The Course of China’s Special Economic Zone and the Choice of Xiong’an New Metropolitan Zone

TIAN PU

ABSTRACT
After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee in 1978, the concept of special economic zones began to flourish in China. Following the concept of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, China's special economic zones have gone through the premier stages of Shenzhen, Xiamen, Zhuhai special zones, the transition stage of traditional market economy and international market, and a relatively mature stage of economic globalization. From the geographical point of view, for Shenzhen, Xiamen, Zhuhai, Hainan, Shantou, Kashi and Horgos these seven China special economic zones, the difference of targeted policies, determines its directions of unique development. From the vertical and horizontal perspectives, the development of China's special economic zones can be all-round observed. And the Xiong’an New Area, as the first special economic zone established under the leadership of General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, its great geographical resources, the great attention from the government draw significant concern. On the road of environmental protection development and scientific and technological development, the Xiong’an New Area should take a solid step.

KEYWORDS
Special economic zone, historical background, development of the special economic zone, seven special economic zones.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHINA'S SPECIAL ZONES

In 1978, after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as the discover and practitioner of the construction of China’s special economic zones, Xi Zhongxun put forward the appeal of offer Guangdong privilege [1], whereas he mentioned that during the reform and opening of the country, the right should be let go and that it can develop the economy of some of the regions, and he made clear explanations of the path of economic zones [2]. Therefore, since 1987, the "special economic zones", which are popular in China, were undoubtedly the medium of China's economic opening to the outside world and transforming. Joseph Fewsmith pointed out that the purpose of establishing a special economic zone was to attract foreign capital, to stimulate exports, and to acquire modern science and technology and management methods [3]. The Regulations on the Special Economic Zones of the People's Republic of China standardized the definition of SEZs in 1981 and pointed out that it was an independent division of foreign citizens, overseas Chinese and other foreigners to invest in preferential terms or joint ventures [4]. The definition of foreign special economic zones is different from that of China. Throughout the foreign language literature, the concepts of "SEZ Clusters" and

Tian Pu, 564019000@qq.com, School of Construction Management and Real Estate, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400000, China
"Similar-SEZs" such as the free trade zone (FTZ), export processing zone (EPZ), coastal economic open cities, high-tech development zones, bonded areas, etc. are classified as the special economic zones of the research areas, rather than the seven-major comprehensive “special economic zones” (Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen, Shantou, Hainan, Kashi, Horgos) that have been recognized by official documents in China.

For the evolution of China's special economic zones, Xu Jingyong proposed that at the beginning of its establishment, it was once combined with the government's special preferential policies, which cannot be separated. However, with the development of market orientation, economic globalization and the driving of integration, the fair competition mode of market economy has drawn more and more attention. Under this condition, it is necessary to turn out the special preferential policies into normal policies. While the special economic zones have the advantages of regional advantages, institutional advantages, international economic and trade ties and investment environment advantages, the development path must be a strategic change, that is, from the policy-driven transformation to innovation-driven [5].

THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

The period of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen special economic zones. (1978-1987)

In 1980, after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the central government decided to set up the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special zones in Guangdong and Fujian, following the establishment of the Shantou Special Economic Zone in 1981, the above areas became the outposts of economic development. However, the policy reform will inevitably bring the people's queries and discussions. During the early establishment of the special zone, Ruan Ming pointed out that there were three types of opinions people had towards this issue: the ones who disapproved of it thought that the idea of special zones was the outcome of capitalism, the ones who held the cautious attitude agreed with the idea yet only focused on small profit, as well as the innovative ones who considered from the macro prospective that special zones were the long-term strategy for socialism modernization [6]. In the same period, Xu Dixin added the view that the special economic zone was not the resurrection of "Concession", yet its economy was a variety of components of the economy, which was a market adjustment mechanism dominated economy that controlled by the national plan [7].

