Appendix

Statistics and Charts on China's Human Settlements Development

1. Urban Development

1.1 Overview

By the end of 2015, there were 656 cities in China, decreasing by 10 compared with that in 1996. There were 4 municipalities directly under the central government, 291 prefecture-level cities and 361 county-level cities, respectively increasing by 1 and 73 and decreasing by 84 compared with those in 1996. By the end of 2015, the urban built-up area throughout the country was 52,100 square kilometers, 2.58 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 5.1%.

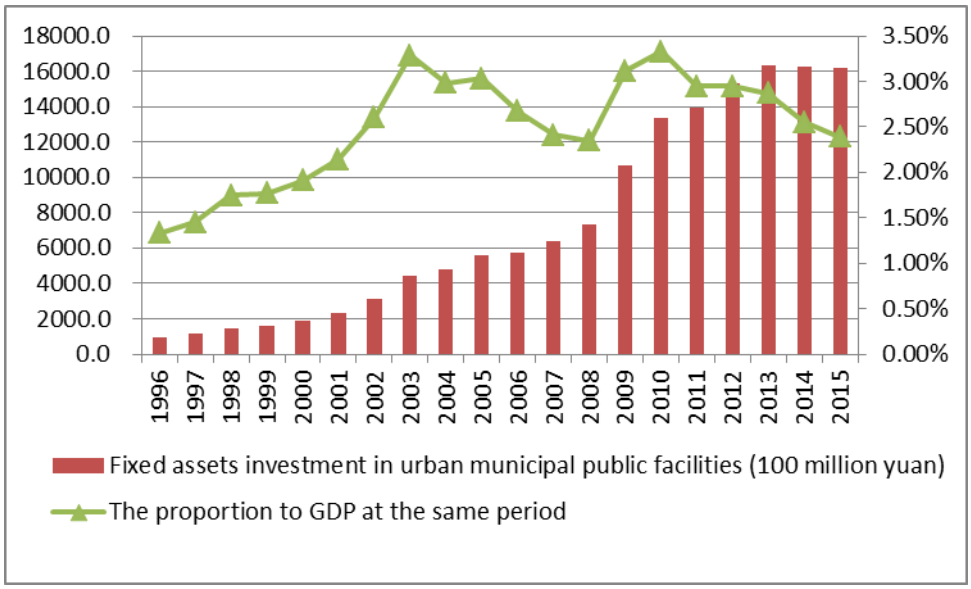
1.2 Number and Size of Cities

Year	Number of cities				Built-up area (10,000 square kilometers)
	Total	Municipalities directly under the central government	Prefecture-level cities	County-level cities	
1996	666	3	218	445	2.02
2000	663	4	259	400	2.24
2006	656	4	283	369	3.37
2010	657	4	283	370	4.01
2011	657	4	284	369	4.36
2012	657	4	285	368	4.56
2013	658	4	286	368	4.79
2014	653	4	288	361	4.98
2015	656	4	291	361	5.21

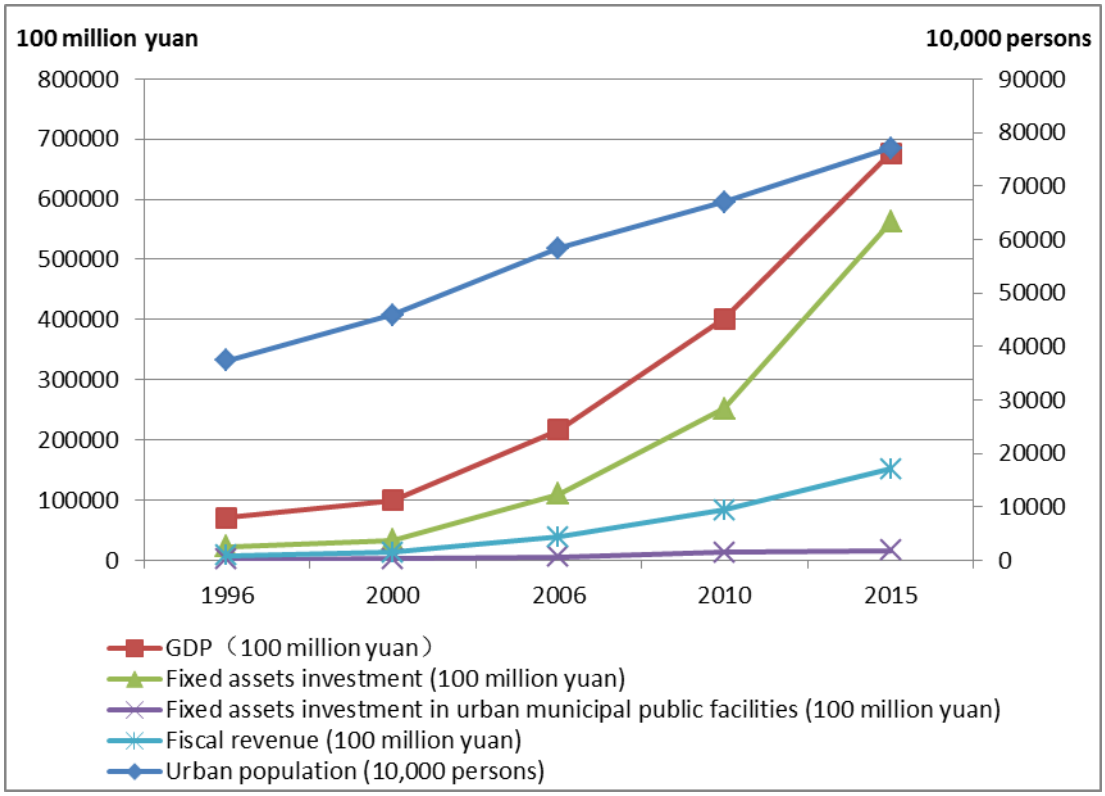
1.3 Fixed Assets Investment in Urban Municipal Public Facilities

In 2015, the fixed assets investment in urban municipal public facilities reached 1620.44 billion yuan, 17 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 16.1%, and its proportion to GDP at the same period increased from 1.33% in 1996 to 2.39% in 2015. The three industries with the largest proportion of the total investment changed from road and bridge, water supply and water drainage to road and bridge, rail transit and landscaping. The proportion of road and bridge was constantly increasing, from 37.3% in 1996 to 45.8% in 2015.

1.3.1 The Proportion of Fixed Assets Investment in Urban Municipal Public Facilities to GDP



1.3.2 Urban Population Growth and Economic Development



1.4 Urban Water Supply and Water Saving

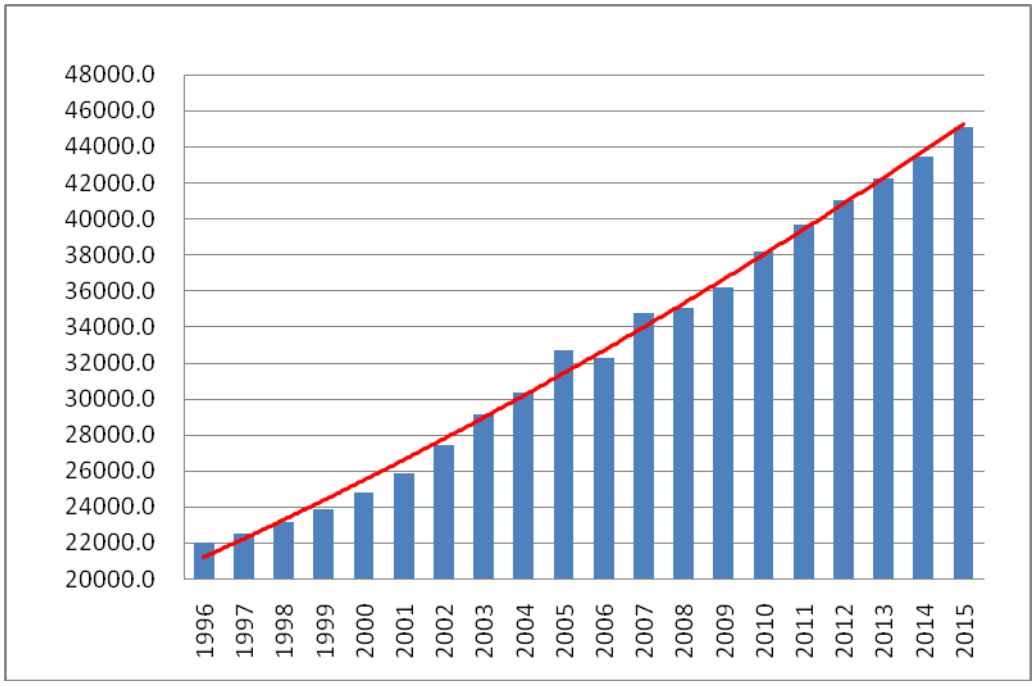
By the end of 2015, the comprehensive production capacity of urban water supply reached 297 million cubic meters/ day, 1.48 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 2.1%. The length of water supply pipelines was 710,000 kilometers, 3.5 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 6.8%. In 2015, the gross annual water supply volume was 56.05 billion cubic meters and the urban population with access to water supply reached 451 million. The coverage rate of tap water reached 98.1%, up by 37.4 percentage points over 1996.

1.4.1 Urban Water Supply

Year	Gross water supply volume (100 million cubic meters)	Length of water supply pipelines (10,000 kilometers)	Water coverage rate (%)
1996	466.1	20.3	60.7
2000	469.0	25.5	63.9
2006	540.5	43.0	86.7
2010	507.9	54.0	96.7

2011	513.4	57.4	97.0
2012	523.0	59.2	97.2
2013	537.3	64.6	97.6
2014	546.7	67.7	97.6
2015	560.5	71.0	98.1

1.4.2 Urban Population with Access to Water Supply (10,000 persons)



1.5 Urban Gas

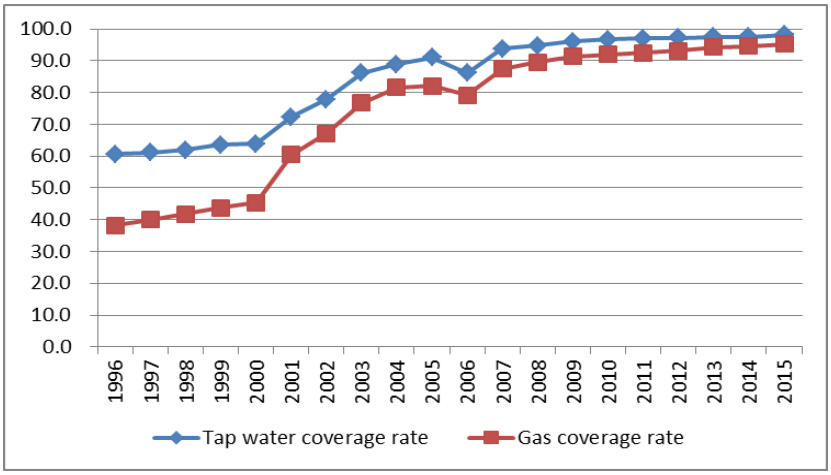
The sources of urban gas mainly consist of man-made coal gas, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), among which, natural gas increased most rapidly. In 2015, the total natural gas supply volume reached 104.08 billion cubic meters, the length of natural gas pipelines reached 498,000 kilometers, and natural gas serving population reached 286 million, being 16 times, 26 times and 19 times of those in 1996 respectively. Man-made coal gas supply dropped significantly to only 4.71 billion cubic meters, decreasing by 65.1% compared with that in 1996, and man-made coal gas serving population slipped to 13 million from 35 million. The total LPG supply volume was 10.392 million tons, up by 80.5% compared with that in 1996, but it has been going down slowly in the past five years. The gas serving population totaled 438 million, and the coverage rate

of gas reached 95.3%, up by 57.1 percentage points over that in 1996.

