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CONFIDENTIAL

March 5, 2010

Securities and Exchange Commission
Division of Corporation Finance
100 F Street, N.E.
Mail Stop 3010
Washington, D.C. 20549

Attention: Jennifer Gowetski, Senior Counsel
Kevin Woody, Accounting Branch Chief
Erin Martin, Attorney-Advisor
Howard Efron, Staff Accountant

**Re: China Lodging Group, Limited
Registration Statement on Form F-1
Confidential Treatment Requested**

Dear Ms. Gowetski:

On behalf of our client, China Lodging Group, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "**Company**"), enclosed herewith please find 10 copies of the Company's revised Registration Statement on Form F-1 (the "**Registration Statement**") publicly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**Commission**") on March 5, 2010. This revised Registration Statement has been marked to show changes to the draft confidentially submitted to the Commission on February 2, 2010. On behalf of the Company, we wish to thank you and other members of the staff of the Commission (the "**Staff**") for your prompt response to the Company's request for comments.

The Company has responded to all of the Staff's comments either by revising the Registration Statement to comply with the comment, or providing supplemental information as requested.

The Company has also included in Annex A excerpts from (i) a report titled *Analysis of Competition among Economy Hotel Chains in China*, commissioned by the Company and issued in October 2009 and subsequently amended, which is referred to as the October 2009 InnTie Report, (ii) a report of the National Bureau of Statistics of China, and (iii) reports of the National Tourism Administration of China. We have highlighted the sections in these excerpts that support statements in the proposed artwork and on pages 76 and 77 of the Registration Statement, and have provided cross references to the corresponding disclosure in the Registration Statement. In addition, we are including with this submission Exhibit 4.2 (Specimen Certificate for Ordinary Shares of the Registrant) and Exhibit 16.1 (Letter from Ernst & Young Hua Ming regarding change in certifying accountant) to the Registration Statement.

Set forth below are the Company's responses to the comments contained in the letter dated February 19, 2010 from the Staff. The Company is submitting this response letter on a confidential basis consistent with the Commission's procedures with respect to foreign private issuers. The Staff's comments are repeated below, followed by the Company's response to the comments as well as a summary of the responsive actions taken. We have included page numbers to refer to the location in the Registration Statement where the language addressing a particular comment appears.

Proposed Artwork

- 1. Please confirm that the proposed artwork will appear either in the front or back cover pages of the prospectus. Please also confirm that all of the pictures, including screen shots, contained in the proposed artwork are of your own products or services. Please note that it is generally inappropriate to include pictures that are not of your own products or services.**

The Company respectfully advises the Staff that the proposed artwork will appear in the inside front cover, inside front cover gatefold and inside back cover pages of the prospectus. The Company also confirms that all of the pictures, including screen shots, contained in the proposed artwork are of its own products or services.

- 2. We note your reference to "1,500,000 members." Please revise to define "members."**

In response to the Staff's comment, the Company has revised the proposed artwork to make it clear that "members" refer to "HanTing Club members." The Company has also provided the exact number of HanTing Club members.

- 3. We note your statements regarding “No. 1 Occupancy, No. 1 RevPAR, No. 1 Growth.” Please provide the basis for the statements. We note the current footnotes do not appear in a legible font.**

The Staff’s comment is noted. The Company has included with this submission in Annex A excerpts from the October 2009 Inntie Report and has highlighted the sections in these excerpts that support these statements. In response to the Staff’s comment, the Company has enlarged the font size of the relevant footnotes to make them more conspicuous.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis, page 44

- 4. We have reviewed your response to comment 3 in our letter dated January 29, 2010. Please revise your disclosure throughout the prospectus to clarify the terms of the transaction or transactions through which you acquired the noncontrolling interest in your three existing subsidiaries. For example, please clarify whether you issued warrants with respect to each existing subsidiary named on page 85 or how such acquisitions were funded.**

In response to the Staff’s comment, the Company has revised page 85 of the Registration Statement to clarify the terms of these transactions.