During this period, the establishment of the special economic zone had strict political correctness requirements, and many scientists made conjecture of its development model. Zeng Yingming, Guo Zheming [8], Ruan Ming [9], Chen Haisui [10] et al. mentioned that in the basic principle of the special economic zones, “position unchanged” should be unshakable part of it. In addition, the special zones economic strategy should be strictly matched with Marxism and in line with China's national conditions. On this basis, they also draw on the useful experience of the world's special economic zones (such as "export processing zones" and "free trade zones"), while foreign scholars have elaborated on the "political cyclicality" and prudence of China's special economic zones during this period. Grane George T. stated that the special economic zone and the traditional economic cycle theory
were different, which was a unique form of circular development [11]. Cao Paul put forward that the development of the special economic zones should be based on the principle of marketization, yet it was a gradual process and should be more careful. Feroz and Murray believed that China's special economic zone was based on a cautious reform, and therefore it was achieved through a more traditional and conservative approach. Wang Yue added that China's special economic zone should be established with area types, and be targeted on the basis of the "retired gradient theory", which meant to gradually expand steps to the coastal area and the edge area [12]. This theory has been confirmed in the subsequent development of the special zones.

Since 1986, the concept of "outward window" of the special economic zone has been mentioned many times. Russian scholars B. Boerjakov and B. J Teplanov believed that the special economic zone was the window of reform, and shouldered the task of exploring the socialist economic reform [13]. Gu Hangang pointed out that the special economic zone was a typical export-oriented economy, one of its basic goals was to expand the foreign economic and trade exchange foundation [14]. Xu Jinshui believed that the market was the "international-market-to-be", through the exchange of various resources and information, it can achieve a wider radiation effect and effect on the internal and external traffic hub, the special zone should develop lateral economic development through inline enterprises, so as to produce new productivity and new rational and balanced industrial structure [15]. Based on the above viewpoints, Feng Xiaoyun believed that China's special economic zones should be considered by preferential policies to speed up the upgrading of industrial structure, for the survival of the fittest enterprises; and the introduction of foreign investment, reduce the burden of unnecessary debt burden; and to implement the export-oriented, supplemented by the import substitution strategy. The special economic zones in China should be considered, by the preferential policies, accelerate the upgrading of industrial structure, the survival of the fittest for enterprises; and should preferentially introduce foreign capital to reduce unnecessary debt service burden; and should implement the policy of "export-oriented" and "complementary import substitution" [16].


In 1988, Hainan Special Economic Zone was established. For the first time, the Shenzhen Municipal Government Planning Office published official documents echo the requirements of the market economy of the special economic zone of China, it stated that (1) the role of planning departments should initiate from the total control, policy guidance and economic coordination these three aspects, and gradually reduce the direct intervention in the micro parts of the action, and strengthen the comprehensive control. (2) The form of plan management should be balanced between the planned adjustment of the mainland and the spontaneous adjustment of the capitalist market, the management mode is guided by directive instruction and market initiative, and mandatory plan is auxiliary. (3) The planning index system should be highly flexible, and it should consider the value of indicators as the main indicators. (4) The focus of the work should be shifted to the strategic research direction, as to achieve that the long-term planning as its guide, the medium-term plan as the key work, and the annual plan is adjusted in real-time mode. (5) Plan management should
realize indirect control and adjustment through the use of economic levers [17]. He Jiasheng argued that the evolution of the special zone from the export zone into a comprehensive special economic zone, from the inward economy to export-oriented development, is the successful exploration of socialist countries like China to set up special economic zones [18].

Since 1991, under the premise of adhering to the basic principle of national macro-control, China's special economic zones had the urge to seek new operational mechanisms in the new period—that is, transforming from the market regulation to the internationalization of the special zone market. Guan Qixue, Song Zihe and Zhang Jing believed that 1990s was the stage when China special economic zone was officially formed, under the premise of the realization of foreign investment, export sales, industrial structure, and market regulation, China's special zone should move forward towards internationalization of products, markets and operating mechanisms [19]. On the Theoretical Seminar of 10th Anniversary of special economic zones, scholars added that special economic zones should reform to the economic operation mechanism which was truly in accordance with international practice [20].

Chen Caichong proposed that in the turning point of the development of China's special economic zones, the high level of capital accumulation determines the inevitability of capital loss. In other words, the special economic zone should take the initiative to grasp the timing of value-added capital, to find more suitable investment opportunities at home and abroad, and this strategic put forward new requirements in China's infrastructure (especially transportation and communications equipment) [21]. Due to the further opening and development requirements put forward by the times for the special economic zones, Chen Lixu [22], Liu Guoguang [23], Liu Cheng [24] and other scholars have made a new theory for the construction of Deng Xiaoping's idea of special zone, emphasizing the road of development of China's special zone is the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism and Maoism.

