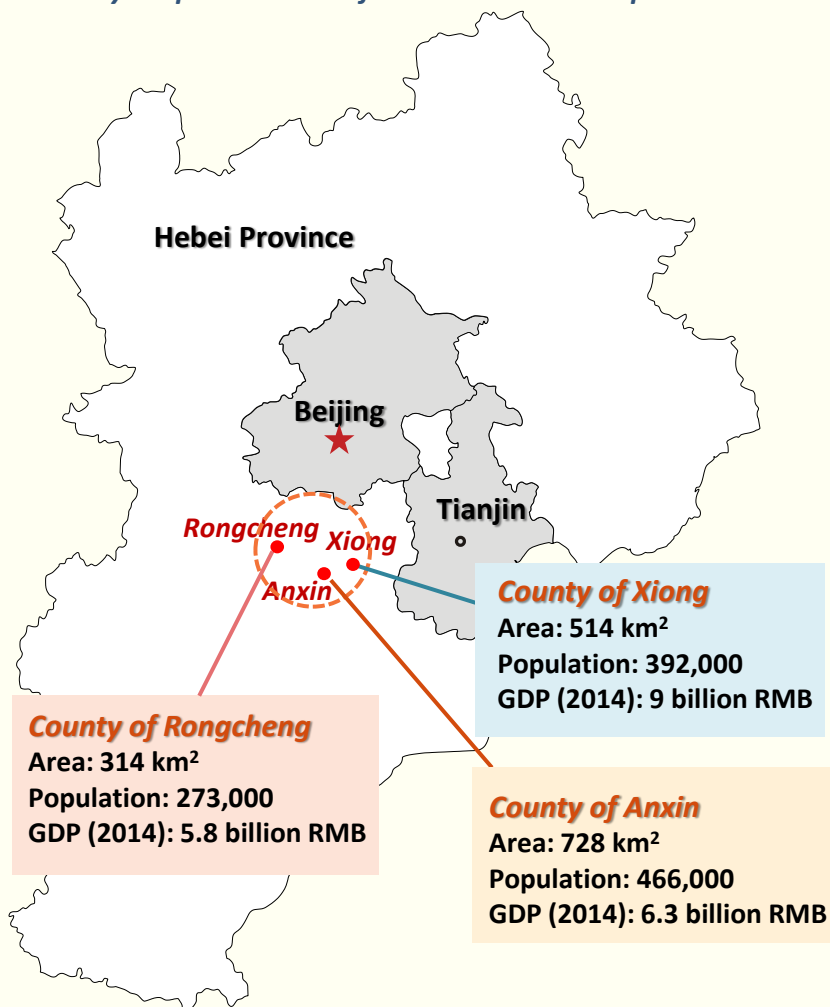


# Xiong'an New Area (雄安新区): China's 3<sup>rd</sup> growth engine?

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The newly established Xiong'an New Area is seen by state media as China's 3<sup>rd</sup> economic engine after Shenzhen (established in the 1980s) and Shanghai Pudong New Area (established in the 1990s); it is also dubbed as "Xi's dream city", being at the center of Xi's "1000-year plan" to transform the national capital



## Overview

- Xiong'an New Area is located in Hebei Province, **130 km to the south of Beijing and Tianjin**
- It is the **geographical center** of the Jing-jin-Ji (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei) region
- It covers 3 counties in Hebei Province: **Xiong County**, **Anxin County** and **Rongcheng County**
- The initial development area is around **100 km<sup>2</sup>** and will be expanded to **200 km<sup>2</sup>** in the mid-term and **2,000 km<sup>2</sup>** when fully developed in the long run

## Xiong'an's 4 Major Functions

- To take over the **non-capital functions of Beijing**, as the capital is getting overcrowded
- To **facilitate the economic integration** of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region
- To explore the **new model of development and optimization** for densely populated areas and build a world-class, green, modern and smart city
- To push for **structural and institutional reforms** to stimulate market vitality

## Transportation network

- Xiong'an will be linked with Beijing, Baoding, Shijiazhuang and other major Chinese cities via **High Speed Rail**
- Xiong'an will also be accessible via **3 airports** in surrounding area: the new airport of Beijing, Tianjin airport, Shijiazhuang airport

