploitation, further develop the rural economy, protect the ecological environment and promote the modernization program, the State Council has decided:

1. To set up a State Council Rural Energy Leadership Group. Comrade Li Peng has been appointed group leader and Comrades Du Runsheng and Huang Yicheng deputy group leaders, with Comrades Lu Jiayi, Yang Jun, (Lin Hanxiong), Qian Zhengying, He Kang, Yang Zhong and He Guangyuan as members of the group.
2. The main job of the leadership group is to examine the whole rural energy program, put forth principles and policies for rural energy exploitation and supervise, inspect and coordinate the relevant works of various departments.
3. To set up an office under the leadership group with Comrade Lin Hanxiong as director and with the office under the Chinese Rural Development Research Center.
4. Related ministries and commissions should assign staff to the office for liaison. The division of work among various ministries and commissions in rural energy exploitation will remain unchanged and each should be responsible for its own job. All scientific research institutions and advisory bodies should continue to carry out their research work on rural energy.

CSO: 4005/867

PRC STATE STATISTICS BUREAU BULLETIN ON RESULTS OF 1983 PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (29 April 1984)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 287-301

[Text] In 1983, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, all the nationalities of China continued to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, labored arduously for the comprehensive creation of a new situation in socialist modernized construction, and made great achievements in the areas of economic and social development. Gross social production value for 1983 stood at 1,105,200,000,000 yuan. (Gross social production value is the sum of the gross production value in agriculture, industry, the construction industry, communications and transportation and commerce--including goods and materials supply and marketing industries and the catering industry. The national revenue is the sum of the net production value of these five sectors of material production. The gross social production value, gross industrial production value, gross agricultural production value and figures for the national revenue cited in this report are all calculated on the basis of prices in that year. Speeds of increase in comparison to the previous year are calculated on the basis of constant prices.) This gross social production value is 10 percent higher than the previous year. Within the gross social production value, the gross industrial and agricultural production value was 920.9 billion yuan, an increase of 10.2 percent over the previous year. The national revenue has been initially calculated as 467.3 billion yuan, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. Gross industrial and agricultural production value for 1983 and output of 33 major products, such as grain foods, oils, raw coal, crude oil, steel, and so on, reached the 1985 targets for the Sixth 5-Year Plan 2 years early. On the basis of production development, markets have prospered and flourished and the people's standard of living has continued to improve while there has been further progress in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. The major problems to be found in the development of the national economy are: insufficient supplies of energy and some raw materials, continued shortages in transportation and communications; still no fundamental improvements to the poor economic results in production, construction and spheres of circulation; continued deficits in state finances; excessive retail price rises in some products, especially fresh vegetables, fruits and seafood products.

I. Agriculture

During the spring and summer of 1983 many regions suffered serious natural disasters. However, because of the comprehensive implementation of the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output centered around household management, the enthusiasm of the mass of peasants to work hard to get rich was further stimulated, while outstanding product varieties and some agricultural science and technology were propagated on a large scale. In addition, the latter period of growth for agricultural crops saw very good weather and thus, despite the natural disasters, bumper harvests were enjoyed. Gross annual agricultural production value stood at 312.1 billion yuan, an increase of 9.5 percent over the previous year. This exceeded planning targets for growth by 4 percent. When the industrial production value of rural team management of 36.8 billion yuan is deducted, agricultural production value stands at 275.3 billion yuan, an increase of 7.9 percent over the previous year. Of the gross agricultural production value, agriculture (crop growing) was 194.2 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3 percent over the previous year; forestry was 12.7 billion yuan, an increase of 10.2 percent over the previous year; animal husbandry was 48.4 billion yuan, an increase of 3.9 percent over the previous year; fishing was 6.3 billion yuan, an increase of 8.7 percent over the previous year; sideline industries were 50.5 billion yuan, an increase of 19.6 percent over the previous year.

In the vast majority of cases, the output of major agricultural producers reached or exceeded planning targets. Total grain output was 387.28 million tons, a 113.1 percent fulfillment of plans, and an increase of 9.2 percent over the previous year. Cotton output was 4,637,000 tons, a 137.6 percent fulfillment of plans, and an increase of 28.9 percent over the previous year. Output of beet, peanuts, sesame, silkworms, tea leaves, and Chinese medicines increased over the previous year. Output of jute and bluish dogbane decreased over the preceding year due to readjustments to their seeded area. Output of sugar cane dropped due to natural disasters.

Output of the major agricultural products are listed below:

	1983 (in millions of tons)	Percent increase in 1983 over 1982
Grain	387.28	9.2
rice	168.87	4.5
wheat	81.39	18.9
potato converted to grain (potato output calculated on basis that 5 kg of potato is converted to 1 kg grain)	29.25	8.1
soybean	9.76	8.1
Cotton	4.637	28.9
Oil crops	10.55	-10.7
peanuts	3.951	0.9
rapeseed	4.287	-24.2
sesame	.349	1.9

[continued]

[Continuation]

	<u>1983 (in millions of tons)</u>	<u>Percent increase in 1983 over 1982</u>
Sugar crops	40.323	-7.5
sugar cane	31.141	-15.6
beet	9.182	36.8
Jute and bluish dogbane	1.019	-3.9
Silkworms	.34	8.2
Tea leaves	.401	0.8

In 1983, forestry policies were relaxed and the forestry production responsibility system was implemented and the people's tree planting and forestry construction movement developed further. Forest planting during the year covered an area of 6.32 million hectares, an increase of 40.7 percent over the previous year while the survival rate increased somewhat. There was varying increases in the output of the majority of forestry products. Rubber increased 13 percent and tong oil 8.8 percent. However, in a few regions chaotic wood felling and denudation has occurred and thus there have still been occurrences of forest and plant destruction.

