

CIBER Faculty Development in International Business Program (FDIB)
January 2012
China: A New Phase in Economic Growth and Development

Program Themes

The University of Colorado Denver hosted a China FDIB for the past eight years that focused on China's phenomenal growth and compared two leading economic regions – The Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta. The ninth China faculty study tour will focus on the new developments in China's Five Year Plan (China's 12th strategic plan), approved March 14, 2011 by the PRC National People's Congress. The plan depends on massive infrastructure projects and export driven growth as primary models and calls for GDP annual growth of 7%. But it also turns its attention to "quality growth" and a focus on the individual. The plan introduces the following themes. Knowing these themes will help us gain a better understanding of the opportunities, challenges, and important changes in China.

1. Westward expansion development. Strengths in the west will be developed and weaknesses overcome which will benefit those in the west, but also provide benefit to the rest of the country. Competitive strategic emerging industries or SEIs will be supported through infrastructure, resource endowments, and production factors, hastening the integration and competitiveness of the region.
2. Manufacturing to service. Coastal regions are expected to turn from being the world's factory to high-end manufacturing and to the service sector.
3. High value added research and development. Targets are set for R&D expenditures (2.2% of GDP), patents (every 10,000 people to produce 3.3 patents), and value added output of strategic emerging industries (8% of GDP).
4. Sustainability, clean energy, environmental protection. Targets are set for energy consumption (a 16% reduction), carbon emissions (a 17% reduction), percentage of incorporation of non-fossil fuels in energy consumption (11%), industrial water consumption (a 30% reduction), forest coverage (a 21.66% increase, 600 million cubic meters). Nuclear power will be developed more efficiently under the precondition of ensuring safety, and construction of large-scale hydropower plants will gain momentum in southwest China.
5. Entrepreneurship. The plan calls for in-depth reform in monopoly industries for easier market entry, more competition, and improved government efficiency and credibility.
6. Quality of life. Targets are set for population (1.39 billion maximum), life span (to be increased by one year), pensions (to cover all rural and 357 million urban residents), low-income housing (36 million apartments to be constructed or renovated), minimum wages (to increase by no less than 13% annually), urban registered unemployment (to be held at 5%), urban jobs (45 million to be created), and citizen volunteers (10% of all residents to be registered as community volunteers). The plan also calls for improved public service, democracy, legal systems, and social management systems, as well as for stable prices.

Draft Itinerary

Jan 1 (Su)	Arrive Shanghai
Jan 2 (M)	Shanghai orientation and cultural visits
Jan 3 (T)	Shanghai business visits
Jan 4 (W)	Shanghai business visits
Jan 5 (Th)	Shanghai business visit and travel to Hangzhou
Jan 6 (F)	Hangzhou business and cultural visits
Jan 7 (S)	Hangzhou business visits and travel to Chengdu
Jan 8 (Su)	Chengdu business visits
Jan 9 (M)	Chengdu business visits
Jan 10 (T)	Chengdu cultural visits and travel to Shanghai
Jan 11 (W)	Return home

