

山东省人民政府
关于印发山东省国民经济和社会发展
第十一个五年规划纲要的通知

鲁政发〔2006〕29号

各市人民政府，省政府各部门、各直属机构，各大企业，各高等院校：

《山东省国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划纲要》（以下简称《纲要》）已经省十届人大四次会议审议通过，现印发给你们，望认真贯彻落实。

《纲要》实事求是地总结了“十五”时期的工作，明确提出了“十一五”时期国民经济和社会发展的目标任务与工作重点，符合党的十六大、十六届五中全会精神，符合省八次党代会、八届十一次全委会提出的要求和我省实际，反映了全省人民的根本利益和共同愿望，是动员和组织全省人民加快全面建设小康社会的纲领。各地、各部门要组织干部群众认真学习《纲要》，推进规划实施，为实现《纲要》提出的各项奋斗目标而共同努力。

专题规划和各市的“十一五”规划纲要，是全省发展规划的重要组成部分。各市、各部门要从实际出发，根据全省的《纲要》，抓紧修改完善本地区、本部门的规划，并于3月底以前一式10份报送省发展和改革委员会，以利于进一步搞好与全省总体规划的衔接，使规划确定的任务目标落到实处，促进我省国民经济和社会事业的发展。

山东省人民政府

二〇〇六年三月六日

山东省国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划纲要

2006年1月

目 录

前 言

基础环境篇

第一章 “十五”国民经济和社会发展回顾

第二章 “十一五”发展环境和条件分析

任务目标篇

第三章 主要任务和指导方针

第四章 发展目标和远景展望

产业发展篇

第五章 加快发展现代农业

第六章 着力建设制造业强省

第七章 繁荣发展服务业

第八章 继续加强基础设施

第九章 积极发展建筑业

城乡区域篇

第十章 构建布局合理的城镇格局

第十一章 构建城乡统筹的乡村发展格局

第十二章 构建功能明晰的特色区域格局

社会发展篇

第十三章 大力发展科学技术事业

第十四章 优先发展教育事业

第十五章 加快发展文化卫生体育事业

第十六章 扩大就业和完善社会保障体系

第十七章 建设文明平安山东

资源环境篇

第十八章 加快建立节约型社会

第十九章 加快生态省建设

改革开放篇

第二十章 深化体制改革

第二十一章 扩大对外开放

支撑保障篇

第二十二章 增强自主创新的引领能力

第二十三章 增强投资的支撑能力

第二十四章 增强消费的拉动能力

第二十五章 增强人才智力的保障能力

第二十六章 增强规划实施的落实能力

前 言

二十一世纪头二十年,是我国必须紧紧抓住并且可以大有作为的重要战略机遇期。“十五”时期对于我省抓住机遇、应对挑战,站在新起点、实现新发展至关重要。编制和实施《山东省国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划纲要》,对于加快推进全省现代化建设,实现全面建设小康社会的目标,建设“大而强、富而美”的社会主义新山东具有十分重大深远的意义。

《纲要》根据党的十六大和十六届五中全会精神,依据《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划的建议》,立足我省实际制定,突出以人为本、科学发展、增强活力、加快建设,主要阐述政府意图,明确政府工作重点,引导市场主体行为方向。《纲要》是今后5年我省国民经济和社会发展的宏伟蓝图,是全省人民为之共同奋斗的纲领,是政府履行经济调节、市场监管、社会管理和公共服务职责的重要依据。

基础环境篇

“十五”时期是我省经济社会发展最快最好的时期之一,展望“十一五”及今后一个时期,战略机遇与风险挑战并存,发展优势和制约因素同在,必须抓住机遇,乘势而上,艰苦奋斗,克服困难,实现经济社会又快又好发展。

第一章 “十五”国民经济和社会发展回顾

“十五”时期是不平凡的五年。全省人民在党的领导下,高举邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想伟大旗帜,认真贯彻党的十六大和十六届二中、四中全会精神,以科学发展观统领全局,全面贯彻省八次党代会精神,落实省委“一二三四五六”的发展目标和工作思路,解放思想,干事创业,加快发展,克服非典疫情、重大自然灾害等各种困难,国民经济持续快速健康发展,社会更加文明进步,人民生活水平明显提高,“十五”主要计划指标提前一年完成。

综合经济实力上了一个新台阶。国民经济呈现逐年加速增长的良好态势,全省生产总值于2002年和2004年连续登上1万亿元和1.5万亿元两个台阶,2005年达到18468.3亿元,年均增长13.2%,人均生产总值达到2447美元。政府财力持续扩大,地方财政收入达到1072.7亿元,同口径年均增长22.5%。

产业竞争力进一步增强。优质、高产、高效农业发展步伐加快,农业产业化和市场化水平不断提高,农业增加值年均增长4.8%。工业化进程明显加快,形成和涌现了一大批优势产业集群、核心竞争力强的大企业和国内外知名品牌,第二产业增加值年均增长16%。现代服务业主导带动作用不断增强,传统服务业日益繁荣,成为拉动经济增长和增加就业的重要力量,服务业增加值年均增长12%。

外经外贸、高新技术产业和民营经济实现历史性跨越。2005年实际利用外商直接投资89.7亿美元,出口总值达到462.5亿美元,分别比2000年增长2倍。出口结构进一步优化,机电产品所占比重达到29.3%,居全省出口产品首位。高新技术产业产值占规模以上工业总产值的比重达到24.1%,年均提高2个百分点。民营经济规模、素质、经营水平迈上新台阶,非公有制经济增加值所占比重由2000年的31.6%提高到48%。

经济体制改革取得新的进展。国有企业改革迈出新步伐,90%以上的国有大中型工业企业实现了投资主体多元化,农村税费改革和粮食、棉花流通体制改革深入推进,全省农民累计减负220多亿元,累计对种粮农民直接补贴16.3亿元。政府职能转变步伐加快,新一轮政府机构改革基本完成。经营性土地使用权招标、拍卖和挂牌出让制度普遍推开。各项社会事业改革迈出了新步伐。

重点建设成就显著。固定资产投资年均增长30%,五年累计29816亿元,是“九五”时期的2.93倍。基础设施和基础产业进一步加强,南水北调东线山东段进展顺利,高速公路通车里程达到3163公里,铁路营业里程3257公里,沿海港口货物吞吐量3.8亿吨,电力装机总容量3600万千瓦,分别增长58%、17%、124%和80%。

城乡面貌发生较大变化。城市规模、现代化水平和辐射带动能力不断提高,区域发展呈现互联互通良好态势。城镇化水平由2000年的38%提高到2005年的45%,山东半岛已成为全国最密集的城市和产业聚集区之一,农村公路改造完成8.8万公里,村村通电、通车、通电话基本实现,自来水普及率达到52%。

社会事业繁荣发展。科技进步对经济贡献能力不断提高,五年共取得重要科技成果1.4万项,授权专利4.36万件。普及九年制义务教育成果更加巩固,高等教育高速发展,普通高校在校生达到117.1万人,比2000年增长2.9倍。“文化大省”建设步伐加快,医疗卫生得到加强,抗击“非典”取得全面胜利,竞技体育水平显著提升。低生育水平继续保持稳定,人口自然增长率年均5.2‰。

城乡居民生活水平和质量明显提高。城镇居民人均可支配收入达到10744.8元,农民人均纯收入3930.6元,年均分别增长10.6%和8.1%。城乡居民人均住房面积分别达到

21.9 平方米和 29.6 平方米。累计新增城镇就业 453.4 万人, 转移农村劳动力 552.7 万人。社会保障覆盖面逐步扩大, 2863 万农民参加新型农村合作医疗, 失地农民基本生活保障制度初步建立。

生态省建设取得新成效。环境保护得到大力加强, 循环经济有效推进。单位 GDP 二氧化硫排放强度下降 48%; 城市污水集中处理率达到 50%, 生活垃圾无害化处理率达到 35%; 森林覆盖率达到 24%, 城乡居民生活环境进一步改善。

五年来经济社会发展取得的巨大成就, 是省委、省政府认真贯彻党中央和国务院一系列方针政策, 带领全省人民抓住机遇、团结奋斗、开拓进取的结果。省委、省政府求真务实, 创新思路, 制定并实施了一系列行之有效的战略决策和工作部署。

一是解放思想, 推动加快发展。把解放思想、更新观念作为加快发展的首要环节, 用发展的办法解决前进中的问题, 用市场经济的办法抓经济工作, 用创新的精神培植发展新优势, 努力开创改革开放和现代化建设的新局面。

二是与时俱进, 创新发展思路。全面落实中央宏观调控政策, 把握发展趋势, 确立了“一二三四五六”的发展目标和工作思路, 实施加快半岛城市群发展, 打造制造业强省, 促进区域经济协调发展, 繁荣发展服务业, 大力发展循环经济, 建设节约型社会等一系列战略部署, 促进了经济社会持续快速协调发展。

三是抓住关键, 实施重点突破。培育外经外贸、高新技术和民营经济“三个亮点”, 培植支柱产业、大型企业、知名品牌“三个一批”, 突出青岛龙头带动作用, 实施东部突破烟台、中部突破济南、西部突破菏泽, 促进扶弱带中间, 加快县域经济发展, 带动了全省结构优化和整体素质的提高。

四是执政为民, 维护群众利益。把以人为本作为一切工作的出发点和落脚点, 实施“十大民心工程”, 着力为人民群众解决热点难点问题, 以路水电医学为重点, 不断改善农村生产生活条件, 把构建社会主义和谐社会落到实处, 使人民群众在改革发展中得到更多实惠。

五是凝聚力量, 优化发展环境。加强“平安山东”、“诚信山东”和“文明山东”建设, 深入开展保持共产党员先进性教育活动, 大力营造团结奋进的人文环境、稳定和谐的社会环境、诚信法治的市场环境、务实高效的服务环境、积极向上的舆论环境, 在全省形成风清气正心齐、团结一致干事业、齐心协力促发展的浓厚氛围。

六是求真务实, 提高工作成效。积极推进政府职能转变, 坚持依法行政, 实施政府工作提速, 建立健全决策目标、执行责任、考核监督“三个体系”, 环环相扣抓实施, 不间断地抓重点促全面, 不断完善激励干事创业的机制和制度, 坚持从实际出发, 创造性开展工作, 全省上下思路清、工作细, 真抓实干, 埋头苦干, 确保各项重大决策贯彻落实。

在加快发展的同时, 经济社会发展中仍存在一些突出的矛盾和问题, 主要是: 经济的结构性矛盾仍比较突出, 产业层次和素质偏低, 自主创新能力不强; 体制性障碍依然存在, 市

场化程度不高,应对经济国际化的能力不够强;发展不全面、不协调的问题日益明显,城乡、区域经济发展不平衡,生态环境仍比较脆弱,社会建设和管理滞后,某些方面还存在不稳定因素。对此,要高度重视,努力加以解决。

第二章 “十一五”发展环境和条件分析

综合分析国内外环境和我省基础条件,“十一五”及今后一个时期,山东国民经济和社会发展既面临加快发展的全新战略机遇,又面临重大战略转型任务,还面临着各种严峻挑战和竞争的考验。

(一) 加快发展的战略机遇期。

未来五年,我省处在经济实力、整体素质、发展地位跃升的关键时期,面临着更快更好发展的重要战略机遇。

跨越重要台阶的经济发展阶段。世界经济的发展规律表明,人均 GDP 达到 3000 美元,将进入工业化、城镇化步伐加快,经济增长加速的重要时期。“十一五”期间,我省人均生产总值将跨越 3000 美元,经济发展迎来乘势而上、实现跨越的重要时期。

消费结构加速升级阶段。我省城镇人均收入已突破 1000 美元、城乡恩格尔系数降低到 0.5 以下,消费结构升级步伐加快,城市居民消费从舒适型向发展型转变,农村居民消费从侧重量的增加向侧重质的改善转变,已进入住房、汽车等 10 万元级消费阶段,服务消费快速增长,将进一步拓展市场空间。

投资建设集中回报阶段。“十五”期间,特别是后三年,我省固定资产投资保持高速增长,一大批基础设施和工业在建项目将在“十一五”期间投产并产生效益。预计今后我省仍能保持较高的投资水平,继续拉动经济的快速增长。

比较优势更加充分发挥阶段。市场容量大,相对较低成本、多层次、丰富的人力资源,完备的基础设施和较强的能源保障能力,使我省的综合优势更为突出,制造业强省建设面临新的机遇。

对外开放水平加速提高阶段。我省地处我国对外开放的前沿地带和中日韩东亚经济圈的核心区域,将更大规模地承接国际产业、研发集群式转移,经济外向度将进一步提高,并促进开放层次和水平的快速提升。

半岛地区经济地位迅速上升阶段。我国的经济增长重心向北扩展趋势明显。山东半岛作为环渤海经济圈的重要组成部分,区位条件、生产要素、资源禀赋、产业体系,与引进资本、技术有机结合,大有希望成为全国区域经济发展最具活力的地区之一。

(二) 经济社会发展的战略转型期。

今后一个时期, 我省的经济发展模式、体制机制、社会结构将面临全面、深刻的转型。

经济增长方式由粗放向集约转变。应对国内外的激烈竞争, 追求更大比较利益, 克服资源和环境约束, 我省必须加快产业结构升级步伐, 实现经济增长方式实质性转变, 走速度、结构、质量和效益相统一, 低消耗、高产出、少排放、能循环、可持续的发展道路。

市场经济体制由基本建立向完善转变。适应市场经济发展的要求, 履行入世承诺, 增强经济活力, 必须冲破思想观念束缚, 革除体制机制弊端, 进一步加快我省经济市场化、国际化进程, 完善现代市场体系, 积极推进政府职能转变, 加快建立完善的社会主义市场经济体制。

城乡结构由二元向统筹转变。我省正处于城市化水平 30%—70% 之间的加速推进时期, 产业和人口加速聚集、城市文明加速普及是未来发展的主导趋势, 必须建立工业反哺农业、城市带动农村的良性机制, 加快城乡二元结构向城乡统筹、工农联动、城乡联动转变。

(三) 应对风险挑战的战略竞争期。

在国际国内形势深刻变化的背景下, 我省发展也存在一些不容忽视的制约因素, 面临着许多严峻的竞争和挑战。

面临国际国内的竞争压力。世贸组织产业保护期结束后, 将对我省一些制造业和服务业带来冲击。依赖于成本价格优势的低端出口, 将产生更多的贸易摩擦和冲突。国内长三角和珠三角领先、西部开发、中部崛起、东北振兴, 区域间将形成竞相发展态势。在全面开放的市场环境下, 我省将面临更广领域和更加激烈的竞争。

面临资源环境、人才科技、体制机制的瓶颈约束。我省人均占有资源水平较低, 产业结构以重型化为主, 随着经济快速发展, 土地、水、能源和重要原材料短缺矛盾将日益尖锐, 环境承载压力十分严峻。科技创新能力和劳动者素质与产业结构升级的要求不适应, 体制机制与经济社会结构的变化不适应, 将制约经济整体素质和综合竞争力的提高。

面临实现社会和谐发展的繁重任务。“十一五”期间, 我省将进入新的人口增长高峰期, 促进充分就业、提高人均占有水平的难度加大。“三农”问题依然突出, 城乡差距、地区差距、不同社会群体收入差距有继续拉大的趋势。社会问题和矛盾错综复杂, 维护稳定任务十分艰巨。

从外部条件看, 和平、发展、合作成为当今时代的潮流, 经济全球化和区域一体化趋势深入发展, 新技术革命对经济发展的导向带动作用日益增强, 生产要素和产业在全球范围内重组转移, 特别是在制造业和现代服务业领域呈加快之势。国内政治安定, 社会和谐, 民族凝聚力日益增强, 政府宏观调控更加成熟, 经济社会发展进入新阶段, 世界最大的二元经济体的加速转型, 奥运会的举办, 将为发展注入强大的动力, “中国制造”从初级阶段向高级阶段演进。虽然影响世界和平与发展的不稳定、不确定因素增多, 国内也存在着资源环境约束

加剧,以及石油价格、汇率变化可能引起经济波动等诸多问题,但总体上有利条件多于不利因素,为我省加快发展提供了较好的外部环境。

面对历史机遇和严峻挑战,全省上下必须增强发展的紧迫感和责任感,紧紧把握并用好重要战略机遇期,立足科学发展,着力自主创新,完善体制机制,促进社会和谐,把社会主义现代化建设事业推向前进。:

任务目标篇

全面贯彻落实科学发展观,坚持以人为本,转变发展观念、创新发展模式、提高发展质量,实现国民经济持续快速协调健康发展和社会全面进步。

第三章 主要任务和指导方针

确保“十一五”及今后时期经济社会又快又好发展,必须在以胡锦涛同志为总书记的党中央坚强领导下,坚持以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导,以科学发展观统领全局,全面贯彻党的十六大和十六届五中全会精神,坚持发展是执政兴国的第一要务,抓住机遇,乘势而上,按照建设“大而强、富而美”社会主义新山东的目标,努力开创各项工作的新局面。总的任务是:深入贯彻落实省委“一二三四五六”的发展目标和工作思路,坚持科学发展,以又快又好发展为主题,进一步增强自主创新能力和体制机制活力,大力推进结构优化升级、统筹协调发展和增长方式转变,加快建设制造业强省、现代化半岛城市群、环境优美生态省和社会主义和谐山东,努力提前建成全面小康社会,为提前基本实现现代化奠定坚实基础。

在工作中必须坚持以下指导方针:

——更加注重科学发展,努力保持经济又快又好发展。坚持发展是第一要务,坚持科学发展观,增强机遇意识、危机意识和创新意识,充分利用各种有利条件促进发展。正确把握经济发展趋势的变化,注重提高经济增长的质量和效益,着力解决影响经济健康发展的薄弱环节和突出矛盾,避免大起大落,保持速度与效益相统一,夯实发展基础,增强发展后劲。

——更加注重调整经济结构,加快转变经济增长方式。紧紧抓住结构调整主线,努力建设具有国际竞争力的现代产业体系。调整投资与消费比例,增加个人所得占国民收入的比重,形成消费和投资双轮驱动、内需与外需共同拉动的经济增长格局。大力转变经济增长方式,走新型工业化道路,把发展建立在资源和环境承载能力的基础上,着力提高资源利用率、降低物耗、保护环境,实现可持续发展。

——更加注重提高自主创新能力,深入实施科教兴鲁和人才强省战略。把提高自主创新能力作为科学技术发展的战略基点和结构优化升级的中心环节,大力提高原始创新能力、集成创新能力和引进消化吸收再创新能力,努力建设创新型省份。全面落实教育优先发展的方

针,加强人才队伍建设,全面提升人力资源素质,形成人才辈出、人尽其才的良好局面,为发展提供强有力的人才支撑。

——更加注重统筹城乡区域协调发展,实现共同富裕。全面贯彻城乡统筹的方针,实行工业反哺农业、城市支持农村,加强农村基础设施建设和公共服务投入。要以人口城市化为核心,引导大中小城市合理布局、健康发展。以资源环境承载力为依据,强化对区域空间开发秩序的引导,加大对欠发达地区的扶持力度,形成东部率先、中部崛起、西部跨越的区域协调发展新格局。

——更加注重深化改革扩大开放,增强发展的活力。坚持社会主义市场经济的改革方向,以体制创新和制度建设为重点,全面推进经济、社会、政府管理等各个领域的改革,为解放和发展生产力创造更好的体制环境。要进一步树立全球视野,更加积极有效地利用区外市场和国际资源,妥善应对开放风险和挑战,切实提高对外开放的层次和水平。

——更加注重经济社会协调发展,促进人的全面发展。科学履行政府社会管理、公共服务职能,全面落实计划生育、保护耕地、保护和节约资源的基本国策,大力实施积极的就业政策,进一步加快科技、教育、文化、卫生、体育等各项社会事业的发展,不断提高人民的物质文化生活水平,创造有利于创业发展和安居乐业的良好环境。

——更加注重加强和谐社会建设,维护社会稳定。坚持从最广大人民的根本利益出发谋发展、搞建设,着力促进充分就业,增加居民收入,完善社会保障,实现社会公平,不断提高人民群众的物质和文化生活水平。完善社会管理和协调机制,加快建设文明山东、平安山东,促进社会主义物质文明、政治文明、精神文明建设与和谐社会建设全面发展。

第四章 发展目标和远景展望

完成“十一五”时期的总任务,切实把经济社会发展转入科学发展的轨道,全面建设小康社会取得重要阶段性进展,改革开放和现代化建设将达到一个新水平。主要目标确定为:

经济增长。全省生产总值年均增长 10% 左右,到 2010 年达到 30000 亿元,人均超过 3900 美元,达到中等收入国家水平。一、二、三次产业结构调整为 8:55:37。地方财政收入达到 2000 亿元以上,年均增长 14%。固定资产投资年均增长 18% 左右,社会消费品零售总额年均增长 13%,物价涨幅控制在 4% 左右。

资源环境。资源利用效率显著提高,单位 GDP 能耗降低 22% 左右,工业用水重复利用率提高到 75%。主要污染物排放总量下降 10% 左右,生态环境质量进一步改善,森林覆盖率达到 28%。

自主创新。形成一批拥有自主知识产权和知名品牌、国际竞争力较强的优势企业,全社会研发投入占生产总值的比重提高到 2%,高新技术产业产值占规模以上工业总产值的比重达到 35%。

改革开放。行政管理、财税、社会事业、城乡管理等体制改革取得突破性进展。所有制结构明显变化，非公有制经济比重继续提高。经济国际化程度明显提升，进出口总额占 GDP 的比重达到 40% 左右。机电产品占外贸出口的比重达到 40%。累计实际利用外商直接投资 400 亿美元左右。

协调发展。区域经济实现联动发展，初步形成城乡统筹的发展局面，城市化水平达到 50% 以上。社会事业更加繁荣，基本普及高中阶段教育，普通高校在校生达到 160 万人；公共卫生服务体系更加完善，每千人拥有医生数提高到 2 人、病床数 2.5 张。

人民生活。城镇居民人均可支配收入、农民人均纯收入达到 15000 元和 5500 元，年均分别增长 7% 左右。城乡就业水平提高，城镇登记失业率控制在 4% 以内。社会保障体系进一步完善。年均人口自然增长率控制在 6‰，人均期望寿命达到 75 岁。

民主法治。初步建立起公平的收入分配、公共服务、社会管理体制，民主法制建设和精神文明建设取得新进展，构建和谐社会取得新进步。

在此基础上，再经过十年的努力，到 2020 年，全省生产总值达到 68000 亿元，比 2010 年再翻一番多，人均生产总值 8000 美元以上，全省提前总体上基本实现现代化，成为经济全面繁荣、市场体系完善、科技教育发达、民主法治健全、社会文明和谐、人民生活富裕、生态环境美好的地区，充分展现“大而强、富而美”社会主义新山东的崭新形象。

产业发展篇

以构建现代产业体系为目标，加快发展现代农业，增强基础设施支撑保障能力，把建设具有国际竞争力的制造业强省和繁荣发展服务业，作为产业结构优化升级的核心任务，加快推进经济大省向经济强省的转变。

第五章 加快发展现代农业

以增加农民收入为核心，以集约化、社会化和现代化为目标，落实支农政策，继续强化农业基础地位，努力推进装备机械化、组织规模化、管理企业化和生产标准化，全面提高综合效益和农产品竞争力，促进农村经济可持续发展。

实施五项工程，提高粮食综合生产能力。按照稳定面积、提高单产、改善品质、增加效益的总体要求，继续坚持粮食生产的“三条底线”。大力实施农业综合开发、良种繁育推广、配方施肥与沃土、植物病虫害综合防治、优质粮食产业等五项工程，确保粮食总产稳定在 700 亿斤以上。五年改造中低产田 1000 万亩，发展优质专用小麦和玉米分别达到 4500 万亩和 1500 万亩，建设 40 个以上优质粮食生产县。

实施优势产业优先发展战略，提高农业发展层次。以提升优势产业为切入点，通过政府引导、政策倾斜、集约投入，推进农业结构战略性调整。争取“十一五”期间，在全省形成具有鲜明特色、较强市场竞争力的8个优势产业带（区）、11类优势农产品和100个名牌产品。种植业，稳定布局，提高品质效益，壮大园艺产业规模，加快建设工业原料林基地和优质林果苗木花卉基地。畜牧业，突出规模饲养和疫病防治，规划建设一批无规定动物疫病病区，不断提高占农业总产值的比重。水产业，重点发展一批种苗生产基地、出口基地和无公害养殖示范基地，建设山东半岛现代渔业经济区。