Numbers of livestock have increased and output of pork, beef, mutton, cow's milk and eggs increased over the previous year. However, by the end of the year the number of pigs and cows dropped by varying degrees.

Output of major animal products and head of livestock are listed below:

	<u>1983 (in millions of tons of head)</u>	<u>Percent increase in 1983 over 1982</u>
Output of pork, beef, mutton	14.021	3.8
output of pork	13.161	3.5
output of beef	.315	18.6
output of mutton	.545	4.0
output of cow's milk	1.845	14.0
output of fleece	.205	-4.4
output of sheep's wool	.194	-3.8
Head of pork	206.61	3.0
End of year head of livestock	103.5	2.3
end of year head of beef	78.08	2.6
end of year head of pig	298.54	-0.7
end of year head of sheep	166.95	-8.2

Fishing production continued to develop. In 1983, output of aquatic products stood at 5.46 million tons, an 116.6 percent fulfillment of plans, and an increase of 5.9 percent over the preceding year. Output of freshwater products increased 18 percent while output of saltwater products increased 0.6 percent.

State-run farms improved their management and administration and some farms introduced worker household contracts under unified management. In 1983, state-run farms in the agricultural reclamation system achieved a total of 1 billion yuan in profits, an increase of 44.8 percent over the previous year. Output of major agricultural products increased over the previous year in most cases.

Usage of agricultural machinery and fertilizers and electricity also increased. At the end of 1983, total agricultural machine power for the entire country reached 245 million horsepower, an increase of 8.5 percent over the previous year. Last year there were 841,000 large and medium tractors, an increase of 3.5 percent. There were 2.75 million small and hand tractors, an increase of 20.2 percent. There were 275,000 heavy duty trucks, an increase of 33.1 percent. There was 78,492,000 horsepower of irrigation and drainage power machinery, an increase of 2.3 percent. Use of fertilizer throughout the country stood at 16,598,000 tons, an increase of 9.7 percent over the previous year. Nitrogenous fertilizers increased 11.5 percent, phosphate fertilizers increased 1.9 percent, potash fertilizers increased 2.8 percent, and compound fertilizers increased 25.8 percent. Rural electrical usage stood at 43.52 billion kWh, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year. There were improvements to irrigation projects and management. Drought and flood resistance improved and this has played an important role in fighting droughts and flooding.

In 1983, the meteorological department provided quick and accurate forecasts for some extremely damaging weather in some regions. In addition, meteorological technology and specialized areas of meteorological service work were improved.

II. Industry

Gross industrial production value in 1983 stood at 608.8 billion yuan, an increase of 10.5 percent over the previous year, thus greatly exceeding the planned and stipulated increase of 4 percent. When we include rural brigade-run industrial production value, the increase over the previous year is 11.1 percent.

Among the 100 major industrial products, output reached or exceeded plans for raw coal, crude oil, electrical generation, cloth, sugar, salt, bicycles, televisions, steel, steel materials, cement, plate glass, sulphuric acid, sodium carbonate, ethylene, chemical fertilizers, electrical generating equipment, cars, hand tractors and railway engines, altogether 93 products; those products whose output did not reach targets included tractors, sewing machines and radios, in all 7 products.

In 1983, gross light industrial production value was 295.4 billion yuan, an increase of 8.7 percent over the previous year. Production value increased 5.1 percent, in the food industry, 10.3 percent in the textile industry and 9.8 percent in other areas of light industry. Product quality improved in many enterprises, while product variety also increased.

Output of major light industrial products is listed below:

	1983	Percent increase in 1983 over 1982
Yarn	3.27 million tons	-2.5
Cloth (total)	14.88 billion meters (14.71 billion meters ²)	-3.1 (-1.4)
Artificial fiber cloth	5.36 billion meters	11.7
Chemical fibers	541,000 tons	4.6
Nylon	143 million meters	12.6
Silk woven products	999 million meters	9.3
Machine-made paper and cardboard	6.61 million tons	12.2
Sugar	3.771 million tons	11.4
Beer	1.63 million tons	39.4
Raw salt	16.13 million tons	-1.5
Chemical medical products	48,000 tons	13.7
Compound detergents	677,000 tons	19.0
Lightbulbs	1.25 billion tons	16.8
Bicycles	27.58 million	14.0
Sewing machines	10.87 million	-15.5
Watches	34.69 million	5.1
Televisions (total)	6.84 million	15.5
Color televisions	531,000	84.4
Radios	19.99 million	16.0
Tape recorders	4.977 million	43.4
Cameras	926,000	24.8
Household washing machines	3.659 million	44.5
Household refrigerators	188,500	88.7

In 1983, gross heavy industrial production value stood at 313.4 billion yuan, a 12.4 percent increase over the preceding year. Production value in the machine-building industry increased 21.1 percent over the previous year, and 10.2 percent in the construction materials industry, 11.7 percent in the fertilizers and pesticides industry, while primary energy production (transformed into standard coal) was 713 million tons, an increase of 6.7 percent over the previous year. Work on economization also achieved some successes and industrial enterprises throughout the country saved a total of 18 million tons of standard coal. However, the utilization efficiency of energy was rather poor and energy supplies were still unable to meet the demands of national economic development.