Cities

Shanghai

Located at the confluence of the Yangzi River, the Grand Canal, and the Pacific Ocean, Shanghai (or City Above the Sea), now 18 million strong and one of China's largest cities, began as a small fishing village. It served as a major commercial port during the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD), channeling the region's extensive cotton crop to Beijing, the hinterland, and Japan. During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 AD), Shanghai had become the principal emporium of Eastern Asia with vast mercantile guilds and political establishments controlling the city. However, settled society had produced a population explosion, putting pressure on food resources and causing a land shortage. Meanwhile, expanding European nations were looking for financial opportunities, paying for tea and silk with opium, cheaply imported from India. The Emperor confiscated and destroyed 20,000 chests of opium, starting the First Opium War (1839-1842). After two years of British gunboats shelling coastal ports, the Chinese signed a treaty. In 1842, the British set up the first autonomous foreign concessions in the city followed by the French in 1847. The Americans followed in 1863 and the Japanese in 1895, after the Second Opium War (1857-1858) Treaty of Tianjin granted Western powers more rights and privileges. Traders were allowed to live under their own national laws, policed by their own armed forces, in a series of privileged enclaves that were leased indefinitely. Anger at corruption in the Qing government, frustration with the government's inability to restrain the interventions of foreign powers, and the majority Han Chinese's resentment toward a government dominated by an ethnic minority, the Manchus, were the catalysts for the 1911 Chinese Revolution. The victors set up a weak provisional central government overseeing a politically fragmented country; internal conflict persisted. The nation endured a failed Second Revolution (1913) and the Warlord Era (1916-1927). Squalid living conditions, outbreaks of unemployment, and glaring abuses of Chinese labor by foreign investors made Shanghai a natural breeding ground for revolutionary politics. The Chinese Community Party was founded in the city in 1921, only to be driven underground by the massacre of hundreds of strikers in 1927. China suffered raids, invasions, and occupation by the Japanese (1937-1945). Nationalists and Communists fought a three-year civil war for control of China (1945-1949). The Communists declared victory in 1949 and established the People's Republic of China. Many Shanghainese fled to Hong Kong. Between 1950 and 1980, Shanghai experienced periods of extreme famine and drought, reform, and suppression. Though central to the Cultural Revolution, Shanghai was also mistrusted by the new Communist leadership who

were keeping an eye on this base to the Gang of Four (Communist leader Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing plus Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen, and Yao Wenyuan – they attempted to seize power after the death of Mao Zedong and were later found guilty of treason). The Communist party siphoned off Shanghai's surpluses for other parts of the country. The January Storm of 1967 purged many of Shanghai's leaders; Red Guards set out to destroy the "Four Olds – old ways of ideas, living, traditions, and thought". However, in 1990, China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, established Pudong (just across the river from Shanghai) as a Special Economic Zone. Now Shanghai is undergoing one of the fastest economic expansions the world has ever seen. Nearly a third of China's exports come from the region and it attracts almost a quarter of all China's foreign investment – more than any single developing country. Its infrastructure has exploded and includes over 4000 skyscrapers, more than twice the number in New York City.

Hangzhou (approximately 1 hour 40 minutes SW of Shanghai by express train)

Hangzhou, a city of 4 million people, sits on the east side of Xi Hu (West Lake), a large lake in the center of the city encircled by gardens and punctuated by temples. Xi Hu began as a wide shallow inlet off the bay; it wasn't until the 4th century AD that river currents and tides began to throw up a barrier of silt which eventually formed the lake. The completion of the Grand Canal or the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal (the world's longest artificial river at 1103 miles) at the end of the 6th century AD thrust Hangzhou into the center for trade (particularly transporting grain) between the south and north, linking the systems of the Qiantang, Yangtze, Huai, Yellow, Wei, and Hai Rivers. (The Grand Canal is being upgraded to serve as the eastern route of the South-North Water Transfer Project, to move water from the Yangtze River to reservoirs near Tianjing.) From 1138 until 1279 AD, Hangzhou became the imperial capital after the encroachment of the Tartars from the north destroyed the northern capital of Kaifeng and sent the imperial family fleeing south. The city flourished along with the silk and brocade trade though it ceased to be a capital city after the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) was overthrown by the Mongols in 1279. Marco Polo, around the end of the 13th century, spoke of "the City of Heaven; the most beautiful and magnificent in the world." Its reputation brought an enormous influx of people into a small area, creating a significant fire hazard with major and minor fires throughout the years. As late as the 16th and 17th centuries, Hangzhou was an important center of Chinese Jewry; in 1848 it was described as the stronghold of Islam in China. Deng Xiaoping's reformist policies, beginning in 1978 but expanding in 1992, allowed Hangzhou to take advantage of its location in the Yangtze River Delta. It is now one of China's most prosperous major cities with many diverse sectors such as the lighting industry, agriculture, textiles, manufacturing, logistics, medicine, information technology, heavy equipment, automotive components, household electrical appliances, electronics, telecommunication, chemicals, and food processing.