Financial Statements

7. Debt, page F-26

- 5. We note your disclosure which states that you had fully drawn down a RMB 172,000,000 credit facility as of December 31, 2009. Please tell us why your future payments schedule only totals RMB 137,000,000.**

In response to the Staff’s comment, the Company has revised the disclosure on page F-26 of the Registration Statement to clarify the borrowings and repayments during 2008 and 2009 under the RMB172,000,000 credit facility.

* * * *

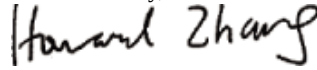
If it would facilitate the Staff's review of the Registration Statement, we would be pleased to provide an electronic version in PDF format.

Should any questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact me at +86-10-8567-5002 or my colleague, Li He, at +86-10-8567-5005.

Please acknowledge receipt of the submission by stamping the enclosed copy of this letter and returning it to our messenger who has been instructed to wait.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Yours sincerely,



Howard Zhang

Enclosures

cc: Tuo (Matthew) Zhang, Chief Executive Officer
Min (Jenny) Zhang, Chief Financial Officer
China Lodging Group, Limited

John Wilde, Partner
Bonnie Zhang, Partner
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu CPA Ltd.

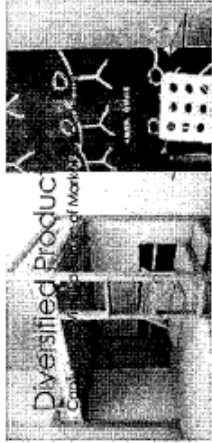
Chris Lin, Partner
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP

Annex A





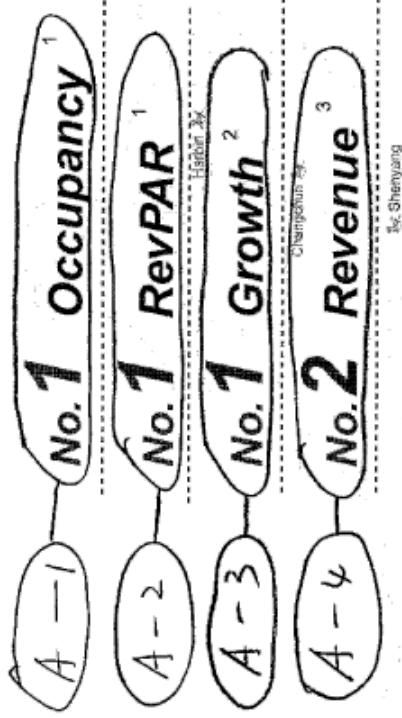
Experienced Management Team
and a Well-Trained Workforce



Diversified Product
Covering a Wide Range of Markets



Efficient & Scalable Operating System
Supported by an Advanced IT Platform



- Beijing
- Shijiazhuang
- Taiyuan
- Jinan
- Zibo
- Xian
- Zhangzhou
- Hefei
- Wuhu
- Kaifeng
- Wuxi
- Chengde
- Chongqing
- Wuhan
- Changsha
- Guilin
- Guangzhou
- Shenzhen
- Yiwu
- Fuzhou
- Xiamen
- Shenyang
- Dalian
- Harbin
- Changshu
- Yangzhou
- Changzhou
- Nanjing
- Kunshan
- Nantong
- Shanghai
- Suzhou
- Ningbo
- Jiangsu
- Shanghai
- City with highest in operation

1 In 2008 and for the first half of 2009, among economy hotel chains in China with over 100 hotels or at least 10,000 hotel rooms, according to the October 2009 InnLife Report.
 2 In terms of the number of hotel rooms, in 2008 and for the first half of 2009, among economy hotel chains in China with over 100 hotels or at least 10,000 hotel rooms, according to the October 2009 InnLife Report.
 3 In terms of net revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009, as compared with other publicly listed economy hotel operators based in the PRC, according to the October 2009 InnLife Report.