Output of major heavy industrial products are listed below:

	1983	Percent increase in 1983 over 1982
Raw coal	715 million tons	7.4
Crude oil	106.07 million tons	3.9
Natural gas	12.21 billion meters ³	2.3
Electrical generation (total)	351.4 billion watts	7.2
Hydroelectricity	86.36 billion watts	16.1
Pig iron	37.38 million tons	5.3
Steel	40.02 million tons	7.7
Steel materials	-30.72 million tons	5.9
Coke (machine coked)	34.51 million tons	4.2
Lumber	52.32 million meters ³	3.8
Cement	108.25 million tons	13.7
Plate glass	41.67 million standard cases	17.5
Sulphuric acid	8.7 million tons	6.5
Sodium carbonate	1.793 million tons	3.3
Caustic soda	2.123 million tons	2.4
Fertilizers	13.789 million tons	7.9
Nitrate fertilizers	11.094 million tons	8.6
Phosphate fertilizers	2.666 million tons	5.1
Potash fertilizers	29,000 tons	16.0
Chemical medical products	331,000 tons	-27.6
Ethylene	650,000 tons	16.1
Plastics	1.121 million tons	11.8
Tires	12.71 million	47.1
Mining equipment	202,000 tons	27.8
Electrical generation equipment	2.74 million kW	66.6
Lathes	120,000	20.0
Cars	240,000	22.4
Tractors	370,000	-7.5
Hand tractors	498,000	67.1
Internal combustion engines (number)	28.99 million horsepower	26.3
Railway engines	589	21.2
Railway cars	1,230	6.7
Railway freight cars	15,785	49.5
Civilian steel shipbuilding	1.294 million tons	26.2

There were improvements in industrial economic results, although they were not large. In 1983, the quality of 67 major products in key industrial enterprises improved over the previous year in 20 cases, remained the same in 39 cases, and fell in 8 cases. Standards for goods and materials consumption in 99 major unit products fell over the previous year in the case of 42 products, remained the same in the case of 35 others, and rose in the case of the remaining 22. Labor productivity rose 7.5 percent over the previous year in industrial enterprises under ownership by the whole people carrying out independent accounting. Initial calculations show that profits and product sales taxes made by industrial enterprises included in budgeting stood at 92.6 billion yuan, an increase of 6.3 percent over the previous year. Enterprises incurring losses saw losses fall by 34.6 percent. The turnover period for circulating funds was reduced from 114 days during the previous year to 108 days during 1983. Overall fixed product costs dropped 0.2 percent over the previous year. However, a tendency still existed in some enterprises to ignore economic results and one-sidedly strive for production value. Some products still did not meet the changes in social requirements.

III. Investments in Fixed Assets

In 1983, work units under ownership by the whole people completed investments in fixed assets totaling 95.2 billion yuan. Work units under collective ownership in both urban and rural areas completed investments in fixed assets totaling 15.6 billion yuan, while investments by peasants and urban inhabitants in housing construction totaled 26.1 billion yuan.

There was success in the state's control of the scale of investments in capital construction. In 1983, work units under ownership by the whole people invested 59.4 billion yuan in capital construction, an increase of 3.9 billion yuan over the preceding year, and an increase of 6.9 percent. Within these investments, investments included within state budgeting totaled 34.6 billion yuan, an increase of 6.9 billion yuan over the previous year, and a 25 percent increase. Independently raised and other kinds of investments totaled 16.6 billion yuan, a decrease of 8.3 percent over the previous year. Domestic loan investments totaled 5.4 billion yuan, a decrease of 26.3 percent over the previous year. After deducting the portion not included in planning calculations, the sum total of capital construction investments stood at 55 billion yuan and thus was kept within the state's planning targets of 5.8 billion yuan.

Key construction was stepped up. Of the total figures for capital construction investments, investments in the energy industry totaled 12.7 billion yuan, an increase of 2.5 billion yuan over the previous year, while the proportion that it represented of investments in capital construction increased from 18.3 to 21.3 percent. Investments in shipping and telecommunications stood at 7.8 billion yuan, an increase of 2.1 billion yuan, and an increase in the proportion that it represents of all capital construction investments from 10.3 to 13.1 percent. Investments in education and scientific research stood at 4.1 billion yuan, an increase of 700 million yuan, and an increase in the proportion that it represents of all capital construction from 6.3 to 7 percent.

The proportion that investments in other sectors of heavy industry, light industry, commerce and foreign trade represented of total capital construction investments fell. When divided up according to the uses of construction we see that production-type investments represented 34.6 billion yuan, a rise in the proportion that it represents of the total from 54.5 to 58.3 percent. Housing, schools, hospitals, urban public facilities and other nonproduction-type construction represented 24.8 billion yuan, a drop in the proportion that it represents from 45.5 to 41.7 percent. Of this figure, housing investments represented 12.5 billion yuan, and the proportion that it represented of the total dropped from 25.4 to 21.1 percent.

Seventy key construction projects given priority by the state were speeded up. In 1983, investments in these projects reached 9.7 billion yuan, 101 percent of the plans. At the end of 1983, 23 of the projects were either completely or partially underway, 5 were undergoing trial runs and 18 had reached the stage of equipment installation.

Newly increased production capacity as a result of investments in capital construction included: excavation of 18.52 million tons of coal; drilling of 1.38 million tons of crude oil (including increased capacity for oilfield renovation and other investments, the total stood at 8.11 million tons); generating unit capacity of 4.47 million kW, 601 km of newly constructed railway, 411 km of newly constructed multiple track railway; 544 km of electrified railway; port handling capacity of 18.33 million tons; 1,462 km of newly constructed roads, 312,000 cotton-spinning spindles; 51,000 tons of artificial fiber; 331,000 tons of machine-processed sugar; 115,000 tons of ethylene; 447,000 square meters of timber; 3.46 million tons of cement.