Chengdu

Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, is located in the west of Sichuan Basin with a population of over 11 million. The city was founded in 316 BC during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-221 BC); a protective 25 meter tall wall was built and the city's reputation as a commercial hub and center for arts and crafts trading developed. During the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-23 AD), the city was known as Brocade City because of its thriving silk brocade industry. As early as the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD), Chengdu became one of China's foremost commercial cities. By the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD), the city consisted of five large commercial centers plus a large market where people could sell their goods. In 960 AD, at the start of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127 AD), Chengdu was the birthplace of the world's first widely used money. In 1279, the Mongols sacked Chengdu, killing 1.4 million of its inhabitants. When World War II hit China, the city honed its cultural and industrial skills, attracting countless workers, traders, academics, and businessmen. At the end of the Chinese Civil War (1945-

1949), Chengdu was the last city on the mainland to be held by the Kuomintang-controlled government. ROC President Chiang Kai-shek and his son directed the defense of the city at Chengdu Central Military Academy; the city then fell into Communist hands. On May 12, 2008, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake struck causing damage to the region, killing about 80,000 people and injuring over 20,000. Most of the damage was outside Chengdu as its structures had, for the most part, been built to earthquake specifications. Today Chengdu's industrial base is very broad, including electronics, IT, communications, bio pharmaceuticals, light and heavy manufacturing, aluminum smelting, and chemicals. The textile industry remains important with cotton and wool milling added to the traditional silk brocade and satin. Lacquer wares have also been added to Chengdu's products. Chengdu is an important economic center, a transportation and communications hub, headquarters of the Chengdu Military Region, and gateway to Tibet. It was selected as one of the top ten cities to invest in out of a total 280 China cities; among the world's 500 largest companies, 133 multinational enterprises had subsidiary or branch offices in Chengdu by 2009. Many major international financial institutions have offices there plus China's central bank, People's Bank of China, has its southwest China headquarters in Chengdu. The government is creating a high-tech industrial park featuring space and aviation technology to add to the Chengdu Economic and Technological Development Zone, Chengdu Export Processing Zone, Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone, and Chengdu National Cross-Strait Technology Industry Development Park. Chengdu is also an important tourist destination, the permanent venue for China's Intangible Cultural Heritage Festival, UNESCO's 2010 first Asia "City of Gastronomy", and one of the 2009 "Best Tourist Destinations of the World" as conferred by the World Center of Excellence for Destinations.

Sampling of Briefings/Site Visits under Consideration

U.S. Commercial Service – Shanghai

The U.S. Commercial Service is the trade promotion arm of the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration which helps U.S. companies succeed in markets around the world. Offices are located in U.S. Embassies and Consulates in nearly 80 countries; in China, offices are located in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenyang, and Chengdu. These offices offer online and customized market research; support for U.S. exhibitors in select trade shows to attract qualified business partners; fee-based programs to introduce exporters of U.S. products to qualified buyers and distributors; individualized trade counsel and advocacy; training programs on subjects such as export documentation, export controls, and the basics of exporting; and an export promotion and website for exporters to reach international buyers, Commercial News USA, www.thinkglobal.us.

U.S. China Business Council – Shanghai

The U.S. China Business Council (USCBC), founded in 1973, is a private, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization of roughly 220 US companies that do business with China, including many large, well-known corporations such as Alcoa, American Airlines, American Express, Amway, Bloomberg, Caterpillar, Walt Disney Company, Dow Chemical, Exxon Mobil, Ford Motor, General Electric, Google, Harley-Davidson, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, MetLife, MGM Resorts, Morgan Stanley, Nu Skin, UPS, Verizon, Visa, and Wal-Mart, but its members also include many smaller companies and service firms. It is governed by a board of directors; the current chair is Muhtar Kent, CEO of the Coca-Cola Company. USCBC has offices in Washington DC, Beijing, and Shanghai offering information, advice, advocacy, and program services to its membership. Its

mission is to expand the US-China commercial relationship to the benefit of its membership and, more broadly, the US economy.

