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Monthly Business Report

EP07

Machinery Industry in China

CONTENT

Abstract

This is the part you type in the intro to this episode, hopefully nothing goes wrong. Explain what the four parts are and make some points to make it clear, yes I'm just typing to see the layout so keep reading and waste your time here.

1. Shandong Industrial Clusters

Shangdong, the leading province of Manufacturing and Processing Machinery, has multiple industrial chains.

Detailed Information on Shandong Industrial Clusters				
Agriculture & Food	Qingdao	Zhucheng	Weihai	Tengzhou
Apparel & Accessories	Heze	Qingdao	Zibo	Wenshang
	Jimo	Zhucheng	Weihai	Yantai
Arts & Crafts	Heze			
Chemicals	Linyi	Zibo	Dongying	Weihai
	Tengzhou			
Construction & Decoration	Linyi	Heze	Dongying	
Electrical & Electronics	Heze			
Health & Medicine	Heze	Weihai		
Light Industry & Daily Use	Heze	Dongying	Zhucheng	
Manufacturing & Processing Machinery	Heze	Wenshang	Dongying	Zhucheng
	Yanzhoui	Tengzhou		
Metallurgy, Mineral & Energy	Linyi	Heze	Liaocheng	
Textile	Zibo	Wenshang		
Furniture	Heze			
Auto, Motorcycle Parts & Accessories	Zhucheng			
Sporting Goods & Recreation	Wenshang	Weihai		
Tools & Hardware	Weihai			
Industrial Equipment & Components	Zhucheng			
Packaging & Printing	Zhucheng			

(Table1: Cities in Shandong Industrial Clusters)

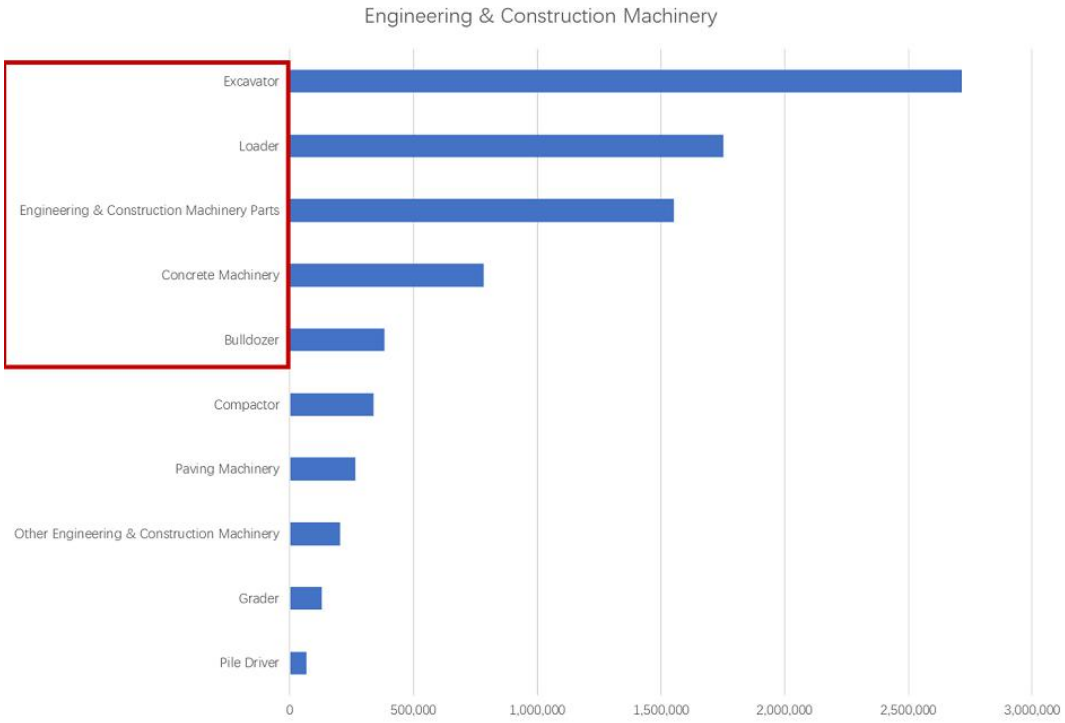
From the table above, these cities in Shandong, namely Qingdao, Heze, and Yantai, occupy most of the industries. And Shandong Province has multiple industrial chains

in the Manufacturing and Processing Machinery and is the leading province in this industry.