1.5.1 Urban Gas

Year	Gross supply volume of man-made coal gas (100 million cubic meters)	Gross supply volume of natural gas (100 million cubic meters)	Gross supply volume of LPG (10,000 tons)	Length of gas supply pipelines (10,000 kilometers)	Coverage rate of gas (%)
1996	134.8	63.8	575.8	6.0	38.2
2000	152.4	82.1	1053.7	8.9	45.4
2006	296.5	244.8	1263.7	18.9	79.1
2010	279.9	487.6	1268.0	30.9	92.0
2011	84.7	678.8	1165.8	34.9	92.4
2012	77.0	795.0	1114.8	38.9	93.2
2013	62.8	901.0	1109.7	43.2	94.3
2014	55.9	964.4	1082.8	47.5	94.6
2015	47.1	1040.8	1039.2	52.8	95.3

1.5.2 Comparison of Coverage Rate of Urban Tap Water and Gas (%)



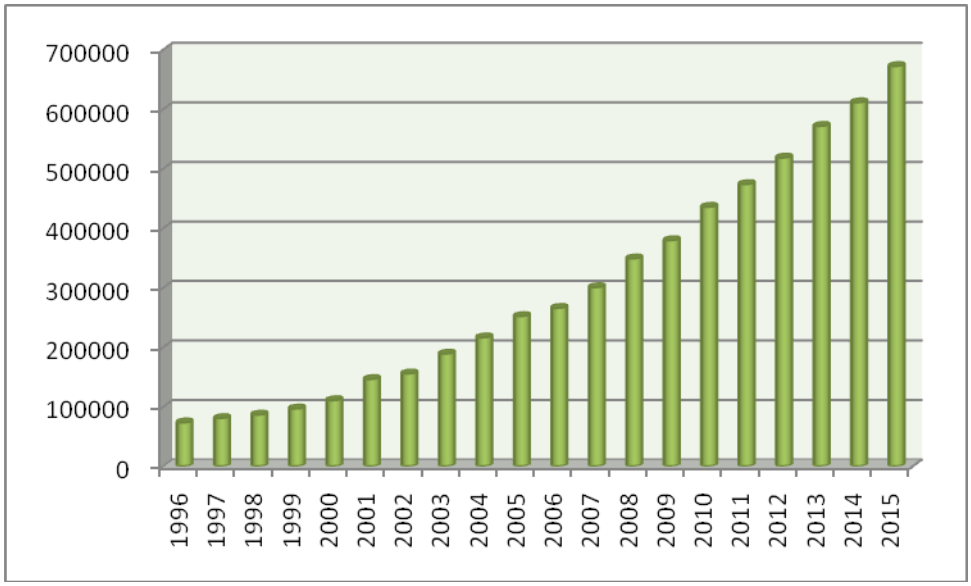
1.6 Urban Central Heating Supply

By the end of 2015, the heating capacity of hot water was 473,000 MW, 4.5 times of that in 1996, and urban steam heating capacity was 81,000 ton /hour, 1.3 times of that in 1996 and keeping declining in the past 10 years. The length of heating pipelines was 205,000 kilometers, 6.1 times of that in 1996, and the areas covered by central heating totaled 6.72 billion square meters, up by 821% compared with that in 1996 and with an average annual growth rate of 12.4%.

1.6.1 Urban Central Heating Supply

Year	Heating capacity		Length of pipelines (10,000 kilometers)		Areas covered by central heating (100 million square meters)
	Steam (10,000 tons /hour)	Hot water (10,000MW)	Steam	Hot water	
1996	6.2	10.4	1.0	2.4	7.3
2000	7.4	8.1	0.8	3.6	11.1
2006	9.5	21.8	1.4	8.0	26.6
2010	10.5	31.6	1.5	12.4	43.6
2011	8.5	33.9	1.3	13.4	47.4
2012	8.6	36.5	1.3	14.7	51.8
2013	8.4	40.4	1.2	16.6	57.2
2014	8.5	44.7	1.2	17.5	61.1
2015	8.1	47.3	1.2	19.3	67.2

1.6.2 Areas Covered by Urban Central Heating (10,000 square meters)



1.7 Urban Rail Transit

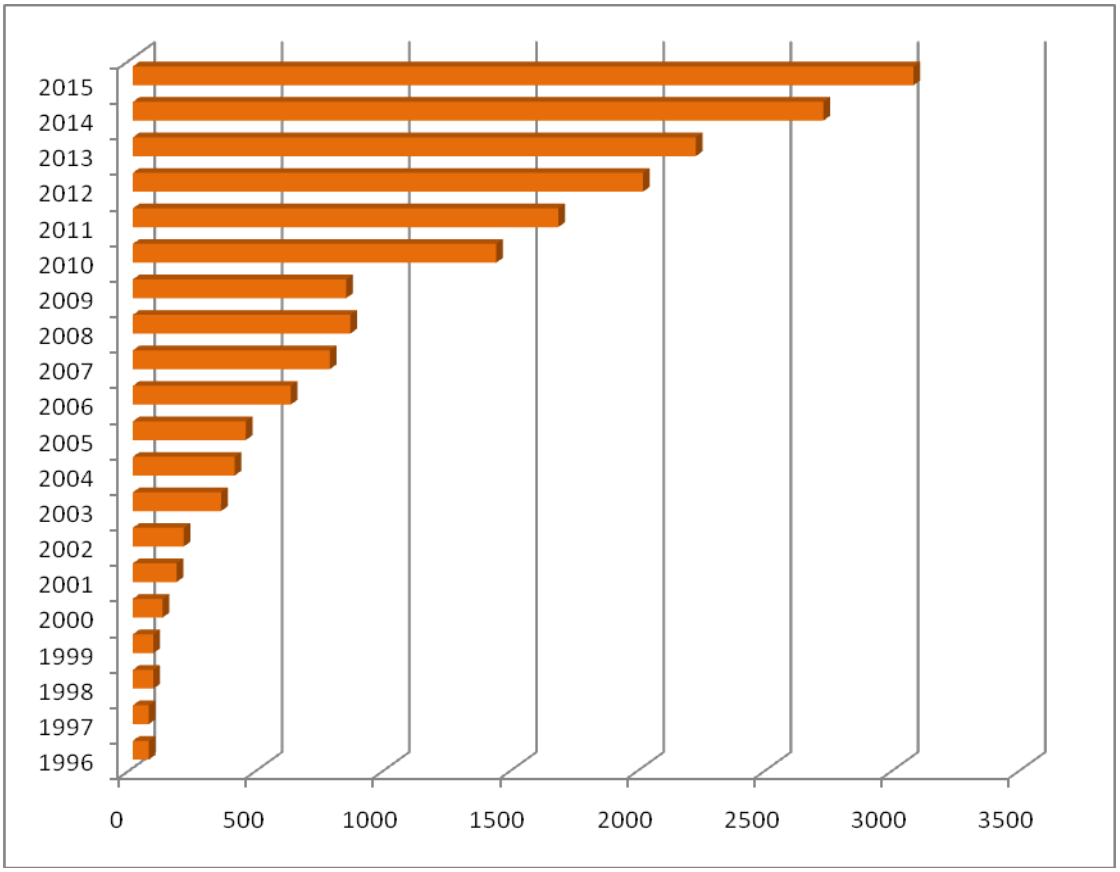
By the end of 2015, there were 3,069 kilometers of completed rail transit lines in 24 cities nationwide with 2008 stations including 441 transfer stations and 16,524 vehicles. In 1996, there were only 63 kilometers of rail transit lines in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. In

2015, there were 3,994 kilometers of rail transit lines under construction in 38 cities across the country with 2,547 stations, including 680 transfer stations.

1.7.1 Urban Rail Transit

Year	Number of cities with completed rail transit system	Length of completed rail transit lines (kilometers)	Number of cities with rail transit system under construction	Length of rail transit lines under construction (kilometers)
1996	3	63		
2000	4	117		
2006	10	621		
2010	12	1429	28	1741
2011	12	1672	28	1891
2012	16	2006	29	2060
2013	16	2213	35	2760
2014	22	2714	36	3004
2015	24	3069	38	3994

1.7.2 Length of Urban Rail Transit Lines (kilometers)



1.8 Urban Roads and Bridges

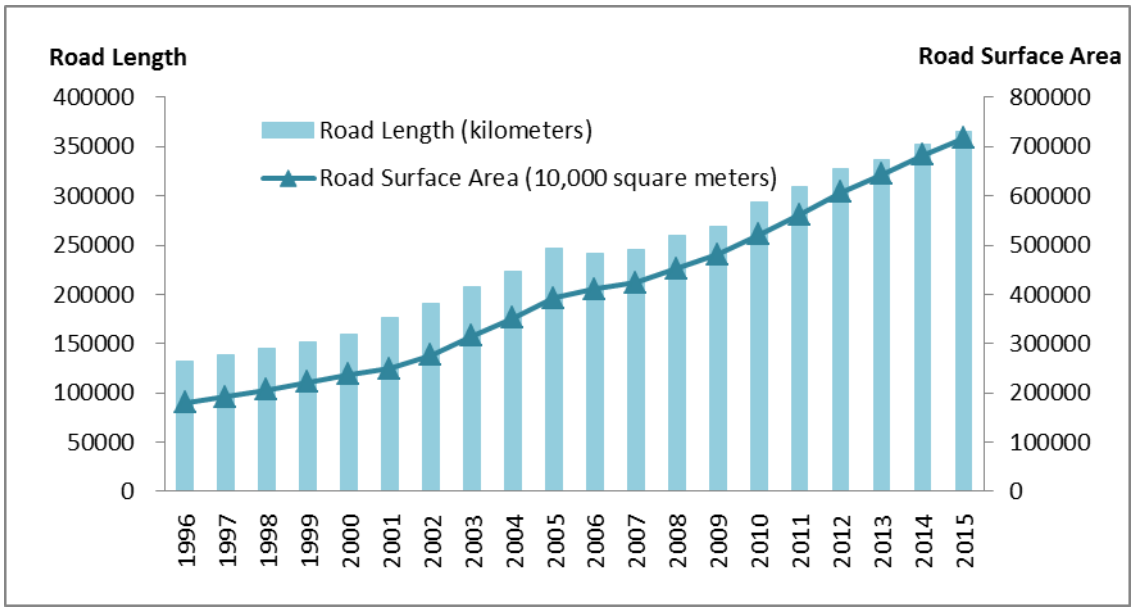
By the end of 2015, the length of urban roads was 365,000 kilometers and the roads covered an area of 7.18 billion square meters, 2.7 times and 4.0 times of those in 1996 respectively with average annual growth rate being 5.5% and 7.6% respectively. The per capita urban road surface area was 15.60 square meters, increasing by 10.64 square meters compared with that in 1996.