大力发展农业机械化，提高农业生产装备水平。不断提高农机利用率和社会化服务水平，鼓励引导机械技术由产中向产前、产后延伸，促进主要农产品由生产环节机械化向全过程机械化发展。实施农机化创新示范工程，加快推广应用保护性耕作、联合收获、秸秆综合利用等节本增效技术。创新农机服务模式，发展新型农机合作组织，大力开展农机跨区作业。到2010年，全省农机总动力达到11000万千瓦，农机化水平达到75%。

增强龙头企业带动能力，提高农业产业化市场化水平。一是继续加大对500家龙头企业的支持力度，鼓励龙头企业提高技术装备和管理水平，通过资产重组、资本运营、兼并联合等方式迅速膨胀规模，到2010年销售收入过50亿元的龙头企业达到10家。二是鼓励和引导农民发展各类专业合作经济组织，为农户提供承贷承还、贷款担保、市场开拓、技术信息等各类服务，发展规模农户，带动基地发展，组织带动农户占全省农户总数的80%以上。三是依托优势产业和省级以上龙头企业，开发一批在国内外市场有较大影响力的知名品牌。积极引导外商投资向农业综合开发和社会化服务领域延伸，向引进配套技术和管理经验延伸，提高农业对外开放层次。力争到2010年，全省农产品出口达到120亿美元以上。

实施农产品质量提升工程，提高农业标准化生产水平。围绕提升农产品整体竞争力，转变农业增长方式，大力发展优质、高产、高效、生态、安全农业，力争到“十一五”末，建立起比较完善的农业标准体系、农产品质量检测体系、农产品质量认证体系。一是率先完成农产品质量标准及安全标准的制定，胶东沿海地区、胶济沿线基本实现农业标准化，全省瓜果菜茶等基本达到无公害标准，绿色食品和有机食品所占比重大幅度提高。二是完善农产品质量检测体系，基本形成布局合理、职能明确、运行高效的质量检验检测网络。三是推行农产品原产地标识制度和终端产品质量认证，逐步实现与国际认证标准的接轨，扩大我省农产品的品牌优势。

强化各项支农政策，提高农村经济可持续发展能力。坚持“多予、少取、放活”的方针，多渠道加大对农业的政策扶持力度。一是落实农业农村补贴政策。加大粮食直接补贴、良种补贴和农机具购置补贴力度，积极探索农资直接补贴办法。巩固落实农村税费改革政策，加快推进乡镇机构、农村义务教育和县乡财政体制改革，落实完善化解乡村债务政策，建立防止农民负担反弹的有效机制。二是完善土地政策。稳定土地承包关系，切实维护农民的合法权益。按照依法、自愿、有偿的原则，促进土地承包经营权合理流转。三是健全农业投入政策。设立农田水利设施建设补助专项资金，积极推进农村小型基础设施产权制度改革，鼓励社会资本投资农业开发和农村基础设施建设。加大政策性金融支农力度，增加支持农业和农村发展的中长期贷款，逐步把农村信用社建成社区性金融服务组织，探索建立由自然人或企业发起的小额信贷组织，培育规范的农村金融市场。四是强化科技兴农政策。增强农业科技研

院所的研发能力,重点研发 100 项重大科技课题。加大对公益性技术推广的投入,推行实用技术推广服务市场化运作,重点推广 100 项先进实用技术。建立完善农村教育培训、信息服务和科技普及网络,加强动植物疫病防治体系建设,健全农村社会化服务体系。

第六章 着力建设制造业强省

建设制造业强省,是发挥我省比较优势,加快工业化和现代化进程,增强综合经济实力的战略选择。“十一五”期间,要坚持走新型工业化道路,以高新技术产业为先导,以提高自主创新能力为支撑,以建立现代制造业体系为目标,加强政府引导,充分发挥市场机制的基础性作用,在突出“三个一批”、完善拉长七个产业链的基础上,大力发展支柱产业,突破重点装备产业,改造提升传统产业,全面提高制造业国际竞争力。力争到 2010 年全省规模以上制造业增加值突破 1 万亿元。

培育发展支柱产业。抓好骨干企业、重点产品、技术创新、品牌培育和区域布局五个环节,以重大建设项目为载体,加强与跨国集团合作,实行集约投入,强化人才支撑,大力发展六大支柱产业,拉长产业链,建设产业群,培育 160 个以上中国名牌,推进产业结构的高加工度化和高技术化,形成产业层次高、核心竞争力强、带动作用大的新型支柱产业格局,带动全省工业实现新的突破。**(1) 电子信息及家电产业。**充分发挥名牌企业和地域优势的聚集效应,以济南国家软件基地、青岛国家电子信息产业基地为依托,以海尔、海信、浪潮、中创、鸿富泰、浪潮 LG 等企业为龙头,重点发展高性能计算机及外围设备、网络与通信产品、集成电路和软件、数字家电和汽车电子产品等系列产品,加快推进海信“信芯”、东普液晶显示屏等高端技术项目建设,促进信息产业并带动制造业的升级换代,家电产业重点采用数字、环保、节能新技术改造提升传统产品和配套产品,加快开发数字影视新产品,放大名牌效应,提高市场占有率。2010 年电子信息及家电产业销售收入达到 7000 亿元。**(2) 机械设备产业。**加快推进关键技术创新和系统集成,重点发展汽车、船舶和关键设备,实现跨越式发展。汽车,着力建设重型车、轿车、微型乘用车、越野车、改装车、特种车等整车生产中心和与之相配套的零部件生产中心。船舶,依托青岛、烟台、威海造船中心和济宁内河造船,着力发展现代化总装造船,提高产业集中度。2010 年整车生产能力 180 万辆,造船能力达到 600 万载重吨,机械设备产业销售收入突破 1 万亿元。**(3) 化工产业。**发挥资源优势,以大型化、集约化、精细化方向,重点发展石油化工、海洋化工、煤化工,加快实施齐鲁石化 120 万吨乙烯扩建工程,加快青岛 100 万吨乙烯和 1000 万吨原油加工装置项目建设,争取把东营、淄博、青岛和烟台建成国家的石油化工基地。2010 年销售收入力争达到 1 万亿元。**(4) 食品产业。**以发展农副产品深加工为重点,加快推广应用先进生物技术、信息技术和制造技术,推广绿色化,实现标准化,提升竞争力。2010 年销售收入突破 9000 亿元。**(5) 纺织服装业。**突出原料、面料和服装三个环节,以优势产品和企业为依托,努力开发差别化、异型化、功能化纤维,加快印染工艺改造、技术装备更新和新型面料开发,不断提高服装设计和制作水平,加大市场营销力度,打造知名品牌。2010 年销售收入力争达到 6000 亿元。**(6) 材料产业。**重点发展新材料产业,围绕航空航天、电子、机械、化工、冶金、造纸等应用领域,实施全氟磺酸树脂及离子膜、碳素原丝及制品、二甲醚、新型保水剂等一批高技术项目,加快青岛纳米新材料、淄博和临沂工程陶瓷、东营有机高分子材料、泰安无机非金属材料、烟台和潍坊电子新材料等基地建设。严格执行国家钢铁产业政策,鼓励联合重组,提高产业集中度,发展高效钢材,巩固大型钢铁基地,增

强市场竞争力, 2010 年材料产业销售收入达到 7600 亿元。

突破重点装备产业。以市场为导向, 以提高国际竞争力为核心, 引进、消化、吸收和自主创新相结合, 强化政策支持, 以信息化带动装备制造业的发展, 推进关键技术创新和系统集成, 不断提高产业整体素质和装备国民经济的能力, 实现技术跨越式发展。重点突破数控机床及数控系统、发电和输变电设备、精密仪器仪表、环保设备、大型施工机械、新型农业机械、大型化肥装置关键设备等 20 类重大装备, 提高研发设计、核心元器件配套、加工制造和系统集成的整体水平。2010 年全省规模以上装备制造业增加值占制造业的比重提高到 40%, 形成一批拥有自主知识产权、具有较强国际竞争力的特色产品, 建立较为完备的装备制造体系。

改造提升传统产业。以增强技术创新、产品开发和精深加工能力为方向, 加快运用高新技术和先进适用技术, 提升产业的设计、制造、装备和管理水平, 提高产品质量和档次, 实现传统产品结构的优化升级。优化产业布局, 提高规模效益和产业集中度, 大力支持知名品牌, 巩固和扩大市场占有率, 继续保持在全国的领先地位。重点改造造纸、塑料、新型包装材料、化肥、轮胎、水泥、平板玻璃、建筑卫生陶瓷、新型墙体材料、耐火材料等 10 个行业。到 2010 年, 造纸能力达到 1500 万吨, 水泥产量控制在 1.5 亿吨, 无碱玻璃纤维及制品 60 万吨, 高档浮法玻璃 3200 万重箱。

积极促进产业集聚。强化产业集聚意识, 立足于区域优势和发展潜力, 结合支柱产业培育、传统产业提升和半岛制造业基地建设, 按照资源共享、龙头带动、企业集群协作的要求, 以中心城市、经济园区、大型企业和重大项目为龙头, 加快形成一批零部件配套半径小、特色鲜明、规模强大、竞争力强的重点产业集聚区。以省级以上园区为重点, 突出搞好百余个园区建设, 努力提高园区的核心竞争力, 使其成为推动区域经济发展的重要力量、对外开放的重要窗口、高新技术产业发展的重要基地和民营经济发展的重要载体。力争到 2010 年经济园区 GDP、财政收入、利用外资分别占全省 40%、55% 和 85% 以上, 省级以上园区工业增加值达到 7000 亿元以上。支持龙头企业做大做强, 力争到 2010 年进入全国 500 强的企业达到 50 家, 进入全国工业 1000 强的企业达到 150 家。促进工业布局向优势企业和优势区域集中, 提高骨干行业、重点产品的配套能力, 培育全省集成制造优势, 为建设制造业强省提供有力的保障。;

第七章 繁荣发展服务业

服务业是“十一五”期间面临世挑战最严峻的产业, 也是改革发展潜力最大的产业, 是优化产业结构、繁荣市场、提高人民生活质量的关键环节, 是扩大社会就业的主渠道。必须创新发展思路, 改革体制机制, 优化发展环境, 坚持膨胀规模和优化结构并举, 在加快社会事业改革发展的同时, 突出发展现代服务业, 壮大新兴服务业, 改造提升传统服务业, 开拓服务业发展新领域, 努力提高服务业占生产总值和全社会从业人员的比重。

突出发展现代服务业。加快发展技术含量和附加值高的金融保险、现代物流、中介服务等行业, 提升经济运行效率, 带动服务业整体水平的提高。(1) **金融保险业。**在确保金融安全的前提下, 加强金融机构与国内外银行的业务协作和股权合作, 在扩大开放中加快观念

创新、管理创新和金融技术创新,提升金融层次,增强服务功能。加快构建济南、青岛两大区域金融中心。积极支持恒丰银行在全国设立分行,不断膨胀规模,增强实力;加快各城市商业银行和农村信用社改革重组,鼓励社会资本参股入股,提高核心竞争力。规范发展典当业,发挥其在社会小额短期融资方面拾遗补缺、调余济需的积极作用。加快组建在我省注册的全国性股份制商业保险公司,发展互助型商业保险公司,不断丰富服务品种,拓展大众保险市场。(2)现代物流业。依托区域性中心城市、产业集聚区、货物集散地和交通枢纽,重点建设10个物流园区、20个物流中心和20家具有较强竞争力的物流企业集团,壮大市场规模,完善服务功能,增强集散能力,拓展辐射范围。大力发展新型流通业态,积极发展第三方物流,鼓励支持发展电子商务等现代流通方式,加快构筑起社会化、专业化、信息化、规模化的现代物流服务体系。(3)中介服务业。规范提高律师、公证、会计、审计、资产评估、工程与管理咨询、科技咨询等咨询服务业,积极发展证券、保险、人才、劳动力、法律服务等市场中介组织,大力推广代理、代办、经纪、拍卖等中介服务方式,为企业经营管理、居民消费决策和社会信息沟通提供有效服务。

壮大发展新兴服务业。要抓住居民消费结构升级的机遇,大力发展旅游、文化、房地产、信息等市场潜力大的行业,使其成为支撑国民经济发展的支柱产业。(1)旅游会展业。采取多种方式、多种渠道,鼓励社会参与投资旅游基础设施建设,改善重点旅游城市、旅游景区的交通、通讯、食宿、娱乐条件,为提升旅游产品的竞争力和档次水平奠定良好基础。推动旅游资源整合和市场深度开发,巩固提高山水圣人、齐文化、黄金海岸、民俗文化等传统优势线路,开发建设一批红色旅游精品线,打造沿黄河生态旅游品牌,构筑大旅游网络。到2010年,年接待海外游客310万人次,国内游客2.6亿人次,旅游业总收入达到2610亿元。重点建设济南、青岛两大会展中心,规划建设一批特色会展基地,提高承办大型综合性会展的能力。(2)文化传媒业。大力发展文化经济,进一步完善支持文化产业发展的各项政策,完善新闻出版、广播影视、音像视听、广告、休闲娱乐等文化产业体系,促进文化与经济的相互渗透,文化产业与其他产业的高度融合。深化文化体制改革,创新产业化运作方式和集团化管理体制,尽快形成一批大型文化企业集团,提高集中度、知名度和对外宣传力度,增强文化产业的整体实力和竞争力。建立富有活力的文化产品生产经营机制,繁荣文学艺术创作,实施名牌精品工程,培育特色剧目、名牌剧目,形成一批名牌文化产品。(3)房地产业。加大住房供应结构调整力度,着力增加主要面对中低收入家庭的普通商品住房、经济适用房和廉租住房供应。加强房地产市场运行监测,整顿和规范房地产市场。完善住房产权制度,激活住房二级市场。理顺租售房价比关系,形成“梯级消费”的良性循环。(4)信息服务业。继续推进电子政务建设,整合完善核心政务信息系统及金关、金税、金卡、金保等金字号工程业务系统。加快推进社会公共服务信息化建设,重点完善全省疫情监测防治和卫生信息报告系统、医药食品检验检疫信息系统、劳动就业及社会保障服务信息系统、远程教育系统,启动社会灾害应急处理信息系统建设。加强企业信息化服务体系建设,提高为中小企业提供专业和综合服务的能力。

改造提升传统服务业。在巩固传统服务业规模优势的基础上,依靠科技进步,运用现代信息技术手段,积极创新经营方式,提高服务效率。(1)商贸流通业。健全商品市场体系,区别城乡、区域特点,鼓励引导各种商品市场提升档次,完善功能,增强竞争力。积极发展各种专卖店、大卖场、便利店、连锁店,培育壮大产地型农产品批发市场,支持发展专业特色市场,改造提升供销系统农资、日用品、农产品等骨干商品经营网络。(2)餐饮业。积

极发展各具特色、健康美食、适合不同消费群体的餐饮业，振兴鲁菜品牌，开拓省外、国外市场。加强食品安全管理，鼓励有条件的餐饮企业实行连锁经营，提高餐饮水平和质量。（3）**交通运输业**。运用信息技术，提高交通运输业的现代化水平，扩大运输服务的能力和范围。加强公路、铁路、民航机场、内河、远洋航运综合运输系统建设，进一步完善连结省内、国内外的立体交通运输网。发展多式联运，鼓励运输企业集团化、连锁化，扩大运输规模效应。

开拓服务业发展新领域。积极跟踪市场需求，抓住新的消费热点，重点实施八项示范工程。（1）**社区服务业连锁经营工程**。在陪护、养老、保健、清洁、代购、洗染熨烫、维修、美容、喜庆、殡葬、社区医疗等行业，培育专业性综合性龙头企业，大力发展连锁经营服务。（2）**全民体育健身运动工程**。整合体育设施资源，鼓励社会资金兴办各种群众性体育组织和俱乐部，发展体育健身娱乐和体育竞赛表演市场，促进体育产业发展。（3）**汽车服务业培育工程**。着力发展和规范汽车销售、二手车交易和租赁市场，完善汽车维修、配件供应和信息咨询服务，发展汽车俱乐部，加快中国山东国际汽车设赛中心建设。（4）**教育培训业拓展工程**。大力发展优秀传统文化培训、外语培训、计算机培训、会计法律考试培训，激活教育培训需求。（5）**家装装饰规范提升工程**。着力培育设计先进时尚、施工质量高、健康环保的专业化服务企业，整合家装、家居产业链。（6）**租赁业培育工程**。大力发展汽车、农具、工程机械、生产设备、体育健身器材、婚丧用品等的租赁经营，搞活租赁市场。（7）**农村信息化工程**。加快农村信息基础设施、农业信息资源数据库、农业信息服务中心和信息服务站建设，提高农村信息化水平。（8）**农村劳动力转移服务工程**。重点发展跨地区就业培训服务，加强劳务中介服务体系。

优化服务业发展环境。按照政企分开、政事分开、企业与事业分开的原则，以市场化、社会化为方向，加大改革力度，加快推进服务业的产业化进程，形成有利于服务业发展的体制机制环境。处理好服务业对内对外开放的关系，打破部门垄断，消除体制性障碍，稳步、有序地推进金融、旅游、教育和医疗等服务业领域的开放，制定公开、透明、统一的准入政策，形成有利于服务业发展的市场环境。加强服务业市场整顿，加快服务产品标准化体系建设，建立和完善诚实、守信的信用体系，形成有利于服务业发展的消费环境。加快清理阻碍服务业发展的各类法规、政策、规定，有针对性地制定行业发展意见和扶持政策，建立和完善监督机制，形成有利于服务业发展的良好氛围，创造系统完善、公正规范、健康有序的社会环境。拓宽服务业融资渠道，建立政府发展服务业专项引导资金，引导社会加大对服务业的投入。

第八章 继续加强基础设施

抓住薄弱环节，继续加强交通、能源、水利、信息等基础设施建设，增强对国民经济发展的支撑保障能力。

完善综合交通网络。加快铁路、港口发展，加强公路、航空建设，优化布局，完善网络，提高效能，构建便捷、高效的现代化综合交通网络。“十一五”期间，重点建设六条铁路、三大港口、七条高速公路、两个空港和烟大跨海轮渡，基本满足经济社会发展的交通运力需求。**铁路**。以扩大路网规模，完善路网结构，提高路网质量为重点，努力构建客货分线运输、点

线能力配套、高效便捷的高速运输网络,形成“三纵三横”的路网主骨架。重点建设青岛济南至太原、京沪山东段客运专线和青岛至荣成城际铁路,形成联通省内各市、纵贯南北、横贯东西的快速客运骨架。建设黄骅至大港、德龙烟铁路和邯济铁路、荷兖日铁路扩能改造四项工程,开辟内蒙古、陕西、太原煤炭入鲁通道,提高长治和山西南部煤炭入鲁能力。加快建设和改造五条地方铁路。五年新建、改建铁路 2000 公里左右。**公路。**围绕完善“五纵四横一环”高速公路网,突出半岛城市群交通一体化、中心城市连接、疏展出省通道等重点路段,建设荣成至乌海、滨州德州至衡水、青岛至银川、济青南线和青岛至兰州、日荷至新乡、德州至商丘、东营潍坊至连云港省际运输通道和沿海高速等重点项目。2010 年高速公路里程达到 5000 公里以上。**港口。**优化港口结构,整合港航资源,加快港航提速建设。围绕构建东北亚国际航运中心的目标,重点建设青岛港、烟台港和日照港,完善龙口、石岛港功能,加快黄河三角洲及莱州湾沿岸港口建设,形成布局合理、分工明确、优势互补的发展格局。搞好济宁至东平湖段运河航道改造,提高内河通航能力。2010 年沿海主要港口货物吞吐量达到 6 亿吨以上,集装箱吞吐量达到 1400 万标箱,把青岛港建成北方国际航运中心。**航空。**加快遥墙机场、流亭机场配套设施建设,推进莱山机场改扩建和临沂机场迁建工程,统筹规划客货运分工,基本形成以青岛、济南为主,烟台、临沂、济宁、威海等为辅,布局合理、运力适当、航线四通八达的航空运输体系,努力增强与国内外重点城市的通航能力。2010 年国际、国内航线达到 400 条。

提高能源支撑能力。加快能源建设,优化能源结构,提高能源效率,构筑稳定、经济、清洁的能源供应体系。**煤炭。**坚持开发、保护、调入统筹规划,重点开发建设巨野、济宁、单县、济北等煤炭基地,开采量稳定在 1.5 亿吨左右。加大对现有煤炭矿业权的整合重组力度,促使煤炭资源向优势骨干企业集中,提高规模生产和安全保障能力。积极稳妥地关闭资源枯竭矿山,2010 年前全部淘汰 9 万吨以下矿井,新建矿井年生产能力不得低于 30 万吨,做好压煤村庄搬迁工作。大力开发和推广洁净煤、煤气化和煤液化技术,发展煤炭深加工,严格限制原煤直接进入终端消费。**电力。**优化发展燃煤火电,积极发展核电和抽水蓄能电站,适度发展燃机电站,规范发展热电和综合利用电厂,严禁发展纯凝小火电。重点发展 600MW 及以上高参数、大容量、超临界机组和 300MW 级供热机组,逐步发展超超临界机组。“十一五”期间重点建设一批大型火力发电项目;力争海阳核电站早日开工建设,启动乳山核电站、荣成高温气冷堆项目和沿海第三核电站的前期工作;开工建设 2—3 个抽水蓄能电站和液化天然气工程。到 2010 年,新增装机容量 3100 万千瓦,装机总量达到 6750 万千瓦。继续加强城乡电网建设与改造,形成以 500 千伏双回路大环网为省域主网架,220 千伏为市域主网架的现代化大型电网。**石油。**有效开发省内资源,积极参与西部资源开发利用,鼓励企业加强与产油国和大石油公司交流与合作,积极参与国外石油勘探和开发,建立较为稳定的海外油气供应基地。加快建立石油风险采购体系和石油储备体系,争取在沿海新建 3 个千万吨级的石油储备基地,提高抵御石油风险能力。

加强水利设施建设。以保障水资源供给为重点,搞好水资源开发利用、防洪减灾、节约用水工程建设,保障经济社会的可持续发展。一是加快水资源开发利用工程建设,增加水资源供给能力。继续抓好南水北调东线和胶东输水干线工程,完成“T”字型输水骨架和部分区域输水配水网络建设。搞好沂沭流域洪水利用前期工作。新建、改建部分平原水库、地下水库和一批河道拦蓄工程,适时建设部分山区调蓄水库。搞好人工影响天气工程建设,合理利用空中云水资源。二是加快防洪减灾骨干工程建设,努力提高防洪标准。全面完成大、

中型及重点小型病险水库除险加固,分别达到两千年一遇、千年一遇和三百年一遇标准。继续实施骨干河道重点河段、重要支流河道和蓄滞洪区、黄河滩区的综合治理。搞好黄河标准化堤防工程、沂沭泗河洪水东调南下续建工程和沿海地区防潮工程建设,完善大中城市防洪体系。三是加强城乡节水工程建设,提高水资源利用效率。搞好大型灌区续建配套与节水工程,推广低压管道输水、渠道防渗、喷灌、微灌等节水灌溉方式,新增有效灌溉面积 300 万亩,扩大节水面积 1000 万亩。加快城市供水、排水管网更新改造,推广节水技术和器具,更新改造供水配水管网。加大中水回用力度,降低水资源的消耗。到 2010 年,新增供水能力 20 亿立方米,节水 20 亿立方米,基本满足城乡用水、工农业用水和适当的环境用水需要。

加强信息基础设施建设。以建成具有国内先进水平、功能完备的信息基础设施为目标,重点加强宽带通信网、数字电视网和下一代互联网建设;鼓励社会力量以多种方式从事各种宽带接入网的建设,实现信息服务的宽带化、个性化、智能化;加快推进“三网融合”,健全信息安全保障体系,逐步普及数字广播电视业务,形成覆盖全省的共享型、集约化信息网络体系。2010 年固定电话普及率达到 40%,移动电话普及率达到 40% 以上,因特网用户数达到 1500 万户,有线电视入户率达到 70%,有线数字电视用户率达到 40% 以上。

第九章 积极发展建筑业

坚持以市场为导向,提高产业素质,加快体制、科技创新,完善市场监管,确保质量安全,提高节能节水节材水平,更好地发挥建筑业在国民经济发展中的支柱产业作用。

壮大产业规模。以高水准的大型综合性设计和施工企业为龙头,鼓励支持企业优化重组,促进一体化发展、多元化经营,加快优势企业的资本、人员、技术和品牌扩张,向房地产、建材、租赁等领域延伸产业链,形成一批资金雄厚、人才密集、技术先进的大型企业集团,以大型重化工、土木工程、公共设施项目和高新技术含量工程为载体,巩固拓展国内市场;以劳务合作和工程分包为突破口,大力开拓海外市场。2010 年产值超 50 亿元的企业集团达到 5 家,产值超 10 亿元的达到 40 家;建筑业增加值达到 2500 亿元,占全省生产总值的比重达到 8% 左右,力争产业规模和对经济社会发展的贡献明显增大,整体竞争能力和市场份额跃居全国前列。