General Electric Research and Development Laboratory - Shanghai

General Electric is working with China's National Development and Reform Commission to drive environmentally sound technologies in China, including cleaner coal power generation, renewable energy, water reuse and desalination, high efficiency and low emission aircraft engines and locomotives, energy efficient lighting, and power distribution. It has a 60 laboratory R&D facility in the Industrial Park in the Pudong district that employs 1400 R&D employees. Substantial research is conducted and products developed such as light-emitting diode bulbs, fuel effective diesel locomotives (currently piloted in Tibet), solar powered railway signal changers, economical plastic car bodies, greener aviation engines, wind turbines, water purification systems for industrial waste water, and healthcare products such as inexpensive and portable CAT scanners. This is one of five GE R&D labs; the others are in New York, India, Germany, and Brazil. GE is a company begun for power generation that has turned to appliances, aviation, electronics, electricity distribution, motors, energy, entertainment, finance, gas, healthcare, lighting, locomotives, oil, software, water, weapons, and wind turbines. It is one of the United States' oldest companies still in operation, begun through the merging of Edison General Electric and Thomson-Houston Electric Company in 1892, and one of the original twelve companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1895. GE is the 6th largest US company and employs 287,000 people.

Shanghai Baosteel Group Corporation - Shanghai

www.baosteel.com

Shanghai Baosteel Group Corporation (Baosteel) is a large iron and steel conglomerate established on November 17, 1998 with the former Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation at its core along with the former Shanghai Metallurgical Holding Group Corporation and the former Shanghai Meishan Group Co., Ltd. Baosteel is one of the most profitable steel enterprises in the world with an annual production capacity of 30 million tons. Its products include automobile steel, oil and gas exploitation, transportation steel, stainless steel, household electric appliance steel, food and beverage packing steel, and high-grade construction steel. The company aims to become the prime research and development base for new processes, technologies and materials in China's iron and steel industry. Baosteel emphasizes environmental production, implements clean production, and pursues sustainable development. It is the first enterprise to pass ISO-14001 environmental certification in the Chinese metallurgical sector. In 2006 Baosteel joined the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), becoming the second enterprise in China to join WBCSD, and the first WBCSD member representing the global steel industry.

Shanghai Kaiser Electronics Company Ltd. –

Shanghai Kaiser Electronics Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of TTM Technologies, a public US company producing printing and etched circuits, headquartered in Santa Ana, California, with approximately 3500 employees and annual revenues of \$582,476,000. Their applications are highly varied including the navigation system in commercial aircraft, to a high-speed router in a corporate network, to an advanced diagnostic imaging system in a medical center. Over 1 million square feet of manufacturing space is divided between 10 facilities in California, Utah,

Wisconsin, Connecticut, and China. The Shanghai Kaiser Electronics Company is the world's leading company at drilling tiny holes (0.1 mm in diameter), expertise required for mother boards of electronics devices such as iPhones and iPads. About 500 employees work at this facility.

Shanghai cdymax Pharmaceutical – Shanghai

Shanghai cdymax Pharmaceuticals is a privately owned Chinese company specializing in the raw materials for drugs and the preparation of drugs, particularly anti cancer and hormone intermediates. The company is headquartered in Shanghai at the Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park and has three production centers in Shanghai and Jiangsu employing 1000 individuals. The R&D lab employs 150 in 20,000 square meters of space; plans for the next 2-3 years see 600 to 800 R&D employees for synthesis, preparation, biological research, and development.

Shanghai General Motors Company, Ltd. – Shanghai

<http://www.gmchina.com/english/>

Established on June 12, 1997, Shanghai General Motors Company, Ltd. (Shanghai GM) is a joint venture partnership between General Motors (49%) and Shanghai Automotive Industry Corporation Group (SAIC) (51%). Shanghai GM manufactures Buick, Chevrolet, Cadillac and Saab automobiles, and is one of China's largest passenger car manufacturers. Shanghai GM's goal is to become the leading domestic automaker and an internationally competitive vehicle manufacturer.

