



Chongqing at a Glance



Background

Lying at the intersection of the Yangtze and Jialing Rivers, Chongqing is one of China's largest cities and one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the world. Formerly known as Chungking, it was the Republic of China's wartime capital from 1937 to 1945. Chongqing is one of China's four special municipalities (the others being Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin). The municipality, formerly a part of Sichuan, was created in 1997.



Land Area: 82,400 sq. km

Population: 29.19 million

Climate: Humid subtropical monsoon climate with exceptionally hot summers averaging 30 degrees Celsius. Winters are mild, but damp and overcast.

Economy



Under the central government's Western Development Strategy, Chongqing has experienced double-digit growth every year since 1997, and is a major industrial and logistics center for western China. With the approval of the Two Rivers New Area Economic Zone, Chongqing sees itself as positioned to become western China's Shenzhen or Pudong.

GDP (2012)	\$188 billion
Per Capita GDP (2012)	\$6,407
GDP Growth Rate (2012)	13.6%
Number of U.S.-Invested Companies in Chongqing (2012)	529
Foreign Investment (2012)	\$10.5 billion

Trade Statistics

	Exports (billion USD)	Imports (billion USD)
2012	\$38.6	\$14.6
2011	\$19.84	\$9.38
2010	\$7.49	\$4.94
2009	\$4.28	\$3.43

In 2012, Chongqing's total trade volume reached a record high of USD 50 billion, and the municipality's exports ranked number one in western China. Major trade partners include the EU, the United States and Japan.

Key Industries in Chongqing

A. Non-Agricultural

- Chemicals, pharmaceuticals
- Automobile and motorcycle manufacturing
- Equipment manufacturing
- Information technology
- Mechanical and electrical equipment manufacturing
- Metallurgy equipment
- Aircraft parts manufacturing

B. Agricultural

- Oilseeds, cotton
- Natural rubbers
- Processed foods