1.8.1 Urban Roads

Year	Length of urban roads (10,000 kilometers)	Urban road surface area (100 million square meters)	Per capita urban road surface area (square meters)
1996	13.3	18.0	4.96
2000	16.0	23.8	6.13
2006	24.1	41.1	11.04

2010	29.4	52.1	13.21
2011	30.9	56.2	13.75
2012	32.7	60.7	14.39
2013	33.6	64.4	14.87
2014	35.2	68.3	15.34
2015	36.5	71.8	15.60

1.8.2 Urban Road Length and Road Surface Area



1.9 Urban Drainage and Sewage Treatment

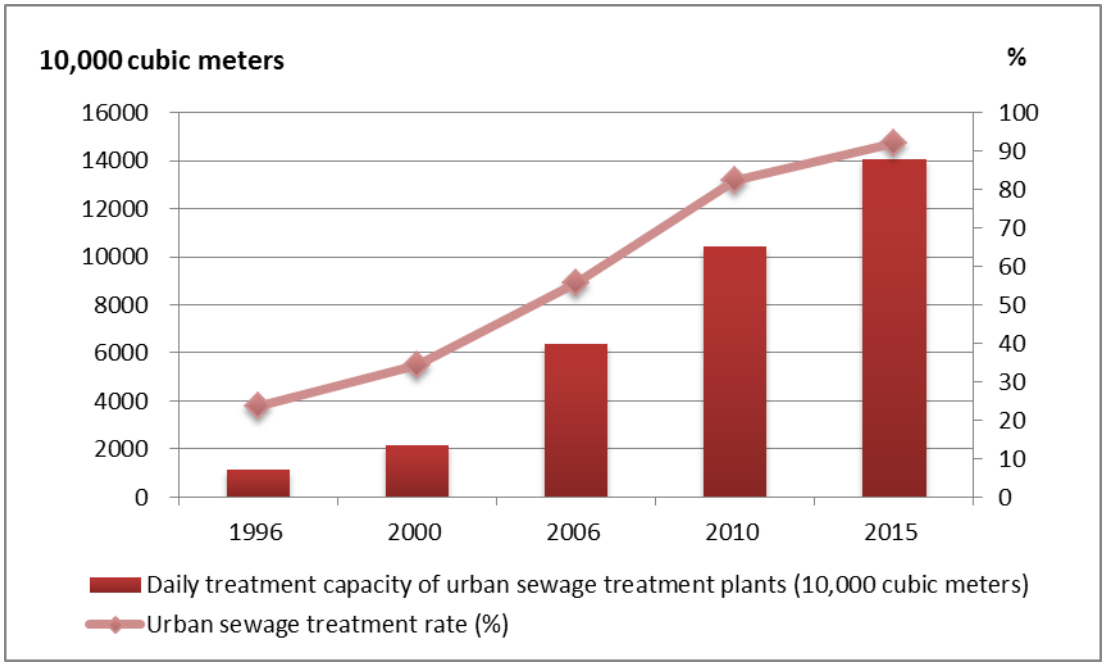
By the end of 2015, there were 1,944 sewage treatment plants in the country, increasing by 1,635 compared with that in 1996. The daily sewage treatment capacity was 140.38 million cubic meters, 12.2 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 14%. The length of sewage pipelines was 540,000 kilometers, 4.8 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 8.6%. The total sewage treatment volume was 42.88 billion cubic meters, and the urban sewage treatment rate was 91.90%, up by 68.28 percentage points over that in 1996.

1.9.1 Urban Sewage Treatment

Year	Number of urban sewage treatment plants	Treatment capacity of urban sewage treatment plants (10,000 cubic meters/day)	Urban sewage treatment rate (%)

1996	309	1153	23.62
2000	427	2158	34.25
2006	815	6366	55.67
2010	1444	10436	82.31
2011	1588	11303	83.63
2012	1670	11733	87.30
2013	1736	12454	89.34
2014	1807	13087	91.18
2015	1944	14038	91.90

1.9.2 Urban Sewage Treatment



1.10 Urban Landscaping and Greening

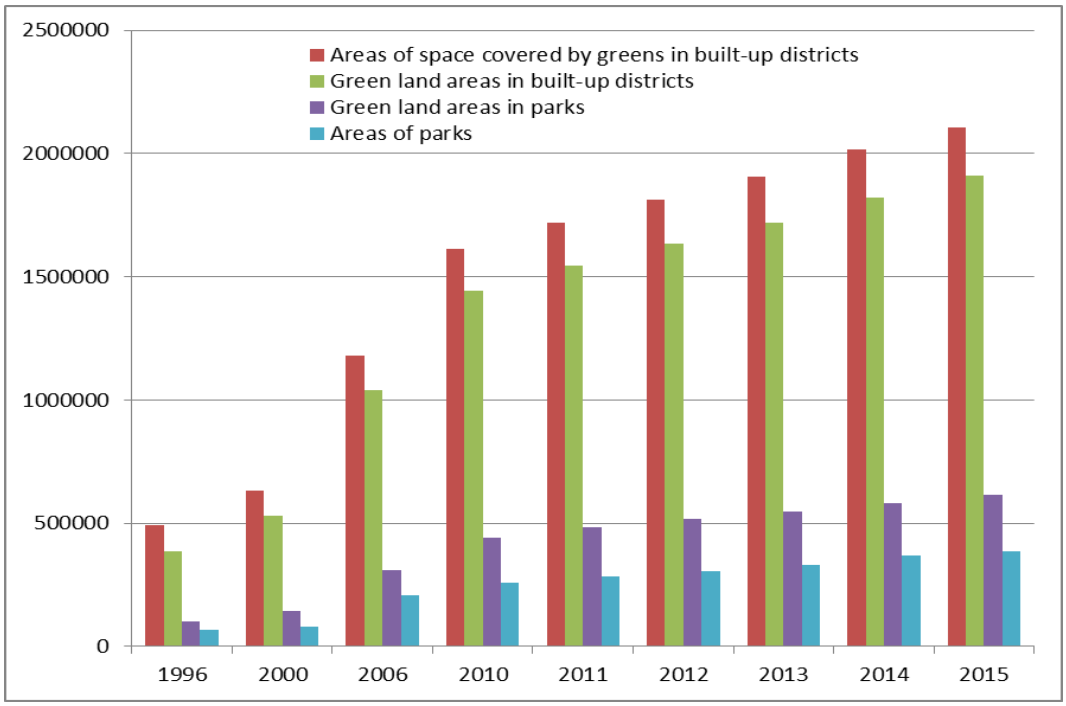
By the end of 2015, the areas covered by greens in urban built-up districts totaled 2.105 million hectares, 4.3 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 7.9%. The green coverage rate in built-up areas was 40.12%, up by 15.69 percentage points compared with that in 1996. The green land areas in built-up districts totaled 1.908 million hectares, 4.9 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 8.8%. The green land rate in built-up areas was 36.36%, up by 17.31 percentage points compared with that in 1996. The green land areas in parks amounted to 614,000 hectares, 6.1 times of that in 1996 with an average annual growth rate of 10.0%. The per capita

green land areas in parks was 13.35 square meters, increasing by 10.59 square meters compared with that in 1996.

1.10.1 Urban Landscaping and Greening (10,000 hectares)

Year	Areas covered by greens in built-up districts	Green land areas in built-up districts	Areas of parks
1996	49.4	38.5	6.8
2000	63.2	53.1	8.2
2006	118.2	104.1	20.8
2010	161.2	144.4	25.8
2011	171.9	154.6	28.6
2012	181.2	163.5	30.6
2013	190.7	171.9	33.0
2014	201.7	182.0	36.8
2015	210.5	190.8	38.4

1.10.2 Urban Landscaping and Greening (hectares)

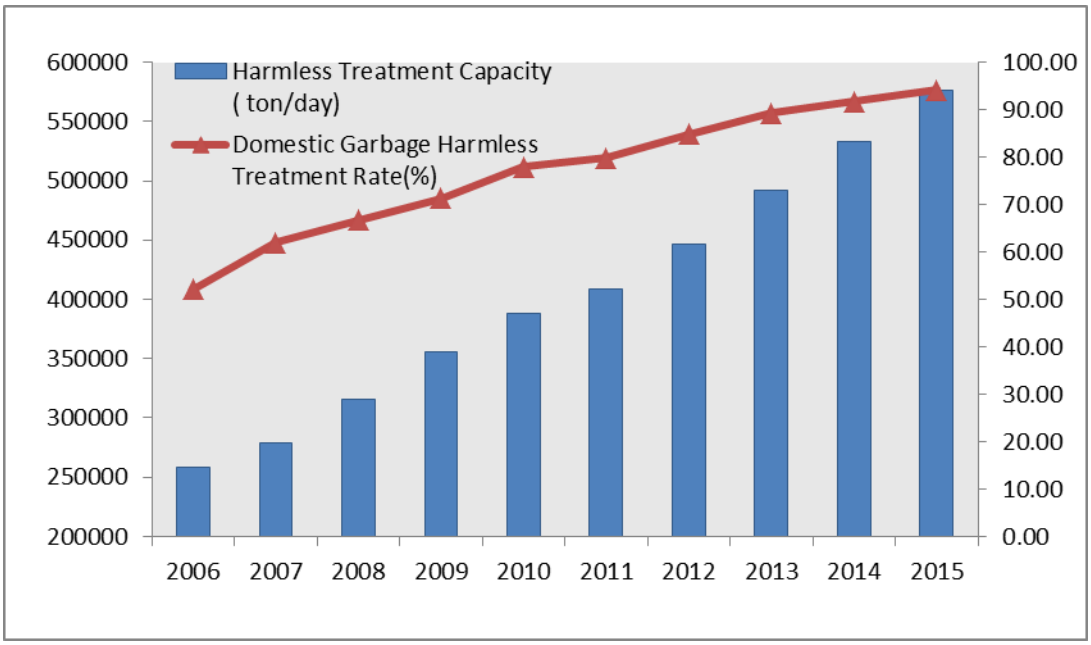


1.11 Urban Sanitation

By the end of 2015, the areas of urban roads swept and cleaned across the country were 7.30 billion square meters, among which the areas covered by mechanical sweeping

reached 4.06 billion square meters, with mechanical sweeping rate of 55.5%. 206 million tons of domestic garbage and feces were cleaned and transferred during the whole year. There were 890 harmless treatment plants of domestic garbage throughout the country with daily treatment capacity being 577,000 tons and treatment volume totaling 180 million tons. The harmless treatment rate of urban domestic garbage reached 94.1%, up by 42.66 percentage points compared with that in 1996.