加快技术进步。以标准化、集约化和信息化为基础,以科学组织管理为手段,不断提高建筑业技术水平、管理水平和生产能力,坚持节约资源和保护环境,强化初步设计和建筑设计能力,拓展前期咨询和后期项目管理功能,确保生产性建设项目的工艺、设备和主体工程先进、可靠,确保民用建设项目适用、经济。大力发展节约型、环保型建筑,禁止使用淘汰产品,着力发展系列化、标准化的建筑构配件,加大建筑部品部件工业化生产比重,完善生产供应体系,提高施工机械化生产水平。

深化改革加强监管。完善工程建设标准体系,建立市场形成造价机制。严格招投标机制,规范建筑市场秩序。改革建设项目组织实施方式,积极推行工程总承包建设方式,大力发展劳务分包企业,以专业化、社会化为方向,提高政府投资项目建设的市场化程度。规范建筑施工用工行为,鼓励施工企业进行健康、安全、环境认证。施工企业要依法与农民工签订劳

动合同,按照规定参加社会保险,履行缴费义务。支持发展工程咨询服务体系,完善工程建设质量、安全监管机制,建立健全行政执法、行业自律和中介服务相结合的建筑市场监管和建设事业服务体系。;

城乡区域篇

深入实施“一个龙头、三个突破、东西联动、城乡统筹、促进扶弱、协调发展”的区域发展战略,加快推进城市化进程,加快建设社会主义新农村,加快建设特色经济区,构建主体功能明晰,发展导向明确,开发秩序规范,经济与人口、资源、环境相协调的区域发展格局。

第十章 构建布局合理的城镇格局

继续推进城市化发展战略,加快形成半岛城市群都市连绵带,重点构建济南都市圈,加快建设鲁南城市带,促进中小城镇集约发展,形成大中小配套、功能特点突出、结构合理的城镇发展格局。2010年城市化水平达到50%以上。

东部优化发展,加快现代化半岛城市群建设。充分发挥汇集全省先进生产力的集成优势,以加快打造现代化城市群和制造业基地品牌为目标,突出“开放、融合、发达”的区域特色,深入实施以港兴区、园区带动、经济国际化和区域一体化战略,进一步提高城市现代化水平和综合服务功能,加快推进八市优势互补和错位发展,实现要素快速聚集和高效组合,力争成为全国开放程度最高、发展活力最强、最具核心竞争力的地区之一。到2010年,生产总值达到20000亿元左右,人均6000美元左右,城市化水平55%左右。加快半岛城市群发展,要把突出青岛龙头地位与加快突破烟台相结合,青岛要按照站在高起点、瞄准大目标、实现新跨越的要求,努力建设成为我国区域性经济中心、对外开放的重要基地、世界知名特色城市,加快沿胶州湾建设步伐。

中部加速崛起,加快济南城市群建设。以加快突破济南为着力点,充分发挥产业、交通、文化和科技集成优势,进一步强化其核心城市的功能,建设带动辐射淄博、泰安、莱芜、德州、聊城、滨州的都市圈,建设和完善一体化交通网络,壮大优势产业集群,放大产业集聚效应,扩大经济总体规模,促进中部地区加速崛起,成为全省区域经济发展新的增长点。济南要围绕建设现代化省会城市和区域中心城市的目标,发挥省会优势、发展省会经济、提升省会形象,加快发展高层次服务业、高新技术产业和技术资金密集制造业,建成区域性金融中心、高新技术研发扩散中心和全国重要的物流中心,成为中部崛起的强大辐射带动源。其他城市要进一步明确功能定位,完善城市综合服务功能,搞好与周边地区和城市的产业整合,壮大经济实力。

南部强化开发开放,加快鲁南城市带建设。日照、临沂、枣庄、济宁、菏泽五市,要依托新亚欧大陆桥,发挥资源、区位和开发潜力大的优势,加强城市基础设施建设,加快资源开发,培育壮大优势产业,提高城市化和工业化水平,建成我省重要的能源和煤化工基地、优质农产品加工基地和商贸物流基地。济宁、临沂两市,要科学规划城市框架,有序扩大城市规模,提高经济和人口集聚能力,为构造城市圈奠定基础。加快突破菏泽,全面贯彻落实“三进两出”政策,加大8市帮扶8县的力度,重视和支持黄河故道综合治理开发,走出欠

发达地区跨越式发展的新路子。

突出规模效益，加快中小城镇集约发展。遵循城市化发展的客观规律，分类指导，突出重点，加快集聚。依托产业支撑，引导企业向城镇工业区集中，提高规模效益，择优培育一批中小城镇。依托区位优势，在重要工矿区、交通轴线、交通枢纽、旅游开发、商品集散地和大中城市，发展一批特色鲜明的中小城镇。依托大中城市，建设一批卫星城镇。配套建设交通、通信、供电、供水、垃圾处理等基础设施，加强金融、文化、卫生等设施建设，改善发展环境和支撑条件。

坚持“三高”原则，加快提升城市建设和管理水平。一是强化规划的龙头作用。继续坚持高起点规划、高水平建设、高效能管理，确立城市规划在城市建设中的龙头地位，重点城市规划要面向国内外，吸引一流专家和知名机构参与，确保城市规划的前瞻性、科学性、权威性。实行经济发展、人口集聚、土地利用、城市规划统筹安排、高度融合，使城市的发展符合经济社会发展规律。二是加快城市基础设施建设。重点加强城市交通建设，区域中心城市都要提前规划建设高架、立交等市内高速通道和环路；济南、青岛、烟台、威海、潍坊等市要做好轻轨、地铁的前期论证工作，力争早日开工建设，为都市圈的形成创造条件。优先发展公共交通，优化城市道路和公交线路网络，建立高效智能化的车辆调度系统、快捷的信息反馈系统和安全的救援保障系统。大型服务场所和住宅区都要搞好停车场的规划和设计，重点建设立体、地下停车场。统筹规划供水、供电、供气、供热等设施建设，提高供给保障能力。三是提高城市管理水平。理顺城市管理体制，严格依法治市。积极推进城市市政公用事业改革，推行特许经营制度，盘活城市资产，放开城市建设投融资市场、经营市场和作业市场。塑造城市建设的文化品位和生态形象，保护传统文化，搞好生态景观建设，营造良好人居环境。对老城、旧城要实行有序改造、保护性开发。

第十一章 构建城乡统筹的乡村发展格局

加快农村城镇化进程，建设社会主义新农村，是统筹城乡协调发展，构建和谐社会，实现全面建设小康社会宏伟目标的关键所在。坚持以工促农、以城带乡、城乡统筹的原则，完善统筹城乡的政策支撑体系，壮大县域经济，加快建设生产发展、生活宽裕、乡风文明、村容整洁、管理民主的社会主义新农村，让更多的农民享受到现代城市文明。

大力推进社会主义新农村建设。明显改善农村面貌，是加快推进全面建设小康社会进程和努力构建和谐社会的基础性工程。一是推进农业生产企业化。打破自给自足观念的束缚，积极支持和发展行业协会、技术协会、营销协会等新型经济组织，提升农民组织化程度，促进农业生产、农产品深加工规模化发展和土地集约化经营；大力发展农村二、三产业，积极推进乡村企业再创业，放手发展农村私营经济，引导农业产业化龙头企业和乡村企业向园区集中，提高产业集聚度，壮大乡村经济实力；加大特色资源开发整合力度，推动特色乡村经济规模化发展，为加快社会主义新农村建设奠定坚实的物质基础。二是推进乡村建设城镇化。按照城镇建设的理念，加快完善农村基础设施。重点加大对农村道路、饮水安全、农田水利、信息、能源、教育、医疗卫生、文化娱乐等中小型基础设施的投入，进一步改善农村生产、生活条件，不断提高农村公共服务水平。力争到2010年，饮用自来水的村庄达到85%以上，实现村村通油路、通有线电视、通无线通信，村村有医疗卫生机构和文体娱乐场所，学

校无危房，“五保”集中供养率达到80%。三是推进农民居住生活社区化。按照社区建设模式，遵循反映地方特色、体现文化内涵、保护生态环境的原则，以布局合理、设施配套、环境整洁、村貌优美为目标，编制新农村建设整体规划，纳入当地经济和社会发展规划，建立多元化的资金投入机制，确保规划稳步实施。借鉴南山、西霞口、邱家等发展模式，通过村企合一，膨胀规模，以壮大经济实力带动农村社区发展；鼓励有条件的农村，通过整合、联合，科学规划，引入外力，以加快开发带动农村社区发展；支持城郊农村加快旧村改造，集约利用土地，以城镇新城区建设带动农村社区发展，走新农村建设多元化发展道路。力争到2010年，大中城市的城乡结合部农村实现农民居住生活社区化，30%以上农村建成环境友好、生活宽裕、舒适的生态村。四是推进农村社会新风貌建设。大力加强农民教育培训，造就一代既有较高思想道德素质，又有一定专业技能、文明守法的新型农民，为农民创业和农村劳动力转移创造条件；积极开展文明乡村创建活动，倡导健康、文明、科学的生活方式，创造农村社会人与人和谐相处、精神文化生活丰富多彩、安居乐业的良好环境，力争到2010年，全省80%的乡村基本达到文明乡村的标准。

发展壮大县域经济。县域经济是推进城乡一体化的重要载体，是统筹城乡协调发展的结合点。继续认真落实“双30”的战略举措，加快形成优势互补、协调联动、相互促进、竞相发展的县域经济发展新格局。要增强吸纳人口、带动农村经济发展、推进城乡一体化进程的能力，力争到2010年有20个以上的县进入全国百强县行列，并实现位次前移。充分发挥区位和资源优势，科学定位，因地制宜发展都市辐射型、外向型、资源加工型、主导企业带动型等特色经济。围绕为农业和农村服务，大力发展农产品加工业、农村服务业和劳动密集型产业。坚持走新型工业化道路，有发展潜力的地方，应以发展优势产业、培植龙头企业、为大企业配套为重点，通过招商引资、壮大民营经济、发展工业园区，大力发展特色制造业。

建立城乡统筹的政策体系。一是建立城乡统筹的财政和公共服务制度。进一步改革县乡财政管理体制，完善省以下财政体制，规范财政转移支付制度，推进“省直管县”和“乡财乡用县管”改革，提高县乡财政的自我保障能力。逐步为农村提供城乡统筹的、公平的教育、卫生、社会保障等公共服务。二是建立城乡统筹的户籍制度。以农村人口进入城镇稳定就业和定居为重点，降低进城门槛，逐步将现行城市居民享受的社会保障和教育、医疗等公共服务扩大至进城务工和定居人口，逐步建立城乡统一、省内居民自由选择居住地的人口登记制度。三是建立城乡统一的劳动力市场体系。统一城乡就业政策，形成各类劳动者平等就业、自由流动的劳动就业制度。四是加快改革土地征收、征用制度，完善土地征收、征用程序和补偿机制，妥善安置失地农民。

第十二章 构建功能明晰的特色区域格局

遵循经济规律和自然规律，以资源环境承载力、特殊地质资源条件、区域经济联系和分工为依据，加快建设海洋经济、黄河三角洲、鲁中南山地生态三个特色经济区，促使资源优势尽快转化为发展优势，促进国土资源合理有序开发。

优化提升海洋经济区。密切把握世界海洋经济发展的新特点、新趋势，充分发挥我省区位优势、资源、科技的综合优势，突出港口建设、腹地开拓、结构调整、科技兴海和环境资源保护，加快“海上山东”建设。一是以港口经济为龙头，以临港工业和临港物流业为重点，加快

构建现代化港口运输体系,提高临港经济区的产业聚集度和带动能力,努力建成全国重要的临港物流基地。二是加快壮大海洋产业,重点突破海洋高新技术产业,大力发展海洋渔业、海洋化工、船舶工业、海洋生物技术产业、海洋运输业和滨海旅游业,构筑高素质的海洋产业体系。三是发展海岛特色经济,加快开发海水资源、海洋油气和矿产资源,拓展发展空间,增强资源保障能力。四是加强基础设施和海洋生态建设,维护健康协调的海洋系统,促进海洋经济可持续发展。使海洋经济与半岛城市群建设紧密结合起来,与全省经济的整体发展紧密结合起来,努力把我省建设成为产业布局合理、比较优势突出、生态环境良好的海洋经济强省。2010年海洋产业增加值达到3000亿元,占全省生产总值的比重提高到10%。

综合开发黄河三角洲和沿莱州湾经济区。借助天津滨海新区开发,结合半岛城市群建设,统一规划,充分发挥石油、盐卤、后备土地和海洋资源优势,扶持和推广建立循环经济的发展模式,加快综合开发步伐。黄河三角洲高效生态经济区,加快培育资源节约型、环境友好型、科技先导型产业体系,延长产业链,促进产业集群式发展,加快建设加工制造业基地,提高轻纺工业层次和水平,积极发展高效生态农业和生态旅游业,保护开发后备土地资源。加快基础设施建设,扩大港口、机场规模,构筑立体交通网络。沿莱州湾经济区,重点加快开发潍坊北部等地区,大力发展盐化工、石油化工、机械装备制造业,促进产业集聚,建成全省重要的重化工业基地。

加快建设鲁南山地生态经济区。重点保护、合理开发森林生态和山区生态体系,巩固和提高生态屏障功能。大力发展特色农业和山区经济,对具有较大经济价值、自然文化价值和地区品牌价值的特色农产品,划定专门保护区,强化基地建设,促进特色农业规模化发展,加快发展特色农产品深加工工业,提高附加值和品牌效应;依托山地资源优势,积极发展生态农业和中草药种植业,建设林果苗木基地。依托森林资源优势,坚持在开发中保护,在保护中开发,加强旅游基础设施建设,加快建设生态旅游和度假疗养基地。严禁破坏山体 and 生态的开发建设,严格控制重化工业扩张,逐步实行存量集中布局和向外转移。

完善区域发展政策。一是对发展条件较好,适宜产业、城镇和人口集聚的区域,要适当扩大土地供应,满足工业化和城镇化步伐加快的需要,并在项目安排、资金投向上重点向这些区域倾斜。二是完善对重点保护地区的配套政策,加大对这类区域的财政转移支付力度,确保重点保护性开发的有效实施;支持和引导人口自愿从保护地区转移到开发条件好的地区;立足区域功能定位,强化对区域开发建设活动的宏观调控。三是努力促进欠发达地区跨越发展。交通、能源、水利等基础设施和农村教育、文化、卫生建设的重点将继续实行“西移”,投资增速要高于全省平均和发达地区,夯实欠发达地区跨越发展的基础。;

社会发展篇

坚持以人为本,以人的全面发展为根本出发点和落脚点,加快发展各项社会事业,加强社会建设和管理,妥善处理社会矛盾,维护社会公平,确保平安稳定,促进社会主义经济、政治、文化、社会建设协调发展,努力推进社会主义和谐社会建设。

第十三章 大力发展科学技术事业

按照“自主创新、重点跨越、支撑发展、引领未来”的方针，完善和创新机制政策，加大研究开发力度，加快科技基础设施建设，广泛开展科技交流与合作，构筑科普推广体系，全面提高科技综合实力。

加强科学研究与开发。要密切跟踪国内外科学技术发展前沿，充分发挥我省数学、物理、海洋技术等基础研究优势，选择具有一定优势和重大科学价值或应用前景的关键项目，整合优势资源联合攻关，争取取得一批具有国际先进水平的科研成果。加强对新兴学科、边缘学科和交叉学科的理论研究，注重发展软科学和管理科学。繁荣和发展哲学社会科学，重视对理论和实践重大问题的研究，推进社会科学普及、学科建设和理论创新。

完善科技基础设施建设。立足优势领域，加大投入力度，加快科研设备更新步伐，积极扶持和建设一批开放性的重点实验室和重点科研基地，争取尽快进入国家先进行列。力争到2010年，建成青岛海洋科研、省医科院眼科、山东大学心血管、山东农业大学和省农科院等10个国家级重点实验室和国家级工程技术中心，省级重点实验室达到150个，青岛国家海洋科学研究中心达到世界先进水平。加大资源整合力度，优化组合重点实验室、大型仪器设备、数据文献、网络资源和成果转化渠道，促进资源高效配置和综合利用。加快建设大城市科技博物馆、中小城市综合性科技文化中心、社区和乡镇科普文化活动室等三级科普基础设施，构建和完善科普推广体系。

广泛开展科技交流与合作。建立全方位、多形式、高层次的国内外科技合作机制，增强借助外部科技资源进行研发和创新的能力。鼓励高校、科研单位、企业与国内外著名科研机构 and 跨国公司，联合研究开发、联合建设基地、联合培养人才，注重组织实施和参与国内外大型科技合作计划和项目，实现科技资源的互通与共享，提升研发创新层次。

完善科技创新政策。建立健全科技进步和创新的组织体系、运行机制、政策环境，增强全社会创新动力和活力。完善科技投入机制，政府要增加对社会公益性技术和产业共性技术攻关的投入，重点扶持影响国民经济全局的重大科研项目研究、开发和转化，确保科技投入增长高于经常性财政收入增长；实行支持自主创新的财税、金融和政府采购等政策，完善自主创新的激励机制，支持引导企业加大技术开发投入，增加对引进技术消化吸收的投入，引导社会资金参与科技开发。大力实施知识产权战略，依法保护知识产权权益，充分体现技术、知识的市场价值。力争到2010年自主知识产权产品占全省高新技术产品的比重达到60%以上，出口年均增长30%以上。

第十四章 优先发展教育事业

坚持教育优先发展，促进各级各类教育全面、协调、健康发展，扩大教育供给，调整教育结构，提高教育质量，全面提升劳动者素质。

巩固提高基础教育。重点加强义务教育特别是农村义务教育，强化政府对义务教育的保障责任。对农村学生免收学杂费，对贫困家庭学生提供免费课本和寄宿生活补助费，认真解决城市低收入群众的子女就学困难问题。中西部地区农村小学、初中适龄人口入学率分别保持在99%、98%以上，辍学率控制在2%以内。加大对教学设备和配套设施的投入力度，

全面改善办学条件,建立农村中小学危房改造长效机制。在高质量普及九年义务教育的基础上,全省高中阶段入学率达到85%。继续调整中小学布局结构,深化教学内容改革,全面推进素质教育。加快幼儿教育发展,重视发展特殊教育。

积极发展高等教育。针对制约教育消费的突出瓶颈,转换办学体制与管理机制,优化整合教育资源,进一步优化结构、提高质量、扩大规模,增强高校学生的创新和实践能力。积极支持高水平大学和重点学科建设,超前科学规划,拓宽融资渠道,组织实施好省部共建项目,重点建设1—2所国际知名的高水平大学和几所在全国有较大影响的省级重点大学。加快推进济南、青岛、烟台、威海和日照等高校新校区的规划建设。适应就业结构变化,调整优化人才培养的层次和专业结构,加强研究生教育,加快紧缺人才的培养,稳步提升高等教育大众化水平。2010年高等教育在校生达到160万人,在校研究生5万人左右,高等教育毛入学率达到26%。

大力发展职业教育和成人教育。以成才途径多元化和促进就业为导向,以技能型实用人才培养和农村职业教育为重点,动员全社会的力量,多渠道、多层次发展中等职业教育,积极兴办高等职业教育,扩大职教规模,提高教育层次,构建与普通教育互通互补的职业教育体系。力争到2010年,职业高中与普通高中学生比例达到1:1。积极发展继续教育、成人教育和老年教育,形成开放式、多样化的终身教育体系,营造全民学习、终身学习的浓厚氛围,推动建立学习型社会。

加大教育改革力度。明确各级政府提供公共教育服务的职责和重点,改革过于集中的政府办学体制。落实《民办教育促进法》,加强规范监管,加大政策支持力度。加大教育投入,建立有效的教育资助体系,发展现代远程教育,促进各级各类教育协调发展。鼓励支持发展民办教育,积极发展中外合作办学,大力提倡捐资助学,鼓励支持校企联合办学,使其成为扩大高等教育投入的重要途径。完善非义务教育办学成本分担机制,严格规范各类学校招生和收费制度。实施全员聘用和教师资格准入制度,加强学校财务管理和监督,推进现代学校制度建设。

第十五章 加快发展文化卫生体育事业

以提高人民生活质量为核心,全面落实以人为本的发展观,满足群众日益增长的健康、强体和精神文化生活需求。

全面繁荣文化事业。弘扬齐鲁文化,加大政府对文化事业的投入,促进传统文化内涵与鲜明时代气息相结合,努力建设文化强省。规划建设一批大型文化设施工程,在省会城市集中建设音乐厅、博物馆、美术馆、科技馆等,加快策划建设中华文化标志城和一批特色文化名城。加强基层文化基础设施建设,实现县县有较高水平图书馆和文化馆、乡乡都有规范的文化站、村村通广播电视的目标。加快推进广播电视网络资源整合开发,提升技术,加强管理,确保广播电视播出安全,促进互联网健康发展。进一步做好档案工作,加快档案管理现代化步伐。加强文物保护,搞好抢救性文物的考古发掘,力争国家级重点文物保护单位达到100处,省级文物保护单位达到600处,市县级文物保护单位达到5000处。加强烈士陵园的维护和管理,科学规划建设公共墓地。

努力提高卫生医疗服务水平。认真贯彻新时期卫生工作方针,以改革、发展、监管为重点,以优化结构为主线,以提高服务水平和供给能力为核心,满足社会多层次、多样化的卫生医疗服务需求。一是建立健全公共卫生防治体系。继续搞好重点疾病预防控制机构、传染病救治机构和紧急救援中心建设,构建完善三个体系,抓好 7822 个公共卫生监测点,不断提高应急处置能力。以艾滋病防治为重点,加强结核病、肝炎、非典、禽流感等传染病和职业病、地方病预防控制,巩固发展计划防疫成果。力争 2010 年法定报告传染病发病率较“十五”时期平均下降 5% 以上。二是提高农村医疗卫生服务水平。强化农村卫生基础设施建设,力争到 2010 年实现县乡级医疗卫生机构改造建设目标,建立城市对口支援县医院和乡镇卫生院机制,大力推进县乡村卫生一体化,加强农村卫生队伍建设。稳步扩大试点范围,建立覆盖全省农村人口的新型农村合作医疗制度,努力扩大医疗救助试点范围。三是加快推进城市医疗体制改革。维护医疗行业的公益性质,落实政府保障群众基本医疗的职责。坚持政事分开、管办分离、医药分开、盈利与非盈利分开的原则,加快公立医疗机构改革改组,鼓励社会资金进入医疗市场,逐步建立投资主体多元化、投资方式多样化的投入机制,发展医疗集团,形成一批名医、名专科、名医院。推进医疗资源优化配置,完善分类管理,构建城市医院与社区两级医疗体系框架,开展城镇合作医疗试点。继承、创新和发展中医药事业,加快推进中医药现代化。支持发展红十字事业。切实加强医药监管,规范医疗服务收费,整顿药品生产和流通秩序,提高医疗服务效率和质量,解决看病难、医药贵的问题。

大力发展体育事业。全方位开展科学健身活动,提高全民健康水平。着眼于北京奥运会和第十一届全运会,培植新的竞争优势,增强竞技体育的实力,加快股份制体育俱乐部建设步伐,培育和规范体育市场中介组织,提高体育赛事经营运作水平。完善体育设施,重点建设 2008 年青岛奥帆赛项目设施和第十一届全运会济南奥林匹克体育中心工程,建设改造一批规模适当的体育场馆,把济南建成能承办高水平的全国性综合运动会和国际单项体育比赛的体育中心城市,青岛和日照帆船比赛场地达到国际一流水平。同时,搞好居民小区、各种广场的体育配套设施建设,使场地数量和人均面积有较大增长。继续搞好体育彩票发行,鼓励社会力量参与体育市场开发,形成政府、社会、个人多渠道的投入机制。

高度重视人口和计划生育工作。坚持稳定计划生育政策和低生育水平,切实提高人口素质,优化人口结构。不断完善人口目标管理责任制,实施农村计划生育家庭奖励扶助制度和“少生快富”扶贫工程,着力抓好薄弱村、城乡结合部和流动人口计划生育管理。综合治理出生人口性别比升高问题。实施健康老龄化战略,提高养老社会化水平,发展老年人服务事业和“银色经济”。逐步建立残疾人社会保障和服务体系,加强为残疾人服务的设施建设,提高残疾人教育、就业和康复水平。