At the beginning of 1996, the concept of the second pioneering work of the special economic zone was first put forward. Xu Long believed that the significance of the second pioneering work lies in a new round of entrepreneurship, the overall goal was to improve the overall quality based on existing achievements, and to upgrade the level of special zones (such Shenzhen Special Economic Zone with the target of Hong Kong). At the same time, in this stage, the basic policy of the special zone should stick to the same, to create innovative advantage and comprehensive advantages, and to set up second pioneering work goals according to the characteristics of each zone [25]. In 1999, on the seminar of Deng Xiaoping theory and Symposium on the establishment and development of China's special economic zones, scholars have pointed out that the special zone should make full use of the central "special test right", and narrow the economic gap between Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, so as to realize the economic integration and cooperation of these three with special zones [26].
The period of economic globalization (2001- Now)

In 2001, China formally joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was undoubtedly another historical turning point for China's special economic zones. Yang Lixun stated that, after joining WTO, the previous international political meaning of China’s special zones has been fully proved, each zone was not only opening up a socialism "window", but to evolve in the full range of the city [27]. Yi Quan stated that Chinese special economic zone should be prepared and think about the difficulties and risks under the premise of economic development of humanity, and of the assurance of the production and trade under globalization, paying attention to the risks caused by the opening of the financial industry and the overall opening of the capital [28]. On the China Economic Zone Forum, scholars believed that this stage was the third stage of China economic reform, which was in line with the international standard and perfect system of socialist market economy stage. Its impact on China's "dual track" economic and political system has put forward higher requirements for the adaptation of China and international conventions. Professor Su Dongbin believed that Chinese special zone should develop to the direction of “free trading zone”, while professor Wang Zhenzhong proposed that China special zone should retain its particularity, making the special economic zone to achieve free investment in free trade in a faster and sooner way than other regions [29].

In 2003 and 2004, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China signed a CEPA (Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region respectively, in respect of the urban internationalization demands on special zones brought by the WTO. Feng Yanbang proposed that CEPA would make the economic trades of Mainland areas, especially Guangdong, with Hong Kong and Macao more liberal, mutually beneficial and common prosperity, and ultimately develop into the "common market" stage, so as to achieve better allocation of regional factors of production and resources [30].

Maurice Catin, Xubei Luo, and Christophe Van Huffel concluded from researches that coastal regions have become export-oriented world-class factories [31]. Over the past 30 years, China's SAR and coastal open urban education in other cities have an average increase of 5.5 and 3 percentage points (Li and Owen). At the same time, China's economic relations with other countries, such as African countries, have achieved mutual benefits. [32].

In 2007, in the report of the 17th CPC National Congress, there was a definite answer to the future trend of the special economic zones. The report suggested that the mission of the special zones should be linked to the central core strategy under the call of "improving the capability of independent innovation and building an innovative country". That is, in the new era, the special zones should be considered as "Chinese characteristics of independent innovation path explorer", "independent innovation pioneering area" or "innovative city". Dai Ming believed that, in order to achieve this goal, the special zones should make efforts from the following aspects: the core of the function (from the manufacturing center to the innovation center), the choice of industry (from undertaking industry to leading the industry), the business chain (from leading the middle to leading two ends), the development power (from capital driven to knowledge-driven), comparative advantage ("growth
promotion system" into "innovation support system"), the environmental function ("growth promotion system" into "innovation support system"), the performance goal (high growth to high value), opening to the outside ("introduction" and "going out") [33].

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF SEVEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN CHINA

Apart from the close relationship with the characteristics of the times, the difference of the regional differences is also worth discussing.