Source: the October 2009 Innatie Report



2007-1H2009经济型连锁酒店TOP7品牌经营数据分析

酒店名称	平均房价		出租率		RevPar		备注		
	2008	2007	1H2009	2008	1H2009	2008		2007	
Home Inns	159	173	87.5%	85%	91.1%	139	147	163	年报公开数据查询 钟点房按1间夜计入出租率 香港证券交易所年报查询
JinJiang Inn	199	203	67%	71%	74%	132	144	145	钟点房不超过4小时不计入出租率, 但计入REVPAR
Motel	168	179	73%	75%	85%	123	134	144	管理人员访谈
7 Days	161	166	84%	80%	84%	135	133	135	管理人员访谈
Huan Ting	172	178	91%	88%	85%	157	157	154	管理人员访谈
GreenTree Inns	145	156	78%	65%	87%	113	101	130	管理人员访谈
Super 8	150	135	79%	69%	80%	119	93	95	管理人员访谈

资料来源: 盈蝶酒店咨询根据1H2009已开业经济型连锁酒店数据统计,因品牌规模小于100家或总客房量低于100000间的品牌酒店不具有代表性,所以我们只选取其中的TOP7品牌进行数据分析

The data analysis was based on the seven branded economy hotel chains each with over 100 hotels or at least 10,000 hotel rooms.

Source: the October 2009 InnTie Report

Number of hotels

number of hotel rooms

2005-1H2009经济型连锁酒店TOP7品牌规模分析

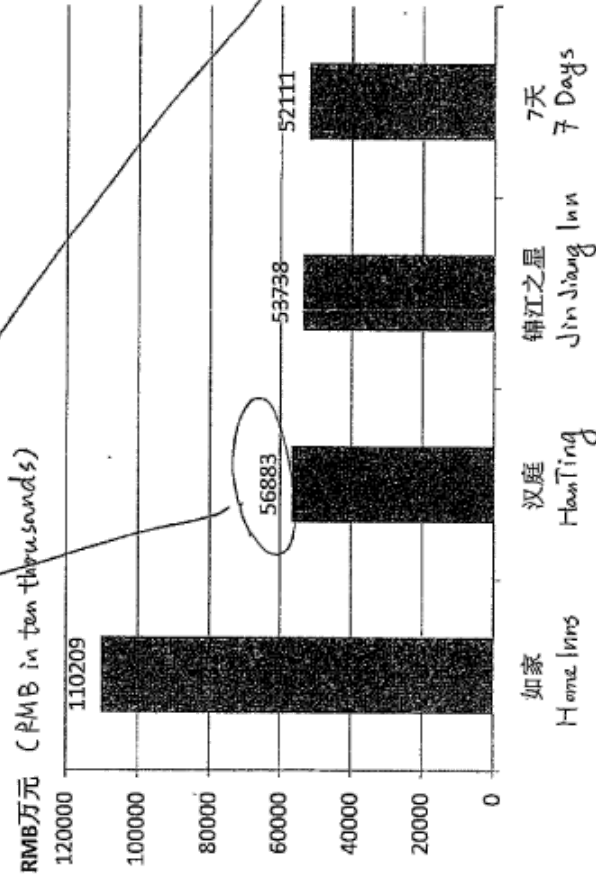
酒店名称	酒店数				房间数				Growth Rate in terms of Number of hotel rooms from Jan 1, 2007 to June 30, 2009	
	1H2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2008	2007	2006		2005
Hong Inns	544	467	259	127	78	54950	31870	15339	9286	311.9%
Jin Jiang Inn	279	238	180	90	50	32836	26098	12689	6974	200.1%
Motel	195	162	111	42	20	31390	22294	9749	4914	257.0%
7 Days	280	228	106	24	7	23509	11454	2678	721	1,023.1%
Han Ting	219	182	64	14	6	22244	7101	1807	636	1,346.9%
GreenTree Inns	151	123	58	16	11	14015	6630	2052	1672	700.5%
Super 8	103	91	64	42	21	8339	6216	4124	2282	131.3%