贯彻实施妇女儿童发展纲要,全面落实男女平等基本国策和儿童优先原则,切实保障妇女儿童合法权益,妇女占从业人员总数的比例保持在 40% 以上,儿童早期受教育率有大幅度的提高。

以实现社会就业比较充分、保障体系比较健全、劳动关系和谐稳定和收入分配相对公平为目标,全面建立城乡一体化的就业服务体系、多层次的职业培训体系,逐步建立较为健全的社会保障体系。

着力促进充分就业。坚持就业优先的原则,把提高就业水平纳入宏观调控目标,并作为各级政府目标责任制考核的主要内容。一是努力增加就业岗位。通过加快劳动密集型产业发展,支持服务业、民营经济和中小企业的发展,大力开发公益型岗位,完善企业裁员机制,重点解决“4050”下岗失业人员等困难群体和失地农民的再就业问题。认真落实税费减免、小额贷款担保、财政补贴等各项扶持政策,鼓励自谋职业和自主创业。二是完善多层次的培训体系。实施政府资助的就业再就业培训工程、创业培训工程和农村劳动力转移就业培训工程,力争城镇新增劳动力、下岗失业人员和转移出来的农村富余劳动力都能得到职业技能培训,为就业再就业创造条件。三是加快建立城乡一体化的人力资源市场,加强就业和劳动保障信息网络建设,重点完善全省市县乡镇服务网络。四是切实保护劳动者合法权益。完善劳动保障法律法规体系,建立健全劳动关系协调机制,加强劳动合同管理规范化、制度化和法制化建设。重点做好国企改制、关闭破产等企业职工以及农民工的劳动保障工作,保持劳动关系和谐稳定。力争城镇每年新增就业120万人,新增农村劳务输出人员120万人,城镇登记失业率控制在4%以内。

健全和完善社会保障体系。扩大覆盖面,提高保障水平,提升统筹层次,增强保障能力,加快健全和完善与经济发展水平相适应,资金来源多元化、保障制度规范化、管理服务社会化的社会保障体系。一是完善城镇社会保障制度。城镇居民最低生活保障范围扩大到全部集体企业退休人员,并逐步提高标准;企业基本养老保险要扩大范围,逐步覆盖城镇所有从业人员,并做实个人账户,向省级统筹过渡,鼓励有条件的企业建立企业年金;失业保险要建立个人缴费记录和预警制度,全面实行市级统筹;医疗保险完善制度体系,建立外来务工人员医疗保障办法,积极探索职工家属和子女医疗保障解决方案,进一步提高医疗、工伤、生育等社会保险覆盖面。到2010年,城镇基本养老、基本医疗、失业、工伤和生育保险参保人数分别达到1200万人、1500万人、900万人、900万人和600万人。二是积极推进农村社会保障。建立农村最低生活保障制度,合理确定保障标准;逐步探索建立农村社会养老保险制度,建立失地农民基本养老保险制度。到2010年,适龄农民养老保险参保率达到70%以上。三是加大城乡社会福利和社会救济力度。做好优抚安置工作,重点帮扶弱势群体和低收入群体,提高各级政府对社会救助的财政支出。实行政府救助为主、优惠减免和社会救助相结合,大中城市都要建立困难群众医疗、教育、住房等专项救助制度。四是拓宽社会保障资金融资渠道。通过调整财政支出结构、国有资产转让收益、发行彩票、社会捐赠等措施,建立可靠、稳定、规范的社会保障资金筹措机制。

建立公平的收入分配机制。合理调节收入分配,提高低收入者收入水平,努力扩大中等收入者比重,缓解地区之间和部分社会成员收入差距过大趋势。在经济发展的基础上,逐步提高最低生活保障和最低工资标准,认真解决低收入群众的住房、医疗和子女就学等困难问题。推行工资集体协商制度,建立预防企业拖欠职工工资的长效机制,保障合理的工资收入。建立健全收入分配的激励和约束机制,制定和实施劳动力、资本、技术和管理等要素参与分配的规划和办法,规范国有企业经营管理者收入,加强对垄断行业收入分配的监管力度;

完善和规范公务员工资制度,加快福利待遇货币化改革。加快落实个人所得税制度,加大税收征管力度,调节过高收入;健全法治和加大反腐收力度,取缔非法收入。;

第十七章 建设文明平安山东

紧紧围绕构建社会主义和谐社会,适应新形势,探索新途径,创造新机制,营造新环境,扎实推进“文明山东”和“平安山东”建设。

加强社会主义政治文明建设。坚持党的领导、人民当家作主与依法治国的统一,科学执政、民主执政、依法执政。支持和保证人大及其常委会依法履行立法、监督、重大事项决定和人事任免职能,支持政协履行政治协商、民主监督、参政议政职能,支持民主党派、工商联和无党派人士参政议政、献计献策,充分发挥好工会、共青团、妇联等群众组织的作用。进一步落实民族和宗教政策,加大对少数民族的扶持力度。完善村民自治、城市居民自治和企事业单位民主管理制度,严格实行县乡政务、村务和厂务公开,保证人民群众依法直接行使民主权利。加强民主法制建设,改进地方立法,扎实推进社会管理法治化和行政执法规范化,加强司法监督,维护司法公正。深入开展普法宣传教育,提高全民法律素质,在全社会形成学法、守法、用法的良好氛围。

加强社会主义精神文明建设。以满足人民群众日益增长的物质文化需求为核心,以提高全体公民的思想道德素质和科学文化素质为重点,以群众性精神文明创建活动为载体,坚持用邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想武装全党、教育人民,突出抓好未成年人思想道德建设和大学生思想政治教育,大力弘扬以爱国主义为核心的伟大民族精神,弘扬和培育诚实守信、勤劳勇敢、务实苦干、开放创新的新时期山东精神。着重抓好营造环境、文明养成、繁荣文化、塑造品牌、科学普及、诚信友爱、容貌整治、环境保护、奉献爱心和青少年健康成长等十大行动,努力提升全社会的文明程度。加快政府、企业、个人信用体系建设,推进信息征集和披露立法进程,建立信用监督和失信惩戒制度,推进“诚信山东”建设。实施精神文明建设品牌战略,广泛开展文明创建活动。加强国防动员建设,不断完善以国民经济、人民武装、人民防空、交通战备为主要内容的国防动员体系,健全地方法规,保障经费需要。加强全民国防教育,广泛开展双拥共建活动。

加快推进“平安山东”建设。创新社会管理理念、管理体制和管理方式,按照党委领导、政府负责、社会协同、公众参与的原则,建立政府调控与社会协调机制互联、政府行政与社会自治功能互补、政府管理与社会团体力量互动的社会管理新格局,推动经济和社会管理法治化、规范化。正确处理新形势下人民内部矛盾,畅通诉求渠道,完善社会利益协调和社会纠纷调处机制。坚持工作重心下移,抓好维护社会稳定的基层和基础工作。着力解决好土地征用、城镇拆迁、企业重组改制和破产以及拖欠农民工工资等矛盾和问题,积极预防和妥善处置群体性事件,坚决杜绝侵害群众利益的行为。进一步加强社会治安综合治理和治安防控体系建设,积极推动治安防范的市场化、职业化和社会化,严厉打击各种刑事犯罪活动,坚决扫除“黄赌毒”等社会丑恶现象,高度警惕和防范国内外敌对势力的渗透、破坏、颠覆活动。全面贯彻落实《安全生产法》,切实加强煤炭等高危行业和交通安全监管,到2010年末亿元GDP死亡率降低到0.5以下、10万人死亡率降低到7以下。建立健全社会预警、突发事件应急、社会动员和稳定保障机制,提升装备技术水平,提高气象、地震、消防、地

质监测的准确应急服务能力,全方位推进社会公共安全体系建设,切实保证人民生命财产安全与社会和谐稳定。

资源环境篇

树立可持续发展理念,促进经济增长方式加快转变,努力缓解资源约束和环境压力,确保人民生活安全健康,坚持走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的科学文明发展道路,加快建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会。

第十八章 加快建立节约型社会

坚持资源高效利用和循环利用,依靠科技进步,以节能、节水、节地、节约矿产资源和原材料为重点,实施资源节约战略,建立节约型社会。

大力发展循环经济。积极推动产业循环式组合、企业循环式生产、资源循环式利用,构建社会各行业、产业间的生态网络,尽快形成企业、行业、社会三个层面的循环经济体系。全面推进循环经济综合试点,建设一批循环经济技术开发、培训基地和重点实验室,建立完善技术基础平台,抓好国家级、省级可持续发展实验区建设,充分发挥示范带动作用。全面推行清洁生产,重点在煤炭、建材、电力、轻工、化工、冶金等高资源消耗行业推广循环生产方式。积极发展生态农业,推广复合立体、动植物共生等效益较高、良性循环的先进模式。科学布局城市供水、供热、供气、交通和绿化,加强城市生活垃圾和废旧物资的回收、加工、利用,提高资源回收和循环利用水平。

合理利用和节约水资源。建立水资源综合调度机制,统筹安排城市用水、农业用水、生态用水,提高水资源的综合利用效率。积极发展替代水源,搞好海水、陆地咸水综合利用和雨水回用,规划建设一批海水淡化工程,积极发展海水淡化产业,加快发展节水型农业、旱作农业,提高农业灌溉渠系利用系数。逐步降低高耗水行业比重,减少结构性耗水。加强城市污水再生利用设施建设,强制推行中水系统,实行分质供水和一水多用。到2010年,农业需水量占全省总需水量的比例下降为67%,工业用水重复利用率达到75%,城市回用水利用率达到30%以上。

节约和集约利用土地。严格执行国家产业政策和土地供应政策,通过调整、置换,盘活存量土地,合理安排生产和建设用地,提高单位土地投资强度,严禁以各种项目名义乱圈地占地。合理开发土地后备资源,充分利用各种荒地、盐碱地、滩涂等进行开发建设。要按照人口容量规划城镇建设规模,提高建筑容积率,严禁随意扩张,严禁搞形象工程。按照国家和省制定的建设项目用地控制标准供地,经营性用地要全面推行招标、拍卖、挂牌制度,非经营性用地要建立公开供地机制。

努力节约能源和其他资源。建立推广和普及节能技术的新机制,重点引导和支持煤炭、冶金、化工、建材、电力等资源型行业,采用节能设备和工艺,最大限度地降低能耗、物耗。加快普及建筑节能技术,发展节能型交通运输工具,引导商业和民用节能。加大新能源产业化的研究、开发和建设力度,鼓励支持风力、生物质能、太阳能和地热等再生能源、洁净能

源项目建设,实施能源的阶梯型开发。提高地质、矿产、遥感、测绘技术水平,加大矿产资源勘查力度,努力增加资源储备,提高重要矿产的供应能力,鼓励支持省内企业到省外、国外开发资源。适度控制矿权审批总量和开发总量,推行探矿、采矿权有偿使用制度,限制优势矿种的不规范开发和过量开发。整治矿产资源开发秩序,推广先进工艺技术,提高回采率,实现矿产资源的保护性开发和高效利用。

依法推进节约型社会建设。加强资源安全和资源警示教育,提高全民的忧患意识和节约意识,提倡绿色消费、循环式消费,逐步形成节约型消费方式。建立健全促进循环经济、推行清洁生产等方面的产业政策、地方性法规和规章,制定实施严格的各类企业单位产出消耗标准,健全以严格执法为核心的约束机制,遏制资源浪费。

第十九章 加快生态省建设

树立生态环境优先理念,在加快发展的过程中更加注重环境保护和生态建设,加大污染防治力度,净化、绿化、美化人居环境,确保人民群众生产生活安全健康,促进人与自然的和谐发展。

加强生态保护和建设。以湖区、库区、湿地、草地,重要水源地和涵养区,以及近海岛屿、山区丘陵、滩涂等自然生态系统的建设与保护为重点,构建生态安全屏障。强化对生态脆弱和退化区的综合治理,加强对南四湖、东平湖和黄河三角洲以及莱州湾、胶州湾等区域的恢复和保护,建立一批自然保护区、重要生态功能保护区、生态示范区、森林公园、地质公园和风景名胜区,维护和发展生物多样性,防止外来有害生物对生态系统的侵害。以小流域治理为着力点,五年治理水土流失面积1万平方公里。限期关闭城市规划区、交通干线两侧以及旅游景点景区可视范围内的露天采矿点。加强城镇生态规划建设,以城市老居民区和城乡结合部为重点,搞好规划改造和环境综合整治,启动镇村环境综合整治示范工程,建设一批环境优美乡镇,改善人居生态环境。

加快建设绿色山东。注重生态效益和经济效益的有机结合,保护、培育和发展森林生态体系,不断提高森林覆盖率。集中突破荒山绿化,力争每年绿化荒山80万亩,全面完成城市周边、高速公路和铁路两侧可视范围内的荒山绿化。加强以沿海和农田林网为重点的防护林体系建设,完善黄河故道和鲁西北地区防风固沙林体系。加强城市绿化和村镇绿化,积极探索生态公路建设。划定封禁保护区,保护和增加林草植被,巩固退耕还林、还草成果。力争到2010年,森林覆盖率达到28%,城市建成区绿化覆盖率达到40%,城市人均公共绿地面积达到8平方米以上。

加大污染防治力度。加强政策引导和法治建设,完善经济发展评价体系,将环境保护纳入各级政府和领导干部考核的重要内容,强化企业社会责任,严格责任追究。坚持预防为主,从源头抓起,严格环境影响评价和“三同时”制度,加速资源消耗大、污染严重企业退出市场,努力做到增产减污。严格排污总量控制和排污许可证管理,逐步提高工业污染物排放、城市生活污水处理等收费标准,建立生态补偿、污染损害赔偿和环境税收制度。一是加强水污染综合治理。强化对造纸、酿造、印染、制革、化工、医药、电镀等重污染行业的整治力度。加快污水处理厂和配套管网建设,最大限度地减少水体污染,确保群众饮水安全。实施“两

湖一河”和海河流域治理工程,营造良好水环境,确保南水北调东线工程山东段水质达标。严格入海排污标准,加大海水养殖污染治理力度,改善海洋生态环境。2010年地表水环境功能区达标率在60%以上,近岸海域水环境功能区达标率达到100%,城市污水集中处理率达到60%以上。二是加强大气污染治理。在电力和化工、建材、冶金等重点行业,推广脱硫除尘技术,重点推进燃煤电厂脱硫改造,所有电厂都必须安装烟气脱硫除尘和在线监测设施。逐步提高机动车尾气排放标准,严格机动车检测制度。优化能源消费结构,提高清洁能源消费比例。力争到2010年,全省17城市空气质量达到二级标准天数超过292天,城市机动车尾气排放达标率达到95%以上。三是加强固体废物尤其是危险废物控制与管理。建立健全管理制度和管理网络,建设完善危险废物和医疗废物集中处置设施,加强核辐射与放射性物质的监督管理,努力实现固体废物资源化、减量化、无害化。控制农业面源污染,加强农药和化肥环境安全管理,大力推广平衡施肥和病虫害生物防治技术,大幅度降低土壤污染。四是大力发展环保产业。落实优惠扶持政策,支持鲁北化工、皇明、力诺等优势企业扩大规模,强化示范带动作用。以发展污水、废气、固体废弃物处理设备为重点,加快产品研发、引进和产业化步伐,积极培育具有自主知识产权的环保技术,壮大产业规模,把山东建成全国重要的环保产业基地。;

改革开放篇

面临入世后与国际经济全面接轨的新形势,必须加快建立完善的社会主义市场经济体制,推进制度建设和体制创新,全方位高水平扩大对外开放,不断增强经济社会发展的动力和活力。

第二十章 深化体制改革

“十一五”期间,我国将进入改革攻坚阶段。要按照完善社会主义市场经济体制的要求,紧紧抓住影响经济社会发展的突出矛盾和问题,正确处理改革发展稳定的关系,以更大决心加快推进改革,使关系经济社会发展全局的重大体制改革取得突破性进展,完善落实科学发展观的体制保障。

加快政府管理体制改革。按照“经济调节、市场监管、社会管理、公共服务”的要求,合理界定政府在市场经济活动中的职能范围,建设法治政府和责任政府、服务政府。一是加快政府职能转变。积极推进政企分开、政资分开、政事分开以及政府与中介组织分开,重点解决政府“越位”、“缺位”和“错位”问题。政府工作的重心要转到制度建设、规划编制、政策制定以及统筹协调、维护竞争秩序上。调整公共财政支出结构,加大公共产品、公共服务设施投入,增加社会公益事业经费,强化政府社会管理和公共服务职能。二是规范和完善行政管理。按照精简、统一、效能的原则和决策、执行、监督相协调的要求,完善机构设置,理顺职能分工,严格控制编制,合理划分各级政府间的职能和职责,实现政府职责、机构和编制的科学化、规范化和法定化。进一步完善决策目标、执行责任、考核监督“三个体系”,建立健全推动各项工作落实的长效机制。加强保密工作,确保国家安全。三是全面推行依法行政。完善政府民主化、规范化决策机制和自我约束机制,实行政府行为责任追究制度,加强审计监督,提高重大决策的公众参与度和透明度,加快建立行为规范、运转协调、公正透明、廉洁高效的政府管理体系。

深化财税投资价格体制改革。一是深化财税体制改革,确立公共财政服从和服务于公共政策的原则,履行公共服务职责与提供公共服务财源相对称的原则,有利于各级政府正确履行职责和有利于净化市场竞争环境的原则,合理界定各级政府间的财政责任,调整收支关系,合理划分税收征管和分享权限。建立健全省级以下财政转移支付制度,按照客观因素测定标准支出并参照区域主体功能进行转移支付。加快推进预算管理制度改革,完善政府集中采购制度。二是深化投资体制改革。按照“谁投资、谁决策、谁收益、谁承担风险”的原则,进一步缩小企业投资项目的核准范围,健全并规范备案制,确立企业投资自主权。规范政府投资范围和行为,提高政府投资决策的科学化、民主化水平。完善政府投资项目预算执行和实施监管办法,实行政府投资项目公示制度,建立严格的投资责任追究制度,改进投资调控方式,建立健全以产业政策为导向,以规划为依据,以土地和环保为约束,与金融、财政、税收等手段密切配合的投资宏观调控体系。三是深化价格改革。以生产要素和资源性产品的价格为重点,进一步完善价格形成机制,发挥价格机制对资源开发和使用的调节作用。完善水价形成机制,科学反映水资源开发、水生态影响和水污染成本。严格界定公益性用地和经营性用地,经营性基础设施用地实行有偿使用。改革土地补偿办法,提高补偿费用标准。

深化事业单位改革。随着社会逐渐转型,体制逐步转轨,事业单位在体制机制上的弊端已越来越明显,既影响自身活力的发挥,也影响了市场的公平和公正。“十一五”期间,要认真贯彻落实《中共山东省委山东省人民政府关于推进事业单位改革的意见》(鲁发〔2004〕15号),加大管理体制、用人制度、分配制度及其他相关制度的配套改革力度。深化管理体制改革,按照确立履行公共服务职责的由政府财力承担,非公共服务领域由市场配置资源的原则,科学区分现有事业单位类型。对于不提供公共服务的事业单位,今后原则上全部推向市场。深化用人制度改革,除依照国家公务员制度管理的单位外,全面推行法人负责制和人员聘用制,建立和完善适合各类岗位特点的充满生机与活力的选人用人机制。深化分配制度改革,采取多种形式搞活内部分配,建立自主灵活的市场化分配激励机制。逐步建立起政事职责分开、法人地位明确、单位自主运营、政府依法管理的新型管理体制。

深化国有企业和国有资产管理体制改革。加快推动国有企业特别是省属重点企业进行规范的公司制改造,积极推进国有企业主辅分离、辅业改制,积极支持和发展具有国际竞争力的股份制大企业集团,支持具备条件的企业逐步实现主营业务整体上市。深化垄断行业和公用事业改革。加快建立区域电网市场,开展大客户直购电试点,实施“竞价上网”;继续深化民航体制改革,积极探索邮政、铁路、盐业等体制改革;加快推进供水、供气、供热等市政公用事业市场化进程。建立健全国有资本有进有退、合理流动的机制,规范国有企业改制和国有产权转让办法,防止国有资产流失,加快国有经济布局 and 结构战略性调整步伐。健全国有资产监督管理机构,完善国有资产管理体制和监管方式,进一步完善出资人制度,建立国有资本经营预算制度。

深化金融体制改革。按照建立现代金融企业的要求,加快推进企业改革,完善公司治理结构,健全内控制度,创新经营机制,提高综合竞争力。加快构建功能完善、分工合理、产权清晰、监管有力的农村金融体系。整合、规范发展各类保险企业、担保公司、企业财务公司以及其他中小金融机构,鼓励社会资金参与金融机构的重组改造。继续落实《国务院关于推进资本市场改革开放和稳定发展的若干意见》(国发〔2004〕3号),加快证券公司重

组步伐,严格企业债券审批制度,提高直接融资比例。健全防范金融风险、维护金融稳定的体制机制,对商业银行全面实行贷款质量五级分类制度、谨慎会计核算制度、信息披露制度,探索资产处置和重组的创新手段。健全货币市场、资本市场、保险市场有机结合和协调发展的长效机制,加快信用体系建设,加大对证券市场违法行为的查处打击力度,保护投资者权益。

大力发展非公有制经济。贯彻落实《国务院关于鼓励支持和引导个体私营等非公有制经济发展的若干意见》(国发〔2005〕3号),着力营造平等竞争、一视同仁的法治环境、政策环境和市场环境,依法保护非公有制经济合法权益和私有财产,积极鼓励、支持、引导非公有制经济加快发展。进一步放宽市场准入,凡是法律法规未禁入的行业和领域,允许外资进入的行业和领域,都允许国内非公有资本进入,并放宽股权比例限制。在投资核准、融资服务、财税政策、土地使用、对外贸易和经济技术合作等方面,实行国民待遇。完善社会服务体系,积极为非公有制企业提供创业辅导、筹投融资、市场开拓、技术支持、认证认可、信息服务、管理咨询、人才培养等中介服务。规范发展中小企业信用担保体系,拓宽非公有制经济的融资渠道。引导非公有制企业以资产为纽带,逐步实现资本的社会化,推进企业产权制度创新,建立现代企业制度,进一步提高自身素质。支持有条件的企业通过兼并、收购、联合等方式,向主业突出、市场竞争力强的大公司大集团发展,引导和支持非公有制大公司大集团开展跨国经营。

第二十一章 扩大对外开放

按照统筹国内发展与对外开放的要求,大力实施经济国际化战略,坚持扩大规模与提高质量并举,把对外开放与产业优化升级结合起来,与提高经济素质和全社会管理水平结合起来,全方位、高水平扩大对外开放,形成以开放促调整、促改革、促发展的新格局。

切实提高利用外资的质量。在进一步扩大利用外资规模的基础上,注重引进项目、资金与引进智力、先进技术相结合,不断提高利用外资的质量和综合经济效益。一是注重集聚效应,大规模承接国际资本转移。积极构建与日韩的产业协作区,争取引进一批产业关联度大、技术含量高、辐射带动力强的重大项目。加大对欧美、香港、台湾的招商引资力度,全面推进大企业与世界500强的合资合作,更多地引进世界知名企业和名牌产品。围绕重点大项目,实行产业链招商和产业集群招商,积极吸引跨国公司在我省设立生产制造基地、配套基地、研发中心、采购中心和地区总部,争取产业集群式转移,促进产业配套和产业集聚。二是注重技术含量,促进产业结构优化升级。坚持高标准、高起点招商引资,积极引导外资更多地投向高新技术、装备制造业、现代农业、现代服务业,更多地引进高端产业、终端产品、环保型项目,严格控制低水平、高耗能、高污染项目。鼓励外资参与国有企业改组改造,推动国企与世界先进技术、管理经营模式加快对接。三是围绕发展现代服务业,着力推进服务业对外开放。以大中城市为核心,积极引进外资进入现代物流、信息咨询、连锁经营、科研教育、医疗卫生等服务领域。加强与国外金融、保险机构的合作与交流,鼓励外资银行、保险公司在山东设立分支机构。鼓励外资以收购、兼并、联合等方式,参与国有服务业企业的改组、改造。进一步推动城市基础设施领域的对外开放,筛选和组织一批规模大、关联效应强的服务业项目对外招商,争取外资在城市供水、供气、垃圾处理和公共交通等行业的建设和运营有新的突破。四是整合招商资源,创新招商方式。加强政府为指导、企业为主体、中