Shanghai Urban Planning Museum – Shanghai

The Shanghai Urban Planning Museum has five floors that detail the city of Shanghai – its past, present, and future. Old Shanghai is rebuilt in the basement with house entrances, cobblestone ways, and operating shops and teahouses. Shanghai today is presented in a huge centerpiece on the third floor. Shanghai's future, projected out two decades, details the ambitious plans of Shanghai's developers. A map on the first floor marks in green where existing districts are scheduled to be cleared for new construction.

Old Shanghai City – Shanghai

Old Shanghai City, bound by Renmin Lu on the north and Zhonghua Lu on the south, is a crowded place with winding streets, vibrant markets, entrenched customs, and a lifestyle that remains relatively unaltered despite the rapid pace of change around it. The area was enclosed by a city wall in 1555 to protect residents from raids by Japanese pirates, then the wall was torn down in 1911. Old City highlights include a City God Temple, built in 1602 in honor of the town's economic importance; the Wenmiao Temple, built in its current form in 1885 and the only Confucian temple in Shanghai; the Xiaotaoyuan Mosque, built in 1917 and actively used as a temple, Shanghai's most distinctive example of Islamic architecture; and Fuyou Lu (Shanghai Old Street) Antique Market. The Old City also highlights Yuyuan Garden, the Garden of Leisurely Repose, declared a national monument in 1982, the only Ming garden left in Shanghai. It was built by Pan Yunduan over a twenty year period and finished in 1559 for his parents, particularly his father who was a high ranking official in the Ming Dynasty. Over the ages the garden declined along with the Pan family fortunes but was restored to its days of splendor during the 1950s.

Bund – Shanghai

The Bund, Zhongshan Road, is a tree-lined promenade along the Huangpu River, the most important shipping artery of Shanghai. The Bund was once the most famous street in Asia and for hundreds of years was the symbol of Shanghai - its center of politics, economy, and culture. Consulates of most countries and many banks, businesses, and newspaper offices were situated on the Bund. The major firms of the Far East had their headquarters in buildings facing the river. First among them was the former Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (now HSBC), which after 1949 was used as the Communist Party Headquarters. At the west side of the Bund are 52 buildings of different architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque, Classicism, and Renaissance. The nearby riverside strip was turned into a pedestrian-only promenade in 2010 with traffic redirected through a double level roadway.

Alibaba Group Corporation – Hangzhou

www.alibaba.com/cn; www.alibaba.com; <http://success.alibaba.com>

Founded in 1999 by Jack Ma, Alibaba Group is a privately owned Hangzhou-based internet based businesses that include business-to-business (B2B) trade, online retail, a payment platform, business management software and regionalized classified listings. It operates five e-commerce sub-companies: 1) Alibaba.com, a publicly traded company in the B2B e-commerce marketplace; 2) Taobao.com, an online retail marketplace claiming 370 million users in 2010; 3) Taobao Mall, an online high end merchandise marketplace; 4) eTao, a comprehensive shopping search engine; 5) Alipay, a third-party online payment platform; 6) Alibaba Cloud Computing, an advanced data-centric cloud computing service platform; and 7) China Yahoo!, a leading Chinese language portal. Alibaba has grown into a premier online marketplace for small and medium-size companies around the world to identify potential trading partners and to conduct business online. In 2004, Alibaba raised US \$82 million from investors to support its new internet retail website, Taobao, the eBay of China. A year later Yahoo! paid US \$1 billion for a 39 percent stake in Alibaba Group and gave Alibaba control of Yahoo! China. Alibaba and its affiliates have 22,000 employees servicing 65 million registered users.