资料来源：盈蝶酒店咨询根据1H2009已开业经济型连锁酒店数据统计，因品牌规模小于100家或总客房量低于100000间的品牌酒店不具有代表性，所以我们只选取其中的TOP7品牌进行数据分析

A-3

A-4

1H2009经济型酒店营收对比分析



我们从已在境内外上市或计划于近期完成上市的所有国内经济型酒店分析，对比09年上半年各经济型酒店的营业收入数据，如家酒店连锁以人民币11.0209亿元收入排名第一，汉庭酒店排名第二，人民币5.6883亿元，锦江之星和7天分列第三、四位。

In terms of net revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009, Home Inns ranked first (RMB1,102.09 million), HanTing ranked second (RMB568.83 million), Jin Jiang Inn ranked third and 7 Days ranked fourth, among the PRC economy hotel operators which are public companies / plan to become public companies in the near future.

资料来源：盈蝶酒店咨询根据各酒店管理公司2009年中期财务数据整理。

B-1

Growth Drivers

China's robust economic growth drives overall travel and tourism industry

According to the International Monetary Fund, China is one of the world's fastest growing economies with its gross domestic product, or GDP, growing at a CAGR of 10.8% between 2003 and 2008, and is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 10.3% from 2010 to 2014. Domestic travel, the key target segment for economy hotels, is expected to continue to grow significantly as domestic business activities expand and leisure traveling becomes more frequent due to rising disposable income levels and economic growth. As a result of increasing domestic travel, China's total travel accommodations in terms of sales grew at a CAGR of 9.5% between 2003 and 2008, according to Euromonitor International. In addition, in-bound international travel grew at a CAGR of 11.7% between 2001 and 2008 according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Increasing domestic business travel, particularly with the growing importance of small and medium enterprises

The significant increase in the number of small and medium enterprises has been one of the main drivers behind the expansion of domestic travel in China, contributing to the increase in demand for economy lodging. According to iResearch, the number of small and medium enterprises in China increased from 23.6 million in 2003 to 34.5 million in 2007, representing a CAGR of 10.0%, and is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 7.3% from 2010 to 2012. Because small and medium enterprises travelers are generally more cost-conscious due to their limited travel budget, they are more likely to stay at economy hotels tailored to their business needs. According to the 2009 China Economy Hotel Survey, in 2008, 42% of economy hotel guests were individual business travelers, many of them we believe were small and medium enterprises travelers.

Rapidly growing domestic leisure travel as a result of higher disposable income and changing lifestyle

Increase in Disposable Income. According to Euromonitor International, the number of households with annual disposable incomes over US\$5,000 in China increased from 33.8 million in 2003 to 134.1 million in 2008, representing a CAGR of 31.7%, and is expected to reach 341.4 million by 2020, representing a CAGR of 8.1% from 2008. Domestic tourism in China is expected to continue the significant growth as a result of growing disposable income. China's domestic tourism spending grew from RMB344.2 billion in 2003 to RMB777.1 billion in 2007 according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, representing a CAGR of 22.6%.

Change in Lifestyle. With increased personal wealth, consumers are also changing their lifestyles; some of these changes have important implications for the economy hotel industry. Our observation is that the younger generation has demonstrated a higher interest in leisure travel as compared to older generations. As more companies in China adopt paid leave policy, we believe many consumers will utilize such paid leaves for leisure travel. In addition, increased car ownership will not only increase the ease of domestic leisure travel, but also change people's travel habits — we note that people traveling in their own cars often prefer to choose and book accommodation themselves rather than participate in organized tours. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, car ownership per 100 households has increased from 0.5 in 2000 to 6.1 in 2007, representing an eleven-fold increase. We believe most leisure travelers are value-conscious and consider economy hotel chains their preferred choice of accommodation.