介组织和专业队伍为依托的招商队伍建设,精心策划组织境外大型经贸活动,提高招商成效。积极推动各类企业到境外资本市场上融资,拓宽利用外资渠道。五是加快各类开发区建设。不断完善载体功能,优化提升产业结构,增强自主创新能力,充分发挥辐射带动作用,建成引资先导基地、技术和人才高地、引进技术再创新的示范基地。

加快转变对外贸易增长方式。以科技进步为动力,以培育出口品牌为重点,以增强国际竞争力为中心,大力实施科技兴贸战略,在积极扩大出口规模的基础上,提升参与国际分工的层次和水平。一是优化出口商品结构。集中力量扶持机电产品、成套设备和高新技术产品出口,提高出口比重;抓住纺织品出口配额取消的机遇,研制适合市场需求的新花色、新品种,提高出口产品质量和附加值;提升农副产品的出口竞争力,大力发展服务贸易;控制高能耗、高污染产品出口。二是积极引导加工贸易转型升级。大力发展现代加工贸易,积极承接国外制造业特别是附加值高的中高端制造环节的转移,引导加工贸易向研发、销售和售后服务等环节延伸,逐步实现由代加工到代设计再到自创品牌的转变。抓住服务业转移的机遇,积极承接软件设计、服务外包业务。三是大力实施出口品牌和市场多元化战略。实施研发、设计、生产、营销等环节的一揽子扶持政策,加快形成自主出口品牌,增强在国际市场的影响力和竞争力。全面推动与日韩的合作,积极做好与欧洲、美国、加拿大等的经贸合作,继续巩固和扩大传统主销市场,积极开拓俄罗斯、中东、非洲、拉美等新兴市场。抓住构建中国—东盟自由贸易区的机遇,支持企业做大东南亚市场。密切关注国际市场走势,高度重视解决贸易争端和摩擦,健全出口预警、进口监测、反倾销应诉、产业损害调查体系,提高反倾销应对能力。四是积极发展进口贸易,进一步优化进口结构,加大国内短缺资源、关键技术和设备的进口力度,提升工业装备水平,促进经济结构调整。引导企业切实用好保税区、出口加工区的各项优惠政策,做好以进促出的文章。

大力实施“走出去”战略。立足充分利用国外资源、拓展发展空间,加快“走出去”步伐,积极主动地参与国际分工合作。一是资源开发“走出去”。实施资源进口来源多元化战略,鼓励更多有实力的企业到国外重要资源产地进行战略投资,尽可能提高资源权益份额比重,建立稳定可靠的重要资源补充基地。二是企业生产“走出去”。积极鼓励具有比较优势的各类企业,把我省的成熟技术和设备与国外生产条件、资源相结合,积极组织 and 鼓励企业参与国际竞标和国家援外工程,面向全球市场开展跨国生产经营。支持优势企业采取跨国并购、股权置换、境外上市等方式开展跨国投资经营,建立海外生产基地、研发中心、营销网络。三是对外工程承包和外派劳务“走出去”。面向非洲、拉美、中东、南亚、东欧等发展中国家,大力开拓对外承包工程市场,同时争取在开拓欧美等发达国家市场上有重大突破。加强技能培训,提升队伍素质,打响山东外派劳务品牌。四是建立健全“走出去”政策支持和服务体系。完善境外投资服务网络和信息交流网络,积极发挥各类行业协会的作用,建立安全预警机制、风险防范机制和突发事件应急处理机制。鼓励和引导海外投资企业加快本土化进程,遵守国际通行规则和当地法律法规,有机融入当地社会,有效规避贸易壁垒。

积极营造对外开放的良好环境。在继续加强硬环境建设的同时,努力创造适于外商创业和发展的软环境,从思想观念、行为方式、法律规范和政府行为等方面加快与国际惯例接轨,加强对外宣传,树立山东对外开放的良好形象。完善配套地方性外经贸法规体系,进一步健全外商投诉求助处理和督办机制,创造长期稳定的政策环境和公平公正的法治环境。制定统一、规范、透明的投资准入政策,提高投资便利程度。继续在项目审批、注册等方面推

行“首问负责制”和服务承诺制，优化口岸作业流程，完善海关、检验检疫、交通、外贸等部门协作机制，全力推进“大通关”建设。完善大项目推进机制，建立由政府领导、主管部门、行业专家、项目单位参加的利用外资重大项目专门协调体系，在政策支持、资金配套、项目用地、建设条件等方面予以重点保障。建造更多舒适优美的涉外居住区，加强涉外教育、医疗、文化娱乐等设施建设，完善服务功能，为外籍人员创造良好的工作、生活、休闲、娱乐等方面的环境。建立完善鲁台交流与经贸合作机制，搞好各地台湾工业园区建设。加强与兄弟省市的经贸联系和互利合作，高度重视吸引内资，通过烟大轮渡和蓝烟、胶新铁路网络，把胶东半岛制造业基地和半岛城市群与东北老工业基地、辽东半岛、环渤海和长三角经济区紧密结合起来，共创经济发展新优势。；

支撑保障篇

加强和改进宏观调控，配套完善政策措施，增强科技自主创新引领、投资支撑、消费拉动、人才智力保障和规划实施落实五大能力，确保“十一五”时期任务目标顺利实现。

第二十二章 增强自主创新的引领能力

以增强自主创新能力作为科学技术发展的战略基点和调整经济结构、转变经济增长方式的中心环节，大力提高原始创新能力、集成创新能力和引进消化吸收再创新能力，充分发挥高新技术产业的先导带动作用，为经济社会发展提供强大的科技原动力，切实依靠科技进步实现又快又好地发展。

大力推动自主创新。进一步优化整合科技资源，坚持引进技术和引进智力并举，加大先进适用技术引进力度，强化消化吸收，提高再创新能力，把引进与研究开发紧密结合起来，加快建立行业技术中心，集中力量对关键、共性和配套技术进行攻关，形成一批具有自主知识产权的先进科技成果，为加快建立现代产业体系奠定坚实的技术支撑。到 2010 年，全省行业技术中心达到 15 家。围绕加快发展现代农业，支持建设具有国际先进水平的农业科技研发机构和基地，支持农业关键技术、信息技术、生物技术的创新和推广应用。围绕建设制造业强省，以培育支柱产业为重点，支持一批重大科技开发项目，力争在信息、先进装备制造、新材料、石化等技术领域取得重大突破；支持计算机辅助设计、制造系统、工业智能控制、生物快繁、先进制造等高新技术的开发应用，加快改造提升传统产业。围绕繁荣发展现代服务业，支持研发支撑生产性服务业的信息技术，为建设制造业强省提供有力支撑；支持发展远程教育、远程医疗、数字文化传媒等科学技术，促进学习型社会和健康社会建设。围绕提高可持续发展能力，支持循环经济、节能降耗、生态保护等领域的技术研发，依靠科技进步加快节约型社会和生态省建设。

加快高新技术产业化。立足优势领域，以企业为主体，以创新为动力，以人才为根本，以重大项目、重大工程为依托，在电子信息、生物技术、新材料、先进装备制造、新能源和海洋综合开发等高新技术领域，形成一批具有自主知识产权的先进科技成果，加快推进产业化步伐，发展壮大一批成长快、关联高、渗透强、规模大的高新技术产业群，进一步增强高新技术产业的先导作用。到 2010 年，产值过亿元的高新技术企业达到 800 家。建立和完善风险资本投入、运营和退出机制，发展风险资本市场，支持有条件的高新技术企业进入主板

和中小板市场,引导社会资金参与科技开发;创造良好的社会环境,吸引国内外大公司、高科技企业、风险投资机构到山东投资创业。进一步抓好高新区、大学科技园、留学生创业园等园区建设。重点推进齐鲁软件园、中创中间件软件园、济南先进机电制造、沿海海水淡化、烟台果蔬深加工、淄博工程陶瓷、莱芜新材料、济宁生物技术、鲁北海洋化工、禹城功能糖等 10 个产业化基地建设,集中力量加强中俄、中白、中乌高新技术产业化基地建设。要围绕核心发展领域,强化集聚意识,提高引进技术的层次,促进高新技术产业加速集聚,形成一批创新能力强、优势突出的特色高新园区。到 2010 年,力争 3-5 个高新园区综合指标达到国内一流水平。

完善科技创新体系。坚持技术创新和体制创新的有机统一,进一步建立和完善政府支持、企业主导、产学研相结合的科技创新体系。建立和完善以企业为主体的技术创新体系。进一步确立企业科技创新的主体地位,支持企业建立技术开发中心、工程研究中心、博士后工作站和博士后技术研究中心,鼓励大企业兼并、联合科研机构,增强企业开发实力,提高企业自主创新能力,尽快形成以独创的技术拓展国际市场的企业群;鼓励高新技术企业或大型企业与国外跨国公司联合协作,支持有潜力的科技型中小企业加快发展。到 2010 年,国家级企业技术中心达到 45 家,省级企业技术中心达到 350 家,建立和完善以科技成果转化为重点的创新服务体系。完善提升技术市场,加强中试基地、行业技术开发基地、高新技术开发区建设,加快发展面向中小企业的生产力促进中心、科技信息网、科技创新服务中心、大学科技园及多种类型的孵化器,培育为企业提供创新服务的中介机构,促进科技成果向现实生产力转化。

第二十三章 增强投资的支撑能力

投资既是经济和社会发展的主要支撑,也是结构调整的源头,必须强化投资的宏观调控和引导,着力优化投资结构,保持合理的投资强度和速度,推进经济持续协调快速增长。

多渠道筹措建设资金。“十一五”期间固定资产投资年均增长 18% 左右,五年累计 80000 亿元以上。要充分发挥市场的主导作用、政府的引导作用和企业投资主体作用,多元化开辟融资渠道。加强政府资金管理和使用,强化财政调控经济的职能,不断优化支出结构,充分发挥对社会资金的引导作用。积极做好农业、水利、环保、高新技术以及能源交通等基础设施项目的前期准备工作,创造条件积极争取国家的资金支持。积极利用资本、证券市场融通重点建设资金。加强地方政府与银行的沟通合作,健全项目推介会制度,稳定银企合作机制,争取更多信贷资金支持。积极培育地方金融龙头企业,壮大地方金融实力,增强信贷支撑能力。积极利用国内外资本市场,通过发行股票、债券、可转债、再融资和股权转让等形式,扩大直接融资。推进融资方式创新,积极探索产权融资、项目融资等形式,着力盘活存量资产和优化资源配置。整合信用担保资源,扶持发展中小企业担保机构,争取银行加大对中小企业的信贷支持。要切实改善利用外资环境,扩大利用外资规模。

加大投资结构调整力度。坚持有所为有所不为,大力调整投资存量,优化投资增量,加强对全社会资金的有效调控和科学配置,合理确定政府性资金和社会资金的投向,提高投资效益。财政资金优先保障对农村公共服务、教育、卫生、科技、就业和社会保障、环境资源保护等领域和项目投入,加大对欠发达地区的转移支付力度。政府建设资金,重点支持农田

水利、农业科技创新和推广、生态建设、中低产田改造、旱作节水农业及县乡公路建设等,对事关全局的基础设施项目和高新技术产业项目,要集中力量,确保工程进度。对带动能力强、竞争优势大、有利于促进产业结构升级的高新技术项目,加大前期研究、启动经费和资本金注入的支持力度。积极探索支持自主创新和高新技术产业以及优势产业集群发展的资金政策。引导社会资金通过各种途径,参与重点项目建设,加大对服务业的投入。进一步强化产业政策的约束力,从源头上控制盲目投资和低水平延伸。

着力优化投资环境。落实和完善支持鼓励社会投资的各项政策措施,保护好、引导好、发挥好各方面加快发展的积极性,努力扩大民间投资。努力创造公平、公正、规范发展的市场环境,增强环境吸引力,激发全社会投资创业的积极性。面向全社会建立公开透明的投资政策和投资项目信息服务系统,引导社会资金的合理流向。

第二十四章 增强消费的拉动能力

要把扩大消费需求作为拉动经济增长的基本立足点和宏观政策的着力点,促进投资型经济逐步向消费型经济转变,为经济良性循环和长期平稳较快发展奠定基础。预计“十一五”期间住房、教育、医疗和汽车消费将大幅上升,消费结构升级将有力地促进高增长产业群的涌现。2010年社会消费品零售总额达到11000亿元以上,年均增长13%;城乡居民恩格尔系数分别降低到0.3和0.38左右。

提高城乡居民的实际收入水平,增强消费能力。进一步加快分配制度改革,加大国民收入再分配向城乡居民倾斜力度,逐步提高个人所得占国民收入的比重,使人民收入水平与经济发展同步提高。在经济发展的基础上,加大财政转移支付力度,努力提高低收入者的福利水平。千方百计扩大社会就业,完善最低工资保障制度,保证中低收入阶层居民收入有稳定的生活来源。加大监督检查力度,规范全社会的用工和工资支付行为。

改善居民消费预期,激活即期消费。建立健全社会保障体系,加快住房、教育、医疗、保险等改革的步伐,确保改革的公平性,提高事关百姓切身利益方面改革的透明度,改善居民消费预期。规范教育收费,激活教育需求;加快推进医疗保险制度改革,促进医疗服务需求;加强商品房价格调控,扩大住房消费;优化汽车消费和服务环境。努力改善农村消费环境,促进城乡消费结构有机接续。

发展新的消费方式,拓宽消费领域。根据国内市场国际化和消费结构升级的新形势,不断拓宽服务消费的空间和领域。大力发展购房、耐用消费品、汽车、助学贷款等信用消费,规范抵押和担保标准,简化手续,逐步扩大消费信贷的规模和种类。加快发展信用卡、贷记卡、个人支票等支付方式,根据不同的信用等级,合理确定透支范围,逐步普及信用卡消费。积极发展高档家电、大型农用机具等耐用消费品分期付款消费,规范发展租赁消费。

加强市场监管,改善消费环境。引入市场机制,进一步清理和修订不利于消费结构升级的政策规定,取消各种不合理收费。尽快建立垄断行业消费品价格市场形成机制,规范通信、医疗、教育等行业的收费标准,减少汽车消费的流通环节,改革用车制度,尽快消除汽车进入家庭的消费障碍。强化市场监管力度,加强工商、物价、质检、食品药品监督等队伍建设,

加快市场监管信息化、网络化建设,加强市场价格、经营行为和产品质量的监督检查,严格各类许可证与经营资格证的认定与发放,突出源头治理,规范生产环节,整顿和规范市场秩序,严厉打击市场交易中的欺诈、垄断、歧视、暴利、倾销和假冒伪劣等行为,促进公平竞争,保护消费者和经营者的合法权益。;

第二十五章 增强人才智力的保障能力

全面实施人才强省战略,牢固树立人才资源是第一资源的观念,尊重劳动、尊重知识、尊重人才、尊重创造,创新人才工作机制,大力培养、积极引进、合理使用各类人才,为现代化建设提供强大的人才保证和智力支持。

加强人才队伍建设。以党政人才、企业经营管理人才和专业技术人才为主体,建设规模宏大、结构合理、素质较高的人才队伍。充分发挥各级党校和各级培训机构作用,完善出国和进高校培训机制,加强党政管理人才和公务员队伍培训。通过出国培训、与名牌大学联合办学、举办各种论坛讲座、短期培训等方式,搞好企业家素质提升工程,建设适应现代市场经济的企业经营管理人才队伍。实施好“泰山学者”建设系列工程,加强学科带头人、中青年学术骨干和高技能人才培养,建设高水平的专业技术人才队伍。实施对西部的人才倾斜政策,鼓励人才向欠发达地区流动。到2010年,党政人才达到32万人,企业经营管理人才200万人,专业技术人才500万人;高技能人才100万人,中级占技术工人的比重达到60%以上,高级工以上比重达到20%以上;农村实用人才200万人。

建立健全劳动者培训体系。加强人力资源能力建设,拓宽成才渠道,通过在岗轮训、再就业培训中心、社会职业培训机构等在职教育和职业教育,多层次、多渠道、大规模地开展人才培训,培养高素质、高技能、专业化的劳动者。扩大金蓝领培训规模,建立公共职业技能实训基地。鼓励引导企业加强职工技能培训,严格持证上岗制度。落实再就业扶持政策,搞好再就业培训,促使下岗失业人员尽快重新就业或独立创业。实行输出劳动力自费为主,政府牵线搭桥、适当补助,用工企业自主培训或委托职业机构培训的方式,以掌握1—2门基本专业技能为标准,五年培训300万人,为农村劳动力转移打好基础。

营造凝聚人才的良好环境。加快建立人才辈出、人尽其才的机制,建立人人能成才的机会均等的机制,建立公正、公平、竞争、择优的人才选拔任用机制,建立主要由市场配置人才资源、人才自由有序流动的机制,建立人才主要由群众评价、市场评价、社会评价的机制,建立奖优惩劣的人才激励机制。完善政府特殊津贴制度,扩大推荐选拔范围。实行专业技术职称评审社会化与规范化,建立和完善优胜劣汰的上岗机制。健全和规范各种奖励制度,完善技术、管理等生产要素参与收益分配的具体办法。制定优惠政策,提供一流的生活条件、科研条件、发展环境和创业服务。继续引进两院院士、学术带头人和国内外高层次专家来山东工作或兼职,吸引拥有自主知识产权的专利发明者和高科技人才来山东发展,吸引海外留学生和各方人才来山东创业。

第二十六章 增强规划实施的落实能力

规划是履行政府职能、引导经济社会发展的重要依据,适应市场经济发展的要求,必须创新实施机制,切实解决重编制、轻实施的问题,充分发挥规划组织动员全社会力量、推进现代化建设的积极作用。

加强和改善宏观调控。要确立规划在经济和社会发展中的龙头地位,依据规划安排投资、核准项目、制定政策,综合运用计划、财政、金融、税收、物价等经济手段,以及法律和必要的行政手段,推进经济结构优化升级,扩大就业规模,引导投资消费,维持物价基本稳定,促进经济的快速平稳增长。

充分发挥年度计划、专项规划落实总体规划的作用。把纲要提出的任务目标分解到每一个计划年度中,保持实施的连续性;重点专项规划和区域规划必须与总体规划衔接,保证重点领域规划目标的实现,形成专项规划、区域规划和年度规划落实总体规划的合力。经过专家评审的重点专项和区域规划,报规划主管部门,与总体规划衔接后下发实施。

加强对规划实施的监督检查。实行规划目标责任制,及时分解落实规划确定的发展战略、任务和政策,明确部门分工,落实部门责任,并将其列入政府考核目标。省规划主管部门要跟踪分析总体规划的执行情况,加强增长速度、经济效益、就业水平、价格宏观调控目标的监督预警,定期向省政府报告,及时向社会发布,自觉接受各级人大、政协对规划执行情况的监督检查。相关部门负责重点专项规划、区域规划的跟踪分析,并接受省规划主管部门的监督检查。

建立和完善规划评估修订机制。建立规划中期评估制度,总体规划由省政府组织评估,重点专项规划、区域规划由规划编制部门组织评估,根据评估结果对规划进行调整修订。当经济运行环境发生重大变化或由于其他重要原因使经济运行偏离规划目标太大时,省政府应及时提出调整方案,报请省人大常委会审议批准实施。

加强对规划纲要的宣传力度。要面向社会、面向大众,利用各种媒体,采取多种形式,加强对规划的宣传工作,进一步统一思想、形成共识,使实施规划成为全社会的自觉行动。各级、各部门要提高规划意识,树立长远发展观念,自觉以规划指导各项工作,增强工作的系统性和连续性,结合实际,贯彻落实规划提出的目标任务。

全面实现“十一五”经济社会发展的战略目标,为提前基本实现现代化奠定坚实基础,对于充分展现社会主义制度的优越性具有重要意义。全省要更加紧密地团结在以胡锦涛同志为总书记的党中央周围,高举邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想伟大旗帜,以科学发展观统领全局,在中共山东省委的坚强领导下,解放思想,干事创业,同心同德,锐意进取,埋头苦干,扎实工作,为实现“十一五”宏伟目标而努力奋斗。

主题词:

PUBLIC
FILE 217

计划 规划 通知

抄 送：

省委各部门，省人大常委会办公厅，省政协办公厅，省法院，省检察院，济南军区，省军区，各民主党派省委。

山东省人民政府办公厅 2006 年 3 月 6 日印发

Outline of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Shandong Province

Contents

PREFACE	2
ON INFRASTRUCTURE	2
Chapter I Review of the National Economic and Social Development during the "Tenth Five-Year Plan"	2
Chapter II Analysis of the Environment and Conditions of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" for Development	5
(I) A Period of Strategic Opportunities for Accelerated Development	5
(II) Period of Strategic Transfer for Economic and Social Development	6
(III) A Strategic Competition Period of Coping with Risk Challenges	7
TASKS AND OBJECTIVES	8
Chapter III Main Tasks and Guidelines.....	8
Chapter IV Development Objectives and Future Prospect.....	10
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	11
Chapter V Accelerate Modern Agricultural Development	11
Chapter VI Exert Efforts on Building a Powerful Province in Manufacturing Industry	13
Chapter VII Develop a Thriving Service Industry	15
Chapter VIII Continue to Strengthen Infrastructure.....	18
Chapter IX Actively Develop Construction Industry	21
ON URBAN AND RURAL AREAS	22
Chapter X Build Urban and Township Structure with Reasonable Arrangement.....	22
Chapter XI Build Rural Structure with Uniformed Urban and Rural Development Planning	24
Chapter XII Build Featured Regional Pattern with Clear Functions	26
ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	27
Chapter XIII Vigorously Develop Scientific and Technological Undertakings	27
Chapter XIV Priority to Development of Education Undertakings.....	28
Chapter XV Accelerate Development of Culture, Health and Sports Undertakings.....	30
Chapter XVI Expand Employment and Improve Social Security System	31
Chapter XVII Construct A Civilized and Peace Shandong.....	33
ON RESOURCE ENVIRONMENT	34
Chapter XVIII Accelerate Construction of Conservation-oriented Society	34
Chapter XIX Accelerate Eco-Environmental Province Construction	36
ON REFORM AND OPENING-UP	37
Chapter XX Deepen System Reform	38
Chapter XXI Expand Opening-up to the Outside World	40
ON SUPPORT AND GUARANTEE	43
Chapter XXII Strengthening the Leading Capacity of the Independent Innovation	43
Chapter XXIII Improving Investment Supportability.....	45
Chapter XXIV Enhancing the Drive of Consumption.....	46
Chapter XXV Enhancing Talent Intelligence guarantee	47
Chapter XXVI Enhancing the Plan Implementation Ability	48

PREFACE

The first two decades of the 21st century will be an important period of strategic opportunities that China must grasp firmly and during which much can be accomplished. The "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period will be of critical importance for our province to seize the opportunities, cope with the challenges, stand on a new starting point and achieve new development. Accordingly, the establishment and implementation of the "Outline of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Shandong Province" will be of great and far-reaching significance for speeding up advancement of the drive for modernization construction throughout the province, achieving the objective of building a moderately a prosperous society in all respects, and building a "great and powerful, rich and beautiful" new socialist Shandong.

The "Outline" is formulated on the principles of the Sixteenth National Congress of the CPC and the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth CPC Central Committee and according to the "The Proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for Formulating the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development" and based on the facts of the province. The "Outline" stresses on putting the people first, pursuing for scientific development, strengthening vitality and accelerating construction, and it mainly expounds the intention of the government, clarifies its key emphasis in work and guides direction of the behaviors of the market subjects. The "Outline" will be the blueprint of Shandong province for economic and social development in the next 5 years, the guiding principle for common struggle of the people of the whole province, and also the important base of the government in fulfilling its responsibilities of economic regulation, market supervision, social management and public services.

ON INFRASTRUCTURE

The "Tenth Five-Year Plan" period was one with the quickest and best economic and social development of our province. Looking forward to the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" and the future period, there are both strategic opportunities and risk challenges, both development advantages and restriction factors. We therefore must seize the opportunity, advance by making use of the circumstance, work hard and overcome difficulties, to achieve fast and sound social and economic development.

Chapter I Review of the National Economic and Social Development during the "Tenth Five-Year Plan".