Hangzhou Environment Group Co., Ltd. - Hangzhou

The Hangzhou Environmental Group Co., Ltd. was established in 1991 and has grown into one of China's premier waste treatment facilities. Necessity beget the need for efficiency-the company began using the second of its two landfill sites in 2007; it is now estimated to be full in eight years due to rapid urbanization and a high level of waste disposal (growing at an annual rate of 17%). The first landfill has been turned into Tianziling Ecological Park. In 2009, a "clean and direct waste transportation system" was adopted with customized hybrid trucks and electric carts to reduce the odor and noise of waste collection. A publicity campaign for waste reduction highlights a public trash tour showing how sorted trash is recycled and how non-sorted waste is buried in sections coated with a non-permeable membrane, trapping waste methane that is piped from underground and used to produce power. Waste treatment facilities in China are state owned and receive environmental targets which motivate efficiency and environmental considerations. Lessons learned are shared with other treatment facilities.

Jackson Travel Product Co., Ltd. - Hangzhou

Jackson Travel Products Co., Ltd. is a manufacturer and exporter of metal, plastics, polyvinyl acetates (a common adhesive), cleaning products, mops, luggage handles, and accessories. It has more than 20 years experience in making mold plastics and metal products and has an excellent R&D capacity for product development. Its facility, located in Xiuzhou Industrial Park at Jiaxing City, is 26,000 square meters and is one kilometer from a major expressway. To ensure product quality, Jackson Travel Products Co. imports first-rate production equipment and strictly runs every process of its production line. This company is privately owned by a Chinese entrepreneur. Its products are mostly exported to the US (Walmart, Target, Costco) and to the European Union.

Wahaha Group Co, Ltd. - Hangzhou

The Wahaha Group Co., Ltd., established in 1987, is owned by a Chinese entrepreneur and is China's largest and most profitable beverage company. Begun with 3 employees, it now has 30,000 employees, 58,000 production bases, 400 automatic production lines, and 150 subsidiaries in 29 provinces. In 2010, Wahaha's operation revenue reached 55 billion RMB. The main production products include milk drinks, drinking water, carbonated soft drinks, juice drinks, tea drinks, healthcare food, and canned food. Wahaha has a center for post-doctoral studies and a strong R&D capacity in food and beverage. It also has developed various applicable technologies in industrialization, thus is able to design, manufacture, install, and adjust production line equipment, reducing its need for imported equipment. Wahaha assisted in the establishment and amendment of over 40 national industry standards and promoted China's beverage technology level to be in line with international standards.

China National Silk Museum - Hangzhou

The National Silk Museum (Zhongguo Sichou Bowuguan) highlights traditional silk production. On display are looms, brocades, and a rotating exhibit of historic robes from different Chinese dynasties. The first floor shop has the city's largest selection of silk which sells by the meter.

China Tea Museum - Hangzhou

The China Tea Museum (Zhongguo Chaye Bowuguan) showcases all facets of China's tea culture: varieties and quality of leaves, brewing techniques, gathering methods, and the etiquette of tea drinking. The gift shop sells a wide range of teas.

Lingyin Si Temple - Hangzhou

Lingyin Si, or Temple of the Soul's Retreat, was founded in 326 AD by Hui Li, a Buddhist monk from India. From the 10th to the 14th century, monks and artists sculpted more than 300 images on the mountain's face and inside caves. Over the centuries this shrine has changed due to wars and revolutions. The main temple was restored in 1974 after the Cultural Revolution. It is one of the biggest temple complexes in China, once housing 3000 monks, nine towers, eighteen pavilions, and 75 halls and rooms. Today it is a working temple with daily services, usually in the early morning or after 3 pm. The Hall of the Heavenly King contains four large and highly painted Guardians of the Four Directions made in the 1930s.