Growth Trends

Increasing attractiveness of branded economy hotel chains

China's lodging industry is still highly fragmented with branded economy hotel chains accounting for a small percentage of the industry. As of December 31, 2008, there were 2,805 economy chain hotels and 312,930 economy hotel chain rooms in China, according to the October 2009 InnTie Report. Based on the estimated size of 313,640 hotels and 26,820,118 hotel rooms in China's lodging industry excluding four and

five star hotels, branded economy hotel chains collectively only account for 0.9% and 1.2% of these hotels and hotel rooms, respectively.

The penetration rate of branded economy hotels in China is still low when compared to the more developed markets. As of the end of 2008, there were an estimated 0.52 branded economy hotel rooms per 1,000 urban residents in China, compared to an estimated 3.04 branded economy hotel rooms per 1,000 urban residents in the U.S. market. Moreover, China's urban resident base will continue to expand as its urbanization continues. China's urban population is expected to reach more than 728 million by 2020, representing more than 53% of the estimated population of China in 2020 compared to 46% in 2008, according to the Euromonitor International.

Economy Hotel Penetration Comparison

	<u>China</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Number of Branded Economy Hotel Chain Rooms in 2008	312,930 ⁽¹⁾	755,369 ⁽²⁾
Urban Population (in thousands) in 2008 ⁽³⁾	602,317	248,336
Urban Population as % of Total Population in 2008 ⁽³⁾	45.6%	81.7%
Number of Branded Economy Hotel Rooms per 1,000 Urban Residents*	0.52	3.04

Source: (1) October 2009 InnTie Report
 (2) Smith Travel Research
 (3) Euromonitor International, 2009

* Represents the ratio of the number of branded economy hotel chain rooms in 2008 to urban population (in thousands) in 2008

According to a 2007 report by the National Tourism Administration of China, branded economy hotel chains offer similar price range and have often outperformed lower-star-rated hotels in attracting customers. From 2001 to 2008, the number of one star hotels in China actually declined at a CAGR of 5.2%, according to the National Tourism Administration of China. Stand-alone lodging facilities may find it increasingly difficult to compete with branded economy hotel chains due to their geographic distribution, economy of scale, operating efficiency and superior branding. Leading branded economy hotel chains expect to continue to gain market share over time, as customers will be increasingly drawn to their consistent product and service offerings, competitive pricing, efficient customer support and reservation systems, broad geographic networks, and other benefits such as loyalty programs which stand-alone lodging facilities cannot offer.

B-2

Emerging segmentation within the economy hotel industry

Most of China's branded economy hotel chains offer relatively homogeneous products. They operate in a relatively narrow price band, with 51% of the hotel rooms priced in the RMB150 to RMB200 per room night range and 26% of the hotel rooms priced in the RMB200 to RMB300 per room night range, according to the March 2009 InnTie Report. In addition, the price range primarily reflects the impact of geographical differences in hotel locations rather than the product offerings.

As China's lodging market continues to evolve, the demand for further segmentation within the economy hotel industry is expected to increase, driven by consumers looking for products and services that are more sophisticated and tailored. For example, we believe large domestic and multinational corporations are increasingly looking for branded mid-scale hotels with higher quality products and services than economy hotels to accommodate the travel needs of their management staff. On the other hand, budget hotels with a price range of RMB100 to RMB150 may cater to the growing domestic leisure segment, particularly among by students and other young travelers with limited budgets. Therefore, hotel operators that can develop products at different price ranges to cater for different customer bases will likely enjoy higher growth potential.

