

Hunan Province Statistical Communiqué for the 2020 National Economic and Social Development^[1]

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Facing the complicated situation of mounting risks and challenges at home and abroad, especially the impact of covid-2019 and flood in 2020, under the leadership of Hunan Provincial Committee and Hunan Provincial People's Government, Hunan adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, implemented the instruction of Xi Jinping in Hunan, followed the decisions and arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, followed general work guideline of making progress while maintaining stability, took the lead of work resumption, implemented the strategy of “Six Aspects of Stability” and “Six Aspects of Security”, planned the battle of epidemic prevention and control. Throughout the year, the economy kept stable and growing, and took solid steps towards high quality development, complete victory in the fight against poverty, made decisive achievements in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, laying the crucial foundation needed to accomplish 14th Five-Year Plan, the SanGaoSiXin Strategy and the Hunan.

I. General Outlook

According to preliminary estimation, Hunan's gross domestic product (GDP)^[2] was 4,178.15 billion Yuan, representing a 3.8 percent increase over the previous year. Out of this total, the added value of the primary industry was 424.04 billion Yuan, up by 3.7 percent; that of the secondary industry was 1,593.77 billion Yuan, up by 4.7 percent; and that of the tertiary industry was 2,160.34 billion Yuan, up by 2.9 percent.

The proportion of the three industries in Hunan Province was calculated as 10.2:38.1:51.7, down by 0.5 and 0.6 percentage for the secondary industry and the tertiary industry respectively. The added value of the industrial sector accounted for 29.6 percent of Hunan's GDP, up by 4.6 percent from the preceding year. The added value of the high and new technology industry accounted for 23.5 percent of Hunan's GDP, up by 10.1 percent. The added value of strategic emerging industry increased by 10.2 percent, accounting for 10.0 percent of Hunan's GDP. The contribution rates of the primary, secondary and tertiary industry to economic growth were 8.1 percent, 53.9 percent and 38.0 percent respectively. The contribution rate of industrial sector to economic growth was 43.9 percent, and that of producer services sector to economic growth was 24.0 percent, presenting increase rates of 4.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively.

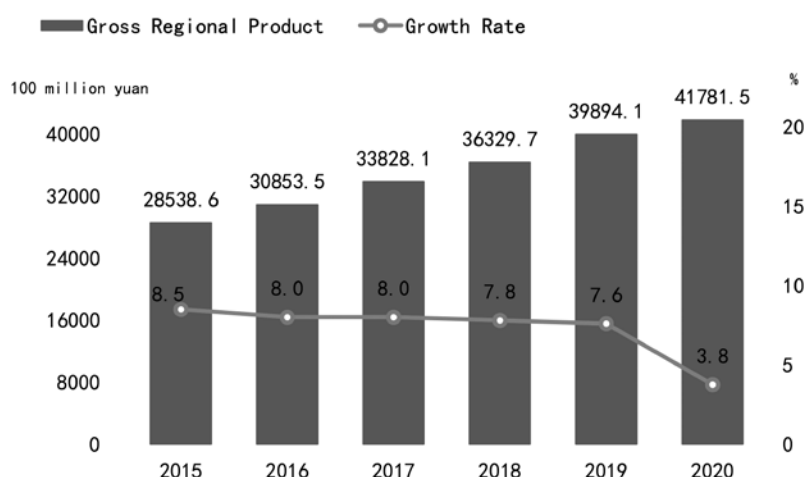


Figure 1 Gross Regional Product and its Growth Rate, 2015-2020

Looking from regions, the GDP of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) ^[3] region was 1,759.15 billion Yuan, up by 4.0 percent over the previous year; the GDP of southern Hunan was 811.93 billion Yuan, up by 3.9 percent; the GDP of large western Hunan was 688.44 billion Yuan, up by 3.6 percent; and the GDP of Dongting Lake areas was 960.42 billion Yuan, up by 4.0 percent.

II. Agriculture

In 2020, the value of agriculture and forestry animal husbandry and fishery was 751.2 billion Yuan, up by 4.1 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the value of agriculture was 336.48 billion Yuan, up by 4.1 percent; that of forestry was 42.8 billion Yuan, up by 8.3 percent; that of animal husbandry was 272.16 billion Yuan, up by 2.5 percent; and that of fishery was 47.75 billion Yuan, up by 4.3 percent.

The sown area of grain was 4,754,800 hectares, a increase of 138,400 hectares compared with that in 2019, up by 3% percent, of which, summer crops was 106,300 hectares, an increase of 3,900 hectares, up by 3.8%; early rice was 1,225,700 hectares, a increase of 131,100 hectares up by 12.0%; and autumn grain was 3,422,700 hectares, an increase of 34,000 hectares, up by 0.1%. Of the autumn grain sown area, medium rice and late rice was 1,476,100 hectares, a decrease of 126,000 hectares down by 7.9%; double cropping late-season rice was 1,292,000 hectares, an increase of 133,500 hectares up by 11.5%. The total output of grain was 30,151,000 tons, an increase of 403,000 tons up by 1.4% from the previous year. Of this total, the output of summer crops was 431,000 tons, in increase of 18,000 tons up by 4.3 percent; the output of early rice was 7,187,000 tons, an increase of 573,000 tons up by 8.7 percent; and the output of autumn grain was 22,533,000 tons, a decrease of 188,000 tons down by 0.8%.

The sown area of cotton was 59,500 hectares, a decrease by 5.6%. The sown area of sugar crops was 7,600 hectares, an increase by 2.3%. The sown area of oil-bearing crops was 1,453,500 hectares, an increase by 6.4%. The sown area of vegetables was 1,355,000 hectares, an increase by 3.2%. The output of cotton decreased by 9.0%

to 74,000 tons, that of oil-bearing crops increased by 9.0% to 2,607,000 tons, that of flue-cured tobacco drop by 0.1% to 183,000 tons, that of tea and vegetables increased by 7.1% and 3.5% to 250,000 tons and 41,101,000 tons respectively.