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

Shenzhen special economic zone is the earliest pioneer city in the development of Chinese special economic zone. It has a strong political overtone at the beginning of its establishment. Ezra F. Vogel (1989) argued that Shenzhen could be the buffer for China to reclaim Hong Kong, which through the practice of Chinese characteristic socialist (market economy) to teach Hong Kong people the way communist system operates [34]. In foreign countries, the study of the special economic zones in China often focuses on Shenzhen, and the status of the "first special economic zone" is unshakable. In the 1984 summary of visiting Shenzhen, it states that relying on the Shekou Industrial Zone as a breakthrough, as well as the principle of "taking industry as the main factor, introducing actively, combining with inside and outside, and comprehensive development", Shenzhen developed from a small town to an area with annual tax of 1.48 million yuan in just a few years [35]. The reform of ideas is a precious asset brought by the construction of the Special Economic Zone for Shenzhen. In 1984, the Personnel Bureau of Shenzhen stated that it was a must-have way to meet the needs of special zone to recruit talents and select talents [36]. He Chunlin found that on the tenth year of the construction of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Construction, the industrial products export rate increased from 35% in 1985 to 63%. Shenzhen did take full advantages of the "window" role of the special economic zone, and had become the champion of all the special economic zones [37]. Statistics showed that Shenzhen had gradually changed from a "special zone" as a special customs zone to the development of overseas investment, and had made great efforts to perfect the third industry network [38]. Eddie L. Von believed that the prospects for the development of high-tech industries in Shenzhen was not very optimistic, yet in the future it should be rationally applied geographical advantages and achieve large-scale integration [39].

Xu Long pointed out that during the second pioneering work period, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone proposed a higher level of urban aspirations, that is, to upgrade from the international city to "regional financial center, information center, business center, transport center and tourist destination." Shenzhen's goal was to re-create a mainland "Hong Kong", which undoubtedly reflects its strength in the special zones. During the period of economic globalization, Shenzhen is the biggest beneficiary of CEPA. Guan Xiaoqing, Wu Yi believe that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is expected to become a logistics hub city, which should actively explore the new model of Shenzhen-Hong Kong logistics cooperation under the framework of CEPA, and speed up the logistics construction pace, to
improve its logistics policy system, and actively innovate and cultivate high value of the port industry [40].

Wang Yunbao stated that over 30 years, Shenzhen rose from a small fishing village to a modern city with a large population of 10 million people. Shekou was the beginning of the dream and light, reform and innovation was the source of power. Therefore, Shenzhen should also be the "pacesetter" of the reform and opening, and continue to undertake the "experimental area" of the reform [41].

Zhuhai Special Economic Zone

Scholar Li Huajie, Li Yongjie believed that the establishment of the Zhuhai Special Administrative Region at the beginning should be based on its characteristics, and its strategic objective of development should be chosen by the comprehensive export-oriented economy based on industry and corresponding development of the first and third industries. That is, export-oriented comprehensive economic zones with export-oriented, advanced industries, industry and trade technology, and tourism, business and so on [42]. To the mid-90s, relying on superior geographical conditions, Zhuhai was built from a salt area to a city with electronic, mechanical and other industries. During the open cooperation, Zhuhai upgraded from the tourism industry to the first and the second industry; from domestic to export; from labor-intensive enterprises to technology intensive enterprises; from individual enterprise to a group of enterprises; from foreign joint venture to sole proprietorship.

Hua Benliang concluded that with the evolution of the time, Zhuhai had experienced the earth shaking change from a peripheral city to the transportation hub of the West Bank of Pearl River Estuary over the past 30 years; that Zhuhai had always been paying attention to the protection of the living environment, and taking ecological civilization as the unremitting construction goal; that it had been supporting science and education and formed a culture rich area of universities; that it had been adhering to people-oriented in order to improve people's livelihood, and established a comprehensive health care, education system. However, compared to Shenzhen economic zone, the overall GDP of Shenzhen in 2009 was 7.9 times of the one of Zhuhai, which indicated the lagging of development, which was due to endogenous ability and inadequate regional cooperation relationship, unclear city function positioning, and the lack of effective and flexible measures of major projects [43].