International Visitors to China by Purpose
(Ten thousand people times)

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	CAGR
Meeting /Business	198.5	322.0	290.2	386.1	459.8	554.8	696.1	567.8	16.2%
Sightseeing and Leisure	482.4	556.1	430.7	741.2	934.5	1,133.2	1,314.1	1,204.0	13.6%
Visiting Relatives and Friend	39.3	41.3	24.7	37.6	40.5	17.0	8.0	6.8	-22.2%
Worker and Crew	128.9	153.3	152.5	175.5	201.2	209.2	233.3	234.2	8.9%
Others	263.6	271.3	242.2	352.8	389.5	306.7	359.5	410.8	8.5%
Total	1,122.6	1,344.0	1,140.3	1,693.3	2,025.5	2,221.0	2,611.0	2,432.5	11.7%

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Meeting /Business	17.7%	24.0%	25.4%	22.8%	22.7%	25.0%	26.7%
Sightseeing and Leisure	43.9%	41.4%	37.8%	43.8%	46.1%	51.0%	50.3%
Visiting Relatives and Friend	3.6%	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Worker and Crew	11.5%	11.4%	13.4%	10.4%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%
Others	23.6%	20.2%	21.2%	20.8%	19.2%	13.8%	13.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

China Bureau of Statistics

B-1

Source: 2001 National Tourism Administration of China.
2001年中国星级酒店统计公报

2001年中国星级酒店统计公报

2002-1-31 0:00:00

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2001年,我国星级酒店数量有较大增长。到2001年末,全国共有星级酒店7358家,比上年末增加1329家,增长22.04%;共拥有客房81.62万间,比上年末增加22.15万间,增长37.26%;共拥有床位153.31万张,比上年末增加38.83万张。

2001年,全国星级酒店营业收入总额为763.32亿元,比上年增加159.61亿元;上缴营业税39.66亿元,比上年增加8.87亿元;年平均客房出租率为58.45%,比上年提高0.87个百分点。

一、全国星级饭店的构成情况

(一)按注册登记类型划分

按注册登记类型划分,在全国7358座星级酒店中,有国有饭店4339座,占全国星级酒店总数的59.0%;集体经济饭店790座,占10.7%;外商投资饭店268座,占3.6%;港澳台投资饭店324座,占4.4%。以上四种注册登记类型的饭店,共占全部饭店的77.8%。此外,联营、股份制、私营等其他注册登记类型的饭店共有1637座,占全部星级酒店总数的22.2%。

从客房间数来看,在全国星级酒店拥有的81.63万间客房中,国有饭店共有42.83万间客房,占全国星级酒店客房总数的52.5%;集体经济饭店共有6.38万间客房,占7.8%;外商投资饭店共有5.82万间,占7.1%;港澳台投资饭店共有6.78万间客房,占8.3%。以上四种注册登记类型的饭店客房占全部饭店客房的75.7%,其他注册登记类型的饭店客房共有14.39万间,占全部饭店客房数的24.3%。

(二)按规模划分

按饭店规模大小划分的情况是:(1)客房数在300间以上的饭店94座,共有12.63万间客房,占全国星级酒店客房总数的15.5%;(2)客房数在300-499间的饭店283座,共有10.27万间客房,占12.6%;(3)客房数在200-299间的饭店560座,共有13.42万间客房,占16.4%;(4)客房数在100-199间的饭店1917座,共有26.38万间客房,占32.3%;(5)客房数在100间以下的饭店4504座,共有18.92万间客房,占23.2%。

(三)按星级划分

截至2001年底,全国共有:(1)五星级饭店129座,共有5.03万间客房,占全国星级酒店客房总数的6.3%;(2)四星级饭店441座,共有10.61万间客房,占13.0%;(3)三星级饭店2287座,共有32.74万间客房,占40.1%;(4)二星级饭店3748座,共有29.47万间客房,占36.1%;(5)一星级饭店753座,共有3.77万间客房,占4.6%。

By the end of 2001, ... (5) 753 one star hotels in total ...