The "Tenth Five-Year Plan" period was an extraordinary period. Under the leadership of the Party, the people of Shandong province held high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of the "Three Representatives", earnestly applied the principle of the Sixteenth National Congress and the Third and Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth CPC Central Committee, took overall consideration with scientific outlook on development, fully implemented the principle of the Eight Provincial Congress of the CPC, carried out the "1+2+3+4+5+6" development objective and the working thought of the Provincial Party Committee, emancipated the mind, conducted undertakings and entrepreneurship, accelerated development, overcome the SARS epidemic, major natural calamities and all kinds of difficulties, maintained a sustained, rapid and healthy economic development, achieved more social civilization and progress, people's living standard markedly improved, and the main planning indexes of the "Tenth Five-Year Plan" was accomplished one year in advance.

The comprehensive economic strength of the province advanced to a new height. The economy displayed a sound momentum of accelerated growth year by year, gross value of production of the whole province realized RMB 1,000 billion and RMB 1,500 billion consecutively in 2002 and 2004 respectively and RMB 1,846.83 billion in 2005, with an annual 13.2% growth rate on average, and the gross value of production per capital attained USD 2447. The government public financial capacity continued to expand, and local financial revenue amounted to RMB 107.27 billion, with an annual growth rate of 22.5% under the same calibration.

Industrial competitiveness was further consolidated. High-quality, high-yield and high-efficiency agricultural development was accelerated, agricultural industrialization and marketization was continually improved, and the agriculture added value increased by 4.8% on average annually. The industrialization process was markedly accelerated, a great batch of large enterprises and domestic and internationally well-known brands of advantaged industrial clusters with strong core competitiveness were formed and emerged, and the secondary industry added value grew by 16% on average annually. The dominant and driving role of the modern service industry was continually consolidated, traditional service industry prospered day by day, becoming an important force in driving economic growth and increasing employment, and the service industry added value grew by 12% on average annually.

Foreign economic and foreign trade, new and high-tech industry and the private economy achieved historical leaps. In 2005, the actual foreign direct capital utilization amounted to USD 8.97 billion, gross export value reached USD 46.25 billion, an increase of 2 folds than that of 2000 respectively. Export structure was further optimized, electro-mechanical products accounted for 29.3%, the highest export product in the province. The output value of new and high-tech industry accounted for 24.1% of that of above-scale industries, with an annual increase of 2% on average. The scale, quality and standard of management of private economy was advanced to a new height, and the added value of the non-public sector of the economy increased to 48% from 31.6% of 2000.

Economic restructuring achieved new progress. State-owned enterprise reform took new steps, and over 90% of large and medium state-owned industrial enterprises realized diversified subjects of investment. Expense of taxation reform and grain and cotton circulation system reform in rural areas were further pressed forward, accumulative tax reduction for farmers throughout the province amounted to over RMB 22 billion, and accumulative direct subsidy to grain farmers reached RMB 1.63 billion. Transformation of government functions was accelerated, and a new round of government institutional reform was basically accomplished. System of public bidding, auction and listing for transfer of operating land-use right was generally initiated and popularized. Reform of various social undertakings took new steps.

Key constructions made markedly achievements. Fixed assets investment grew by 30% on average annually, with an accumulative amount of RMB 2,981.6 billion for five years, which was 2.93 times of that during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period. Infrastructure and basic industries were further consolidated. The Shandong Section of the East Line of the South-to-North Water Diversion project advanced smoothly, expressway mileage reached 3,163 kilometers, railway operation mileage 3,257 kilometers, coastal cargo throughput of port attained 380 million tons, installed gross electric power capacity were 36 million kW, an increase of 58%, 17%, 124% and 80% respectively.

Visage of urban and rural areas underwent major changes. Urban scale, modernization level and the radiation-driven capacity were continually increased, and interregional development displayed a trend of sound interconnection and interaction. The level of urbanization was increased from 38% in 2000 to 45% in 2005, and the Shandong Peninsula had already become one of the most intensive urban and industrial concentration areas of the country. Rural highway reconstruction completed 88,000 kilometers, the objective of electric power, transport and telephone connection to all villages had basically been achieved, and the tap water popularization had attained 52%.

Social undertakings achieved prosperous development. Scientific and technological progress continually contributed to economic growth, a total of 14,000 important scientific and technological results were achieved and a total of 43,600 patent rights were granted during the past five years. The result of popularization of the nine-year compulsory education was further consolidated, higher education attained rapid development, the number of regular college students reached 1.171 million, an increase of 2.9 times than that of the year 2000. The construction of "cultural province" was accelerated, medical care was strengthened, the anti-SARS campaign achieved complete victory, and the standard of competitive sports improved notably. Low birth rate was continually maintained, and the annual rate of natural population growth was 5.2‰ on average.

The standard and quality of living of the urban and rural residents improved markedly. The disposable income per capita of the urban and township residents reached RMB 10,744.8, net income of farmers amounted to RMB 3,930.6, with annual growth rate of 10.6% and 8.1% on average respectively. The housing floor area per capita of urban and rural residents was 21.9 m² and 29.6 m² respectively. Accumulative newly increased urban and township employees reached 4.534 million, labor force transfer in rural areas reached 5.527 million. Social security coverage was gradually expanded, 28.63 million farmers participated in the new rural cooperative medical services, and a preliminary basic subsistence assurance system for farmers with land loss was established.

Ecological province construction achieved new results. Environmental protection was considerably strengthened, and cyclical economy was effectively advanced. Unit GDP carbon dioxide discharge intensity was reduced by 48%; urban sewage collection processing rate reached 50%, domestic garbage harmless processing rate achieved 35%; percentage of forest coverage was 24%, and the living environment of urban and rural residents was further improved.

The enormous achievement of economic and social development of the past five years was the result of the provincial Party committee and the provincial government in earnestly carrying out the series of guidelines and policies of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, leading the people of the whole province to seize the opportunity in solidarity and struggle, with pioneering spirit. The provincial Party committee and the provincial government stayed realistic and pragmatic, innovated their way of thinking, formulated and implemented a series of effective strategic decision-making and work arrangement.

First, emancipated the mind and promoted accelerated development. Took emancipating the mind and updating the concepts as the primary link for accelerated development, solve problems in progress using the development methods, manage economic activities using the market economic methods, cultivate and develop new advantages using the innovative spirit, and exerted efforts to initiate a new situation for reform and opening-up and the modernization construction.

Secondly, kept up with the times and innovated the thoughts on development. Fully Implemented the policies of macroeconomic regulation of the Central Government, grasped the trend for development, established the "1+2+3+4+5+6" development objectives and working thoughts, and carried out a series of strategic arrangement, such as accelerating the peninsula urban cluster development, molding a strong province in manufacturing, promoting the interregional economic coordination and development, develop a prosperous service industry, vigorously develop a cyclical economy, and building a conservation-minded society, which promoted sustained, rapid and balanced economic and social development.

Thirdly, grasped the key sectors and implemented major breakthroughs. Cultivated the "three highlights", namely, foreign economic and foreign trade, new and hi-tech, and private economy, fostered its "three-batch" strategy, namely, a batch of pillar industries, a batch of large-scale enterprises, and a batch of famous brands, highlighted the leading and driving role of Qingdao, implemented a strategy of breakthrough in Yantai in the east, breakthrough in Jinan in the middle, and breakthrough in Heze in the west, promoting the strong supporting the

weak and bringing along the middle, accelerated inter-county economic development, and brought along the structural optimization and improvement of the overall quality of the whole province.

Fourthly, executed governance for the people and maintained the mass interests. The starting point and the standing point of all endeavors was putting the people first, carried out "ten major popular feelings projects", exerted efforts to solve hot and difficult issues and problems for the people and the masses, with road, water, electricity, medical service, and education as the key points, continually improved the production and living conditions of the rural areas, put building a socialist harmonious society into real effect, and brought more real benefits to the people in the process of reform and development.

Fifth, consolidated strength and optimized the environment for development. Strengthened the "Peace Shandong", "honest Shandong" and "civilized Shandong" construction, carried out in-depth activities in maintaining the vanguard nature of the communist members, vigorously built a solidarity and progressive humanistic environment, a stable and harmonious social environment, a honest and legal market environment, a practical and efficient service environment, a positive and progressive consensus environment, and a strong atmosphere that forms descent working style, pleasant interpersonal relationships and uniformity of mind, solidarity for great common undertakings, and promoting development with concerted efforts throughout the province.

Sixth, stayed realistic and pragmatic, and improved work efficiency. Actively pushed forward government functional transfer; adhered to the principle of administration according to law; sped up government operation; established and improved the "three-systems", namely, decision-making objective, execution responsibility, and examination supervision; strengthened implementation link by link; continually told hold of the key points and promoted comprehensive development; continually improved and encouraged undertaking enterprise mechanism and system; adhered to the principle of starting from facts; creatively carried on operations; and with a clear thought, meticulous working attitude at all levels of the government administrative units throughout the province, focused on development and hard work with strenuous efforts, and ensured implementation of the various major decision-makings.

While speeding up development, there are also some outstanding contradictions and problems in the economic and social development, which are mainly manifest in the following areas: the economic structural contradiction are still relatively salient, industrial level and quality are relatively low, the independent innovation ability is still not strong; system obstructions still exist, the degree of marketization is still not high, the ability to cope with economic globalization is not strong enough; problems of incomprehensive and unbalanced development have obvious day by day, urban and rural and interregional economic development is unbalanced, ecological environment is still relatively weak, social construction and management are still lagged behind, and there are still unstable factors in certain aspects. To these problems, high attention should be paid to, and efforts be made for their solutions.

Chapter II Analysis of the Environment and Conditions of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" for Development

Taking the domestic and international environment and basic provisional conditions into comprehensive analysis, during the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" and a certain period of the future, the economic and social development of Shandong province will be faced with both brand-new strategic opportunities for accelerated development, major tasks of strategic transfer, and various sorts of tests of severe challenges and competition.

(I) A Period of Strategic Opportunities for Accelerated Development

In the next five years, Shandong province will be at its critical period for leaping forward of its economic strength,

overall quality and status for development, and will be faced with important strategic opportunities for quicker and better development.

A phase with economic development that strides important footsteps. The rules of world economic development indicates that a country or a region with GDP per capita reaching USD 3,000 will enter its important period of industrialization, its process of urbanization will speed up and economic growth will accelerate. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, the gross value of production per capital of our province will exceed USD 3,000 on average, and its economic development will usher into an important stage of taking advantage of the favorable situation and achieving leap-forward development.

A phase with accelerated upgrading of structure of consumption. The average income per capita of the urban and rural residents of our province has already reached USD 1,000, the engel coefficient of urban and rural households has dropped below 0.5, consumption structural upgrading has accelerated, urban resident consumption has transformed from comfort to development, rural resident consumption has shifted from focusing on quantitative increase to qualitative improvement, and the province has already entered the stage housing and transport vehicle consumption of RMB 100,000, service consumption has increased rapidly, which will further expand the market space.

A phase with collective return of construction of investment. During the "Tenth Five-Year Plan" period, especially the last three years, the fixed assets investment of our province has maintained high-speed growth, a great batch of instruction and industrial ongoing construction projects will be put into operation and generate benefits in the period of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan". It is expected that our province will still able to maintain relatively higher level of investment in the future, and continually pull rapid economic growth.

A phase in which comparative advantages can be more fully displayed. The big market capacity, relatively lower cost, multilayered and rich human resources, complete infrastructure and relatively strong energy guarantee ability make the comprehensive advantages of the province more outstanding and the province, with a strong manufacturing industry, is therefore faced with new opportunities in construction.

A phase in which the level of opening to the outside world is accelerated. Shandong province is located in the frontal zone of China's opening-up and the core area of the China-Japan-South Korea East Asian Economic Circle, which will take up the international industries and the clustered research and development transfer in a much greater scale, the degree of its economic outer-orientation will be furthered improved, which will promote the quick increase of the layer and standard of opening to the outside world.

A phase in which the economic status of the peninsula area increases rapidly. The center of gravity of economic growth of China extends northwards markedly. As one of the important components of the Bohai ring economic circle, organically integrating its geographical conditions, elements of production, resource gifts, industrial systems, capital and technology, Shandong Peninsula has a bright prospect to become one of the most robust regions for regional economic development of the country.

(II) Period of Strategic Transfer for Economic and Social Development

In a certain period in the future, the mode of economic development, system mechanism, and social structure of Shandong province will be faced with comprehensive and profound transformation.

The mode of economic growth will shift from extensive type to intensive type. In order to cope with fierce domestic and overseas competition, pursue for maximum comparative benefits, and overcome resource and environmental restrictions, Shandong province must accelerate its industrial structural upgrading, realize substantial mode of economic growth transfer, and stride on the path of low-consumption, high-yield, less-discharge, cyclical, and sustainable development, integrating speed, structure, quality and benefits.

Market economic system will transfer from basic establishment to improvement. In order to adapt to the requirements of market economic development, fulfill its commitment for the entry of China into WTO and strengthen its economic vitality, the province must smash the bondage of ideological concepts, eliminate malpractices of its system mechanism, further accelerate the process of economic marketization and internationalization of the province, improve its modern market system, actively push forward the government functional transfer, and speed up its establishment of a perfect socialist market economic system.

The urban and rural structure will transfer from dual dimensional to uniformed structure. Shandong province is currently at its accelerated period for advancement of urbanization between 30%-70%, and the accelerated industrial and population concentration and the accelerated popularization of urban civilization will be the leading trend for future development, therefore the province must establish a benign mechanism where the industry will feed back to agriculture, and urban area will drive the development to speed up transformation of the urban and rural dual structure to uniformed planning of urban and rural areas, linkage between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas.

(III) A Strategic Competition Period of Coping with Risk Challenges

Under the backdrop of profound changes of the domestic and overseas situation, there will be some indispensable factors that restrict our provincial development, and our province will be faced with many severe competitions and challenges.

The province will be faced with domestic and overseas pressure of competition. The WTO, after the end of its industrial protection period, will bring about impact on some manufacturing and service industries of the province. The low-end export that relies on cost price advantage will generate more and more trade frictions and conflicts. The Yangtze River delta and the Zhujiang River delta in China will take the lead, while the west regions of China will develop, the middle China will emerge, and the northeast China will rejuvenate. Accordingly, a competitive interregional developmental trend will be formed. Under the market environment of an all-round opening to the outside world, our province will be faced with more extensive and more severe competitions.

The province will be faced with bottleneck restrictions to resource environment, talent technology and system mechanism. As the average level of resource ownership of our province is relatively low and the structure of its industries are of heavy dominated, therefore with the rapid economic development, the contradictions of shortage of land, water, energy and important raw resources will be more acute day by day, and the environmental pressure will be very severe. The technological innovation ability and the quality of labor cannot adapt to requirements of the industrial structural upgrading, neither the system mechanism can adapt to the changes of economic and social structure, and this will restrict the improvement of the overall economic quality and the comprehensive competitiveness.

The province will be faced with the heavy tasks of achieving harmonious social development. During the period of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", our province will enter a new period of peak of population growth, and the promoting sufficient employment and improving the average ownership per capita will become more difficult. The "Sanmong (farmer, agriculture and countryside) problem are still prominent, and the urban and rural gap, the regional gap, as well as the gap between different social groups will tend to be continually increase. The social problems and contradictions will become more complex, and the tasks for maintaining stability will be very formidable.

From the external conditions point of view, peace, development and cooperation have already become the trend of the present day, the trend of economic globalization and regional integration will gain in-depth development, the leading and driving role of new technological revolution to economic development will be reinforced day by day, the elements of production and industries will be restructured and transferred with the global range, especially in

the fields of manufacturing and modern service industry which will be accelerated. The domestic political situation is stable, the society is harmonious, the national coherence is strengthened day by day, government macroeconomic control has become more mature, and economic and social development has entered a new stage, the accelerated transformation of the world second largest dual economic entity and the staging of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will inject powerful dynamism for development, and "Made in China" will evolve from its preliminary stage to advanced stage. Although unstable and uncertain factors that affect world peace and development have increased, and there are also many domestic problems, such as the intensified resource environmental restrictions and the economic fluctuations that may be brought about by the change of oil price and exchange rate, from the overall point of view, there are more advantaged conditions than unfavorable elements, which provides our province with a relatively sound external environment for accelerated economic and social development.

In view of the historical opportunities and severe challenges, the whole province at all levels must increase their sense of urgency and sense of responsibility, firmly grasp and make effective use of the important period of strategic opportunities, find a foothold on scientific development, exert efforts for independent innovation, improve the system mechanism, promote social harmony, and push forward the cause of socialist modernization construction to a new height.

TASKS AND OBJECTIVES

Fully implement the scientific outlook on development, put people always at the first priority, transform the concept and innovate the mode and improve the quality for development, and realize the sustainable, rapid, balanced and healthy national economic development and comprehensive progress of the society.

Chapter III Main Tasks and Guidelines

In order to ensure rapid and sound economic and social development during the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" and the future period, we must adhere to the guidance of the Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of the "Three Represents" under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with comrade Hu Jintao as its General Secretary, take control of the overall situation with scientific outlook for development, fully implement the principles of the Sixteenth National Congress of the CPC and the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth CPC Central Committee, adhere to the principle that development is the primary work for governance and rejuvenation of the country, seize the opportunities, take advantage of favorable situations to push forward and, according to the objectives of constructing a "big and strong, rich and beautiful" socialist new Shandong, make efforts to create new situations for various works. The general tasks are: implement in-depth the development objectives and working thoughts of "1+2+3+4+5+6" put forward by the provincial Party committee, adhere to scientific development, with fast and smooth development as the theme, further strengthen the independent innovation ability and the system mechanism vitality, vigorously push forward the structural optimization and upgrading, coordinate for balanced development and transfer of the mode of growth, speed up the construction of a powerful manufacturing province, modern peninsula urban cluster, environmentally graceful ecological city and socialist and harmonious Shandong, make efforts to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects in advance, and lay a solid foundation for the basic realization of modernization in advance.

In the process, we must adhere to the following guidelines:

- Pay more attention to scientific development, and exert efforts to maintain fast and smooth economic development. Adhere to the principle that development is the primary work, adhere to the scientific outlook

for development, and strengthen the sense of opportunity, the sense of crisis and the sense of innovation. Make full use of the various favorable conditions to promote development. Grasp correctly the change of trend of economic development, put stress on improvement of the quality and benefits of economic growth, exert efforts to solve the weak links and outstanding contradictions that affect healthy economic development, avoid major fluctuations, maintain uniformity of speed and benefits, make solid the basis for development, and strengthen the aftereffect of development.

- Pay more attention to economic structural adjustment, and accelerate to transform the mode of economic growth. Hold firmly the main line of structural adjustment, and make efforts to construct a modern industrial system with international competitiveness. Adjust the investment and consumption ratio, increase the percentage of personal income over the national revenue, and form a pattern of economic growth driven by both consumption and investment, and pulled by both internal and external demands. Vigorously transform the mode of economic growth, stride on the path of new-type industrialization, build development on the basis of the resource and environment bearing capacity, exert efforts to improve the resource utilization, reduce material consumption, protect the environment, and achieve sustainable development.
- Pay more attention to improving the independent innovation ability, and implement in-depth the strategy to rejuvenate Shandong through science and education and strengthen the province through talents. Take improvement of independent innovation ability as the strategic base point for scientific and technological development and the central link for structural optimization and upgrading, vigorously improve the original innovation ability, integral innovation ability and the introduction, digestion, absorption and re-innovation ability, and strive to construct an innovative province. Fully implement the guidelines for prior development of education, strengthen talent team construction, fully enhance the quality of talent resources, form a benign situation with talent emerging generation after generation and everyone displays full of its talents, and provide powerful talent support for development.
- Pay more attention to uniformed urban and rural regional balanced development, and achieve common prosperity. Apply the guidelines for all-round urban and rural planning, implement the principle that industry will feed back agriculture, urban areas will support rural area, and strengthen rural infrastructure construction and public service input. With population urbanization as the core, guide small, medium and large cities for reasonable arrangement and healthy development. With resource environmental bearing capacity as the basis, strengthen guidance for the sequence of regional spatial development, strengthen support to less developed regions, and form a new pattern of balanced regional development with the east area taking the lead, the middle area emerging and the western area leaping forwards.
- Pay more attention to deepening of reform and widening of opening-up to the outside, and consolidate the vitality for development. Adhere to the direction of socialist market economic reform, with system innovation and institutional construction as the focus, advance full-scale economic, social and government management reform of various fields, so as to create a better system environment for liberation and development of production forces. Further built up a global vision, make more active and effective use of the overseas market and international resources, cope with appropriately the risks and challenges of opening-up, and enhance practically the level and standard of opening-up.
- Pay more attention to balanced economic and social development, and promote all-round human development. Fulfill in a scientific manner the social management and public service functions of the government, fully implement the basic national policies for family birth planning, preservation of farmland, protection of environment and resource conservation, vigorously carry out active employment policies, further accelerate development of science and technology, education, culture, health and sports, and various other social undertakings, continually improve the material, cultural and living standard of the people, and create a sound

environment that is favorable for enterprising development and people's living in peace and contentment.

- Pay more attention to strengthening the construction of a harmonious society, and maintain social stability. Adhere to seeking development and engaging in construction from the fundamental interest of the people, exert efforts to promote sufficient employment, increase income of the residents, improve social security, achieve social equality, and continually increase the material and cultural standard of living of the people. Improve the social management and coordination mechanism, accelerate construction of a civilized Shandong and peace Shandong, and promote the all-round development of socialist material civilization, political civilization, spiritual and cultural construction and a harmonious society construction.

Chapter IV Development Objectives and Future Prospect

Complete the general tasks of the period of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", shift practically economic and social development to the path of scientific development, the endeavor of all-round construction of a moderately prosperous society has reached its important stage, reform and opening-up and modernization construction will reach a new standard. Mainly objectives are determined as follows:

Economic growth. The gross value of production of the whole province will grow by 10% or so on average annually to RMB 3,000 billion in 2010, exceeding USD 3,900 per capita on average, reaching the standard of middle-developed countries. The primary, secondary and tertiary industrial structure will be adjusted to 8:55:37. Local financial revenue will reach over RMB 200 billion, with an annual average growth of 14%. Fixed assets investment will grow by 18% or so on average annually, gross amount of retail sales of social consumer products will grow by 13%, and commodity price increase will be controlled at 4% or so.

Resource environment. Resource utilization efficiency will be increased markedly, unit GDP energy consumption will reduce by 22% or so, and industrial water repeating utilization rate will be increased to 75%. Total amount of main pollutant discharge will reduce by 10% or so, ecological and environmental quality will be further improved, and forest coverage will reach 28%.

Independent innovation. Form a batch of advantaged enterprises with independent intellectual property right and famous brand, with relatively strong international competitiveness, the public research and investment input will be increased to 2% of the gross value of production, and the production value of new and hi-tech industries will reach 35% of the above scale total industrial output value.

Reform and opening-up. The development of system reforms in administrative management, finance and taxation, social undertakings, and urban and rural management etc., will gain breakthrough. Ownership structure will undergo obvious changes, and ratio of non-public economy will continually increase. Degree of economic internationalization will be enhanced notably, and the gross import and export amount over GDP will reach 40% or so. The ratio of electro-mechanical products over foreign trade will reach 40%. The accumulative actual use of direct foreign investment will reach USD 40 billion or so.

Balanced development. Regional economy will achieve linked development, a situation of balanced urban and rural development will be initially formed, and the urbanization level will reach over 50%. Social undertakings will be more prosperous, senior high school education will be basically popularized, the number of regular college students will reach 1.6 million; public health service system will be more perfect, the number of doctors will be increased to 2 and the number of beds in hospitals will be raised to 2.5 per thousand people.

Life of the people. The disposal income per capita on average for the urban and township residents and the net income for farmers will reach RMB 15,000 and RMB 5,500 respectively, with an annual growth rate of 7% or so

on average. Urban and rural employment rate will be increased, urban and township unemployment rate will be controlled within 4%. Social security system will be further improved, the annual average natural population growth rate will be controlled within 6‰, and the average life expectancy will reach 75.

Democracy and the rule of law. A set of fair income distribution, public service and social administrative system will be initially established, democratic and legal system construction and spiritual and cultural civilization construction will make new headway, and the construction of a harmonious society will gain new progress.

On this basis and with efforts of another decade, by 2020, the gross value of production of the whole province will reach RMB 6.800 billion, more than twice of that of 2010, the average gross value of production per capita will be more than USD 8,000, basically realize modernization in advance throughout the whole province, become a region with an all-round prosperous economy, an improved market system, advanced science, technology and education, a healthy democratic and legal system, a harmonious social civilization, well-off standard of living of the people, and a beautiful ecological environment, and fully display a brand-new image of a "big and strong, rich and beautiful" socialist new Shandong.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

With establishment of a modern industrial system as its objective, accelerate the development of a modern agricultural industry, strengthen the infrastructure support and guarantee ability, take the construction of a powerful province in manufacturing industry with international competitiveness and thriving and developing its service industry as its core task for industrial structural optimization and upgrading, speed up and advance the transformation from a big economic province to a powerful economic province.