Xiamen Economic Zone

Compared with Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone has its unique features. Huang Mengping, Gong Jie pointed out that Xiamen as a natural harbor, a famous hometown of overseas Chinese, a popular tourist city, had more solid economic and cultural fundamental than Shenzhen and Zhuhai. Therefore, in the early stage of construction, the development of export processing industry, of import and export and re-export trade, mobilizing the existing science and technology strength for international academic exchange would become the focus [44]. In the middle of the 90s, the investment in infrastructure construction in Xiamen was very rich, and it had economic and trade contacts with 150 countries and regions in the world whereby it stepped into the scientific and technological innovation areas.
Deng Shilun, Fang Herong summarized that over 30 years of practice and exploration, Xiamen had explored a development path for its characteristics, which focused on adhering to the export-oriented economy, innovation and harmonious development and sustainable development, unwavering promotion of the reform and opening to play special advantage, and in order to enhance the central city radiation effect [45]. Zhou Yanfang believed that the exhibition tourism center city would become the future development direction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, the exhibition industry would bring new development space for the Xiamen travel agency, hotel and catering industry, which would bring better economic and social benefits [46].

**Shantou Special Economic Zone**

Shantou special economic zone is the key hometown of overseas Chinese, with nearly 7 million foreign Chinese descent. According to Zheng Huiyu, Shantou has followed the general pattern of exporting processing zones in foreign countries and surrounding areas from the beginning. In 1984, it was approved by the State Council to adjust its regional scope, and developed towards a comprehensive export-oriented economy based on the industry and on trade-industry integration, which achieved the transformation from the initial stage of entering and the stage of development. With the correct path of development, during 30 years of development, the infrastructure has been improved, the comprehensive strength of economic has been kept growing, science and sports career has achieved a success, people's living standards and health standards significantly improved, judicial education has been popularized [47].

At the same time, adjusting the economic structure and developing eco-friendly economy is the future direction of Shantou. This is the necessary way to seek long-term development and to meet the new stage of the residents' demands.

**Hainan Special Economic Zone**

In 1988, Hainan Special Economic Zone was established, Zeng Qiang, Liu Xiguang proposed that the establishment of Hainan Special Economic Zone has a significant strategic significance. With Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as its blueprint, and Taiwan as the benchmark for economic level, and the Pearl River Delta region, together with Hainan, constitutes the "slope" connecting the mainland and Taiwan. The policy of "more special" in Hainan will lead to the backward areas of China to the advanced level [48].

Yan Jiaan and Yan Min pointed out that through the Boao Forum for Asia, Yangpu development, "small government, big society" and other practice and explorations, Hainan Special Economic Zone has been developed by leaps and bounds, "efficient tropical agriculture", "eco-tourism", "Hainan New industry "and other characteristics of Hainan have created its own road for development [49].

**Kashi Economic Zone and Horgos Special Economic Zone**

With the economic globalization and regional integration in Central Asia, the trend of opening to the West will be the trend of the times. As the leading positions of opening to the west, Kashi and Horgos in Xinjiang region were set up as special economic zones in 2010 by the central government.
As for the Kashi Special Economic Zone, Zhu Jinhe pointed out that, at this stage, it is in the reverse strategy of economic development, which should seek to find a strategic change. On this basis, Zhu Jinhe suggested that the Kashi SEZ should establish an export-oriented development strategy which takes Central Asia South Asia and Western Europe economic circle as the center, regional economic cooperation as the main content, as well as the West Delta economic circle as an important export channel. Similar to the Kashi SEZ, Gong Xinshu and Cheng Wei believed that Horgos, on the junction of Europe and Asia Pacific Economic Belti, should first take the reverse strategy as Kashi, and utilize external opportunities to overcome internal weaknesses.

THE BACKGROUND OF XIONG’AN NEW AREA

On April 1st, 2017, to relocate a number of Beijing’s administrative and back-office functions, the government of China announced the establishment of Xiong’an New Area, which is the seventh special economic zone called ‘project of vital and lasting importance in the whole country over thousands of years’. Consisting of 60 villages of Rongcheng and Anxin, a hundred square kilometers of land in Xiong’an is ready for development and construction, which is designed to expand into 2000 square kilometers ultimately. As a large-scale layout of the special economic zone, Xiong’an is most likely to be built as an integrated development SPZ.