1.11.1 Urban Domestic Garbage Treatment



2. Development of County Seats

2.1 Overview

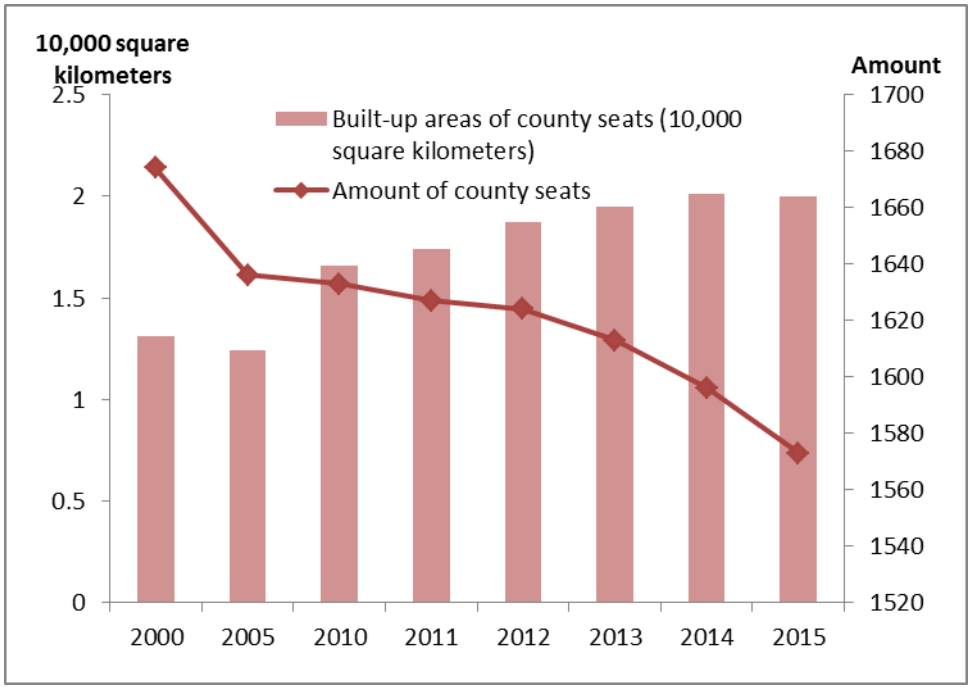
By the end of 2015, there were 1,573 county seats in China, 101 fewer than that in 2000. The built-up areas of county seats were 20,000 square kilometers, 1.5 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 2.86%.

2.2 Number and Size of County Seats

Year	Number of county seats	Built-up areas of county seats (10,000 square kilometers)
2000	1674	1.31

2005	1636	1.24
2010	1633	1.66
2011	1627	1.74
2012	1624	1.87
2013	1613	1.95
2014	1596	2.01
2015	1573	2.00

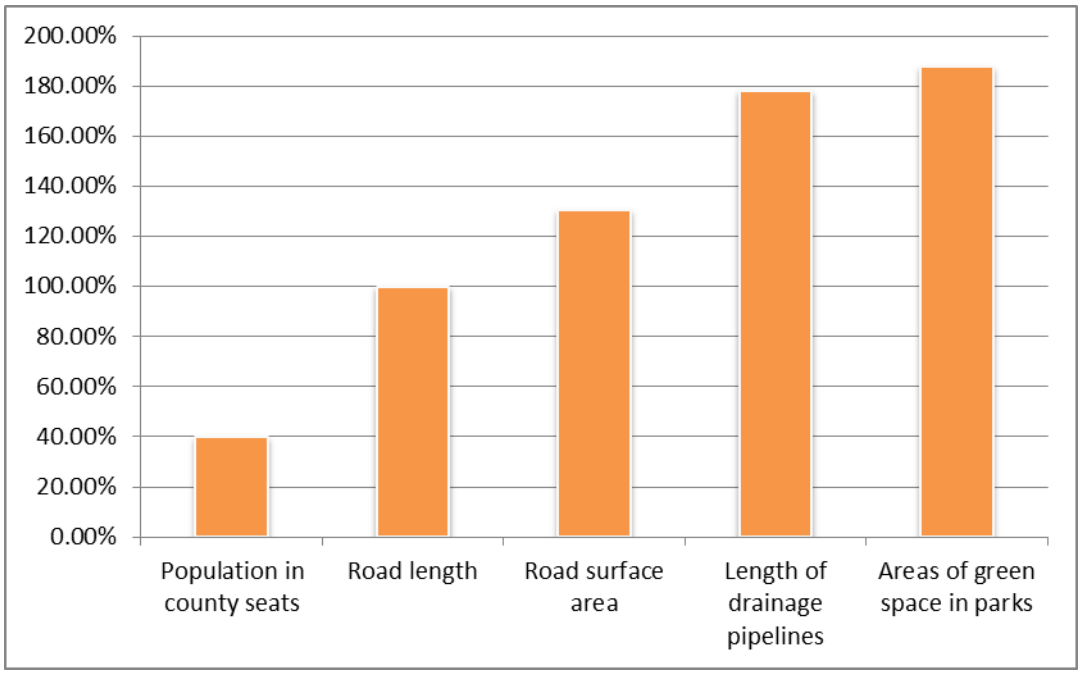
2.2.1 Number and Size Changes of County Seats



2.3 Fixed Assets Investment in Municipal Public Facilities in County seats

In 2015, the fixed assets investment in municipal public facilities in county seats was 310 billion yuan, increasing by 4.31 times compared with that in 2005 and accounting for 0.46% of GDP at the same period. Road and bridge, landscaping and drainage respectively accounted for 53.7%, 15.5% and 8.6% of the fixed assets investment in municipal public facilities in county seats. From 2005 to 2015, the growth rate of municipal public facilities is faster than that of population in county seats.

2.4 Comparison between the Growth Rates of the Population and Municipal Public Facilities in the County seats (2005-2015)



2.5 Water Supply in County Seats

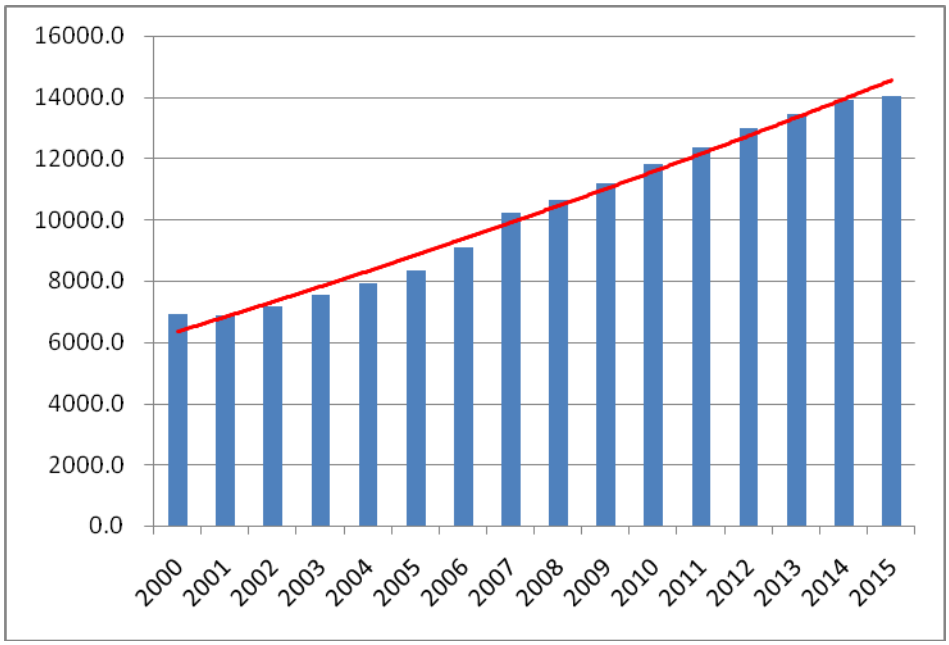
By the end of 2015, the comprehensive production capacity of water supply in county seats reached 58 million cubic meters /day, 1.6 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 3.1%. The length of water supply pipelines was 215,000 kilometers, 3.1 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 7.8%. In 2015, the gross annual water supply volume was 10.69 billion cubic meters, and population with access to water supply was 140 million. The coverage rate of tap water was 90.0%, up by 5.2 percentage points compared with that in 2000.

2.5.1 Water Supply in County Seats

Year	Gross water supply volume (100 million cubic meters)	Length of water supply pipelines (10,000 kilometers)	Coverage rate of tap water (%)
2000	59.4	7.0	84.8
2005	67.7	9.9	83.2
2010	92.6	16.0	85.1
2011	97.7	17.3	86.2
2012	102.0	18.6	86.9

2013	103.9	19.4	88.1
2014	106.3	20.4	88.9
2015	106.9	21.5	90.0

2.5.2 Population with Access to Water Supply in County Seats (10,000 persons)



2.6 Gas Supply in County Seats

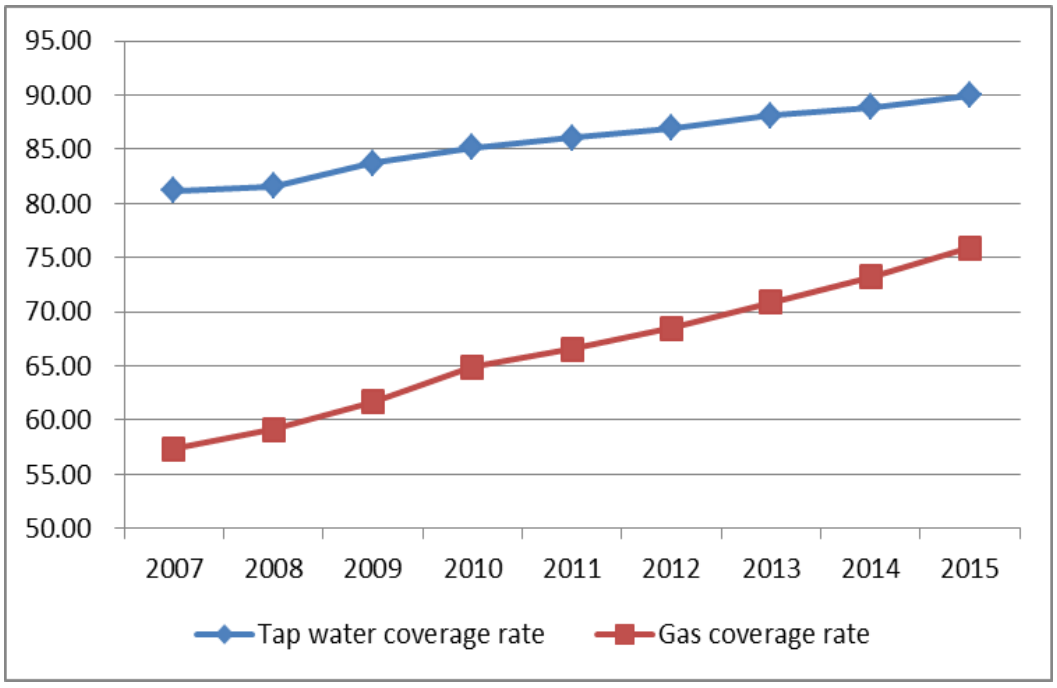
In 2015, the gross supply volume of man-made coal gas was 820 million cubic meters, natural gas 10.26 billion cubic meters and LPG 2.298 million tons in county seats, being 4.8 times, 31.1 times and 2.1 times of that in 2000 respectively. The length of gas supply pipelines was 110,000 kilometers, being 18.3 times of that in 2000. Gas serving population was 118 million, and gas coverage rate was 75.9%, up by 21.5 percentage points compared with that in 2000.