A total of 91 large and medium-scale construction projects were put into operation throughout the year and 152 individual engineering projects in large and medium construction projects were put into operation. Projects and engineering projects in the areas of energy and transportation which were put into operation mainly included the Jiangsu Jianbi Power Station, a four-stage engineering project for an installed capacity of 600,000 kW; the Hubei Jingmen Power Station expansion project for an installed capacity of 400,000 kW; the Hubei Gezhou dam hydroelectric power station, with No 6 and 7 units each at 125,000 kW; the 500,000-volt high-tension electricity project from the Gezhou Dam to Wuhan; the 350,000 kW No 2 unit power station at the Shanghai Baoshan General Iron and Steel Works; the 300,000 kW No 1 unit at the Jilin Baishan hydroelectric power station; the Panji No 1 put with an annual coal output of 3 million tons in the Anhui Huainan mining region; the Donglongli pit with an annual coal output of 1.8 million tons at the Hebei Xingtai mining region; the Fangezhuang Coal Washery, with an annual coal washing capacity of 4 million tons, at the Hebei Kailuan mining region; the 292 km railway line from Qinghai to Xizang; the 256 km railway line in southern Xinjiang; the 648 km Xiang Yu electrified railway line project; the 531 km road project in the Xinjiang Tianshan region; the Qinghuangdao coal harbor one-stage project with a handling capacity of 10 million tons; the Tianjin port salt harbor with a handling capacity of 3.2 million tons; and the Guangdong Zhanjiang port phosphate harbor with a handling capacity of 3 million tons.

There were still no clear improvements in the poor results of investments in capital construction. In 1983, 23 of the 78 large and medium construction projects intended by the state to be in operation, were not in operation and 24 individual engineering projects out of the 97 planned by the state were not in operation. Among 30 different kinds of newly increased production capacity, 10 did not reach state plans. The implementation rate of large and medium projects dropped from 14.2 percent during the previous year to 11.2 percent in 1983. Construction and operation projects frequently exceeded budgetary estimates and engineering costs continued to rise.

Technological reforms to existing enterprises continued. In 1983, work units under ownership by the whole people invested 35.8 billion yuan in renovation work and restructuring of facilities, an increase of 6.8 billion yuan or 23.5 percent over the previous year. Of this figure the proportion of investments used to increase production and save on energy rose from 19.3 percent during the previous year to 21 percent. The proportion of investments used to increase product variety and product quality increased from 9.4 to 10 percent. However, these proportions were both still too low. In investments for renovation and restructuring of facilities, 32 percent was used for new construction and expansion projects of a capital construction nature.

New achievements were made in geological work. Verified deposits of 13 major minerals and mining products such as coal, oil, iron, copper, gold and phosphorous exceeded annual plans. Geological drilling throughout the year reached a depth of 9.5 million meters, an increase of 140,000 meters over the previous year and there were 300 discoveries of expanded long-range mining areas.

IV. Transportation and Post and Telecommunications

In view of the power shortages, the transportation sector mainly relied on exploiting potential and increasing control and management and thus increased passenger and goods turnover. In 1983, the goods turnover in all forms of transportation totaled 1,404,400,000,000 ton/km, an increase of 7.6 percent over the previous year. Of this total, railway goods turnover was 664.6 billion ton/km, an increase of 8.6 percent. Road goods turnover totaled 108.4 billion ton/km, an increase of 14.2 percent. Water goods turnover totaled 578.8 billion ton/km, an increase of 5.7 percent. Air goods turnover totaled 229 million ton/km, an increase of 15.4 percent. Oil and gas pipe transportation totaled 52.4 billion ton/km, an increase of 4.6 percent. Goods handling capacity at major seaboard ports reached 249.52 million tons, an increase of 5.7 percent over the previous year.

In 1983, passenger turnover for all forms of transportation totaled 309.5 billion passenger/km, an increase of 12.8 percent over the previous year. Of this total, rail passenger turnover totaled 177.6 billion passenger/km, an increase of 12.8 percent; road passenger turnover totaled 110.6 billion passenger/km, an increase of 14.7 percent; passenger turnover on water transportation totaled 15.4 billion passenger/km, an increase of 6.5 percent, and air passenger turnover reached 5.9 billion passenger/km, a drop of 0.9 percent.

There was some relatively fast development in post and telecommunications. In 1983, post and telecommunications business totaled 2.23 billion yuan, an increase of 9.1 percent over the previous year. Of this total, mail increased 3.7 percent, newspaper circulation 17 percent, cables and telegrams 12.5 percent, and long-distance telephone calls 12.7 percent. At the end of the year, urban telephone users increased 9.7 percent.

There were some improvements in economic results in transportation and post and telecommunications. Labor productivity for the railway transportation industry improved 6.5 percent over the previous year and the average daily output per locomotive increased 1.4 percent over the previous year. Fuel consumption in steam locomotives and internal combustion engines for every 10,000 ton/km dropped 0.9 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, over the previous year. Real profits for the whole year were 30.3 percent higher than the previous year. Annual average output for every ton carried on water increased 1.2 percent over the previous year. Actual profits in telecommunications and the postal service increased 33.2 percent over the previous year. However, transportation and telecommunications still do not suit national economic development, and there has been a large increase in accumulated goods awaiting transportation while the average waiting period for foreign trade vessels in port rose from 8.8 days during the previous year to 9.9 days. The shortages and difficulties in post and telecommunications still remain to be eased.

V. Domestic Commerce

Commodity purchases increased. In 1983, the total amount of commodities purchased in state-run enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives stood at 287.6 billion yuan an increase of 9.7 percent over the preceding year. Of this total, grain purchases made up 96,735,000 tons, an increase of 34.2 percent. Cotton purchases made up 4,584,000 tons, an increase of 34.3 percent. At the end of the year commodity reserves had increased 5.1 percent over the previous year.