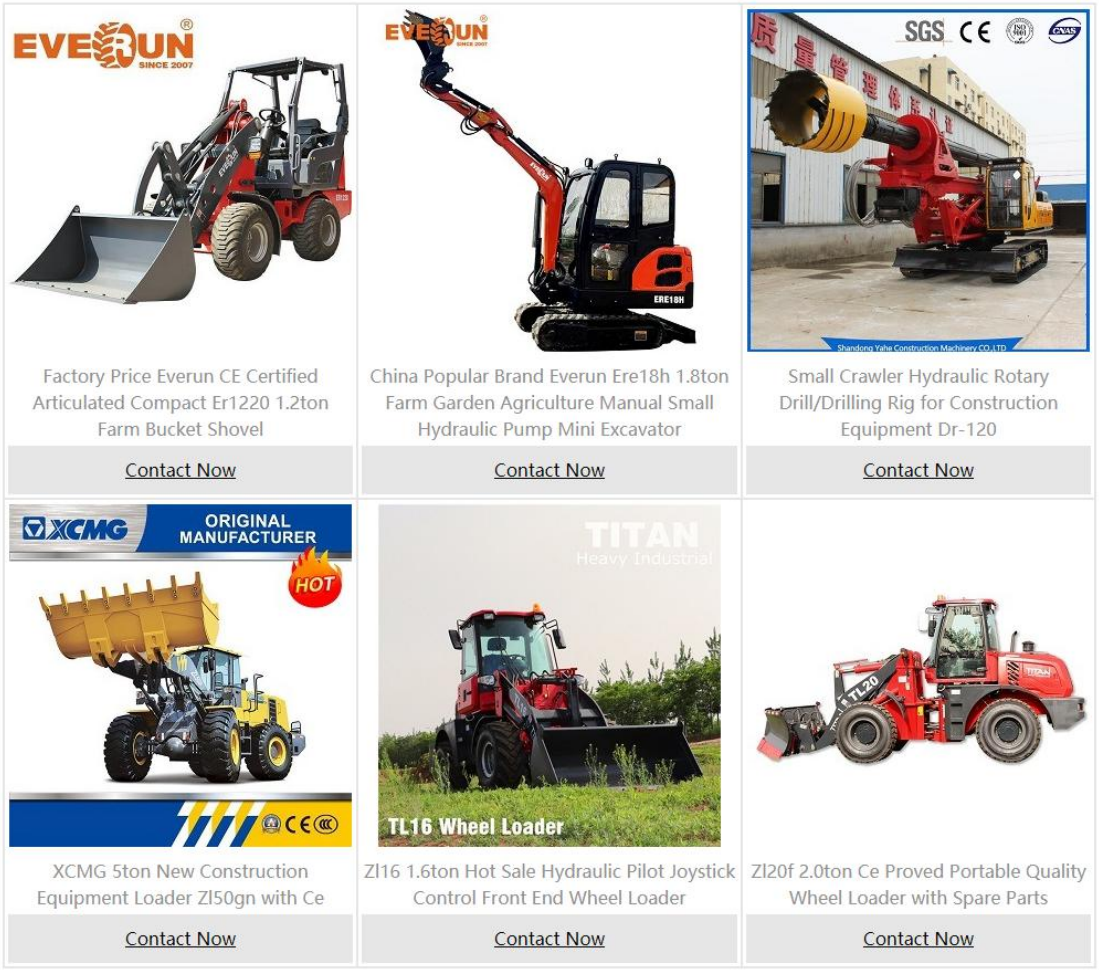
Geographically, Shandong is a major excavator province in China, with a total of over 8k related companies, far ahead of other provinces, accounting for 16% of the country's total.

2. Engineering and Construction Machinery

Engineering and Construction Machinery is Shandong industrial clusters' strength and it has been a very important and major catalog on our platform as well. This bar chart tells the searching frequency distribution of certain products, excavator, loader, Engineering and Construction Machinery Parts, Concrete Machinery and Bulldozer take up the top 5, according to our database.



When it comes to products, especially in machinery business, reliable and big suppliers often comes with better after-service and technical support, as well as wider range of choices for products of different appliance purposes. We put together a list for you to choose from, to meet special requirements, you can select ODM or OEM products if needed.



3. Raw Materials PPI

Producer Price Index for Industrial Products			
Indicators [Producer Price Index for Industrial Products (preceding month=100)]	Jul-21	Jun-21	May-21
Total	109	108.8	109
Mining and Washing of Coal	145.7	137.4	129.7
Extraction of Petroleum and Natural Gas	148	153.6	199.1
Mining and Processing of Ferrous Metal Ores	154.6	152.6	148
Mining and Processing of Non-Ferrous Metal Ores	114.8	116.8	116.7
Mining and Processing of Non-metal Ores	103	102.5	102