2.6.1 Gas Supply in County Seats

Year	Gross supply volume of man-made coal gas (100 million cubic meters)	Gross supply volume of natural gas (100 million cubic meters)	Gross supply volume of LPG (10,000 tons)	Length of gas supply pipelines (10,000 kilometers)	Gas coverage rate (%)
2000	1.7	3.3	110.8	0.60	54.4

2005	3.0	18.1	185.9	1.46	57.8
2010	4.1	40.0	218.5	4.67	64.9
2011	9.5	53.9	242.2	5.65	66.5
2012	8.6	70.1	256.9	7.07	68.5
2013	7.7	81.6	241.1	8.07	70.9
2014	8.5	92.6	235.3	9.29	73.2
2015	8.2	102.6	229.8	11.0	75.9

2.6.2 Comparison between the Coverage Rates of Tap Water and Gas in County seats (%)



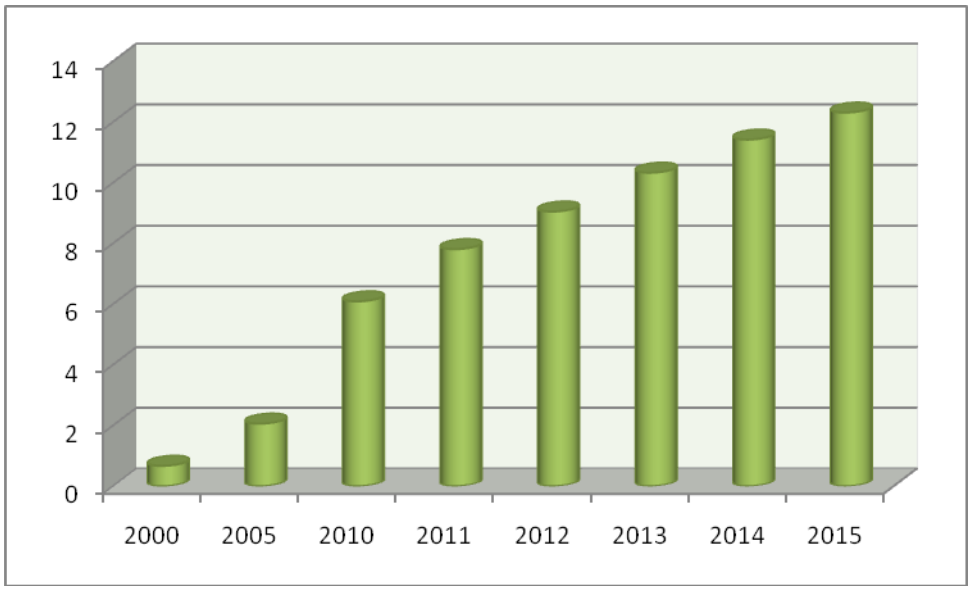
2.7 Central Heating Supply in County seats

By the end of 2015, the heating supply capacity of steam was 14,000 tons /hour in county seats, 3 times of that in 2000 and keeping declining in the past 5 years. The heating supply capacity of hot water was 126,000 MW, 10.9 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 17.3%. The length of heating supply pipelines was 46,000 kilometers, 8.7 times of that in 2000. The areas covered by central heating were 1.23 billion square meters, 18.4 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 21.4%.

2.7.1 Central Heating Supply in County Seats

Year	Heating supply capacity		Length of heating supply pipelines (10,000 kilometers)		Areas covered by central heating (100 million square meters)
	Steam (10,000 tons /hour)	Hot water (10,000 MW)	Steam	Hot water	
2000	0.44	1.15	0.11	0.42	0.67
2005	0.88	2.08	0.12	0.80	2.06
2010	1.51	6.89	0.18	2.37	6.09
2011	1.47	8.13	0.17	2.86	7.81
2012	1.39	9.73	0.20	3.19	9.05
2013	1.33	10.75	0.29	3.72	10.33
2014	1.30	12.94	0.27	4.12	11.42
2015	1.37	12.58	0.33	4.30	12.31

2.7.2 Areas Covered by Heating Supply in County Seats (100 million square meters)



2.8 Roads and Bridges in County Seats

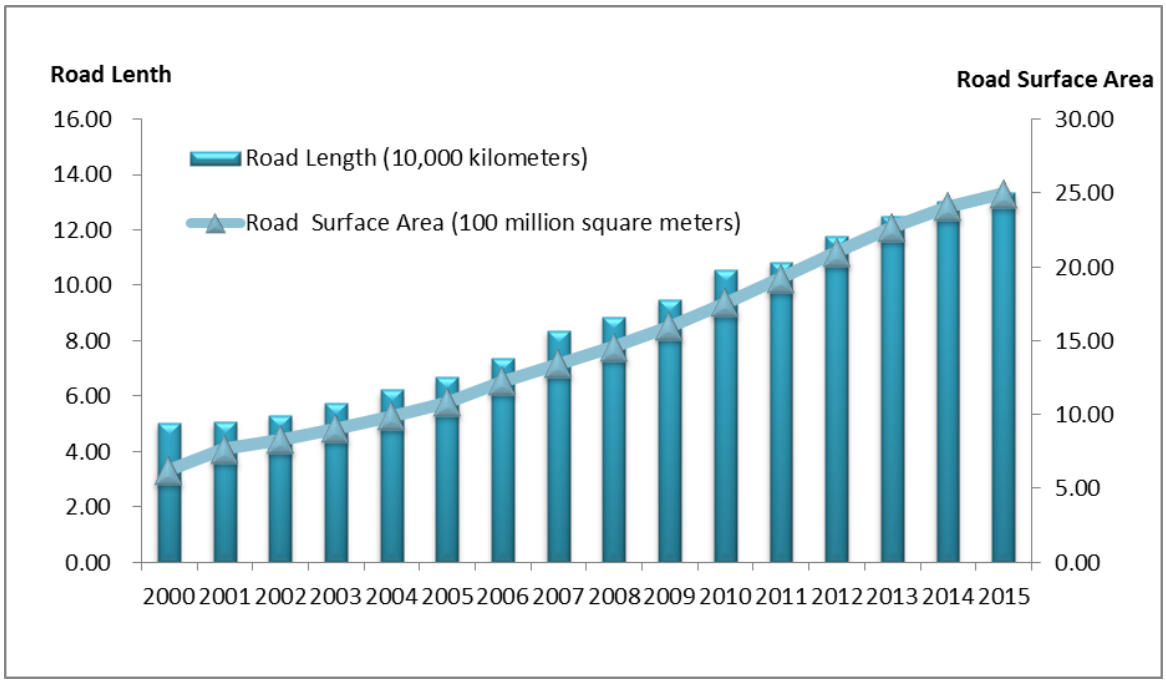
By the end of 2015, the road length in county seats was 134,000 kilometers and road surface area was 2.49 billion square meters, respectively being 2.6 and 4.0 times of that in

2000 with respective average annual growth rate of 6.7% and 9.7%. The per capita urban road surface area was 15.98 square meters, increasing by 4.78 square meters compared with that in 2000.

2.8.1 Roads in County Seats

Year	Road length in county seats (10,000 kilometers)	Road surface area in county seats (100 million square meters)	Per capita road surface area (square meters)
2000	5.04	6.24	11.20
2005	6.68	10.83	10.80
2010	10.59	17.60	12.68
2011	10.86	19.24	13.42
2012	11.80	21.02	14.09
2013	12.52	22.69	14.86
2014	13.04	24.08	15.39
2015	13.35	24.95	15.98

2.8.2 Road Length and Road Surface Area in County seats



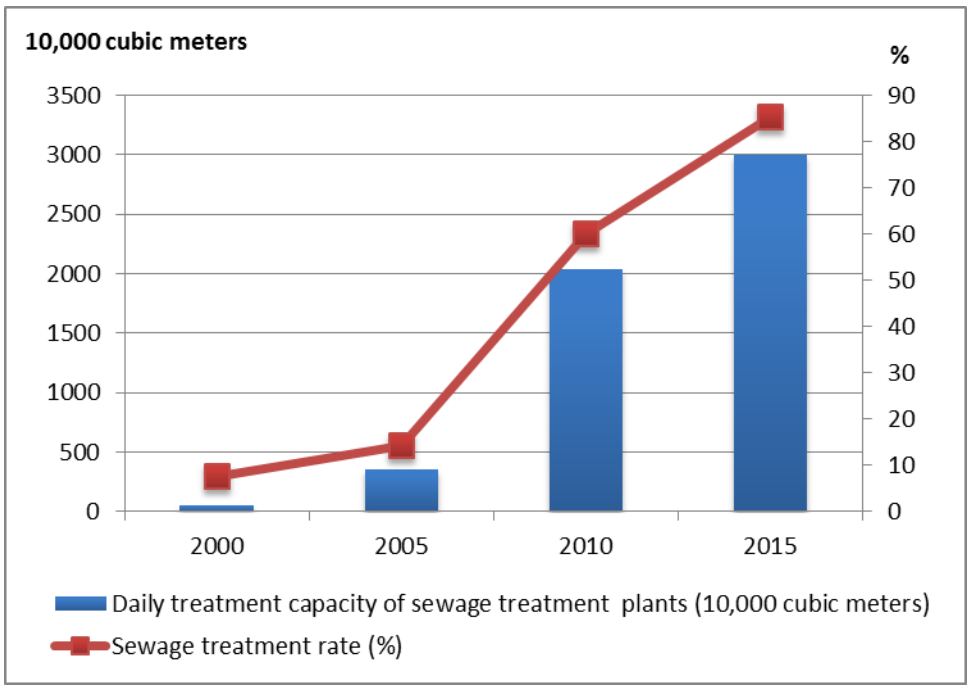
2.9 Drainage and Sewage Treatment in County Seats

By the end of 2015, there were 1,599 sewage treatment plants in county seats across the country, while this figure was 54 in 2000. The daily treatment capacity of sewage treatment plants was 29.99 million cubic meters, 54.5 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 30.5%. The length of drainage pipelines was 168,000 kilometers, 2.78 times of that in 2000. The total sewage treatment volume in county seats during the whole year was 7.89 billion cubic meters, and the sewage treatment rate was 85.22%, up by 77.67 percentage points compared with that in 2000.