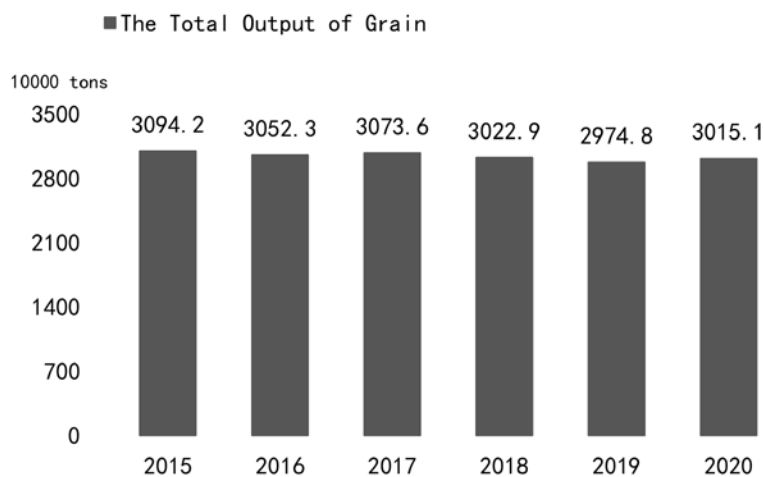


Figure 2 The Total Output of Grain, 2015-2020

The total output of pork, beef, mutton and poultry in 2020 was 4,525 thousand tons, down by 0.9 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the output of pork was 3,377 thousand tons, down by 3.1 percent; that of beef was 205 thousand tons, up by 7.9 percent; that of mutton was 161 thousand tons, up by 1.3 percent; and that of poultry was 782 thousand tons, up by 6.5 percent. At the end of 2020, 37,346 thousand pigs were registered in the total stocks, up by 38.4 percent; 3,516 thousand female hogs with fertility were registered, up by 41.7 percent; 4,381 thousand cattle were registered, up by 6.7 percent; and 7,612 thousand sheep were registered, up by 1.2 percent. 376,885 thousand poultry were registered, up by 3.7 percent. During the year, 46,589 thousand pigs were slaughtered, down by 3.2 percent; 1,746 thousand cattle were slaughtered, up by 7.4 percent; and 9,833 thousand sheep were slaughtered, up by 1.2 percent. 544,036 thousand poultry were slaughtered, up by 1.8 percent. The total output of eggs was 1,188 thousand tons, up by 3.6 percent. The production of milk was 56 thousand tons, down by 11.1 percent. The total output of aquatic products was 2,589 thousand tons, up by 1.8 percent over the previous year.

Over 31,600 hectares of farmland were newly equipped with irrigation systems, and another 40,300 hectares of farmland were newly equipped with water-saving irrigation systems. There were 77,000 water conservancy projects under construction with the investment of 26.95 billion Yuan, and the completed rock excavated volume was 1.06 billion cubic meters. The length of rural highway reconstructed was 4,598 kilometers.

III. Industry and Construction

The value added of industrial enterprises above the designated size grew by 4.8 percent. Of the industrial enterprises above the designated size, the added value of non-public sector increased by 5.7 percent, taking up 71.7 percent of the total industrial value. The high-tech manufacturing industries^[4] rose by 16 percent, taking up 11.7 percent of the above-scale industrial added value, or 0.4 percentage points higher than 2019. The added value of equipment manufacturing industry^[5] rose by 10.4 percent, accounting for 32.4 percent of that of industrial enterprises above designated size, or 1.9 percentage points higher than 2019. That of industrial parks rose by 4.2 percent, accounting for 69.1 percent of industrial enterprises above designated size. The growth of the added value for six major high energy consuming industries was 2.7 percent, accounting for 28.5 percent of industrial enterprises above designated size, or 0.6 percentage points lower than the previous year. In terms of regions, the value added of industrial enterprises above designated size in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan(CZT) areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas grew up by 4.7 percent, 4.6 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.8 percent respectively.

In the statistic, among the main products, the output of rice was 17,322 thousand tons, up by 15.9 percent; the output of fodder was 17,91 thousand tons, up by 3.1 percent; the volume of crude oil processing was 8,779 thousand tons, down by 6 percent; the output of cement reached 109,891 thousand tons, up by 0.4 percent; the output of rolled steel was 27,207 thousand tons, up by 8.6 percent; the output of ten kinds of non-ferrous metal was 2,150 thousand tons, up by 7.5 percent; the output of concrete machineries totaled 70 thousand, up by 57.5 percent; the output of cars^[6] was 635 thousand, down by 25.2 percent; and the electric energy production was 149.62 billion kilowatt-hours, down by 1.5 percent compared with the previous year.

Table 1: Outputs and Growth Rates of Major Products in Industries above Designated Size in 2020

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over 2019 (%)
Crude Coal	10,000 tons	1053.3	-13.4
Crude Salt	10,000 tons	330.5	2.6
Rice	10,000 tons	1732.2	15.9
Feedstuff	10,000 tons	1791.0	3.1
Edible Vegetable Oil	10,000 tons	310.4	1.4
Cigarette	100 million	1625.0	-1.6
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard	10,000 tons	316.1	-4.4
Crude Processing Volume	10,000 tons	877.9	-6.0
Sulfuric Acid (converted into 100%)	10,000 tons	207.6	11.6
Caustic Soda (converted into 100%)	10,000 tons	59.7	2.3

Table 1 continued

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over 2019 (%)
Synthetic Ammonia	10,000 tons	62.5	-1.1
Fertilizers (converted into pure)	10,000 tons	58.7	13.7
Cement	10,000 tons	10989.1	0.4
Flat Glass	10,000 weight cases	3821.4	11.2
Pig iron	10,000 tons	2105.4	6.6
Rolled Steel	10,000 tons	2720.7	8.6
Ten Kinds of Nonferrous Metals	10,000 tons	215.0	7.5
Silver	tons	6508.8	-5.6
Jack-up Equipment	10,000 tons	269.8	48.4
Concrete Machinery	10,000 units	7.0	57.5
Construction Machinery	10,000 units	20.7	35.5
Motor Vehicles	10,000 units	63.5	-25.2
Of which: Car	10,000 units	29.2	-12.9
SUV	10,000 units	25.6	-29.7
New-energy Vehicles	10,000 units	5.2	-56.2
Urban Rail Transit	units	1732	33.4
Power Generating Equipment	10,000 kilowatts	494.0	62.1
AC Electric Motor	10,000 kilowatts	1654.5	1.8
Transformer	10,000 KVA	13221.4	24.5
Electricity	100 million kilowatt-hours	1496.2	-1.5
Of which: Thermal power	100 million kilowatt-hours	851.2	-6.9
Hydropower	100 million kilowatt-hours	539.0	3.3

The profits made by industrial enterprises above designated size were 203.27 billion Yuan, up by 8.7 percent over the previous year. In terms of ownership, the profits of the state-holding enterprises were 8.09 billion Yuan, down by 0.9 percent; those of the collective enterprises were 0.31 billion Yuan, down by 15.2 percent; those of the share collaboration enterprises were 0.06 billion Yuan, down by 47.7 percent; those of the share-holding enterprises were 172.65 billion Yuan, up by 8.7 percent; those of the enterprises funded by foreign investors and investors from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan were 16.77 billion Yuan, up by 19.1 percent; those of other domestic-funded enterprises were 5.4 billion Yuan, down by 1.3 percent. Among the top five industrial sectors, the profits of special equipment were 41.32 billion Yuan, up by 50 percent over the previous year; those of non-

metallic mineral products were 21.63 billion Yuan, up by 4.8 percent; those of computer, communication and other electronic equipment industry were 15.17 billion Yuan, up by 17.4 percent; those of raw chemical materials and chemical products were 14.92 billion Yuan, up by 3.4 percent; those of agricultural and sideline food processing industry were 11.17 billion Yuan, down by 6.8 percent. The cost in industrial enterprises above designated size was 81.4 Yuan per 100 Yuan prime operating revenue. The asset-liability ratio of industrial enterprises above designated size was 51.4 percent at the end of 2020.