Consulate General of the U.S. – Chengdu

The Consulate General of the U.S. office opened in Chengdu on October 16, 1985 to service Americans living in or traveling to the Provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou as well as the Tibet Autonomous Region and Chongqing City Municipality. It has a staff of 130 that focuses on political, economic, consular, press, and cultural affairs as well as a Foreign Commercial Service and an Agricultural Trade Office. Other U.S. government offices in China are three additional consulate offices in Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Shenyang, and the embassy in Beijing. Former Commerce Secretary Gary Lock is now the U.S. Ambassador to China, approved August 1, 2011. He is the first Chinese American to hold the post.

Dongfang Turbine Co., Ltd. – Chengdu

Dongfang Turbine Co., Ltd., a state owned enterprise, designs, manufactures, and sells large power generating equipment for coal-fired, gas, nuclear, solar, and wind generators in China as well as is a manufacturer of power equipment for naval vessels. It is the largest turbine manufacturer in the world. Founded in 1970 and operational in 1974, it is based in Deyang City and operates as a subsidiary of Dongfang Electric Corporation, Ltd. Dongfang Turbine Co., Ltd. is a state owned enterprise with 9000 employees. May 12, 2008 an 8.0 point earthquake struck 29 kilometers from its facility causing enormous property loss and fatalities. Party and State leaders intervened and DTC now has a new world-class modern plant and new company housing.

Sichuan Gute Jiagu Engineering Co. – Chengdu

The Sichuan Gute Jiagu Engineering Co. is a special engineering contract enterprise in the Department of Construction of Sichuan (southwest region). The company is owned by a Chinese entrepreneur and headquartered in Chengdu. Other locations are in Hangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhengzhou. Principle company activities are construction reinforcement, bridge repair including jacking and reinforcing, foundation engineering including roads and reservoirs, natural disaster relief, and specialized infrastructure examination. The company also offers a technology product series. Its special patented technology is incorporated in its products and services. Sichuan Gute Jiagu Engineering has nearly 1000 technical employees and is ranked number three in China's special project enterprises; projects have brought in 400,000,000 yuan in recent years. This company cooperates broadly with key Chinese architectural design institutes and with leading universities.

Dujiangyan Irrigation System – Chengdu

Dujiangyan Irrigation System, located on the Minjiang River at the foot of Yulei Mountain northwest of Dujiangyan City, was constructed beginning in the 3rd Century AD, completed around 250 BC, and has been functioning ever since. It is an immense no-dam irrigation system, but also a flood prevention system and a means to facilitate shipping and transport wood. The system is comprised of three parts: Yuzui Watershed Dike (a fish-mouth-like water dividing dyke), Feishayan Spillway (two spillways for discharging flood waters and silt), and Baopingkou Water Inlet (a channel cut through Yulei Mountain as a water inlet), controlling the annual river flow from the mountains to the plains. It was listed as a UNESCO world cultural heritage site in November 2000. The project was conceived because Chengdu was often threatened by the flooding of the Minjiang River and the Yulei Mountain blocked an eastward flow and therefore Chengdu plain had no ability to irrigate.

Farming Village – near Chengdu

A traditional China farming village will be visited in the Chengdu region.

Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Center – Chengdu

The Chengdu Panda Breeding and Research Center is a 92 acre facility to promote wildlife conservation and education; provide scientific research in reproduction, nutrition, veterinary medicine, and behavior to provide optimal care in captive and wild populations; increase a wild species' population through improved management; and promote reintroduction of individuals into areas where populations have declined. Breakthroughs at this facility include artificial insemination, helping twins to survive, and a studbook to optimize management of captive populations. The giant panda is one of the world's most endangered species and is found only in China. An estimated 1600 wild pandas live in nature reserves in Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi provinces; 217 are in captivity. Though the giant panda is the principle species of interest at this center, others include the South China tiger, the red panda, the black necked crane, the white stork, and the golden monkey. Educators there design and implement programs for universities and K-12, and set up zoological projects, volunteer and teacher workshops, and seasonal camps. The Giant Panda Museum, opened in 1993, highlights endangered species and what is required for survival in a world dominated by human influences. A 500 acre reserve is planned to prepare giant pandas bred at the center for release into the wild.