二、分地区的星级酒店情况

全国7358座星级酒店分布于31个省、自治区、直辖市,具体情况如下:

(一)按拥有星级酒店座数多少排列,位居全国前十名的地区是:(1)广东640座;(2)浙江610座;(3)江苏565座;(4)北京508座;(5)湖北460座;(6)云南431座;(7)山东342座;(8)上海300座;(9)辽宁285座;(10)广西246座。

(二)按拥有星级酒店客房间数多少排列,位居全国前十名的地区是:(1)北京11.23万间;(2)广东6.50万间;(3)浙江5.84万间;(4)上海5.09万间;(5)福建5.01万间;(6)江苏5.01万间;(7)山东3.67万间;(8)湖北3.25万间;(9)广西2.92万间;(10)辽宁2.91万间。

三、全国星级饭店的客房出租率情况

2001年,全国星级酒店平均客房出租率为58.45%,比上年提高0.87个百分点,其中,五星级饭店的客房出租率为65.12%,比上年提高0.08个百分点;四星级饭店的客房出租率为64.96%,比上年提高1.88个百分点;三星级饭店的客房出租率为60.34%,比上年提高1.69个百分点;二星级饭店的客房出租率为53.35%,比上年提高0.03个百分点;一星级饭店的客房出租率为46.33%,比上年下降0.63个百分点。

(一)按注册登记类型划分

2001年,在全国7358座星级酒店中,国有饭店平均客房出租率55.13%,比上年提高0.79个百分点;集体企业饭店59.25%,比上年提高6.14个百分点;外商投资饭店64.15%,比上年提高5.26个百分点;港澳台投资饭店64.65%,比上年提高1.01个百分点;联营饭店57.44%,比上年提高2.11个百分点;私营饭店56.52%,比上年提高1.64个百分点。

(二)按规模划分

按饭店规模大小划分的情况是:(1)客房数在500间以上的饭店平均客房出租率为65.98%,比上年提高3.22个百分点;(2)客房数在300-499间的饭店平均客房出租率为63.64%,比上年提高2.41个百分点;(3)客房数在200-299间的饭店平均客房出租率为60.97%,比上年提高2.82个百分点;(4)客房数在100-199间的饭店平均客房出租率为59.61%,比上年提高4.43个百分点;(5)客房数在100间以下的饭店平均客房出租率为51.74%,比上年提高0.59个百分点。

(三)按地区划分

2001年,按客房出租率高低排列,位居全国前十名的地区如下:

(1)上海67.47%;(2)浙江66.23%;(3)广东62.45%;(4)北京62.21%;(5)湖北60.48%;(6)海南60.42%;(7)贵州59.94%;(8)青海59.60%;(9)江苏59.31%;(10)湖南59.23%。

四、全国星级酒店的主要经济指标

Source: 2008 National Tourism Administration of China

17	吉林	39 218	8.9	125.02	-2.8
18	贵州	36 304	19.3	36.90	-22.4
19	陕西	35 956	-33.8	63.18	-36.8
20	天津	33 518	-7.5	61.13	-12.0
21	湖南	33 009	13.9	47.64	4.5
22	福建	28 368	14.7	28.00	25.1
23	湖北	26 708	16.4	35.21	14.5
24	宁夏	26 255	7.6	51.15	-2.0
25	安徽	25 429	11.4	53.40	0.8
26	山东	22 702	4.7	65.18	-4.5
27	浙江	22 014	25.7	81.04	18.2
28	江苏	20 686	-0.5	70.07	-1.8
29	内蒙古	18 034	17.7	29.71	10.2
30	辽宁	16 109	14.4	31.82	10.1
31	山西	15 388	-41.1	47.20	-35.9
32	河南	13 734	10.3	28.83	7.8
33	四川	11 823	8.6	29.15	11.3
34	河北	11 653	-48.1	19.27	3.2
35	江西	11 051	15.9	30.80	17.6
36	北京	10 681	19.6	21.70	8.4
37	黑龙江	10 169	-22.2	18.73	-15.6

The following table sets forth the data in connection with star hotels' size and operating results in 2008 in China:

六、全国星级饭店经营和运行情况

2008年,全国星级饭店的总体规模继续保持稳步增长。

- 到2008年末,全国共有星级饭店14099家,比上年末增加516家,增长3.6%;拥有客房15914万间,比上年末增加176万间,增长1.1%;拥有床位29348万张,比上年末减少47万张,下降1.2%。
- 到2008年末,全国星级饭店共有固定资产投资4933.35亿元,比上年增长1.3%。
- 2008年,全国星级饭店的全年平均客房出租率为58.30%,比上年下降1.66个百分点。
- 2008年,全国14099家星级饭店营业收入总额1762.01亿元,比上年增长7.0%;上缴营业税118.33亿元,与上年基本持平。
- 全国3086家国有星级饭店,2008年共实现营业收入482.81亿元;上缴营业税42.06亿元。
- 全国外商和港澳台客商投资兴建的561家星级饭店,2008年共实现营业收入252.61亿元;上缴营业税16.10亿元。
- 在14099家星级饭店中,五星级饭店432家,比上年末增加63家;四星饭店1821家,增加226家;三星饭店5712家,增加405家;二星级饭店5616家,减少102家;一星级饭店2116家,减少76家。

2008年全国星级饭店经营及其他经营情况,具体如下:

Number of hotel rooms

Number of hotels

	饭店数 (家)	客房数 (万)	床位数 (万张)	营业收入 (亿元)	客房出租率 (%)
合计	14 099	159.14	293.48	1762.01	58.3
按经济类型划分					
国有企业	5 686	65.46	125.32	692.81	58.23
集体企业	872	7.98	15.53	66.12	56.63
股份合作企业	345	3.49	6.38	33.83	60.82
联营企业	73	1.06	1.86	13.17	57.87
有限责任公司	2 903	35.18	62.52	398.51	58.46
股份有限公司	703	8.93	16.47	98.51	59.92
私营经济	2 643	21.31	38.95	161.03	57.89
其他企业	811	3.57	6.7	46.42	59.49
港澳台投资经济	339	7.3	11.97	144.22	57.65
外商投资经济	222	4.86	7.78	108.4	57.84

按规模划分					
客房数500间以上	129	8.84	14.89	227.96	57.66
客房数300—499间	558	20.48	34.94	356.8	56.79
客房数200—299间	1 135	27.17	48.34	350.44	59.77
客房数100—199间	4 206	57.04	105.48	495.97	59.52
客房数99间以下	8 071	45.59	89.83	330.84	56.8
按饭店星级划分					
五星级	432	15.69	25.35	467.04	57.27
四星級	1 821	36.96	63.97	534.7	59.89
三星級	5 712	64.7	122.05	545.54	58.47
二星級	5 616	39.15	76.85	205.86	57.19
一星級	518	2.64	5.25	8.87	50.97

上一頁(回) 下一頁(去) *one star hotel*

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 联系电话: 010-65401466
 京ICP备05002711号

Calculation:

	2001	2007
<i>number of one star hotels</i>	753	518

CAGR
-5.2%

B-2

[E/O]

CRC: 57765
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Exhibit 4.2

Incorporated in the Cayman Islands
China Lodging Group, Limited

This is to certify that

is / are the registered shareholders of:

No. of Shares	Type of Share	Par Value
	Ordinary	US\$0.0001
Date of Record	Certificate Number	% Paid
		100.00

The above shares are subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and untransferable in accordance therewith and the provisions appearing on the reverse hereof.
Given under the Common Seal of the Company

Director _____

Director/Secretary _____

SPECIMEN






Exhibit 16.1

March 5, 2010

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549

Gentlemen:

We have read Item 4(d) of Form F-1 of China Lodging Group, Limited dated March 5, 2010 and are in agreement with the statements contained in paragraph 3 in the section "Change in Accountants" included therein. We have no basis to agree or disagree with other statements of the registrant contained therein.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ernst & Young Hua Ming".

Ernst & Young Hua Ming

Shanghai, The People's Republic of China