The output value of construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts reached 1,186.38 billion yuan, up by 9.8 percent over the previous year. The floor space under construction of building was 679.788 million square meters, up by 4.2 percent. The completed building area was 212.353 million square meters, up by 0.9 percent.

IV. The Service Industry

The added value of the Wholesale and Retail Sale industry reached 405.44 billion Yuan, up by 0.6% over the previous year. That of Transportation, Warehousing and Postal Service reached 156.1 billion Yuan, down by 0.6%. That of Hotels and Catering Service reached 82.74 billion Yuan, down by 9.4%. That of Financial Industry reached 212.64 billion Yuan, up by 8.3%. That of Real Estate reached 290.24 billion Yuan, up by 4.1%. That of Information Transmission, Software and IT Service reached 85.05 billion Yuan, up by 20.9%. That of Leasing and Commercial Service reached 123.08 billion Yuan, up by 1.9%. The Operating revenue of the Service Industry above designated size increased by 4.9% while the total profit drop by 18.9%.

The provincial converted turnover volume of passenger and freight transportation reached 326.27 billion ton-km, a drop of 11.3 percent compared with 2019. The freight flows were 262.04 billion ton-kilometers, with a growth of 0.3 percent compared with 2019. The volume of freight handled by railways totaled 85.64 billion ton-kilometers, up by 0.1 percent; that handled by highways totaled 135.06 billion ton-kilometers, up by 2.6 percent. The total passenger traffic reached 98.56 billion person-kilometers, down by 40.9 percent over 2019. Of this total, the volume of passenger handled by railways totaled 60.79 billion person-kilometers, down by 39.6 percent; that handled by highways totaled 22.48 billion person-kilometers, down by 48.1 percent; that handled by civil aviation totaled 15.10 billion person-kilometers, down by 33.2 percent.

At the end of 2020, the mileage in highway open to traffic reached 241 thousand kilometers, with an increase of 0.2 percent over the previous year, of which, the mileage in highways open to traffic reached 6,951 kilometers, with an increase of 149 kilometers over the previous year. The railroad lines in service reached 5,630 kilometers, of which, high-speed railways reached 1,996 kilometers. The total number of motor vehicles for civilian use reached 9.566 million by the end of 2020, up by 9.3 percent; the privately-owned vehicles reached 8.902 million, up by 9.5 percent; and the number of cars reached 5.223 million, up by 8.9 percent.

Table 2: Volume of Passenger and Freight Traffic by Various Means and Growth Rates in 2020

Product	Unit	Absolute Number	Increase over 2019 (%)
Volume of Freight Traffic	10,000 tons	201977.3	5.8
Of which: Railway	10,000 tons	4591.5	0.8
Highway	10,000 tons	176441.5	6.9
Waterway	10,000 tons	19844.2	-1.2
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	11.0	19.7
Pipeline	10,000 tons	1089.1	-7.2
Volume of Passenger Traffic	10,000 persons	57512.0	-44.2
Of which: Railway	10,000 persons	11391.9	-27.1
Highway	10,000 persons	44143.9	-47.5
Waterway	10,000 persons	840.5	-48.8
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	1135.8	-28.9

The turnover of post services^[7] totaled 42.92 billion Yuan, up by 33.4 percent over the previous year. The turnover of telecommunication services^[8] totaled 567.05 billion Yuan, up by 33.4 percent over the previous year. There were 5.924 million fixed-line subscribers, down by 4.9 percent; and 67.194 million mobile phone subscribers, up by 1.1 percent. There were 21.132 million broadband internet users, up by 12.8 percent over the previous year.

The year 2020 registered 690 million domestic tourists, down by 16.2 percent over that of the previous year. The number of inbound visitors totaled 0.17 million, an decrease of 96.4 percent. The revenue from tourism totaled 826.20 billion Yuan, down by 15.4 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the revenue from domestic tourism totaled 825.84 billion Yuan, down by 14.1 percent; and the revenue from international tourism totaled 51.167 million US dollars, with a decrease of 97.7 percent.

V. Investment in Fixed Assets

In 2020, the total investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) increased by 7.6 percent compared with the previous year. Of the total, the private investment increased by 3 percent. In terms of ownership, the investment of state-owned units increased by 7.3 percent, and that of non-state-owned units increased by 7.8 percent. In terms of investment orientation, the investment in people's livelihood increased by 5.1 percent; that in ecology increased by 7.1 percent; that in infrastructure increased by 4.6 percent; that in high and new technology

industries^[9] increased by 25.4 percent, and that in industrial technology increased by 6.9 percent. In terms of region, the investment in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas grew by 6.5 percent, 8.8 percent, 8.4 percent and 9.2 percent respectively.

In 2020, the investment in real estate development was 488.04 billion Yuan, up by 9.8 percent compared with the previous year. Of this total, the investment in residential buildings reached 361.51 billion Yuan, up by 13.1 percent. The floor space of commercialized buildings sold was 94.374 million square meters, a growth of 3.7 percent, of which, the floor space of residential buildings sold was 850.67 million square meters, an increase of 5.4 percent. The sales revenue of commercialized buildings was 594.71 billion Yuan, an increase of 6.6 percent, of which, the residential buildings was 522.36 billion Yuan, an increase of 10.6 percent. At the end of the year, the area of commercialized buildings for sale was 13.338 million square meters, a decrease of 5.5 percent, or a decrease of 0.769 million square meters.