2.9.1 Sewage Treatment in County Seats

Year	Number of sewage treatment plants in county seats	Treatment capacity of sewage treatment plants in county seats (10,000 cubic meters/ day)	Sewage treatment rate in county seats (%)
2000	54	55	7.55
2005	158	357	14.23
2010	1052	2040	60.12
2011	1303	2409	70.41
2012	1416	2623	75.24
2013	1504	2691	78.47
2014	1555	2882	82.12
2015	1599	2999	85.22

2.9.2 Sewage Treatment in County Seats



2.10 Landscaping and Greening in County Seats

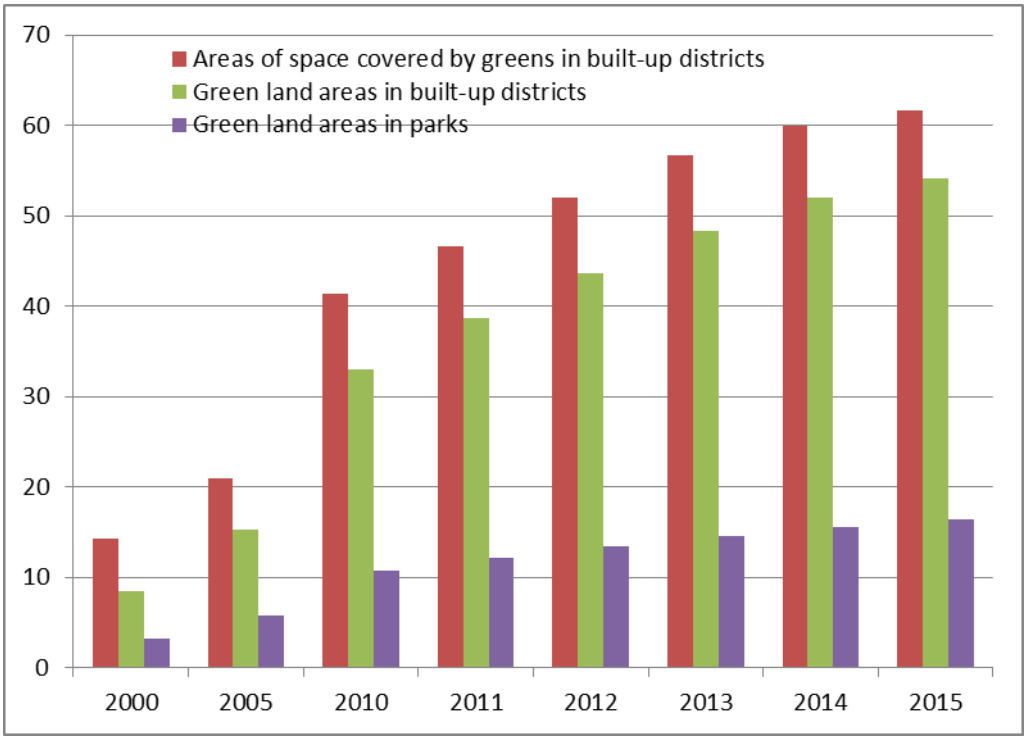
By the end of 2015, the areas of space covered by greens in built-up areas in county seats totaled 617,000 hectares, 4.3 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 10.2%. The green coverage rate in built-up areas was 30.78%, up by 19.92 percentage points compared with that in 2000. The green land areas in built-up districts totaled 542,000 hectares, 6.4 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 13.1%. The green land rate in built-up areas was 27.05%, up by 20.54 percentage points compared with that in 2000. The green land areas in parks amounted to 164,000 hectares, 5.1 times of that in 2000 with an average annual growth rate of 11.5%. The per capita green land areas in parks were 10.47 square meters, increasing by 4.76 square meters compared with that in 2000.

2.10.1 Landscaping and Greening in County Seats (10,000 hectares)

Year	Areas of space covered by greens in built-up districts	Green land areas in built-up districts	Green land areas in parks
2000	14.3	8.5	3.2
2005	21	15.2	5.7
2010	41.3	33	10.7
2011	46.6	38.6	12.1

2012	52	43.7	13.4
2013	56.7	48.3	14.5
2014	59.9	52	15.5
2015	61.7	54.2	16.4

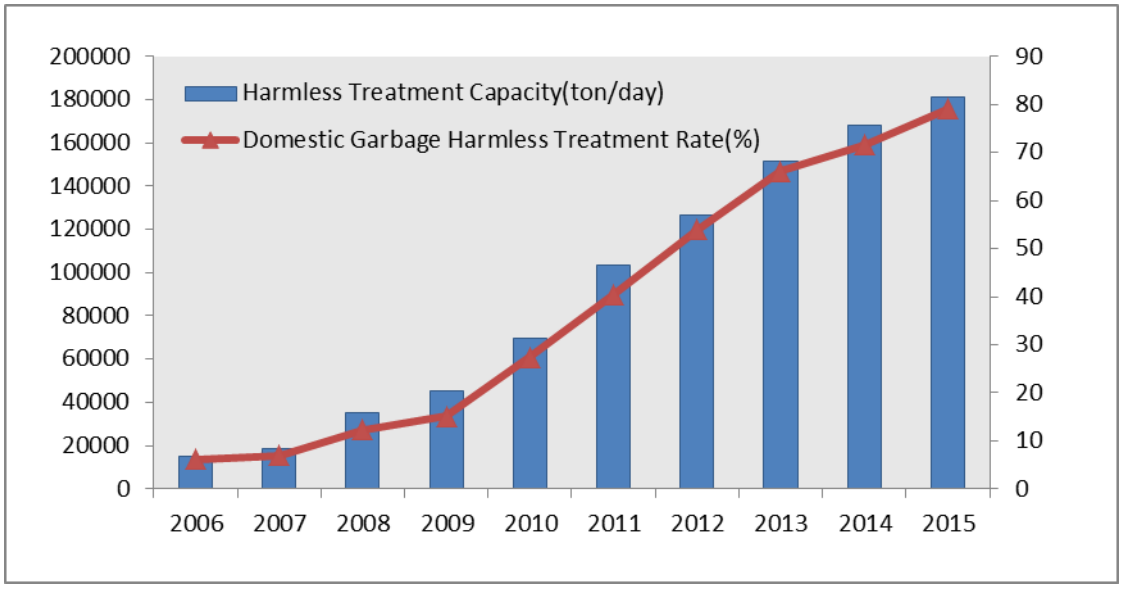
2.10.2 Landscaping and Greening in County Seats (10,000 hectares)



2.11 Sanitation in County Seats

By the end of 2015, the areas of roads swept and cleaned in county seats across the country were 2.37 billion square meters, among which the areas covered by mechanical sweeping reached 1.03 billon square meters with mechanical sweeping rate of 43.5%. 71 million tons of domestic garbage and feces were cleaned and transferred during the whole year. There were 1,187 harmless treatment sites/plants of domestic garbage in county seats throughout the country with daily treatment capacity being 181,000 tons and treatment volume totaling 53 million tons. The harmless treatment rate of domestic garbage in county seats reached 79.04%.

2.11.1 Domestic Garbage Treatment in County Seats



3. Rural Development

3.1 Overview

By the end of 2015, there were 20,515 designated towns, 11,315 townships and 580,000 administrative villages, increasing by 2,334 and decreasing by 15,741 and 167,000 respectively compared with that in 1996.

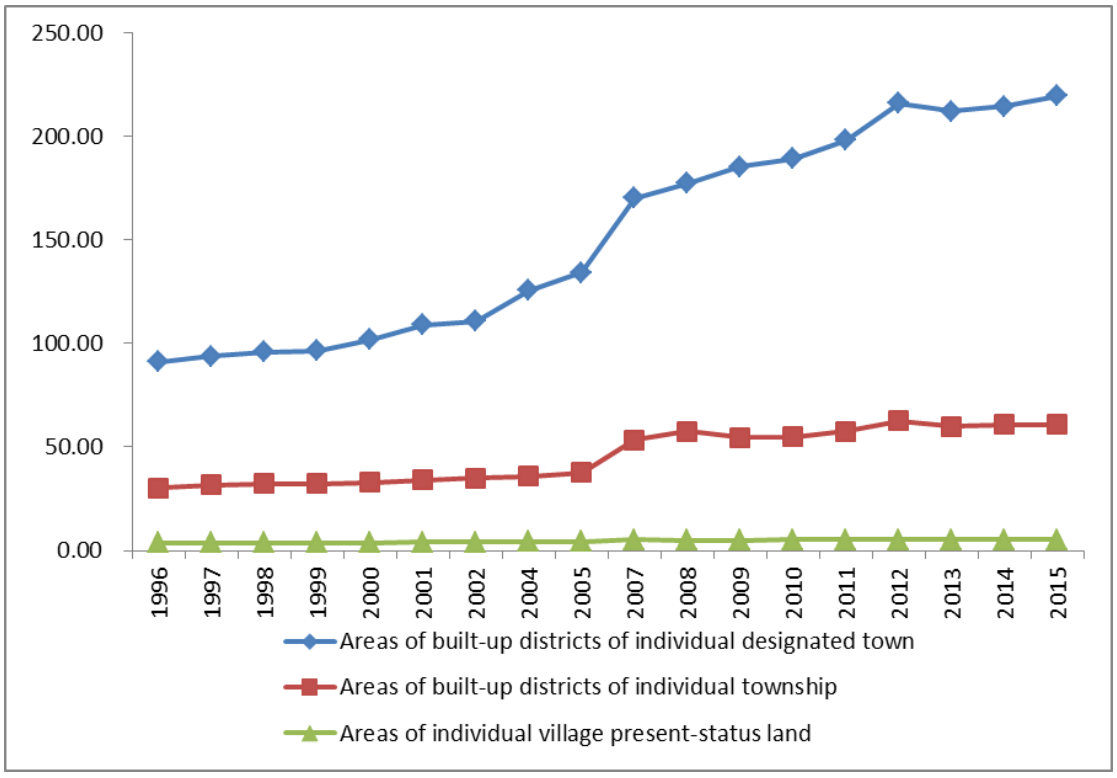
By the end of 2015, the built-up area of national designated towns was 3.908 million hectares with the average built-up area of each designated town being 219 hectares, up by 141% compared with that in 1996. The built-up area of townships was 700,000 hectares with the average built-up area of each township being 61 hectares, up by 102% compared with that in 1996. Villages' present-status land area was 14.013 million hectares with the average present-status land area of each village being 5 hectares, up by 38% compared with that in 1996.

3.1.1 Built-up Area of Rural Towns and Present-status Land Area of Villages (10,000 hectares)

Year	Areas of built-up districts of individual designated town	Areas of built-up districts of individual township	Areas of individual village present-status land
1996	143.7	95.2	1336.1
2000	182.0	90.7	1355.3
2006	312.0	92.8	-
2010	317.9	75.12	1399.2

2011	338.6	74.19	1373.8
2012	371.4	79.55	1409.0
2013	369.0	73.69	1394.3
2014	379.5	72.2	1394.1
2015	390.8	70	1401.3

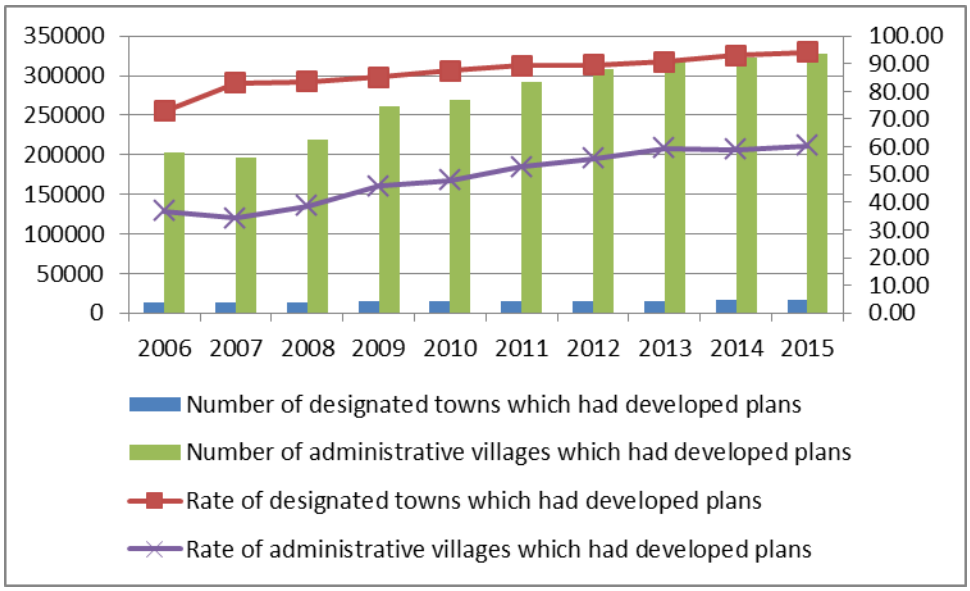
3.1.2 Development of Individual Rural Built-up Area (hectare)



3.2 Planning Management

By the end of 2015, 16,798 designated towns had developed master plans, accounting for 94.1% of all designated towns included in statistics, 9,030 townships had developed master plans, accounting for 78.7% of all townships included in statistics, 328,000 administrative villages had developed village plans, accounting for 60.5% of all administrative villages included in statistics, and 803,000 natural villages had developed village plans, accounting for 30.4% of all natural villages included in statistics.