Market commodity supplies continued to expand. In 1983, total retailing of social commodities stood at 284.9 billion yuan, an increase of 10.9 percent over the previous year. When factors related to retail price increases are deducted, the real increase is 9.2 percent. Among the total retail sales of social commodities, retailing of consumer goods increased 11.2 percent, while retailing of agricultural means of production increased 9 percent. In most cases social retailing of major consumer products increased over the previous year: grain increased 5.4 percent; edible plants and oils, 17.4 percent; pork, 6 percent; fresh eggs, 13.6 percent; edible sugar, 3.2 percent; and various piece goods, 4.6 percent, (of these, cotton and artificial fiber-mix cloth increased 27.6 percent, artificial fiber cloth, 42.9 percent, and pure cotton cloth decreased 9 percent). Nylon increased 13 percent, silks and satins 15.2 percent, televisions 12.3 percent, tape recorders 78 percent, electric refrigerators 1.5 fold, washing machines 53 percent, electric fans 21.8 percent, watches 9 percent, bicycles 18.4 percent and cameras 16 percent.

There were increases in all of the various economic forms of retailing, and collectively owned and individual economies increased especially quickly. In 1983, retailing in collectively owned economies stood at 47.39 billion yuan, an increase of 14.4 percent over the previous year; retailing in individually owned economies reached 18.45 billion yuan, an increase of 1.5 fold over the previous year. Of the total retailing in social commodities, the proportion that collectively owned economies represented increased to 16.6 from 16.1 the previous year, and that of individually owned economies represented increased from 2.9 percent during the previous year to 6.5 percent.

Urban and rural country fair trade enlivened and the total volume of business for the whole year reached 38.6 billion yuan, an increase of 15.8 percent over the previous year. Of this total, business in meat, poultry, eggs, aquatic products, fresh vegetables, dried and fresh fruits and so on increased from 22 to 29 percent.

There were some increases in otherwise stable market prices. Because of the large increases in purchases of agricultural byproducts through negotiated prices and excess surplus prices, the overall index of purchasing prices of agricultural byproducts increased 4.4 percent over the previous year. The overall index for retail prices increased 1.5 percent over the previous year. When we look separately at the urban and rural areas, we see that urban retail prices increased 1.9 percent and rural retail prices increased 1.2 percent. When we look at the various kinds of commodities individually we see that food products increased 2.4 percent. Of this increase, prices of non-staple foods increased the most, thus, for example, fresh vegetables increased 12.7 percent, aquatic products 13.4 percent, and fresh fruit 14.7 percent. Medicinal products increased 3.9 percent, clothing decreased 1.2 percent and cultural and recreational products dropped 1.9 percent. Agricultural means of production increased by 3 percent in price. The price index for worker living costs increased 2 percent over the previous year (retail prices of consumer products increased 1.9 percent and prices of services 2.9 percent). Phenomena such as forcing up market prices, competitive purchasing of agricultural byproducts in short supply, arbitrary expansion of the sphere of products purchased through negotiated prices, covert price increases, and unauthorized increases in commodity prices and service costs still continued to be seen.

There were some improvements in the economic results of the commercial sector. In 1983, profits for the commercial system increased 27.2 percent over the previous year. The cost rate of commodity circulation dropped from 9 percent during the previous year to 8.6 percent. The period of turnover for circulating funds shrank from 186 days during the previous year to 172 days. Profits made by the supply and marketing cooperative system increased 18.7 percent over the previous year. However, the period of turnover for circulating funds increased from 166 days during the previous year to 177 days. The management losses in some commercial enterprises were still rather large, and the level of profits was rather low.

In 1983, state unified and managed sales of the means of production increased over the previous year. Coal increased 6.4 percent, steel materials 19.8

percent, timber 6.3 percent, cement 11.4 percent, sulphuric acid 7.3 percent, caustic soda 14.4 percent, and sodium carbonate 21 percent. The rate of completion of state supply contracts for major products improved over the previous year. The economic results of the goods and materials sectors continued to improve and the circulation cost rate dropped from 8.2 percent during the previous year to 8.1 percent. The period of turnover for circulating funds shrank from 86 days during the previous year to 77 days.

VI. Foreign Trade and Tourism

There was a comprehensive improvement in import and export trade. According to customs statistics, the total volume of imports and exports during 1983 throughout the country reached 86.01 billion yuan, an increase of 11.4 percent over 1982. When factors related to rice and exchange rate fluctuations are deducted, the actual increase is 19.4 percent. Export figures reached 43.83 billion yuan, an increase of 5.8 percent over 1982. When price and exchange rate fluctuation factors are deducted, the actual increase is 10.5 percent. Import figures reached 42.18 billion yuan, an increase of 17.9 percent over 1982 and when price and exchange rate fluctuation factors are deducted, the actual increase is 29.7 percent. Exports were 1.65 billion yuan higher than imports.

Among export commodities, the proportion that industrial machine-finished products represented increased from 55 percent in 1982 to 56.7 percent. The proportion that primary products represented dropped from 45 percent in 1982 to 43.3 percent. Among import commodities, the proportion that industrial machine-finished products represented increased from 60.4 percent in 1982 to 72.8 percent. The proportion that primary products represented dropped from 39.6 percent in 1982 to 27.2 percent.

In 1983 a total of \$1.96 billion in foreign investments was utilized. This included \$1.05 billion in various loans and \$910 million in direct foreign investments. Of this total, \$290 million was used in joint exploration and development of offshore oilfields, \$300 million in joint investments and joint management projects, and \$200 million in compensation trade with the overseas partner providing equipment.