Table 3: Growth Rates of Investment in Fixed Assets in 2020

Index	Increase over 2019(%)
Fixed Assets Investment (Excluding Rural Households)	7.6
Primary Industry	-6.3
Secondary Industry	11.5
Of which: Mining Industry	-2.8
Manufacturing Industry	8.1
Production and Supply of Electricity, Heat, Gas and Water	44.0
Construction Industry	30.9
Tertiary Industry	6.3
Of which: Transportation, Warehousing and Postal Service	3.4
Information Transmission, Software and IT Service	-7.8
Wholesale and Retail Sale	-17.8
Hotels and Catering Service	-17.9
Financial Industry	-45.3
Real Estate	7.9
Leasing and Commercial Service	35.4
Scientific Research and Technological Service	16.0
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	6.1
Residents Service, Repair and Other Services	4.0
Education	11.6
Sanitation and Social Work	19.8
Culture, Sport and Entertainment	-8.1
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organization	-11.6

VI. Domestic Trade and Price

In 2020, Hunan's total retail sales of consumer goods reached 1,625.81 billion Yuan, a reduction of 2.6 percent over the previous year. An analysis on different areas showed that the retail sales of consumer goods in urban areas stood at 1,404.52 billion Yuan, down by 2.8 percent, and that in rural areas reached 221.29 billion Yuan, down by 0.9 percent. Grouped by consumption patterns, the retail sales of commodities was 1,437.47 billion yuan, down by 1.6 percent, and that of catering industry was 188.35 billion yuan, down by 9.4 percent. In terms of region, the retail sales of consumer goods in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) zone, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas were 631.07 billion Yuan, 329.93 billion Yuan, 293.51 billion Yuan and 371.3 billion Yuan respectively, with year-on-year reduction of 2.5 percent, 2.6 percent, 2.7 percent and 2.4 percent.

Table 4: Retail Sales and Growth Rates of Social Consumer Goods in 2020

Index	Retail Sale (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2019(%)
Total Retail Sale of Consumer Goods	16258.1	-2.6
Grouped by Location		
Of which: Town	14045.2	-2.8
Village	2212.9	-0.9
Retail Sales of Above-norm Corporate Wholesale and Retailing Merchandise	5463.2	3.8
Of which: Grain and Oils, and Food	679.8	13.0
Beverages and Alcohols	103.6	3.9
Tobaccos	109.7	5.1
Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Textiles	350.3	0.9
Cosmetics	85.3	18.5
Silver and Jewelry	72.7	-3.6
Daily Commodity	186.0	3.6
Hardware and Electrical Materials	53.6	4.6
Sports and Recreation Articles	16.7	22.9
Newspapers and Magazines	63.7	10.5
Electronic Publications and Audio and Video Products	2.4	-11.2
Household Appliances and Audio and Video Accessories	331.0	1.2
Traditional Chinese and Western Medicines	282.9	22.1
Culture and Office Articles	103.1	7.9
Furniture	71.5	-0.7

Table 4 continued

Index	Retail Sale (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2019(%)
Communication Appliances	67.3	23.1
Petroleum and Related Products	926.5	-6.2
Building and Decoration Materials	90.4	6.0
Mechanical and Electrical Products	38.9	0.4
Automobiles	1668.3	3.3

The retail sales of the legal entities' wholesale and retail industry above designated size was 546.32 billion Yuan, a growth of 3.8 percent over the previous year. Grouped by commodity type, the year-on-year growth of retail sales for grain, oil and food went up by 13 percent; cosmetics up by 18.5 percent; household appliances and audio-video equipment up by 1.2 percent; traditional Chinese and western medicines up by 22.1 percent; communication appliances up by 23.1 percent; petroleum and petroleum products down by 6.2 percent; and motor vehicles up by 3.3 percent. Among intelligent and environmentally friendly products, intelligent household appliances and audio-video equipment grew by 1.5 percent, smartphones grew by 8.3 percent, and new-energy vehicles grew by 15.9 percent.

The online retail sales of physical goods were 159.11 billion yuan, up by 21.6 percent over the previous year, accounting for 9.8 percent of the total retail sales of consumer goods, or 1.7 percentage points higher than that of 2019.

The consumer prices index of household in Hunan was 2.3 percent higher than the previous year, while in urban area the index grew up by 2 percent, and in rural area up by 2.9 percent. The retail prices of commodities increased by 1.3 percent. The producer price index for industrial products decreased by 1.0 percent and purchasing price index for industrial products decreased by 1.1 percent. The producer price of agricultural products grew by 23.3 percent. The prices for means of agricultural production grew by 3.5 percent.

Table 5: The Change Rates of Consumer Prices compared with the Previous Year in 2020

Index	Increase over 2019(%)	Region	
		Urban	Rural
CPI (Consumer Price Index)	2.3	2.0	2.9
Of which: Food and Tobacco	8.3	7.4	10.2
Clothing Articles	0.2	0.0	0.5
Residence	-0.9	-0.7	-1.3
Articles for Daily Use and Services	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Traffic and Telecommunications	-3.3	-3.4	-3.1
Recreation, Education and Cultural Articles	0.0	-0.4	0.7
Health Care and Personal Items	1.0	1.4	0.4
Other Products And Service	3.6	4.6	1.8

VII. Foreign Economic Relations

The total value of imports and exports^[10] of goods reached 487.45 billion Yuan, an increase of 12.3 percent compared with the previous year. The value of goods exported was 330.64 billion Yuan, up by 7.5 percent, and the value of goods imported was 156.81 billion Yuan, up by 24.1 percent. In terms of trade, the value of goods exported through general trade totaled 263.12 billion Yuan, up by 9.1 percent, and the value of goods exported through processing trade totaled 52.07 billion Yuan, down by 5.3 percent. Among the top five kinds of goods exported, the value of clothes and clothing accessories totaled 17.51 billion Yuan, down by 34 percent; that of electronic components totaled 17.19 billion Yuan, up by 3.5 percent; that of plastics totaled 13.54 billion Yuan, up by 20.1 percent; that of footwear totaled 12.42 billion Yuan, up by 5.1 percent; that of yarns and fabrics totaled 11.91 billion Yuan, up by 100.9 percent. In terms of region, the exports to Hong Kong, United States, European Union^[11] and ASEAN reached 57.14 billion Yuan, 45.78 billion Yuan, 35.78 billion Yuan and 59.1 billion Yuan, with the growth rates of -6.0 percent, 26.6 percent, -0.2 percent, and 17.5 percent respectively.

Table 6: Total Exports and Imports and Growth Rates in 2020

Index	Absolute Number (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2019(%)
Total Imports and Exports	4874.5	12.3
Exports	3306.4	7.5
Grouped by Mode of Trade		
Of which: Original Trade	2631.2	9.1
Processing Trade	520.7	-5.3
Grouped by Main Commodity		
Of which: Electromechanical Products	1493.3	12.2
High-tech Products	465.1	11.5
Agricultural Products	117.0	28.3
Imports	1568.1	24.1
Grouped by Mode of Trade		
Of which: Original Trade	958.7	24.5
Processing Trade	430.2	8.5
Grouped by Main Commodity		
Of which: Electromechanical Products	661.9	21.3
High-tech Products	451.1	44.7
Agricultural Products	250.3	65.1

The year 2020 witnessed the foreign direct investment actually utilized reached 21 billion US dollars, up by 16.0 percent over the previous year. The foreign direct investment utilized by primary industry totaled 1.03 billion US dollars, up by 43.5 percent; that utilized by secondary industry totaled 7.85 billion US dollars, down by 2.3 percent; and that utilized by tertiary industry totaled 12.12 billion US dollars, up by 29.6 percent. There were 176 projects actually utilizing more than 30 million dollars from foreign direct investment. At the end of 2020, there were 179 world top-500 leading enterprises in Hunan, with 2 enterprises newly invested. The actually utilized capital out of the province and inside China reached 873.73 billion Yuan, up by 22.5 percent, of which, the amount utilized by primary industry was 68.8 billion Yuan, up by 33.3 percent, that utilized by secondary industry was 407.65 billion Yuan, up by 14.2 percent, and that utilized by tertiary industry was 397.28 billion Yuan, up by 30.3 percent. There introduced 807 projects utilizing more than 200 million Yuan out of the province and inside China.