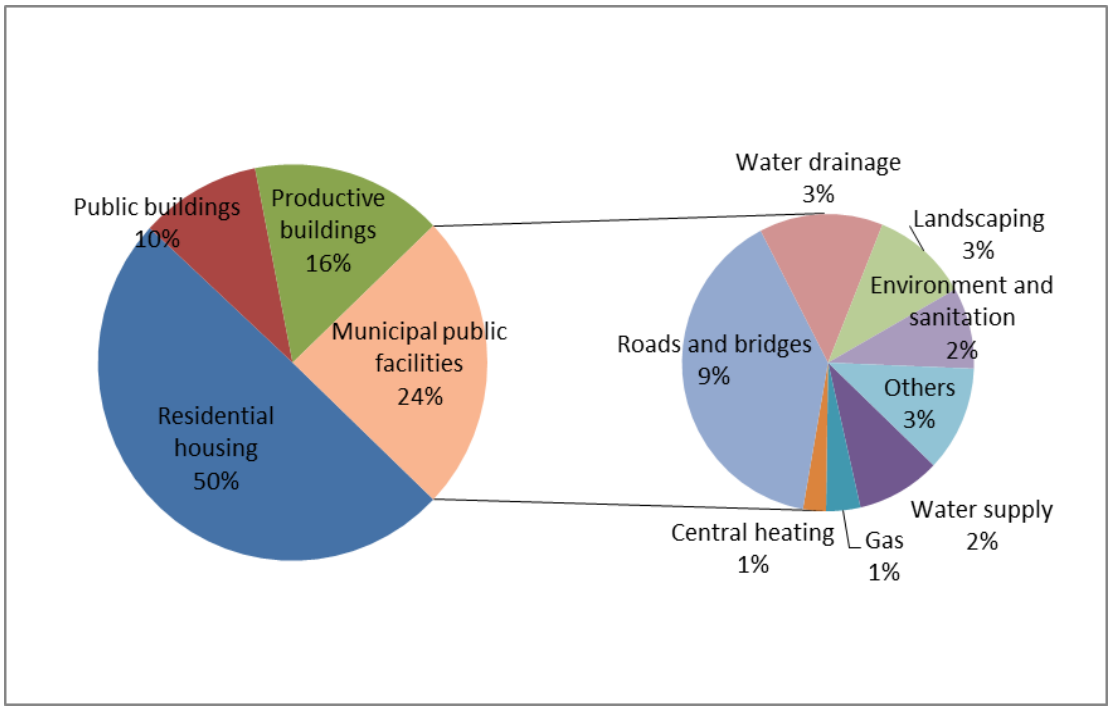
3.2.1 Development of Rural Planning



3.3 Construction Investment

In 2015, the total investment in the construction of towns and villages across the country was 1,567.3 billion yuan, among which the investment in village construction was 820.3 billion yuan. In terms of purpose, the investment in housing construction was 1,194.5 billion yuan and the investment in municipal public facilities construction was 372.8 billion yuan, accounting for 76.2% and 23.8% of the total investment respectively.

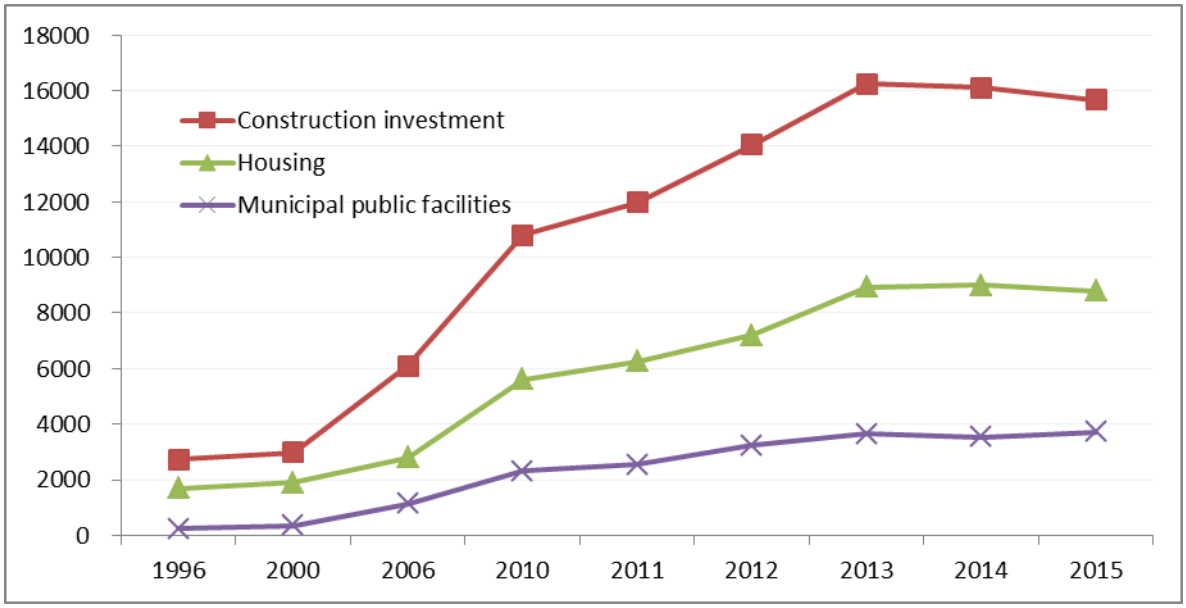
3.3.1 Structure of Investment in Rural Construction (2015)



3.3.2 Investment in Rural Construction (100 million yuan)

Year	Construction investment	Housing	Municipal public facilities
1996	2726	1699	248
2000	2995	1908	359
2006	6091	2808	1147
2010	10807	5612	2311
2011	11982	6269	2551
2012	14060	7204	3231
2013	16235	8934	3656
2014	16101	8997	3542
2015	15673	8785	3728

3.3.3 Investment in Rural Construction (100 million yuan)



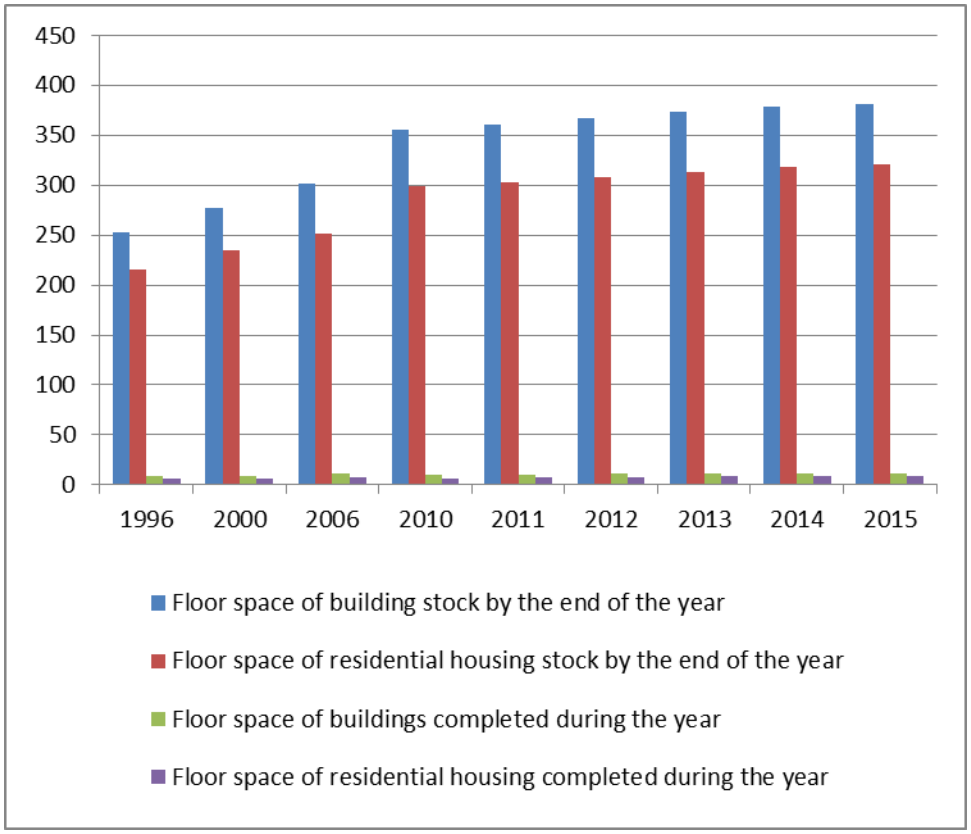
3.4 Building Construction

In 2015, the floor space of rural buildings completed nationwide was 1.136 billion square meters, including 856 million square meters of housing, 113 million square meters of public buildings and 168 million square meters of productive buildings. By the end of 2015, the floor space of nationwide rural building stock was 38.102 billion square meters, including 32.068 billion square meters of housing, 2.449 billion square meters of public buildings and 3.586 billion square meters of productive buildings, constituting 84.2%, 6.4% and 9.4% of the total stock respectively.