There were new developments in the tourism industry. In 1983, the entire country received 9,477,000 person-times from 163 countries and regions, visiting as tourists, on inspection tours, family visits, and official visits, as well as those involved in trade, educational, scientific and cultural exchange activities. Of this total, there were some 873,000 foreigner person-times, an increase of 14.3 percent over 1982. Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao made up 8,604,000 million person-times, an increase of 20.2 percent over 1982. The total amount of foreign currency, converted in RMB, taken as revenue during the year totaled 1.86 billion yuan, an increase of 18.5 percent over the previous year.

VII. Science, Education and Culture

There were some new improvements in scientific standards. In 1983, 5,400 major scientific and technological [S&T] research results were achieved throughout the country, an increase of 32 percent over the previous year. The state ratified 214 discovery and invention items, an increase of 44 percent over 1982. Of these, the items which won state invention No 1 awards included the outstanding soybean variety known as "Tiefeng No 18," the new variety of rice known as "Yuanfeng Cao," and the "52-128" and "57-681" highly wither-resistant varieties of cotton. There were new successes in S&T offensives. The "Milky-Way" giant computer underwent testing and appraisals. The 1800 simulated-microwave system was successfully test manufactured, and construction was begun on a realistic system for optic fiber communications. S&T ranks continued to expand. In 1983, the number of natural scientists and technologists in work units owned by the whole people totaled 6.85 million, an increase of 590,000 over the previous year.

There was some development in the work of standardization. In 1983, 1,124 state standards were drawn up and revised, an increase of 6.6 percent over the previous year. Of these the proportion that adopted international standards increased from 25 percent during 1982 to 30 percent. At the end of the year there were some 5,469 state standards.

China's newly-constructed degree system is now being implemented. From 1981 to 1983, 29 people received doctorates and 18,143 people received master's degrees. In 1983, there were 37,100 research students working on doctorates and masters degrees in colleges of higher education and research bodies. This was an increase of 11,200 over the previous year.

Education has been developing through the readjustments. In 1983, 391,000 students were enrolled in ordinary schools of higher education, an increase of 760,000 over 1982. The number of students in school was 1,207,000, an increase of 53,000 over 1982. Because students who entered their studies in the spring and autumn of 1978 all graduated at the same time in 1982, the number of graduates in 1983 was 335,000, a drop of 122,000 over 1982. The number of people in adult colleges of higher education (including radio and television university, correspondence university, night university, workers' university, peasants' university, management cadre institutes and secondary school teachers' refresher institutes) totaled 926,000, an increase of 282,000 over the previous year. The higher education self-study examination system was warmly received by the masses.

There were continued improvements to the unitary structure of secondary school education. The number of secondary school students at various kinds of secondary level schools totaled 46,873,000, an increase of 667,000 over 1982. Of these, 1,143,000 were at secondary level specialized schools, an increase of 104,000 over the previous year. Students in agricultural and vocational secondary schools totaled 1.22 million, an increase of 516,000. Students at technical schools numbered some 533,000, an increase of 21,000. Senior middle school students totaled 6.29 million, a drop of 115,000. Junior middle school students totaled 37,687,000 children, a drop of 1,193,000. The number of adults in adult secondary educational colleges and schools totaled 9,748,000.

In 1983, the number of children in primary school education totaled 135.78 million, a drop of 3.94 million over the previous year. The main reason for the drop in primary school students is the continued drop in school-age children since the implementation of family planning. The number of adults in adult primary education was 8,172,000, an increase of 606,000 over the previous year.

Culture, news, radio, television, and other such areas all made new contributions toward the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. In 1983, 127 feature films were made and a total of 170 new (long) films were circulated, an increase of 15 films over the previous year. In all, the total number of cinemas was 162,000. There were 3,444 artistic performing troupes, 2,946 cultural palaces, 2,038 public libraries, 467 museums and 2,830 archives. There were 122 radio stations throughout the country, 516 radio broadcasting and transmission stations and 52 central television stations. There were 385 television broadcasting and transmission stations of 1,000 watts or above. A total of 15.51 billion national and provincial newspapers were printed and 1.77 billion magazines of various kinds and 5.8 billion books were published.

VIII. Hygiene and Physical Education

Hygiene work continued to develop. At the end of 1983, there were 2.11 million hospital beds throughout the country, an increase of 2.7 percent over the end of the previous year. There were 3,253,000 specialized hygiene technicians in the country, an increase of 3.5 percent over the previous year. Of this total, 1,353,000 were doctors, an increase of 3.5 percent, and 596,000 nurses, an increase of 5.7 percent. There was further development of the patriotic hygiene movement and work to prevent and treat disease.

There were new successes in physical education. In 1983, Chinese men and women in sports boasted 39 world champions in world championship and world cup competitions, breaking and surpassing 12 world records and breaking 127 national records. In all a total of 25,000 sports competitions were held throughout 1983 at county level or above. Mass sports activities saw expansive development.

IX. The People's Standard of Living

There were some improvements to the people's standard of living in both urban and rural areas. According to sample investigations into 30,427 peasant household incomes in 600 counties in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the annual average per capita net income in 1983 was 309.8 yuan (including 272.9 yuan from individual production and management activities, and 36.9 yuan from overseas remittances, cash and material objects brought in by those living overseas, and state relief funds, and so on). This was an increase of 14.7 percent over 1982. Average per capita daily needs consumption stood at 248.3 yuan, an increase of 12.7 percent over the previous year. In these investigations, the proportion of households with an annual average per capita net income of 500 yuan or above increased from 6.7 percent during the previous year to 11.9 percent. According to sample investigations of

9,060 worker households in 47 urban areas in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the annual average per capita revenue used in living costs in 1983 was 526 yuan, an increase of 6.4 percent over the previous year. When factors relating to rises in the price index of workers' living costs are deducted, actual revenue grew 4.3 percent.