The added contractual value signed through overseas engineering projects, labor forces and design and consultation amounted to 4.46 billion US dollars, with an decrease of 18.8 percent over the previous year. The accomplished business revenue reached 2.25 billion US dollars, down by 25.4 percent. The number of labor forces sent abroad through overseas labor contracts was 0.55 thousand, down by 65.1 percent. The contractual foreign investment amounted 2.19 billion US dollars, with a increase of 100.8 percent. The actual foreign investment was 1.49 billion US dollars, with a increase of 54.7 percent.

VIII. Finance and Financial Intermediation

The local general public budget revenue reached 300.87 billion Yuan, up by 0.1 percent compared with the previous year, of which tax revenue reached 205.8 billion Yuan, down by 0.2 percent, and non-tax revenue reached 95.07 billion Yuan, up by 0.6 percent. Among the tax revenue, the value-added tax amounted to 70.06 billion Yuan, down by 11.3 percent; and the income tax amounted to 25.6 billion Yuan, up by 3.6 percent. The general public budget expenditure reached 840.27 billion Yuan, up by 4.6 percent, of which the education expenditure was 132.52 billion Yuan, up by 4.3 percent; the social security and employment expenditure was 130.76 billion Yuan, up by 12.7 percent; the hygiene health expenditure was 73.66 billion Yuan, up by 11.3 percent; the science and technology expenditure was 23.41 billion Yuan, up by 36.2 percent; the housing security expenditure was 24.47 billion Yuan, up by 14.5 percent.

Table 7: Revenue and Expenditure of Public Finance and Growth Rates in 2020

Index	Absolute Number (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2019(%)
Revenue of General Public Budget	3008.7	0.1
Of which: Tax Revenue	2058.0	-0.2
Value-added Tax Revenue	700.6	-11.3
Income Tax Revenue	256.0	3.6
Nontax Revenue	950.7	0.6

Table 7 continued

Index	Absolute Number (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2019(%)
Expenditure of General Public Budget	8402.7	4.6
Of which: General Public Services	868.0	2.0
Education	1325.2	4.3
Science and Technology	234.1	36.2
Culture, Sports and Media	139.7	-3.5
Social Security and Employment	1307.6	12.7
Health Care	736.6	11.3
Environmental Protection	243.7	0.4
Urban & Rural Community	776.7	-18.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	979.2	0.1
Transportation	373.6	9.2
Resource Exploration Information	153.0	23.2
Natural Resources	107.4	3.9
Housing Security	244.7	14.5

Savings deposit in Renminbi and foreign currencies in all items of financial institutions reached 5791.2 billion yuan at the end of 2020, an increase of 10.0 percent compared with that at the beginning of the year. Of this total, the deposit balance of household totaled 3,186.91 billion Yuan, up by 12.2 percent, and that of non-financial enterprises totaled 1,345.64 billion Yuan, up by 3.1 percent. Loans in Renminbi and foreign currencies in all items of financial institutions reached 4,940.28 billion Yuan, an increase of 16.5 percent, of which, loan balance of household totaled 1,839.23 billion Yuan, up by 17.1 percent, and that of non-financial enterprises and government organizations totaled 3,096.59 billion Yuan, up by 16.3 percent.

**Table 8: Deposit and Loan Balances of RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions
and Added Balances at the End of 2020**

Index	Balances (100 million yuan)	Added Balances over the Beginning of 2020 (100 million yuan)
Total Deposit Balances	57912.0	5251.6
Of which: Domestic Deposits	57835.5	5239.2
# Household	31869.1	3458.8
Current Deposits	11183.6	742.5

Table 8 continued

Index	Balances (100 million yuan)	Added Balances over the Beginning of 2020 (100 million yuan)
Time Deposits and Other Deposits	20685.5	2716.3
Non-financial Enterprise	13456.4	410.7
Current Deposits	7236.6	-172.7
Time Deposits and Other Deposits	6219.8	583.5
Non-banking Financial Institution	2555.9	443.2
Overseas Deposits	76.5	12.4
Total Loan Balances	49402.8	6987.4
Of which: Domestic Loans	49358.6	7010.4
# Household	18392.3	2686.2
Short-term Loans	4427.6	727.0
Medium and Long-term Loans	13964.7	1959.1
Non-financial Enterprise and Government Organization	30965.9	4348.1
Short-term Loans	6272.8	749.0
Medium and Long-term Loans	22963.3	3451.1
Overseas Loans	44.3	-23.0

There were 117 listed companies by the end of 2020 in Hunan. The fund raised through direct finance amounted to 467.44 billion Yuan, up by 51.1 percent compared with that in 2019. The market value of the listed companies totaled 1753.32 billion Yuan, an increase of 77.7 percent. There were 436 business departments of security companies, 1 less than that in 2019. The turnover of security companies reached 10,486.36 billion Yuan, up by 91.5 percent all year. There were 3 futures companies basically flat with each others, whose revenue reached 6,427.59 billion Yuan, up by 42.0%.

The premium of primary insurance totaled 151.31 billion Yuan, marking an increase of 8.4 percent. Of this total, life insurance premium of primary insurance amounted to 76.08 billion Yuan, up by 7.2 percent; health insurance premium of primary insurance amounted to 30.37 billion Yuan, up by 19.8 percent; casualty insurance premium of primary insurance amounted to 3.97 billion Yuan, up by 12.4 percent; and property insurance premium of primary insurance amounted to 40.89 billion Yuan, up by 2.8 percent. Insurance companies paid an indemnity worth of 48.24 billion Yuan, up by 13.8 percent.