3.4.1 Floor Space of Buildings (100 million square meters)

Year	Floor space of building stock by the end of the year	Floor space of housing stock by the end of the year	Floor space of buildings completed during the year	Floor space of housing completed during the year
1996	252.97	215.08	8.39	6.66
2000	277.66	234.82	8.21	6.49
2006	301.28	251.06	10.92	7.18
2010	355.52	298.48	9.74	6.71
2011	360.29	302.89	10.07	7.03
2012	367.39	308	11.23	7.67
2013	373.69	313.31	11.84	8.57
2014	378.05	317.75	11.56	8.53
2015	381.02	320.68	11.36	8.56

3.4.2 Rural Building Construction (100 million square meters)

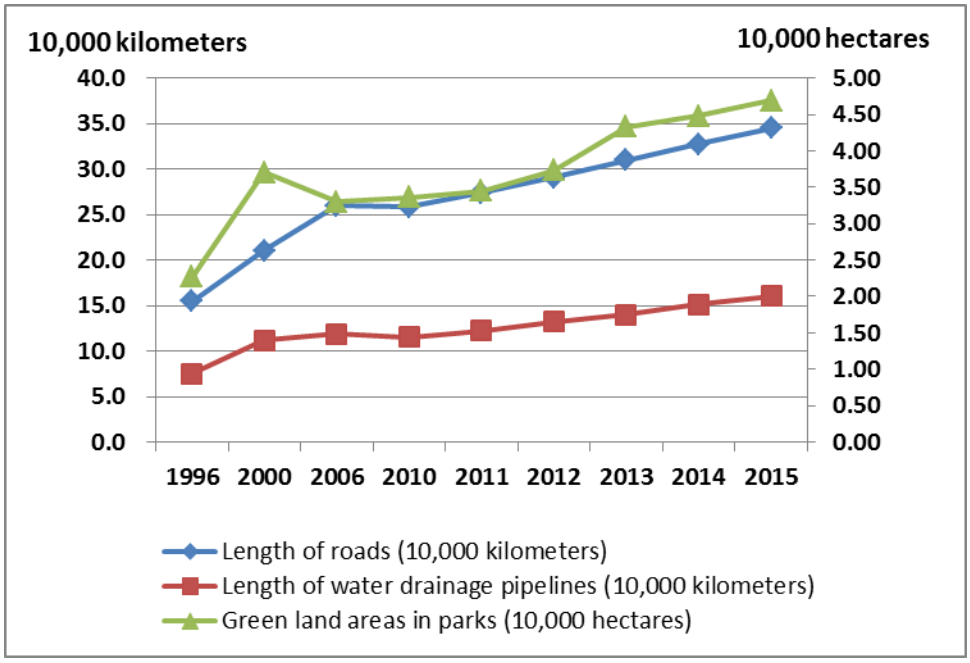


3.5 Municipal Public Facilities

By the end of the year, there were 576,400 kilometers of water supply pipelines,

181,700 kilometers of drainage pipelines, 94,300 kilometers of discharge culverts, 425,400 kilometers of paved roads, 2.913 billion square meters of paved roads and 153,900 public toilets in the built-up areas of designated towns, townships and township-level special regions.

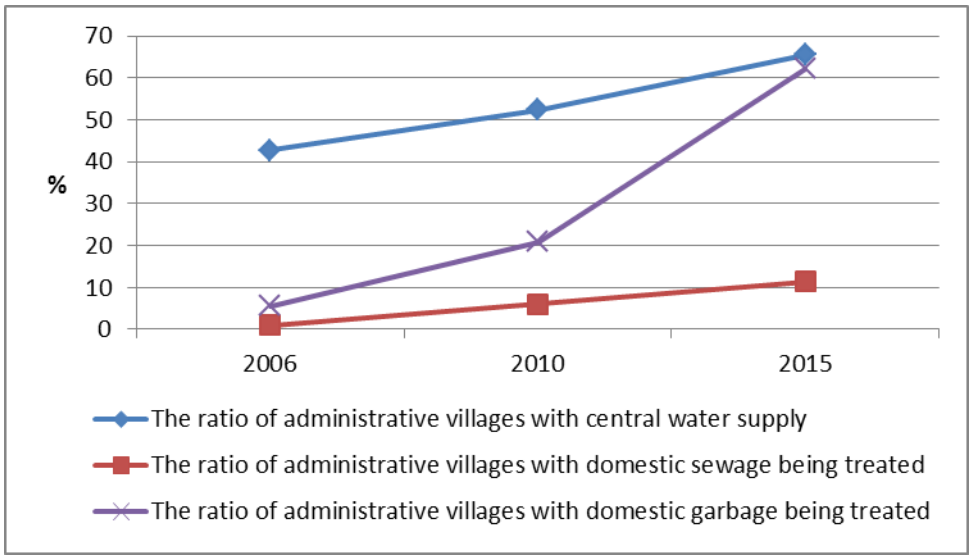
3.5.1 The Growth of Main Municipal Public Facilities in Designated Towns



By the end of 2015, the coverage rate of tap water reached 83.79%, the coverage rate of gas reached 48.7%, the per capita road surface area was 12.8 square meters and the per capita green land area in parks was 2.45 square meters in built-up areas of designated towns. In the built-up areas of townships, the coverage rate of tap water reached 70.37%, the coverage rate of gas reached 21.4%, the per capita road surface area was 13.1 square meters and the per capita green land area in parks was 1.1 square meters.

By the end of 2015, the length of roads within villages was 2.39 million kilometers including 810,000 kilometers of paved roads, and the road surface area was 16 billion square meters including 5.1 billion square meters of paved roads. The length of drainage pipelines and ditches within villages was 582,000 kilometers. Nationwide, central water supply was provided in 65.6% of the administrative villages with domestic sewage being treated in 11.4% of these villages, and domestic garbage being treated in 62.2% of these villages.

3.5.2 The Ratio of Administrative Villages with Main Municipal Facilities



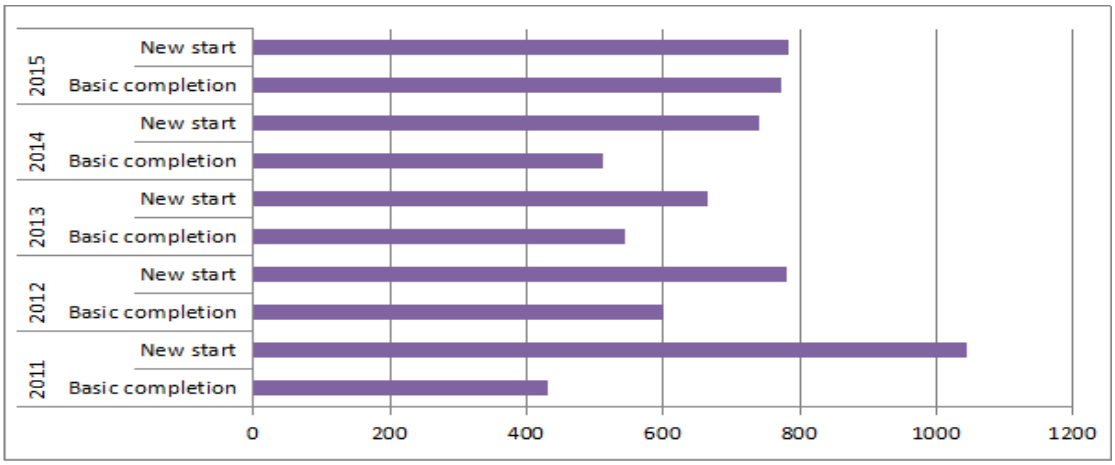
4. Housing Construction

4.1 Construction of Urban Affordable Housing Project

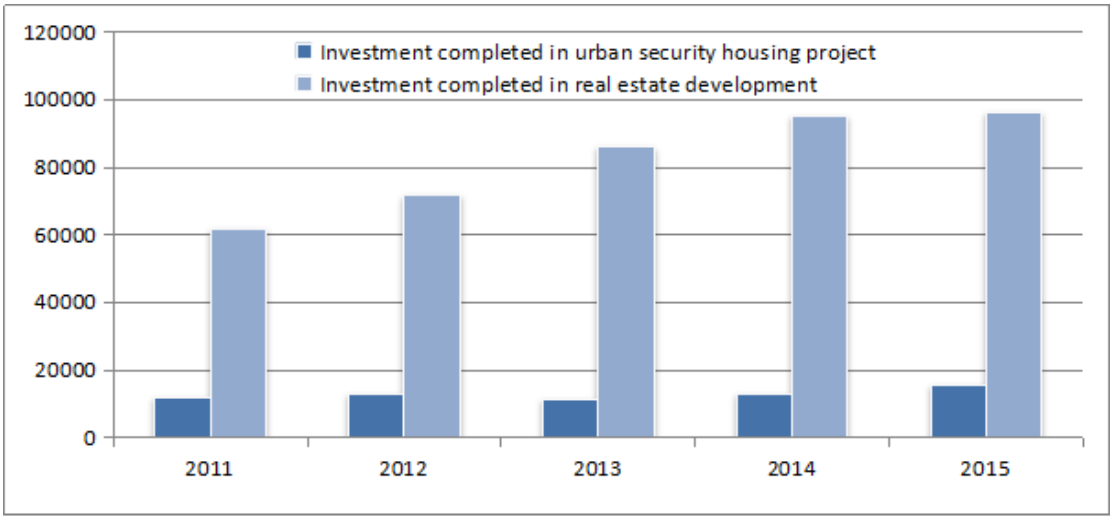
Units：10,000 units, 10,000 households

Name of indicator	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Under construction	Basically completed	Under construction	Basically completed	Under construction	Basically completed	Under construction	Basically completed	Under construction	Basically completed
Total	**1043**	**432**	**781**	**601**	**666**	**544**	**740**	**511**	**783**	**772**
Affordable housing	613	251	450	332	343	326	234	282	181.7	271.6
Rebuilding of shantytowns	430	181	331	269	323	218	506	229	601	501

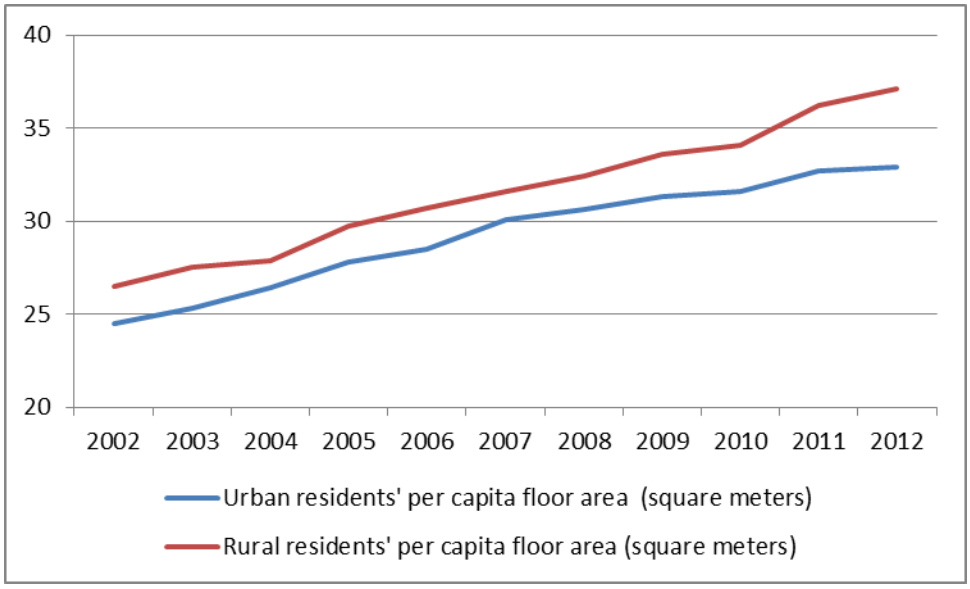
4.2 Basic Completion of Urban Affordable Housing Project That Were Under Construction (10,000 units, 10,000 households)



4.3 Comparison Between Investment Completed in Urban Affordable Housing Project and That in Real Estate Development (100 million yuan)



4.4 Changes in Residents' Per Capita Housing Area



4.5 Comparison of Per Capita Floor Area between Urban and Rural Residents

Rural residents' per capita floor area (square meters)

Urban residents' per capita floor area (square meters)