In 1983, the total number of young people and others, as well as state allocated university, secondary school, and technical college graduates who were settled in employment came to 6.28 million. At the end of the year, the number of workers in the country stood at 115.15 million, an increase of 2.34 million over the previous year. Among this number, the number of workers in work units owned by the whole people was 87.71 million, an increase of 1.41 million. The number of workers in urban work units under collective ownership was 27.44 million, an increase of 930,000. At the end of the year, the number of individual laborers in urban areas totaled 2.31 million, an increase of 840,000 over the end of the previous year.

In 1983, the total amount of wages for all workers throughout the entire country came to 93.46 billion yuan, an increase of 6 percent over 1982. Of this total, 12.09 billion was in the form of bonuses and excess piece rate wages, an increase of 10.9 percent. The average annual monetary wage for the entire country was 826 yuan, an increase of 3.5 percent over the previous year. A total of 20.94 billion yuan was used in labor insurance costs and collective welfare undertakings for workers (including retirement funds), an increase of 18 percent over the previous year.

There were improvements in work protection. In 1983, the number of work deaths in enterprises dropped 0.8 percent over the previous year and the number of serious injuries to workers dropped 15 percent over the previous year. However, development was not balanced and quite a serious number of incidents occurred in certain regions and sectors.

Urban and rural savings continued to increase. At the end of 1983, citizens' savings deposits totaled 89.25 billion yuan, an increase of 32.1 percent over the end of the previous year.

In 1983, completed construction of new housing in work units owned by the whole people and collectively owned urban work units covered a total area of some 115.69 million square meters, a decrease of 2.21 million square meters over the previous year. Peasant construction of housing totaled 700 million square meters, an increase of 100 million square meters over the previous year.

Social-care work continued to improve. In 1983 the number of single, aged, handicapped and young people looked after in rural collective economies came to 2,838,000. In the urban areas, there were 886 social welfare institutes and child welfare institutes, looking after a total of 63,000 people.

X. Population

At the end of 1983, the population of China was 1,024,950,000, an increase of 9.54 million people over the 1,015,410,000 at the end of 1982. There was

considerable success in family planning work. According to random investigations of some 661,455 people in 4,166 production brigades (citizens groups) in 371 counties (cities) in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the birth rate in 1983 was 1.862 percent and the mortality rate was 0.708 percent, while the natural growth rate was 1.154 percent.

Note: None of the statistics and figures in this bulletin have included figures for Taiwan Province.

CSO: 4005/867

PRC CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON CONTROL OF IMPORT, EXPORT OF ARTICLES BY PERSONNEL OF FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, NEWS AGENCIES, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS STATIONED IN CHINA (20 April 1984)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 pp 301-303

[Text] Article 1. These regulations have been specially drawn up in accordance with the relevant laws contained in the State Council's "Temporary Provisions Concerning the Administration of Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises in the PRC" (the State Council's "Temporary Provisions Concerning the Administration of Representative Offices of Foreign Enterprises in the PRC" is printed in issue No 7, 1980, of the BULLETIN), "Temporary Provisions Concerning the Administration of Foreign News Agencies Stationed in China" (the State Council's "Temporary Provisions Concerning the Administration of Foreign News Agencies Stationed in China" is printed in issue No 4, 1979, of the BULLETIN), and the "Customs Methods Concerning the Inspection of Passenger Baggage Entering and Leaving China."

Article 2. These regulations cover the handling of the importation of office equipment of the following organizations and the personal baggage of the following personnel stationed in China:

- (1) the offices and personnel of foreign enterprises and other financial organizations stationed in China;
- (2) the offices and personnel of nongovernmental foreign economic and trade organizations stationed in China;
- (3) foreign news agencies and their journalists stationed in China;
- (4) the foreign side of Chinese-foreign joint enterprises stationed in China (including Chinese-foreign cooperation on oil prospecting, recovery, etc.);
- (5) personnel stationed in China concerned in foreign investment in China;
- (6) other foreign organizations and personnel stationed in China.

Article 3. Baggage brought into the country by foreign personnel coming to live in China before they have been issued by the relevant PRC authorities

with a resident's permit shall be dealt with by the customs authorities in the same manner as they would deal with short-term visitors to China.

Once they have obtained a resident's permit, personnel stationed in China may, on the basis of this permit, along with their personal I.D. card and the "baggage declaration form" stamped by customs on entering China, submit a written application for the import of personal possessions to the local customs authorities (if there are no such authorities in their area, then they will apply to a stipulated customs office, hereafter referred to simply as the competent customs authorities). This application can only be made once.

Importation of the personal goods applied for, after authorization by the customs authorities, may be carried out tax free in quantities reasonable for personal consumption. Of these, key customs management articles (such as televisions and other consumer durables) should be calculated together with those key management articles brought in by the person concerned the first time he enters China and those which he imports separately, and be allowed in tax free within limits imposed by the customs. Those goods which exceed the tax-free limit but which are still categorized as personal will be subject to import tax after customs authorization. Mechanical vehicles imported by persons stationed in China (for example, cars and motorbikes) shall be limited to one per person, and taxed upon clearance.

Those personal goods authorized for import by customs should be imported within 6 months from the date of authorization.