Chapter V Accelerate Modern Agricultural Development

With the increase of farmer's income as the core, intensification, socialization and modernization as the objective, put into effect the policies that support farmers, agriculture and rural areas, continually strengthen the basic status of agriculture, make efforts to push forward the drive for equipment mechanization, scaled organization, enterprising management and production standardization, increase in full scale the comprehensive benefits and the agricultural product competitiveness, promote the sustainable rural economic development.

Implement five projects, and increase the comprehensive grain production capacity. According to the general requirements of stabilizing the farmland area, increasing the unit yield, improving quality, and enhancing benefits, continually adhere to the "three bottom lines" in grain production. Vigorously implement the five engineering projects, namely, comprehensive agricultural development, fine seed breeding and promotion, formula fertilizing and fertile soil, comprehensive plant disease and insect pest prevention control, and high-quality grain industry, ensure that the total grain production will be stabilized at over 70 billion jin (half a kilogram per jin). During a five-year period, reclaim 10 million medium and low-yield farmland, develop 45 million mu and 15 million mu respectively of high-quality wheat and corn for special purpose, and construct more than 40 counties for high-quality grain production.

Implement the strategy for prior development of advantaged industries, and enhance the layer of agricultural development. With improving the advantaged industries as the cut-in point, through government guidance, policy preference and intensive input, push forward the strategic agricultural structural adjustment. During the period of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", strive to establish 8 advantaged industrial zones (regions), 11 advantaged agricultural product categories and 100 well-known brand products with distinct features and relatively strong

market competitiveness throughout the province. With regard to plant production, stabilize their overall arrangement, enhance product quality and benefits, strengthen the gardening industrial scale, and accelerate the construction for industrial raw materials forest base and high-quality forest, fruit tree, nursery stock and flower base. With regard to livestock, stress on scaled breeding and epidemic disease prevention and control, plan and construct a batch of non-stipulated animal epidemic area, and continually increase their ratio over the gross agricultural value of production. With regard to the aquatic product industry, develop with focus a batch of breed seeding production base, export base and public hazard free aquatic breeding demonstration base, and construct a modern fishery economic zone in the Shandong Peninsula.

Vigorously develop agricultural mechanization, and improve the standard of agricultural production equipment. Continually improve the agricultural machinery rate of utilization and socialized service standard, encourage and lead modern mechanical know-how to extend from mid production to pre-production and post-production, and promote main agricultural products to develop from production mechanization to full-course mechanization. Impellent the agricultural mechanization new demonstration project, accelerate the process of cost saving and benefit augmenting technologies, such as promoting the applied and protective farming, combined harvesting, and comprehensive straw utilization etc. Innovate agricultural machinery mode of service, develop new-type agricultural cooperative organization, and energetically carry out agricultural machinery cross-regional operation. By 2010, the total power of agricultural machinery of the whole province will reach 110 million KW, and the agricultural mechanization level reaching 75%.

Strengthen the leading enterprise driving ability, and improve the agricultural industrialization and marketization standard. First, continue to strengthen support to the 500 leading enterprises, encourage leading enterprises to improve the technical equipment and management level and, through assets restructuring, capital operation, merger and combination etc., quickly expand the scale, by 2010, there will be more than 10 leading enterprises with sales income exceeding RMB 5 billion. Second, encourage and guide farmers to develop various kinds of cooperative economic organizations, provide farmer households with various kinds of services, such as loan undertaking and repayment, loan guarantee, market expansion, and technological information etc., develop scaled farmer household, bring along the base development, organize and drive farmer household to over 80% of the total number of farmer households throughout the province. Third, rely on advantaged industries and above-provincial level leading enterprises, and develop a batch of well-known brands with relatively greater domestic and overseas impacts. Actively guide foreign investment to extend to comprehensive agricultural development and the field of socialized services, to extend to the introduction of supporting technologies and management experiences, enhance the level of agricultural opening-up to the outside. By 2010, strive to make the export volume of agricultural products of the whole province to exceed USD 12 billion.

Implement agricultural product quality improvement project, and improve the agricultural standardization production level. By focusing on increasing the overall agricultural product competitiveness, transfer the mode of agricultural growth, vigorously develop high-quality, high-yield, high-efficiency, ecological and safe agriculture, by the end of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", strive to establish a relatively perfect agricultural standard system, agricultural product quality testing system, and agricultural product quality accreditation system. First, take the lead to complete formulation of the agricultural product quality standard and safety standard, basically realize agricultural standardization in the coastal regions and the coastal lines of the Jiaodong Peninsula, melon and fruits, vegetables and tea of the whole province will basically reach the public hazard free standard, the percentage of green foodstuff and organic foodstuff will increase considerably. Second, improve the agricultural product quality testing system, and basically form a quality inspection and testing network with reasonable arrangement, clear functions, and efficient operation. Third, advance the agricultural product original place of production marking system and terminal product quality accreditation system, gradually realize integration with the international accreditation standard, and expand the brand advantages of agricultural products of our province.

Strengthen the various supporting policies to farmer, rural areas and agriculture, and increase the sustainable rural economic development ability. Adhere to the guidelines of "give more, take less, and be more flexible", strengthen the policy support to agriculture through multiple channels. First, put into effect the policy of subsidy to agricultural and rural areas. Increase direct grain subsidy, find breed subsidy and agricultural machinery tool purchase subsidy, and actively explore the method of direct agricultural capital subsidy. Consolidate and put into effect the policies on rural area tax expense reform, accelerate the process of reform of rural and township institutions, compulsory education in rural areas, and county and countryside financial revenue system, put into effect, improve and solve the debt policies in the countryside, and establish an effective mechanism to prevent farmers burden from bouncing back. Second, improve the land policies. Stabilize the land contracting relations, and practically safeguard the farmer's lawful rights and interests. According to the principle of conformity with law, voluntariness, and compensation, and advance the reasonable circulation of land contracting right of operation. Third, improve policies on agricultural input. Set up special irrigation and water conservancy facilities construction fund subsidy, actively advance the small-scale rural infrastructure property right system reform, and encourage public capital investment in agricultural development and rural infrastructure construction. Strengthen policy financial support to agriculture, farmers and the rural areas, increase the mid and long-term loan support for development of agriculture and rural areas, gradually build rural credit cooperatives into community financial service organizations, explore and establish micro credit organizations initiated by natural persons or enterprises, and cultivate standardized rural financial market. Fourth, consolidate policies of rejuvenating agriculture through science and technology. Strengthen the R & D abilities of agricultural scientific research institutes, and focus on the research and development of 100 key scientific and technological topics. Increase input on public welfare technological promotion, promote the operation of applied technological advancement on marketization services, and focus on the promotion of 100 advanced practical techniques. Establish and improve the network for rural education and training, information service, and the popularization of science and technology, strengthen the animal and plant epidemic disease prevention and control system construction, and improve the socialized rural service system.

Chapter VI Exert Efforts on Building a Powerful Province in Manufacturing Industry

Building a powerful province in manufacturing industry is a strategic choice to display the comparative advantages of our province, accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization, and consolidate our comprehensive economic strength. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", stick to the path for new-type industrialization, with new and hi-tech industry as forerunner, increasing its independent innovation ability as support, and establishing a modern manufacturing industrial system as objective, strengthen government guidance, bring into full play of the foundation role of market mechanism, on the basis of stressing on the "three-batch", improve and extend the seven industrial chains, vigorously develop pillar industries, make breakthroughs in the equipment industry, restructure and enhance traditional industries, and increased in full-scale the international competitiveness of the manufacturing industry. By 2010, strive to make the added value of the above-scale enterprises of the manufacturing industry throughout the province to exceed RMB 1,000 billion.

Cultivate and develop pillar industries. Manage effectively the five aspects, namely, backbone enterprises, key products, technological innovation, brand cultivation, and regional arrangement, with key construction project as the carrier, strengthen cooperation with multinational groups, apply intensive input, reinforce talent support, vigorously develop six major pillar industries, extend the industrial chain, build industrial clusters, cultivate over 160 Chinese name brands, advance the degree of high processing and high technology of industrial structure, form a new-type of pillar industrial pattern with high industrial layer, strong core competitiveness, and big driving role, and bring along the whole province to achieve new breakthrough. (1) Electronic information and home electrical

appliance industry. Bring into fully play the concentration effect of famous brand enterprises and regional advantages, with Jinan National Software Base and the Qingdao National Electronic Information Industrial Base as support, enterprises such as Haier, Hisense, Tide, CVIC, Hongfui, and Tide I.G as the lead, concentrate on the development of a series of products, such as high performance computer and peripheral equipment, network and communication products, integrated circuit and software, digital home electrical appliances and auto electronic products, speed up the construction of the "hi-view" of Hisense and Dongying LCD and other high-end technological projects, and boost the information industry and bring along the upgrading and replacement of the manufacturing industry. The home electrical appliance industry mainly adopt new digital, environmental protection, and energy conservation technology to restructure and enhance traditional and supporting products, accelerate the development of new digital and TV products, amplify name brand effect, and increase the market share. In 2010, the sales income of electronic information and home electrical appliance industry will reach RMB 700 billion. (2) Machinery equipment industry. Speed up key technological innovation and system integration, concentrate on development of automobile, shipping and key equipment, and realize leaping development. With regard to the automobile industry, make efforts to construct whole car production centers and supporting spare part production center, such as heavy duty vehicle, sedan, mini-sized vehicles, cross-country van or off-highway vehicles, refitted vehicles, and special type vehicles etc. With regard to shipping, relay on the Qingdao, Yantai and Weihai shipping repair and building centers and the Jining inland river ship building, exert efforts to develop modernized general assembly ship building, and enhance industrial concentration. In 2010, the whole car production capacity will reach 1.8 million, ship building capacity will reach 6 million deadweight tons, and the sales income of machinery equipment industry will reach RMB 1,000 billion. (3) Petrochemical industry. Display resource advantages, with large scale, intensification, and refinement as direction, concentrate on development of the petrochemical processing, ocean chemical processing, and coal chemical processing. Accelerate the implementation of the 1.2 million-ton Qilu petrochemical ethylene expansion project, speed up the 1 million-ton ethylene and the 10 million-ton crude oil processing device project construction in Qingdao, and strive to build Dongying, Zibo, Qingdao and Yantai into national petrochemical processing bases, and by 2010, work hard to make its sales income to reach RMB 1,000 billion. (4) Foodstuff industry. With development of agricultural and sideline products deep processing as focus, accelerate the promotion and application of advanced bio-technology, information technology and manufacturing technology, promote greening, realize standardization, and increase competitiveness. By 2010, their sales income will reach RMB 900 billion. (5) Textile and garment industry. Highlight the three aspects, namely, raw materials, outside materials, and garments. With advantaged products and enterprises as support, work hard to develop differentiated, heterotypic and functional fibers, speed up the printing and dyeing technique restructuring, technical equipment updating and new type outside materials development, continually increase the garment design and manufacturing level, increase marketing intensity, and build well-known brands. By 2010, the sales income will reach RMB 600 billion. (6) Materials industry. Concentrate on development of new materials industry, focus on such fields of applications as aeronautics and astronautics, electronics, machinery, chemical engineering, metallurgy and paper making, implement a batch of high-tech projects, including Perfluorosulfonic Acid Resin and membrane cell, carbon precursor and products, dimethyl ether, and new-type water-retention agent etc., accelerate the construction of bases of nanometer new materials in Qingdao, engineering ceramics in Zibo and Linyi, organic high-molecular materials in Dongying, inorganic nonmetal new materials in Taian, and electronic new materials in Yantai and Weifang. Strictly execute the state iron and steel industrial policies, encourage combination and restructuring, enhance industrial concentration, develop high-efficiency steel products, consolidate large-scale iron and steel bases, strengthen market competitiveness, and by 2010, the sales revenue of the material industry will reach RMB 760 billion.

Make breakthrough in key equipment industry. With market as guide, enhancing international competitiveness as core, integrating import, digestion, absorption and independent innovation, strengthen policy support, bring along equipment manufacturing development through information-based, advance key technological innovation and

system integration, continually improve the overall industrial quality and the equipment national economic ability, and realize technological and leaping development. Concentrate on breakthrough in 20 categories of major equipment, including digital control machine tool and digital control system, electric power generation and transmission and transformation equipment, precision instrument and meters, environmental protection equipment, large-scale construction machinery, new-type agricultural machinery, and large-scale key fertilizer device and equipment, and improve the overall standard of research, development and design, core component supporting, processing, manufacturing, and system integration. By 2010, the added value of above-scale equipment manufacturing industry of the whole province will be increased to 40% over the total added value of the manufacturing industry, form a batch of featured products with independent intellectual property rights and relatively strong international competitiveness, and establish a relatively prefect equipment manufacturing system.

Restructure and enhance traditional industries. With strengthening technical innovation, product development and precision and deep-processing abilities as orientation, accelerate application of new and hi-tech and advanced applicable technologies, enhance the industrial design, manufacturing, equipment and management level, improve product quality and ranking, and realize traditional product structural optimization and upgrading. Optimize overall industrial arrangement, increase scale benefits and industrial concentration, vigorously support name-brand, consolidate and expand market share, and continually maintain leading status throughout the country. Concentrate on restructuring of 10 industries, including paper-making, plastics, new-type packaging materials, fertilizer, tyre, cement, sheet glass, building and sanitation ceramics, new-type wall materials, and refractory materials. By 2010, paper-making ability will reach 15 million tons, cement output will be controlled at 150 million tons, alkali free glass fibre and products 0.6 million tons, and top-grade float glass 32 million loaded vans.

Actively promote industrial conglomeration, reinforce the sense of industrial concentration, find a foothold on regional advantages and development potentials, in connection with pillar industrial cultivation, traditional industrial enhancement and the peninsula manufacturing base construction, according to the requirements of resource sharing, driven by leading enterprises, and enterprise cluster and collaboration, with central cities, economic parks and zones, large-scale enterprises and important projects as lead, speed up the formation of a batch of key industrial concentration areas with small spare parts and components supporting radius, distinct and bright features, powerful scale and strong competitiveness. With above-provincial parks and zones as key, do well construction of over one hundred parks and zones, exert efforts to improve their core competitiveness, enable them to become an important force for advancement of regional economic development, important windows for opening-up, important bases for new and hi-tech industrial development, and also important carrier for private economic development, strive hard to enable the GDP of the economic parks and zones, the financial revenue, and foreign capital utilization to account for over 40%, 55%, and 85% respectively over that of the provincial total by 2010, and the added industrial value of the above-provincial level parks and zones will reach over RMB 700 billion. Support leading enterprises to develop bigger and strong, try hard to ensure that 50 enterprises will be listed among the 500 strong national enterprises and 150 enterprises among the 1,000 national industrial enterprises by 2010. Facilitate industrial arrangement to concentrate on advantaged enterprises and regions, increase the backbone enterprises and key products supporting ability, cultivate the integral manufacturing advantages of the whole province, and provide powerful guarantee for building a powerful province in manufacturing industry.

Chapter VII Develop a Thriving Service Industry

Service industry is the one that faces the most severe challenges during the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period after China entry into WTO, with the most potential for reform and development, the key link for optimizing industrial structure, developing a prosperous market, and improving the quality of living of the people, and also the main

channel for expanding public employment. We therefore must innovate our development way of thinking, reform the system mechanism, optimize development environment, adhere to scale expansion and structural optimization at the same time, while accelerating the reform and development of social undertakings, highlight the development of a modern service industry, strengthen the newly emerging service sectors, restructure and enhance traditional service industry, expand new fields for service industrial development, and work hard to increase the ratio of service industry over the gross value of production and the total number of public employees.

Give prominence to the development of a modern service industry. Accelerate the development of the high technical content and value-added finance and insurance, modern logistics, and intermediate services, improve economic operation efficiency, and bring along the overall improvement of the service standard. (1) Finance and insurance industry. While ensuring financial security, strengthen business collaboration and equity cooperation between financial institutions and domestic and overseas banking establishments, while increasing its opening-up process, accelerate conceptual innovation, management innovation and financial technological innovation, enhance the financing hierarchy, and strengthen service functions. Speed up construction of the two major regional financial centers in Jinan and Qingdao. Actively support Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. to set up branches nationwide, continually expand scale and consolidate its strength; accelerate reform and restructuring of various urban commercial banks and rural credit cooperatives, encourage social funds to for share holding and participation, and enhance core competitiveness. Standardize and develop pawnbroking, and display its positive role in making good omissions and necessary allocations in areas of short-term micro credit financing. Accelerate the establishment of registered national joint-stock commercial insurance companies in our province, develop mutual-aid commercial insurance companies, continually enrich service varieties and expand public insurance market. (2) Modern logistics. Relying on the regional central cities, industrial concentration areas, cargo distribution centers and traffic hubs, concentrate on construction of 10 logistic parks and zones, 20 logistic centers and 20 home furniture logistic enterprise groups with relatively strong competitiveness, consolidate market scale, improve service functions, strengthen collection and distribution abilities, and expand the scope of radiation. Vigorously develop new-type of state of circulation, actively develop the third-party logistics, encourage and support the development of modern means of circulation, such as e-commerce, and speed up establishment of a socialized, professional, informative, scaled and modern logistic service system. (3) Intermediate service industry. Standardize and improve the consulting services, including attorney, notarial public, accounting, auditing, assets assessment, engineering and management consulting, and scientific and technological consulting, actively develop market intermediate organizations, such as securities, insurance, talents, labor, and legal services etc., vigorously promote the mode of intermediate services, such as agency, commissioning, brokerage, and auction etc., and provide effective services for enterprise business management, consumer decision-making, and communication of public information etc.

Consolidate and develop new-type service industries. Seize the opportunity of consumer structural upgrading, develop with efforts industries with big market potentials, such as tourism, culture, real estate and information, and make them pillar industries that support the national economic development. (1) Tourism and conference and exhibition. Adopt multiple means and multiple channels, encourage public participation of tourism infrastructure construction investment, improve transportation, board and lodging and amusement conditions in key tourist cities and scenic areas, and lay a solid foundation for increasing the competitiveness of tourism products, ranking and standard. Facilitate tourism resource integration and in-depth market development, consolidate and improve advantaged traditional path for tourism, including the Shanshui Shengren (mountains, rivers, and sages), Qi Culture, the Golden Seashore, and folk culture etc., develop and construct a batch of exquisite paths for red tourism, build the Yellow River bank ecological tour brand, and build a grand tour network. By 2010, the number of annual tourist reception will reach 3.1 million man-times, domestic tourists 260 million man-times, total income from tourism industry will reach RMB 261 billion. Concentrate on construction of the two major

conference and exhibition centers in Jinan and Qingdao respectively, plan and construct a batch of featured conference and exhibition bases, and increase the ability for undertaking large-scale comprehensive conference and exhibitions. (2) Culture and media industry. Vigorously develop economy, and further improve the various policies for support of cultural industrial development and cultural industrial systems, such as news publication, broadcasting, film and TV, audio-visual, advertising, leisure and entertainment etc., facilitate the mutual penetration of culture and economy, and high integration of culture with other industries. Deepen cultural system reform, innovate industrialized mode of operation and group management systems, form as soon as possible a batch of large-scale cultural enterprise groups, increase concentration, reputation and external publicity, and consolidate the overall strength and competitiveness of the cultural industry, establish cultural product production and operation mechanism with vitality, develop a prosperous literary and art creation, implement name brand exquisite product engineering projects, cultivate featured dramas programs, name brand drama programs, and form a batch of name brand cultural products. (3) Real estate industry. Increase residential housing supply structural adjustment, make efforts to increase ordinary commercial residential housing, economic and practical residential building and cheap rental housing supply mainly targeted towards the low and medium income households. Strengthen real estate market operation supervision, straighten out and standardize the real estate market. Improve residential housing property system, and activate the secondary residential housing market. Straighten out the rental and sale housing price ratio relations, and form a benign circulation of "rundle consumption". (4) Information service industry. Continually advance the e-government construction, consolidate and improve the core government affair information system and the golden engineering operation system, including the golden gate, the golden tax, the golden card, and the golden insurance. Accelerate public service information-based construction, concentrate on improvement of the provincial epidemic disease supervision prevention and control and health information report system, medicine and food quarantine and epidemic prevention information system, labor employment and social security service information system, and tele-education system, and initiate construction of public calamity emergency handling information system. Strengthen enterprise information service system construction, and improve the ability for provision of professional and comprehensive services for small and medium enterprises.

Restructure and enhance traditional service industries. While consolidating the scale advantages of traditional service industry, rely on scientific and technological progress, apply means of modern information technology, actively innovate mode of operation and enhance service efficiency. (1) Business and trade circulation industry. Improve commodity market system, distinguish rural, urban and regional characteristics, encourage and guide various kinds of commodity market to improve their ranking, perfect functions, and strengthen competitiveness. Actively develop various kinds of franchised shops, grand sales, convenient stores and chained stores, cultivate and develop place-of-production type agricultural product whole sale market, support the specialized and featured market development, restructure and improve the backbone commodity business network of the supply and marketing systems, including agricultural materials, daily necessities, and agricultural products. (2) Food and beverage industry. Actively develop a food and beverage industry with all kinds of featured, healthy and delicious food, adapting to different consumer groups, rejuvenate the Shandong cuisine brand, and expand markets of other provinces and overseas market. Strengthen food safety management, encourage advantaged food and beverage enterprises to implement chained operation, and improve the food and beverage standard and quality. (3) Traffic and transport industry. Apply information network technology, improve the standard of traffic and transport modernization, and expand transport service capacity and scope. Strengthen the comprehensive highway, railway, civil airport, inland rivers and ocean shipping transport system construction, and further improve the three-dimensional domestic and overseas transport network linking inside and outside of the provinces. Develop multimodal transport, encourage group and chained enterprise transport, and expand the transport scale and effect.

Develop new field of the service industry. Actively track market demand, grasp new hot spot of consumption, and

concentrate on implementation of the eight demonstration projects. (1) Chained community service operation projects. In sectors such as accompany and nursing, care for the aged, health care, cleaning, procurement service, washing and ironing, maintenance, hairdressing, happy events, funeral, and community health care etc., cultivate professional and comprehensive leading enterprises, and vigorous develop chained operation services. (2) All-people sports and fitness projects. Consolidate resources of sports facilities, encourage social fund to establish and operate various kinds of mass sports organizations and clubs, develop sports, fitness, amusement, and sports competition performance market, and promote sports industrial development. (3) Automobile service industrial fostering project. Exert efforts to develop and standardize the auto sales, second-hand vehicle dealings and leasing market, improve auto maintenance, spare parts and components supply and information consulting services, develop auto club, and accelerate construction of the Shandong International Automobile Sports Competition in China. (4) Educational training expansion project. Vigorously develop excellent traditional cultural training, foreign language training, computer training, accounting and law examination training, and activate the education training requirements. (5) Home fitment and decoration standard enhancement project. Exert efforts to foster enterprises with advanced fashion design, high construction quality, healthy and environmental protection service enterprises, consolidated the home fitment and home furniture industrial chain. (6) Leasing industry fostering project. Energetically develop such leasing operations as automobiles, agricultural machinery tools, engineering machineries, production equipment, sports and fitness apparatus, wedding and funeral articles for use etc., and enliven the leasing market. (7) Rural information-based project. Accelerate rural information infrastructure, agricultural information resource database, agricultural information service center and information service station construction, and improve rural information-based standard. (8) Rural labor force transfer service project. Concentrate on development of cross-regional employment training service, and strengthen labor intermediate service system construction.

Optimize environment for service industrial development. According to the principle of separation of government functions from enterprise management, of government from public service institutions, and of enterprises from public service institutions, with marketization and socialization as direction, strengthen reform, accelerate the process of service industrialization, and form a system mechanism environment favorable for service industrial development. Handle properly the relationship between service industry with opening-up to the domestic and overseas market, smash department monopoly, eliminate system obstruction, steadily and orderly advance the opening-up the fields of such service industries as finance, tourism, education and medical care, formulate open, transparent and uniformed policies for access, and form a market environment favorable for service industrial development. Strengthen the service industrial market organization, accelerate service product standardization system construction, build and improve an honest and trustworthy credit system, and form a consumer environment favorable for service industrial development. Speed up clearing of various kinds of statutes, policies and regulations that obstruct the service industrial development, formulate pertinent industrial development opinions and supporting policies, establish and improve supervision mechanism, build a benign atmosphere favorable for service industrial development, and create a fair and standardized, healthy and orderly social environment with a perfect system. Expand the service industrial financial channel, set up special fund for guidance of development of government service industry, and lead the public to increase service industrial input.