Mining and Support Activities	101.6	96.8	96.7
Mining of Other Ores			
Processing of Food from Agricultural Products	103.5	104.3	105.6
Manufacture of Foods	101.6	101.5	101.6
Manufacture of Liquor, Beverages and Refined Tea	101.8	101.9	101.9
Manufacture of Tobacco	100.6	100.7	100.5
Manufacture of Textile	105.2	103.8	102.9
Manufacture of Textile, Wearing Apparel and Accessories	99.8	99.6	99.7
Manufacture of Leather, Fur, Feather and Related Products and Footwear	99.7	99.3	99.4
Processing of Timber, Manufacture of Wood, Bamboo, Rattan, Palm and Straw Products	101.2	100.8	100.8
Manufacture of Furniture	99.9	99.4	100
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	106.3	107.8	107.4
Printing and Reproduction of Recording Media	101.2	100.9	100.8
Manufacture of Articles for Culture, Education, Arts and Crafts, Sport and Entertainment Activities	101.6	101.7	102.8
Processing of Petroleum, Coal and Other Fuels	135.4	136.1	134.3
Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	121.3	120.3	120.9
Manufacture of Medicines	99.1	99.1	99.2
Manufacture of Chemical Fibres	120.9	117	118.4
Manufacture of Rubber and Plastics Products	103.9	103.4	103.2
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products	102.3	102.5	102.4
Smelting and Pressing of Ferrous Metals	133	134.4	138.1
Smelting and Pressing of Non-ferrous Metals	123.5	127.8	130.4
Manufacture of Metal Products	107.9	107.5	107
Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery	101.7	101.4	100.9

Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery	100.5	100.1	100.2
Manufacture of Automobiles	99.5	99.6	99.3
Manufacture of Railway, Ship, Aerospace and Other Transport Equipments	100.6	100.4	100.4
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	105.9	105.4	104.5
Manufacture of Computers, Communication and Other Electronic Equipment	100.3	99.4	99.2
Manufacture of Measuring Instruments and Machinery	99.7	99.2	99.6
Other Manufacture	100.6	100.1	100.5
Utilization of Waste Resources	119	121.9	124.7
Repair Service of Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment	99.5	99.1	99.6
Production and Supply of Electric Power and Heat Power	99.7	99.3	99.5
Production and Supply of Gas	103.6	103.5	102.2
Production and Supply of Water	101.4	101.4	101.1
Data Sources: National Bureau of Statistics			

(Table2: Producer Price Index)*

The producer price index, which indicates the raw material prices, still has a general increase, but the following categories have some slight decrease: Textile; Wearing Apparel and Accessories; Leather, Fur, Feather and Related Products and Footwear; Furniture; Medicines; Automobiles; Metal Products; Machinery and Equipment.

4. Current News: Chinese regions speed up making zero-carbon plans

Several areas in China are rolling out their road maps for peaking carbon emissions by 2030, aiming to achieve low-carbon transformation in a diversified and inclusive way, Economic Information Daily reported.

According to this year's government work report, China will reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 13.5 and 18 percent, respectively, during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-25).

To fulfill the ambitious target, Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu and other areas proposed to take the lead to peak CO2 emissions in advance.

Beijing has already achieved its goal, said Huo Xuewen, director of the Beijing Local Financial Supervision and Administration, at a currency and brokerage forum in July.

Data from the Beijing Bureau of Statistics showed coal accounted for only 1.81 percent of the city's total energy consumption in 2019, while the figure stood at 29.59 percent nine years ago.

Local governments have taken multiple measures to lower carbon emissions, with a focus on optimizing industrial and energy structures.

In East China's Jiangsu province, high-polluting new projects will be strictly controlled.

Shanghai continues to push forward structural adjustments in the energy, industrial, transportation and agriculture sectors, and encourages citizens to adopt green lifestyles.

Zhejiang has been devoted to building up a green and low-carbon technology innovation system to explore key technologies in cutting down pollution.

"Two types of areas are expected to peak CO2 emission in advance — economically-developed provinces in East China, and southwestern regions with rich clean energy resources," said Liu Xiangdong, a researcher at the China Center for International Economic Exchanges in Beijing.

In many places, positive policy guidance has also been strengthened, such as setting up pilot zones for "near-zero" carbon emissions.

Hubei province will approve a batch of trial projects on "near-zero" emissions. With a target to cut CO2 emissions per unit of GDP, the province is trying to establish a collaborative management system emphasizing both energy reduction and ecological protection.

Xiong Yuan, chief macro analyst at Guosheng Securities, believes solutions to different regions should be tailored to local conditions.

For example, relatively developed cities such as Beijing and Shanghai are advised to focus on technological innovation and structural transformation.

Hebei, Jiangsu and other provinces with a good industrial base should pay more attention to the green upgrading of manufacturing.

For Sichuan and Fujian, which have high forest coverage, "carbon sinks" that absorb billions of metric tons of CO2 need to be highlighted.

In addition, Liu suggested introducing fiscal and tax policies and encouraging capital to invest more into the green and low-carbon sectors.

The carbon trading market should be further improved, with a greater deal of autonomy given to local market entities, he said.

References

[1] PPI: National Bureau of Statistics
[2] Xinhua News