## Key directions of the Xiong'an development

- Xiong'an will be one of the **2 wings of Beijing**, the other being Beijing's suburban center – **Tongzhou**
- It will be complementary to the **2022 Beijing Winter's Olympic**
- Xiong'an development plan will emphasize on **innovation** and **green**, focusing on industries including information technology, biotech, and new energy
- **Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent** have formed partnership with Xiong'an to cooperate in areas including cloud computing, big data, smart city, fintech, blockchain, AI (Artificial Intelligence), driverless cars
- The Environmental Ministry has set aside around US\$76 million (RMB500 million) for Xiong'an's **environmental protection and development**
- The architecture in Xiong'an will be **mainly multi-story buildings**, instead of skyscrapers
- Xiong'an will offer inexpensive rental homes to newcomers and hand out purchase opportunities based on a point system to **curtail speculation**
- Xiong'an will set up **quality public services** such as medical care, education and technology innovation with the support from Beijing



**Aerial photo of the County of Xiong**

Source of photo: Xinhua

## Land area and population of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and Xiong'an

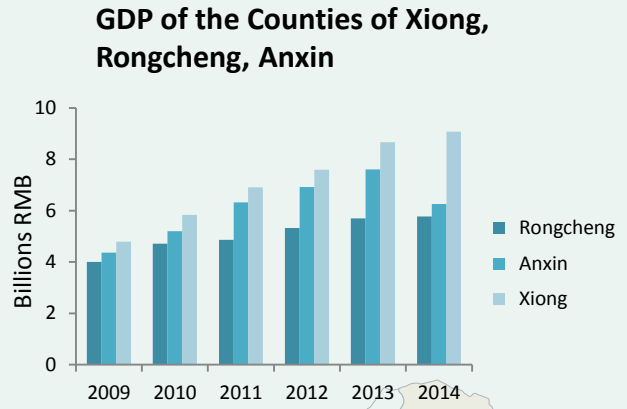
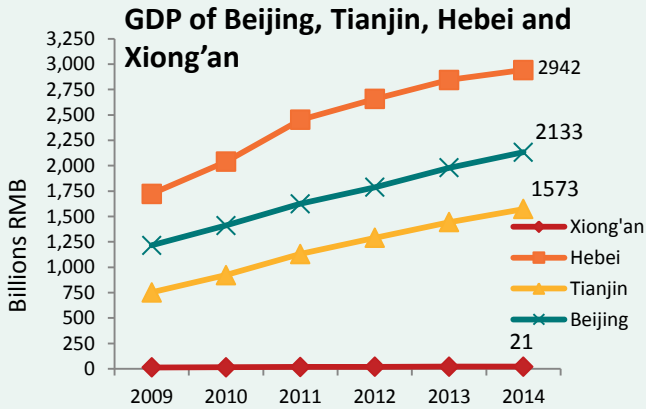
2015	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (Permanent Residents) ('000 people)
Beijing	16,808	21,205
Tianjin	11,917	15,470
Hebei	187,693	74,249
Xiong'an	1,556	1,131

Data source: Beijing Statistical Year Book, Tianjin Statistical Year Book, Hebei Statistical Yearbook, government websites of Beijing, Tianjin, County of Xiong, County of Anxin, County of Rongcheng, Xinhua, gov .cn, Caixin



**Aerial photo of Baiyangdian, northern China's largest fresh wetland, which is part of Xiong'an**

Source of photo: Xinhua



## National New Areas established in China

- China has created many “new areas” with emphasis on different aspects to experiment with more free-market oriented policies and encourage private and foreign investment
- Xiong'an is the **19<sup>th</sup> “national new area”** created since 1992
- All of these “new areas” were approved by the State Council, but Xiong'an is **the 1<sup>st</sup>** to be simultaneously endorsed by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, showing its significance



- Shanghai Pudong New Area (Oct. 1992)
- Tianjin Binhai New Area (Oct. 2005)
- Chongqing Liangjiang New Area (Jun. 2010)
- Zhejiang Zhoushan Archipelago New Area (Jun. 2011)
- Gansu Lanzhou New Area (Aug. 2012)
- Guangzhou Nansha New Area (Sep. 2012)
- Shaanxi Xixian New Area (Jan. 2014)
- Guizhou Guian New Area (Jan. 2014)
- Qingdao West Coast New Area (Jun. 2014)
- Dalian Jinpu New Area (Jun. 2014)
- Sichuan Tianfu New Area (Oct. 2014)
- Hunan Xiangjiang New Area (Apr. 2015)
- Nanjing Jiangbei New Area (Jun. 2015)
- Fujian Fuzhou New Area (Sep. 2015)
- Yunnan Dianzhong New Area (Sep. 2015)
- Heilongjiang Harbin New Area (Dec. 2015)
- Jilin Changchun New Area (Feb. 2016)
- Jiangxi Ganjiang New Area (Jun. 2016)
- Hebei Xiong'an New Area (Apr. 2017)

Data source: Xinhua, gov.cn, Caixin

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