IX. Education, Science and Technology

At the end of 2020, there were 114 regular institutions of higher learning in Hunan. The post-graduate education graduates were 25 thousand, the general tertiary education graduates were 376 thousand, the vocational secondary school graduates were 208 thousand, the senior secondary school graduates were 386 thousand, the junior secondary school graduates were 787 thousand, and the primary education graduates were 813 thousand. Children enrolled in kindergartens were 2,314 thousand, with an increase of 1.7 percent over the previous year. Enrollment rate^[12] of children in primary education hit 100 percent. Gross enrollment rate^[13] of teenagers in senior secondary school was 93.29 percent. The enrollment in the 11,502 voluntary schools were 2.655 million students. There were 779 thousand college students funded by 1.72 billion Yuan state scholarships and grants for colleges and universities, and 408 thousand vocational students supported by 408 million Yuan state grants. There were 10.37 billion Yuan allocated for compulsory education guarantee fund and 500 million Yuan were granted to regular high school students.

Table 9: Numbers of New Students Enrollment, Students Enrollment and Graduates in Schools at Different Levels and Growth Rates in 2020

Index	New Students Enrollment		Students Enrollment		Graduates	
	Absolute Number (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2019 (%)	Absolute Number (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2019 (%)	Absolute Number (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2019 (%)
Post-graduate Education	3.5	15.9	10.2	9.3	2.5	15.9
Regular Higher Education	48.9	7.2	151.0	7.3	37.6	3.9
Adult Higher Education	28.3	16.7	55.5	18.7	19.1	42.8
Secondary Vocational Education	24.8	-2.1	68.3	1.9	20.8	-0.9
Regular Senior Secondary School	44.9	2.6	127.3	4.3	38.6	1.6
Junior Middle School	82.4	-3.2	252.0	1.5	78.7	2.3
Regular Primary School	84.9	-5.2	534.3	1.0	81.3	-3.1
Special Education	0.8	-2.7	5.4	14.9	0.7	32.1

By the end of 2020, there were 16 national engineering research centers, 286 provincial engineering research centers, and 38 national combined with the local engineering research centers. There were 59 state-level enterprise technology centers, 14 national engineering technology research centers, 455 provincial engineering technology research centers, 19 national key laboratories, and 338 provincial key laboratories. A total of 11,741 technology transfer contracts were signed, totally worth of 73.60 billion Yuan. There were 532 scientific and technological achievements registered. There were 137,415 patent applications, up by 29.5 percent over the previous year, of

which, patent application for original inventions were 55,017, up by 40.7 percent. There were 78,723 patents authorized, up by 44.0 percent, of which, 11,537 were invention patents, up by 36.1%. The numbers of patent applications in industrial and mining enterprises, universities and colleges, and scientific research institutions reached 79,121, 18,553 and 996, while the numbers of patents authorized were 42,202, 14,125 and 650.

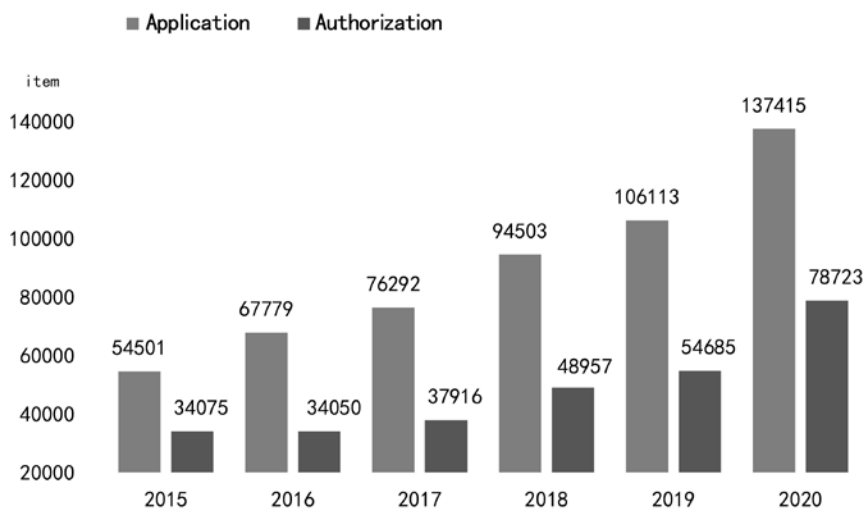


Figure 3 The Number of Patent Application and Patent Authorization, 2015-2020

There were 2,025 testing and inspection agencies, and 18 of them were national product quality supervision and inspection centers. There were 103 authorized measurement institutions. There were 1,882 entities for special equipment production and 424.0 thousand special equipment available. The qualification rate of key industrial products reached 87.6 percent. A total of 4 international standards, 176 national standards and 294 local standards were developed or revised during the year. Land and resources departments published 7868 maps and provided 2,840 thousand achievements of geospatial data. The total visits to Map World reached 2,240 thousand.

X. Culture, Public Health and Sport

By the end of 2020, there were 575 art-performing groups, 146 mass art centers and culture centers, 141 public libraries, 117 museums and memorials, and 108 television stations. Subscribers to cable television programs numbered 7.277 million. By the end of 2020, radio broadcasting coverage rate was 99.37 percent, and television broadcasting coverage rate was 99.74 percent. There were 118 state-level intangible cultural heritage protection projects and 324 provincial-level protection projects. There were 10,311 kinds of books, 254 types of magazines and 46 categories of newspapers published. The total copies were 450 million books, 95 million magazines and 730 million newspapers.

By the end of 2020, there were 56,117 medical and health institutions in the province, including 1,654 hospitals, 137 maternal and child health-care institutions, 82 specialized health institutions, 2,144 township centers, 834 community health service centers, 12,016 clinics and infirmaries, and 38,110 village clinics. There

were 505 thousand health technical personnel, down by 0.5 percent, including 191 thousand licensed doctors and licensed assistant doctors and 237 thousand registered nurses. The hospitals possessed 377 thousand beds, up by 3.2 percent; and the township centers possessed 107 thousand beds, up by 1.8 percent.

The fitness programs carried out during the year amounted to 1,043, and people participated in the programs amounted to 26.643 million. There were 837 administrative villages newly built with fitness equipment. The athletes won 26 National Championships. There were 149,635 sports fields, including 264 gyms, 6,729 sports grounds, 815 swimming pools, and 7,267 training rooms.

XI. Population, Living Conditions and Social Security

In Hunan province, the per capita disposable income reached 29,380 Yuan, an increase of 6.1 percent, and the median of per capita disposable income reached 23,783 Yuan, an increase of 5.2 percent. The per capita disposable income of urban households reached 41,698 Yuan, up by 4.7 percent; and the median of per capita disposable income of urban households reached 37,478 Yuan, up by 4.0 percent. The per capita disposable income of rural households reached^[14] 16,585 Yuan, up by 7.7 percent; and the median of per capita disposable income of rural households reached 14,839 Yuan, up by 6.6 percent. The urban-rural income ratio decreased to 2.51:1 from 2.59:1 in 2019. In terms of region, the per capita disposable incomes in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas were 45,273 Yuan, 27,171 Yuan, 20,323 Yuan, and 26,695 Yuan respectively, up by 5.6 percent, 6.2 percent, 6.6 percent and 6.3 percent. The per capita disposable income of impoverished rural regions^[15] was 12,023 Yuan, an increase of 9.9 percent. The average monthly income of migrant workers was 4,889 Yuan, up by 6.4 percent over that of the previous year.