Situated within the Xiong’an New Area, Hebei Province, the largest fresh water lake in northern China, with the abundant geothermal energy, Baiyang Lake (Surface area: 366km2) makes valuable contributions to the future industry and manufacture. Besides, with the diversity of the fauna and flora in Baiyang Lake, local citizens can make a living. The tourism resources there also cannot be ignored and it is classified as an AAAAA scenic area by the China National Tourism Administration [52]. How we people relieve the impact of the development of central cities on populations and environment so as to act in response to the appeal from the government to construct an energy-saving and environmentally friendly society should be attached importance to.

Apart from these, the transportation is another merit. Currently, Xiong’an is equipped with two expressways (G45 and G18), and the intercity railway across Baiyangdian station to Tianjin-Baoding is also in the vicinity. Xiong’an is located very close to both Beijing, Tianjing and Hebei. It is formally called ‘the triangle of JING-JIN-JI’ and various of categories of transportations can be built in the future (highway, subway, etc.).

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECT OF XIONG’AN NEW AREA

Under the background of rapid economic development, Beijing, as the capital of China, bears the pressure of industry, commerce and many other aspects. Since the residents are too crowded, it leads to the shortage of resources, environmental deterioration, traffic inconvenience and other negative feedback. To maintain a virtuous circle of development capital, and to evacuate the excessive burden of "non-capital function", so as to promote the economic development of the surrounding area, Xiong’an SEZ came into being, which is an important decision made by the party under the leadership of Xi Jinping.
Looking back to the development path of China's special economic zones for decades, it is easy to see that it has the distinctive features of changing from planned economy to market economy or even globalized economy. As one of the central planning areas which are fully centrally planned, it is necessary for the Central Committee to promote the early stage of the development, and form a market model for its own market in the late stage and establish a characteristic road of development. In view of the core idea of "non-capital transfer function", and the development of the times under the strong call of "sustainable development road", the development of Xiong’an SEZ must be closely integrated with the "environmental protection" and "eco-friendly", and the massive investment from the central government is the foundation stone for the establishment of the environmental protection development road.

From the geographical point of view, Xiong’an SEZ is 100 kilometers away from Beijing, 100 kilometers away from downtown Tianjin, 50 kilometers away from the new airport, 30 kilometers away from downtown Baoding. "Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei" triangle synergy economy cannot be ignored. During 2014-2016, Hebei introduced 1.1041 trillion yuan of funds, Tianjin brought in 522.674 billion yuan. Enterprises such as Baoding the Great Wall Automobile and Yingli Solar Energy have invested in Tianjin [53]. To some extent, it demonstrates the mutual integration and development of the triangular economy, which will be an indispensable driving force for the market economy after the central economy has slowed its investment.

Environmental protection economy and market economy are two directions of development determined by the times and regions, which have decided the development planning of Xiong’an New Area with the respond to the trend in the high-tech and innovative industries. As a non-capital area for function transfer, its rich fresh water resources and large areas have not yet been opened up with complete infrastructure, which enables Xiong’an to be an ideal place for evacuating large-scale high-tech industry incubators in Beijing. High-tech industrial park can form a "peripheral and center" model, which takes Beijing as the center, Xiong’an District as the periphery, making the cutting-edge talent retained in the capital, while most of the basic research part is transferred to Xiong’an, and then gradually expand some cutting-edge technology externally so that to further promote the development of new areas. With reference to the development of the United States Silicon Valley, Xiong’an New Area can have adequate reference in the future development path. Under the impetus of innovative production mode, the new district will form its unique flow model of capital, talent, knowledge and other elements, and set up its characteristics of high-tech, green and environment-friendly regional economy.

REFERENCES

6. Ruanming. To speed up the Xiamen special economic zone construction is the strategic needs of the two [J], Fujian lookout, 1981, (sixth).
12. Wang Yue. Some problems that must be paid attention to in the establishment and development of special economic zones (economic development zones) [J]. Reform and strategy, 1985, (02): 4-8.
17. Reforming the plan system of the special economic zones according to the requirements of the market economy [J]. China's economic reform, 1988, (05): 50-52.
49. Yan Jiaan, Yan Min. From special economic zones to special ecological zones: the second historic choice facing the development of Hainan Special Administrative Region [J]. China Science and Technology Forum.2005 (03)