Article 4. Once persons stationed in China have obtained a resident's permit, the goods they bring in from short-term stays abroad (along with Hong Kong and Macao) shall only be tax free if they are necessary traveling items. Goods taken out of the country tax free (such as, watches, cameras, radio-cassette players, videos and so on), must be written on the "baggage declaration form" if they are to be brought back into the country. On return, the customs authorities will clear them tax free upon examination. Any goods not declared to customs upon exit will be taxed upon reentry.

Article 5. All baggage carried out of the country by personnel stationed in China, apart from gold, silver, currency, antiques and other restricted-export goods, will be cleared in amounts reasonable for personal consumption.

Article 6. For those pieces of office equipment and vehicles imported by foreign organizations stationed in China, written application must first be made to the competent customs authorities, and after customs authorization, such goods will be cleared upon production of an import license. The above goods and vehicles should at the time of import be declared to the customs authorities in the form of documents such as the "customs declaration on imported goods," an "application form" and receipts, whereupon they will be taxed and cleared by customs after examination.

Article 7. All office equipment, vehicles and personal goods imported by offices and personnel stationed in China shall be restricted to use by these offices and personnel alone, and are not permitted to be sold privately within

the PRC. If it is necessary to sell such goods, application must first be made to the competent customs authorities, and after authorization they may be sold to the foreign goods purchasing department stipulated by the local people's government, and taxes paid according to law. Those who violate this procedure shall be dealt with according to the law.

Article 8. Those goods declared for import by offices and personnel stationed in China which are not permitted to be imported will be confiscated by customs and sent back out of the country or to their country of origin for a limited time. After this period, they will be dealt with by customs. Those goods which are confiscated because they are damaging to the politics, culture, morals, or hygiene of the PRC, will not be returned, and will be dealt with according to the relevant laws by customs.

Article 9. Goods imported and exported by organizations and personnel of enterprises stationed in China run by overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots will also be subject to these regulations.

Article 10. These regulations do not apply to the Special Economic Zones.

Article 11. Matters not dealt with in these regulations shall be handled by customs according to the relevant rules and regulations.

Article 12. These regulations are effective as of 1 April 1984.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL APPROVAL OF REDEFINING ADMINISTRATIVE BORDER BETWEEN DONGCHUAN CITY AND XUNDIAN HUI NATIONALITY AND YI NATIONALITY AUTONOMOUS COUNTY IN YUNNAN PROVINCE (2 March 1984)

(Guo-han-zi [0948 3211 1316] 1984 No 35)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 303

[Text] We have received the request of your province for instructions dated 27 December 1983. We agreed to put Awang People's Commune of Xundian Hui Nationality Autonomous County under the jurisdiction of Dongchuan City.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL APPROVAL OF MOVING SITE OF CAPITAL OF TIANZHU ZANG NATIONALITY
AUTONOMOUS COUNTY IN GANSU PROVINCE (23 March 1984)

(Guo-han-zi 1984 No 53)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 303

[Text] We have received the "Request for Instructions on the Removal of the Site of the Capital of the Tianzhu Zang Nationality Autonomous County" of your province dated 5 December 1983. We agreed to remove the site of the capital of Tianzhu Zang Nationality Autonomous County from Anyuan Town to Huazangsi.

CSO: 4005/867

STATE COUNCIL APPROVAL OF REDEFINING ADMINISTRATIVE BORDER OF CERTAIN CITIES,
COUNTIES IN HUNAN PROVINCE (6 April 1984)

(Guo-han-zi 1984 No 58)

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 May 84 p 304

[Text] We have received your "Request for Instructions on the Redefining of Administrative Border of Certain Cities in Our Province" dated 18 January 1984 and we concur that your province may:

1. Redefine the administrative border between Zhuzhou City and Zhuzhou County and put the four people's communes of Longtoupu, Mingzhao, Dieping and Yuntian and the six production brigades of Guankou, Xinzhuang, Daitian, Baijing, Loutang and Wulidun of Baiguan People's Commune, of Zhuzhou County, under the jurisdiction of Zhuzhou City.
2. Redefine the administrative border between Hengyang City and the two counties of Hengyang and Hengnan and put Xinan People's Commune of Hengyang County, the four production brigades of Yanjiang, Xinglong, Xintian and Pingtian of Chejiang People's Commune and Xinlong Production Brigade of Yunshi People's Commune, of Hengnan County, under the jurisdiction of Hengyang City.
3. Redefine the administrative border between Chenzhou City and Chenxian County and put the seven production brigades of Xiatang, Tanshan, Anhe, Xiaofeng, Zhangjiaping, Leidaqiao and Zenghu of Anhe People's Commune, of Chenxian County, under the jurisdiction of Chenzhou City.
4. Redefine the administrative border between Yiyang City and Yiyang County and put the seven people's communes of Changchun, Guoluping, Xiangpucang, Yingfengqiao, Lichanggang, Xinqiaohe and Yanglinao and Xinqiaohe Town, of Yiyang County, under the jurisdiction of Yiyang City.
5. Redefine the administrative border between Yueyang City and Linxiang County and put the two areas of Yuehua Factory and Changlian Factory, the two towns of Yunxi and Lukou, the three people's communes of Yunxi, Lucheng and Wenqiao, the nine production brigades of Lukou, Nanyue, Pailou, Jianghu, Jianchong, Nantai, Nanshan, Xinhua and Shengtang of Lukou People's Commune, the four production teams of Lijia, Shenjia, Maxing and Tuohe of Xinhe

Production Brigade, Songyang Hu Farm, Bainu Hu and Bajiao Hu, of Linxiang County, under the jurisdiction of Yueyang City.

Set up southern district, northern district and suburban district of Yueyang City.

CSO: 4005/867

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