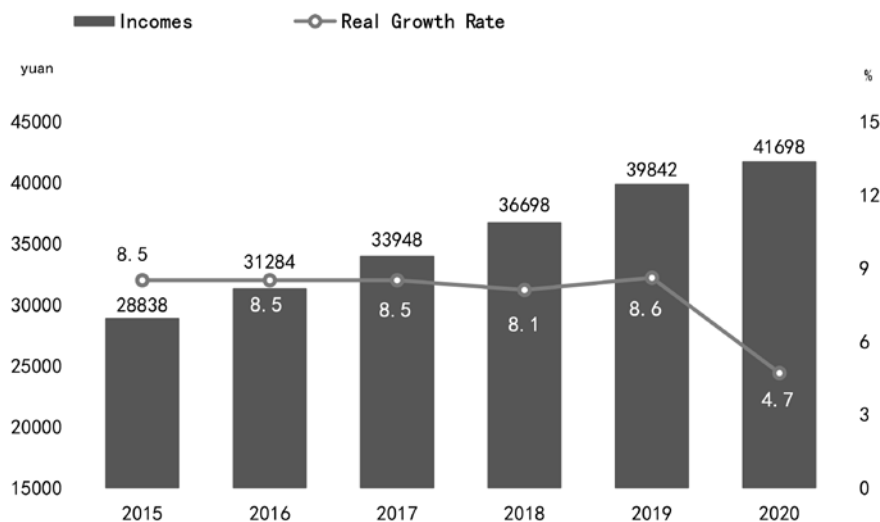


Figure 4 The Average Per Capita Disposable Incomes of City Dwellers and the Real Growth Rates, 2015-2020

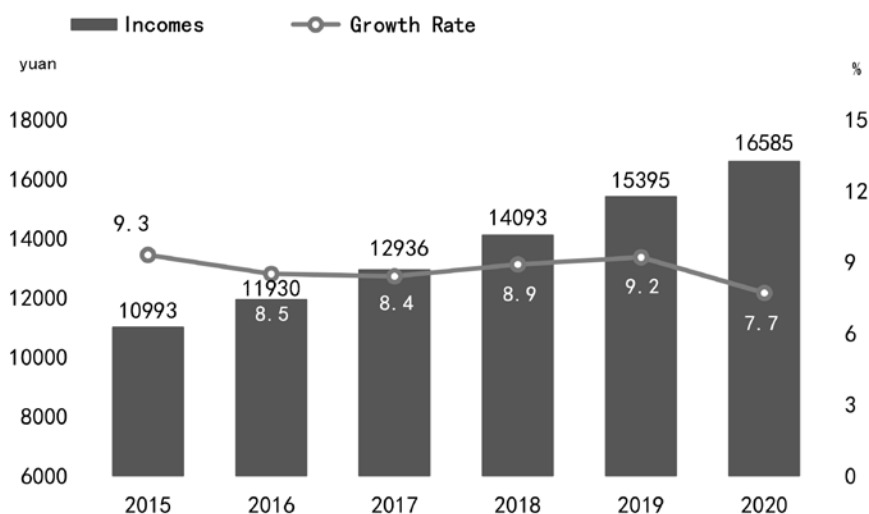


Figure 5 The Average per Capita net Incomes of Rural Residents and the Real Growth Rates,2015-2020

The per capita consumption expenditure reached 20,998 Yuan, up by 2.5 percent over the previous year. The per capita consumption expenditure of urban households was 26,796 Yuan, down by 0.5 percent; and the per capita consumption expenditure of rural households was 14,974 Yuan, up by 7.2 percent.

The newly increased employed people in urban areas numbered 724.2 thousand. The total number of migrant workers was 17.241 million, down by 3.1 percent, of which, rural workers employed outside their hometowns were 11,814 thousand, down by 4.3 percent; those employed in their hometowns were 5,427 thousand, down by 0.4 percent. The new generation of migrant workers totaled 9.509 million, down by 1.3 percent. At the end of 2020, a total of 34.711 million people participated in basic endowment insurance program for urban and rural residents, an increase of 0.575 million over that by the end of 2019; a total of 17.248 million people participated in basic endowment insurance program for urban workers, an increase of 1.669 million over that by the end of 2019. Of the total, the insured employees was 12.221 million, up by and the retirees was 5.027 million. A total of 67.318 million people participated in basic medical insurance program of which 9.898 million participated in basic program for urban employees and 57.421 million in basic program for urban and rural residents. 6.409 million people participated in unemployment insurance program, an increase of 343 thousand. A total of 8.20 million people participated in work-related injury insurance. A total of 6.338 million people participated in maternity insurance program. The number of people receiving unemployment insurance payment stood at 125 thousand by the end of 2020. Minimum living allowances of 2.34 billion Yuan were granted to 446 thousand urban residents, and minimum living allowances of 4.65 billion Yuan were granted to 1,495 thousand rural residents. At the end of 2020, various types of Adopting Social Welfare Institutions provided 239 thousand beds and accepted 126 thousand inmates. Of which the nursing institutions provided 223 thousand beds, and 117 thousand persons were taken cared here. There were 33,000 community service facilities set up in urban areas. A total of 5.09 billion

Yuan worth of social welfare lottery was sold, raising 1.60 billion Yuan of social welfare fund. 12 programs were done including 392,000 places for nursery school and 1,061 thousand village clinics newly introduced, and 417 thousand women offered free check during pregnancy.

XII. Resources, Environment and Work Safety

A total of 146 minerals have been discovered in the province and the reserves of 111 minerals have been explored, including 7 energy minerals, 39 metal minerals, 63 non-metal minerals and 2 groundwater and gas minerals. Implementations of geological explorations projects (including continuing projects) were 247. A total of 8 new mineral deposits in large or medium size were discovered.

The water quality of Grade III and above the standard accounted for 95.9 percent, with an increase of 0.6 percent. The air quality of 7 cities met the Grade II standard. The handling rate of urban sanitary sewage was 98.31 percent. The harmless disposal rate of urban household garbage was 100 percent. A total of 53 natural reserves with an area of 910 thousand hectares were approved, including 23 state-level reserves and 30 provincial-level reserves. There are 71 provincial-level scenic spots with an area of 681 thousand hectares, including 22 state-level scenic spots and 49 provincial-level scenic spots. There were 2 world geology parks and 14 national geology parks. In 2020, a total of 581 thousand hectares were reforested, with 12,986 thousand hectares of forest. And there were 618 million cubic meters of standing forest stock. The forest coverage rate reached 59.96 percent.

According to preliminary estimation, comprehensive energy consumption of enterprises above designated size was 1.3 percentage points lower than the previous year. The comprehensive energy consumption for the major six high energy consuming industries was down by 1.3 percent.

In 2020, a total of 1,574^[17] accidents of production and business were reported. The death toll due to commercial production safety accidents amounted to 1,654. The death toll from work accidents every 100 million Yuan worth of GDP was 0.04 people. The death toll for producing one million tons of coal in coalmines was 0.16 persons.

Notes:

[1] All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. There may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total owing to rounding. Population data is going to be published on the Communiqué of the Seventh National Population Census.

[2] Gross domestic product (GDP) and industrial added value as quoted in this Communiqué are calculated at current prices, whereas their growth rates are calculated at constant prices. Historical data of GDP, value added of the three and related industries and other related indicators were revised based on the results of the fourth national economic census.

[3] Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) region refers to Changsha, Zhuzhou and Xiangtan; southern Hunan refers to Hengyang, Chenzhou and Yongzhou; western Hunan refers to Shaoyang, Zhangjiajie, Huaihua, Loudi

and Xiangxi autonomous prefecture; Dongting Lake areas refers to Yueyang, Changde and Yiyang.

[4] The high-tech manufacturing industries include the manufacturing of medicine, aerospace, electronic and telecommunication equipment, computer and office equipment, medical equipment and instrumentation, and chemicals used in information store.

[5] Equipment manufacturing industry includes Metal Product Manufacturing, Ordinarily Machinery Manufacturing, Special Equipment Manufacturing, Automobile Manufacturing; Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace And Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, Electrical Machinery And Equipment Manufacturing, Computer Communications And Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, Instrument Manufacturing.

[6] According to relevant state statistics regulations, vehicle output does not include Changsha Branch of Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive. The output of 2020 is calculated on a comparable basis.

[7] The turnover of post services is calculated in 2010 equivalent.

[8] The turnover of telecommunication services is calculated in 2015 equivalent.

[9] High and New Technology Industries include Manufacture of Medicines, Manufacture of Aerospace Transport Equipments, Manufacture of Electronic and Communication Equipments, Manufacture of Computer Equipments, Manufacture of Medical Equipments, Manufacture of Chemical Products; and include Investment and Information Service, Electronic Business Service, Inspection and testing services, as well as High Technical Service, Research and Design Service, Transformation Services of Scientific and Technological Achievements, Intellectual Property and Related Legal Services, Environmental Monitoring and Treatment Services, Other High Technical Service in Professional Technical Services.

[10] According to relevant regulations, the foreign trades are accounted in RMB.

[11] The export to UK is not included in the export to EU. The incases rate is calculated in a comparable basis.

[12] The enrollment rate for elementary-age kids refers to the percentage of school-age children in primary school to the total number inside and outside of the school within the scope of investigation.

[13] The secondary gross enrollment ratio mainly reflects the coverage of senior secondary education, referring to the percentage of the total number of high school students to population aged 15-17.

[14] Since 2014, per capita net income of rural residents had been changed to per capita disposable income of rural residents.

[15] Poor regions include the counties in National Concentrative poor Regions and the officially designated poor counties out of National Concentrative poor Regions, including 37 counties in National Concentrative poor Regions (17 officially designated poor counties included) and 20 officially designated poor counties.

[16] The new generation of migrant workers are rural migrant workers born after 1980.

[17] The Statistical Criteria for the data of accidents of production and business in 2020 were adjusted thus not comparable for the previous year.

Source:

In this communique, fiscal data are from the Provincial Department of Finance; data of railway transportation and railway mileage are from China Railway Guangzhou Group Co., Ltd, Shichang Railway Co., Ltd, and China Railway Nanning Group Co., Ltd; data of highway transportation, waterway transportation and highway mileage are from Department of Transportation of Hunan Province; data of civil aviation are from Hunan Airport Management Co., Ltd and China Southern Airlines Company Limited Hunan Branch; data of pipelines are from Changling branch of China Petrochemical co., LTD, Changling Branch and Baling Branch of China Petrochemical Group Assets Management co., LTD, Hunan Oil Transportation Management Department of China Petrochemical Marketing co., LTD central-China Branch, Changsha ENN Gas co., LTD, Changsha Huarun Gas co., LTD, Xiangtan ENN Gas co., LTD, Changde Petrochina Kunlun Gas co., LTD and Loudi Huarun Gas co., LTD; data of motor vehicles for civilian use, traffic accidents and “one village and one auxiliary police” are from Public Security Department of Hunan Province; data of telecommunications services, mobile phone subscribers, fixed-line subscribers and broadband internet users are from Hunan Communications Administration; data of postal service are from Hunan Postal Service Administration; data of deposit and loans are from Changsha Central Sub-branch of the People's Bank of China; data of listed companies are from Hunan Local Financial Supervision and Administration; data of stocks and futures are from Hunan Authority of China Securities Regulatory Commission; insurance data are from Hunan Authority of China Insurance Regulatory Commission; education data are from Education Department of Hunan Province; data of science and technology are from Department of Science and Technology of Hunan Province; data of patent, quality inspection and industry standard are from Hunan Administration for Market Regulation; data of mapping and mineral resources are from Department of Natural Resources of Hunan Province; data of tourism, art performing groups, museums, public libraries, cultural centers and non-material cultural heritage protection are from Hunan Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism; data of radio and television are from Hunan Provincial Radio and Television Bureau; data of newspapers, periodicals and books are from Hunan Provincial Party Committee Propaganda Department; data of medical care are from Health Commission of Hunan Province; data of sports are from the Sports Bureau of Hunan Province; data of newly-added urban jobs and social security are from Human Resources and Social Security Department of Hunan Province; data of medical insurance and maternity insurance are from Healthcare Security Administration of Hunan Province; data of urban and rural minimum living allowances, social welfare and social services are from Department of Civil Affairs of Hunan Province; data of water conservancy constructions and rural residents newly supplied with tap water are from Water Resources Department of Hunan Province; data of eligible women from impoverished household for two cancer screenings are from Provincial Women’s Federation; data of city construction are from Hunan Provincial Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development; data of nature reserves, geological parks, forestation, standing tree and coverage of forest are from Hunan Forestry Department; data of the quality of surface water and pollutant emission are from Ecology and Environment Department of Hunan; data of safe production are from Department of Emergency Management of Hunan Province; all the other data are from Hunan Bureau of Statistics and Hunan Survey Organization of National Bureau of Statistics of China.