Chapter VIII Continue to Strengthen Infrastructure

Grasp the weak aspect, continue to strengthen infrastructure construction in traffic, energy, water conservancy, and information etc., and reinforce the support and guarantee ability for national economic development.

Improve comprehensive traffic network. Accelerate railway and port development, strengthen highway and aviation construction, optimize overall arrangement, improve network, increase efficiency and build convenient,

efficient and modern comprehensive traffic network. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", concentrate on construction of six railways, three major ports, seven superhighways, two airports and the Yantai-Dalian cross-sea ferry, and basically meet the transport capacity requirements for economic and social development. On railway, with expansion of inland network scale, improvement of inland network structure and enhancement of inland network quality as focus, make efforts to build efficient and convenient high-speed transport network, with separate passenger and cargo transport, point and line capacity supporting, and form "three-vertical and three-horizontal" mainframe inland network. Concentrate on construction of the special passenger line of Qingdao-Jinan-Taiyuan, and the Shandong section of the Beijing-Shanghai passenger line, as well as the Qingdao-Rongcheng Inter-city Express, and form rapid passenger transit framework connecting various cities within the province, from the south to the north and east to the west of China. Construct four projects, namely, Huanghua-Dajiawa Railway, Delongyan railway (composed of Dezhou-Dajiawa Railway, Dalailong Railway and Longkou-Yantai Railway), Han-Ji Railway, and He-Yan-Ri Railway expansion and restructuring project, open up channels of coal entry to Shandong from Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, and Taiyuan, and improve the ability of coal entry to Shandong from Changzhi and the south of Shanxi province. Accelerate construction and restructuring of five local railways. With five year time, newly construct or reconstruct 2000 kilometers railways or so. With regard to highways, while focusing on improvement of the "five-vertical-four-horizontal-one ring" high speed highway network, give prominence to the peninsula urban agglomeration transport integration and central city connection, straighten out key road sections, such as provincial passages, construct a number of key inter-provincial transport channel and coastal highway projects, including those from Rongcheng-Wuhai, Binzhou and Dezhou to Hengshui, Qingdao to Yinchuan, the south line of Jinan-Qingdao, Qingdao-Lanzhou, Rihe-Xinxiang, Dezhou-Shangqiu, Dongying Weifang to Lianyungang, and so on. By 2010, the highway mileage will reach over 5000 kilometers. With regard to harbor, optimize harbor structure, consolidate harbor and shipping resources, and accelerate harbor and shipping speed-up construction. Focusing on the objective of building Northeast Asian International Shipping Centre, concentrate on construction of Qingdao harbor, Yantai harbor and Rizhao harbor, improve Longkou and Shidao harbor functions, speed up harbor construction along seacoasts of the Yellow River Delta and the Laizhou Bay, and form a developmental pattern with reasonable arrangement, clear work division and mutual supplementation of advantages. Do well the canal waterway restructuring of the section from Jining to Dongping Lake, and improve the inland river fairway capacity. By 2010, the cargo throughput of main ports along the seacoast will reach over 600 million, and container throughput will reach 14 million standard cases, and build the Qingdao port into an international shipping center in north China. With regard to aviation, accelerate Yaoqiang airport and Liuting airport supporting facility construction, push forward the Laishan airport restructuring and expansion and Linyi airport relocation construction projects, conduct uniformed passenger and cargo transport work division planning, basically form a all-directional air transport system, having Qingdao and Jinan as principal, supplemented by Yantai, Linyi, Jining, and Weihai, with reasonable arrangement and appropriate transport capacity, and endeavor to strengthen air traffic capacity with key domestic and overseas cities. By 2010, international and domestic air lines will reach 400.

Increase energy support capacity. Accelerate energy construction, optimize energy structure, increase energy efficiency, and build stable, economic and clean energy supply system. With regard to coal, adhere to the principle of uniformed development, protection and transfer planning, concentrate on development and construction of coal bases in Juye, Jining, Shan County, and Jibei etc., and the quantity of exploitation be stabilized at 150 million tons or so. Strengthen the current coal mining right consolidation and restructuring, facilitate coal resources to concentrate on advantaged backbone enterprises, and increase scale production and safety guarantee ability. Actively and reliably close down mines with exhaustion of resources, by 2010, eliminate all mines with production capacity below 90,000 tons, the annual production capacity of newly constructed mines shall not below 0.3 million tons, and do well relocation of under-village strip mining operation. Vigorously develop and promote clean coal, coal gasification and coal liquefaction techniques, develop deep coal processing, and strictly

limit raw coal from directly entering terminal consumption. With regard to electricity, optimize and develop coal-fired power plant, actively develop nuclear power plant and pumped storage station, develop moderately combustion engine power plant, standardize development of thermo electricity and comprehensive utilization power plant, and yet strictly prohibit development of pure condensing small thermal power plant. Concentrate on development of 600MW and above supercritical units, with high parameter and big capacity, and 300MW heat supply units, and gradually develop ultra-supercritical units. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, concentrate on development of a batch of large-scale thermal power plant projects: strive to ensure early start of construction of Haiyang nuclear power plant, start up the Rushan nuclear power plant, the Rongcheng high temperature gas-cooled reactor project and preliminary operation of the third nuclear power plant in the coastal areas; start to construct 2-3 pumped storage stations and liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects. By 2010, newly increased installed capacity will reach 31 million kW, and total installed capacity will reach 67.5 million kW. Continue to strengthen urban and rural network construction and restructuring, establish large-scale modern power network, with 500 kV dual circuit big ring network as the main provincial domain network and 220 kV as the main urban domain network. With regard to petroleum, effectively develop provincial oil resources, actively participate in western China resource development and utilization, encourage enterprises to strengthen exchange and cooperation with oil-producing country and major oil companies, actively participate in overseas oil prospecting and development, and establish relatively stable overseas oil and gas supply bases. Accelerate construction of oil risk procuring system and oil reserve system, and strive to newly build 3 ten million tons ranking oil reserve bases along the coastal areas, and improve oil risk withstanding abilities.

Strengthen water conservancy facility construction. With guarantee of water resource supply as focus, do well project construction of water resource development and utilization, flood control and disaster alleviation, and water conservancy, and ensure sustainable economic and social development. First, speed up water resource development and utilization project construction, and increase water resource supply ability. Continue to do well the east line of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project and the Jiandong water transport trunk line project, and complete the "T" type water transport framework and part of the regional water transport and distribution network construction. Do well the preliminary Yishu drainage area floodwater utilization operation. Newly construct and reconstruct some plain area reservoirs, groundwater reservoirs, and a batch of water course block and water storage projects, and construct at appropriate time some mountain area water transfer and storage reservoirs. Do well artificial weather influencing engineering construction, and make reasonable development and utilization of air cloud water resources. Second, accelerate flood control and disaster alleviation backbone engineering construction, and exert efforts to improve the flood control standard. Eradicate and consolidate in full scale ill and risky medium and large-scale key small-scale reservoirs, reaching the standards of two thousand years, one thousand years and three hundred years per occurrence. Continue to implement comprehensive treatment of key sections of backbone river course, important branch water course, storage and flood retarding basins, and flood land areas of the Yellow River. Do well the Yellow River standardized embankment engineering, the Yishusi River flood east-diversion-then-southward continuous construction project, the coastal region damp proof engineering construction, and improve the medium and big city flood control system. Third, strengthen urban and rural water conservation engineering construction, and improve water resource utilization efficiency. Do well large-scale irrigation area continuous construction supporting and water conservancy project, promote low pressure pipeline water transport, canal seepage control, sprinkling irrigation, and micro-irrigation etc., newly increase 3 million mu effective irrigation areas, and expand 10 million mu water saving areas. Accelerate urban water supply and drainage pipe network replacement and renovation, promote water saving techniques and instruments, and update and reconstruct water supply and distribution pipeline network. Increase mid water back-use, and reduce water resource consumption. By 2010, 2 billion m³ water supply capacities will be increased and 2 billion m³ water will be saved, which can basically meet the urban and rural area water use, industrial and agricultural water use and appropriate environmental water use requirements.

Strengthen information infrastructure construction. Taking construction of information infrastructure with advanced domestic standard and perfect functions as objective, concentrate on strengthening construction of broadband communication network, digital TV network and the next generation network; encourage public resources to engage in construction of various kinds of multiple broadband access, and realize broadband, personal and intelligent information service; accelerate the advancement of "three-network integration", improve information security guarantee system, gradually popularize digital broadcasting and TV operation, and form a common-sharing and integrated information network system covering the whole province. By 2010, fixed telephone popularization will reach 40%, Internet users will reach 15 million households, cable TV household access will reach 70%, and cable digital TV users will exceed 40%.

Chapter IX Actively Develop Construction Industry

Adhere to market orientation, improve industrial quality, accelerate system and scientific and technological innovation, perfect market supervision, ensure quality security, increase the land, energy, water and materials conservation standard, and better display the role of building industry as pillar industry in the national economic development.

Strengthen industrial scale. With high-standard large-scale comprehensive design and construction enterprises as the lead, encourage and support enterprise optimization and restructuring, promote integral development and diversified operation, accelerate advantaged enterprise capital, personnel, technology and brand expansion, extend industrial link to fields of real estate, building materials and leasing, and form a batch of large-scale enterprise groups with abundant capital, intensive talents and advanced technologies. With large-scale heavy chemical engineering, civil engineering, public facility project and high-technical content projects as carrier, consolidate and expand domestic market; with labor service cooperation with engineering sub-contracting as breakthrough point, vigorously expand overseas market. By 2010, there will be 5 enterprise groups with value of production exceeding RMB 5 billion, and 40 with value of production exceeding RMB billion; added value of the building industry will reach RMB 250 billion, accounting for about 8% or so of the total value of production of the whole province, strive to ensure that the contribution of industrial scale over economic and social development will register a remarkable growth, and its overall competitiveness and market share will have a top ranking in the country.

Accelerate technological progress. With standardization, intensification and information-based as basis, scientific organization management as measure, continually improve the technical standard of the building industry, level of management and production capacity. Adhere to resource conservation and protection of environment, strengthen initial design and architectural design capacity, expand functions of preliminary consulting and post project management, ensure advancement and reliability of techniques, equipment and principal engineering of the production construction project, as well as civil construction project applicable and economic. Vigorously develop economizing and environmental protection architecture, prohibit use of eliminated products, exert efforts to develop serial and standardized building components and fittings, increase building parts and components industrial production ratio, improve production supply system, and increase mechanized construction production standard.

Deepen reform and strengthen supervision. Improve engineering construction standardization system, and establish market formation cost mechanism. Strict bidding and tendering mechanism, and standardize order of the architectural market. Reform the mode of organization and implementation of construction project, actively promote the mode of turn-key engineering construction, vigorously develop labor service sub-contracting enterprises, with specialization and socialization as direction, and increase marketization of government

investment project construction. Standardize architectural construction behavior on recruit and use of work force, encourage construction enterprise to carry out health, safety and environmental accreditation. Construction enterprises shall sign labor contract with migrant worker according to law, participate in social insurance per regulations, and fulfill fee payment obligations. Support development of engineering consulting service system, improve engineering construction quality, safety supervision mechanism, establish and improve architectural market supervision and construction undertaking service system that integrate administrative enforcement of law, industrial self-discipline and intermediate services.

ON URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Implement in-depth regional development strategy of "one head, three breakthroughs, east and west linkage, uniformed urban and rural planning, promoting the strong and supporting the weak, and coordinating development", accelerate the advancement of urbanization, accelerate construction of socialist new countryside, accelerate construction of featured economic zone, and build a regional development pattern with clear principal functions, definite development orientation, standardized development order, with coordination of economy and population, resources and environments.

Chapter X Build Urban and Township Structure with Reasonable Arrangement

Continue to push forward urbanization development strategy, accelerate formation of peninsula urban agglomeration metropolis uninterrupted belts, concentrate on construction of Jinan metropolitan circle, accelerate construction of urban belt in the southern part of Shandong, promote small and medium intensive urban and township development, and form urban and township development pattern with supporting small, medium and big cities, outstanding functional features and reasonable structures. By 2010, urbanization level will reach over 50%.

Optimize development in the eastern area, and accelerate modernized peninsula urban agglomeration construction. Give full play to the integrated advantages that gather the advanced productivity of the whole province, with accelerated building of modernized urban agglomeration and manufacturing industrial base brand as objective, highlight the "open, integral and developed" regional features, implement in-depth strategy that rejuvenate the area through port, driven by parks and zones, with economic internationalization and regional integration, further improve urban modernization level and comprehensive service functions, accelerate the mutual supplementation of advantages and displacement development of the eight cities, realize key element quick conglomeration and efficient combination, and strive to become on of the national regions with the highest degree of opening-up, the most powerful vitality for development, and the most core competitiveness. By 2010, the total value of production will reach RMB 2,000 billion, with average per capita USD 6,000 or so, and urbanization level 55% or so. Accelerate peninsula urban agglomeration development, integrate highlighting the leading status of Qingdao with accelerating break through of Yantai, strive hard to build Qingdao into a regional economic center of China and important base of opening-up and world famous featured city according to the requirements of high starting point, targeting grand objectives, and realizing new leap-forward, and accelerate the construction pace along the Jiaozhou bay.

Speed up emergence of the middle area, and expedite Jinan urban circle construction. With accelerating breakthrough of Jinan as the point of application, bring into fully play integrated advantages of industry, transport, culture, science and technology, further strengthen its core city functions, construct and bring along development of the metropolitan circle radiating Zibo, Tai'an, Laiwu, Dezhou, Liaocheng, and Binzhou, construct and improve integrated traffic network, consolidate advantaged industrial clusters, amplify industrial concentrating effect,

expand gross economic scale, promote speedy development of the middle regions, and become the new point of growth of regional economic development of the whole province. Focusing on the objective of constructing modern provincial capital city and regional central city, Jinan will display its advantages, develop the provincial capital economy, enhance its image, accelerate development of high-ranking service industry, new and hi-tech industry and technological capital intensive manufacturing industry, construct regional financial center, new and hi-tech R & D distribution center and important national logistics center, and make it the powerful radiation driving source for emergence of the middle region. Other cities will further clarify functional orientation, improve urban comprehensive service function, do well the industrial integration with surrounding regions and cities, and consolidate its economic strength.

Reinforce development and opening-up in the southern area, and accelerate the urban belt construction in the southern part of Shandong province. The five cities, namely, Rizhao, Linyi, Zaozhuang, Jinan, and Heze, shall, relying on the new Euro-Asia Continental Bridge, display its resource and regional advantages with big development potentials, strengthen urban infrastructure construction, accelerate resource development, cultivate and strengthen advantaged industries, enhance urbanization and industrialization standard, construct important energy and coal chemical processing base, quality agricultural product processing base, and business and trade logistics base of our province. The two cities, namely, Jinan and Linyi, will make a scientific plan of urban framework, expand orderly urban scale, improve the economic and population aggregation ability, and lay foundation for building an urban circle. Accelerate breakthrough of Heze, fully implement the "three-input and two-output" policy, strengthen the support to 8 counties by 8 cities, pay attention to and support the Yellow River old watercourse comprehensive treatment and development, and open up a new path for leap forward development for less developed regions.

Highlight scale benefits, and accelerate small and medium urban and township intensive development. Follow the objective rule for urbanization development, give guidance to different types of areas, emphasize the key points, and accelerate agglomeration. Rely on industry support, guide enterprises to concentrate on urban and township industrial areas, enhance scale benefits, and select the best and cultivate a batch of small and medium cities and towns. Rely on regional advantages to develop a batch of featured and distinct small and medium cities and towns in important industrial and mining areas, traffic axial lines, traffic hubs, tourism and development areas, commodity distribution centers, as well as medium and large cities. Rely on medium and large cities to construct a batch of satellite cities and towns. Construct supporting infrastructures of traffic, communication, power supply, water supply, and garbage treatment etc., strengthen construction of financial, cultural and health facilities, and improve developmental environment and supporting conditions.

Adhere to the "three-high" principle, and accelerate the advancement of urban construction and standard of management. First, strengthen the planned role of leading enterprises. Continue to adhere to the high-starting point planning, high-standard construction, and high-efficiency management, determine the leading status of urban planning in urban construction, key urban planning shall be orientated towards domestic and overseas markets, attract first-class experts and leading institutions for participation, and ensure forward looking, scientific and authoritative urban planning. Carry out high integration of economic development, population concentration, land utilization, and uniformed arrangement of urban planning, and ensure that urban development accord with rules of economic and social development. Second, accelerate urban infrastructure construction. Concentrate on strengthening urban traffic construction, plan and construct in advance downtown area high-speed channels and external ring roads for regional central cities, such as viaduct and flyovers etc.; preliminary argumentation for light railway transit (LRT) and subway in cities such as Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, Weihai and Weifang etc. shall be worked out, strive to start construction as early as possible, and create favorable conditions for formation of a metropolitan circle. Give priority to development of public transport, optimize urban road and public traffic route network, establish high-efficiency and intelligent vehicle dispatch system, quick information feedback system and

safe rescue safeguard system. Parking area planning and design in large service centers and residential areas shall be carried out effectively, and concentrate on construction of three-dimensional and underground parking areas. Make uniformed planning of construction of facilities, including water supply, electric power supply, gas supply and heat supply, and enhance supply guarantee ability. Third, enhance standard of urban management. Straighten out urban management systems, and administer cities in strict accordance with law. Actively advance municipal public undertaking reform, promote franchised operation system, activate urban assets, let go urban construction investment and financing market, market of management and of operation. Mould urban construction cultural taste and ecological image, protect traditional culture, do well ecological landscape construction, and build a sound human habitat environment. Carry out orderly restructuring and protective development towards ancient and old cities.

Chapter XI Build Rural Structure with Uniformed Urban and Rural Development Planning

To accelerate urbanization process and construct socialist new countryside has been the key for the grand objective of uniformed planning of balanced urban and rural development, construction of a harmonious society and realization of a moderately prosperous society. Adhere to the principle of promoting agriculture through industry, bringing along rural areas through cities, and uniformed urban and rural planning, improve the policy support systems, strengthen county regional economy, accelerate construction of socialist new countryside with production development, well-off standard of living, civilization in the countryside, clear and tidy village, and democratic management, enable more and more farmers to enjoy modern urban civilization.

Vigorously advance socialist new countryside construction. Remarkable improvement of rural areas has been the foundation project in accelerating the construction of an all-round moderately prosperous society and building of a harmonious society. First, advance agricultural enterprises in China. Break up the bondage of the concept of self-sufficiency, actively support and develop new-type economic organizations, such as industrial associations, technological associations, and marketing associations, enhance farmer's organization, promote scaled development of agricultural production, agricultural product deep processing and intensive land management; vigorously develop secondary and tertiary industries in the rural areas, actively promote secondary enterprising of rural enterprises, let go development of private rural economy, lead leading agricultural industrialized enterprises and rural enterprises to concentrate on science parks or development zones, enhance industrial concentration, and consolidate rural economic strength; increase featured resources development and integration, facilitate scaled featured rural economic development, and lay a solid material foundation for accelerating construction of socialist new countryside. Second, advance rural construction urbanization. According to the urban construction concept, accelerate improvement of rural infrastructure. Concentrate on input to small and medium infrastructure construction, including road, driving water safety, farmland water irrigation and conservancy, information, energy, education, medical treatment, health, culture and amusement etc., further improve rural production and living conditions, and continually enhance rural area public service standard. By 2010, more than 85% of villages will be supplied with tap water, asphalt roads connect all villages, with cable TV and wireless communications services, medical and health units and cultural, sports and amusement centers are established in all villages, there will be no dilapidated houses in school, and for households enjoying the "wu bao hui", or five guarantees (childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses), collective supporting will reach 80%. Third, promote community living of farmers. According to the mode of community construction, abide by the principle of reflecting the local features, displaying cultural connotation, and protecting ecological environment, with reasonable arrangement, supporting facilities, clean and tidy environment, and beautiful rural landscape as objective, establish overall new countryside construction planning, incorporate into the local economic and social development master planning, establish diversified fund input mechanism, and ensure stable

implementation of planning. Use the mode for development of Nanshan, Xixiakou and Qiujia as reference to expand scale through village and enterprise integration, and bring along rural community development through consolidated economic strength; through integration and alliance, encourage advantaged villages, make scientific planning, introduce external forces, accelerate development to bring along rural community development; support suburban rural areas to accelerate old village restructuring, make intensive use of land, bring along rural community development through new urban construction in cities and towns, and stride on the path of diversified development for new countryside construction. By 2010, farmers in the rural area of the urban and rural juncture of medium and large cities will realize community living, and more than 30% rural areas will be built into eco-friendly village with favorable environment, comfortable and well-off living standard. Fourth, facilitate rural social new fashion construction. Vigorously strengthen farmer's education and training, cultivate a generation of new-type farmers with both relatively high ideological and ethical qualities, and certain professional skills, civilized and law-abiding, and create conditions for farmer enterprising and rural labor force transfer; actively develop civilized countryside establishment activities, advocate healthy, civilized and scientific way of living, create a sound environment of a rural society where people are in harmony with one another, with rich and colorful spiritual and cultural lives, living and working in peace and contentment, and by 2010, 80% villages of the province will basically reach the standard of civilized village.

Develop and consolidate country regional economy. Country economy is an important carrier to advance urban and rural integration, and also a joint for uniformed planning for balanced urban and rural development. Continue to earnestly implement the "double 30" strategic measure, and accelerate the formation of a new pattern for county economic development that is mutually supplementary in advantages, coordinated and linked, mutually promoting, and competitive in development. Strengthen the ability of population absorption, driving rural economic development, and advancing the process of urban and rural integration, by 2010, strive to ensure that more than 20 counties will be listed in the one hundred strong counties in the country, and realize advancement of their ranking. Bring into full play of the regional and resource advantages, with scientific orientation and adjustment of measures to local conditions, develop featured economies, such as metropolitan radiating type, export-oriented type, resource processing type, and leading enterprise driving type. Focusing on agricultural and rural area service, vigorously develop agricultural product processing, rural service, and labor intensive industries. Adhere to the path of new-type industrialization, areas with development potentials, shall concentrate on development of advantaged industries, fostering leading enterprises, and supporting large enterprises, through investment promotion, consolidate private economy, development industrial parks, and vigorously develop featured manufacturing industry.

Establish a uniformed urban and rural planning policy system. First, establish uniformed urban and rural planning financial and public service system. Further reform county and township financial management system, improve below-provincial financial system, standardize financial transfer payment system, advance reform of "counties under direct management of the province" and "township finance for township use with county management", and improve the county and township finance self-guarantee ability. Gradually provide countryside with uniformed public urban and rural planning, fair education, health, and social security services. Second, establish uniformed urban and rural household planning system. With entry of rural population into cities and towns for stable employment and settlement as focus, lower the urban access threshold, gradually expand such public services as social security, education, and medical treatment currently enjoyed by urban residents to urban migrant workers and settled population, and gradually establish a population registration system that integrate urban and rural population, wherein residents within the province can freely choose place of abode. Third, establish a uniformed urban and rural labor force market system. Unify the urban and rural policy for employment, and form a labor employment system wherein various types of labors enjoy equal employment with free mobility. Fourth, accelerate land expropriation and requisition system reform, improve land expropriation and requisition procedure

and compensation mechanism, and properly allocate farmers who have lost their land.

Chapter XII Build Featured Regional Pattern with Clear Functions

Follow economic and natural rules, based on resource environmental bearing capacity, special geological resource conditions, regional economic relations and work division, accelerate construction of the three featured economic zones, namely, the ocean economy, the Yellow River delta, and the mountainous area ecology of the mid and south regions of Shandong, facilitate the quick conversion of resource advantages to development advantages, and promote the reasonable and orderly national land and resource development.

Optimize and enhance the ocean economic zone. Pay close attention to and grasp the new characteristics and trend of world ocean economic development, give full play to the comprehensive regional, resource, scientific and technological advantages, highlight harbor construction, hinterland expansion, structural adjustment, rejuvenation of ocean economy through science and technology, and environmental resource protection, and accelerate the "oceanic Shandong" construction. First, with harbor economy as lead, the portside industry and logistics as focus, accelerate the establishment of modern harbor transport system, enhance the portside economic zone industrial concentration and driving ability, and try hard to build an important national portside logistic base. Second, accelerate consolidation of marine industry, concentrate on breakthrough of new and hi-tech marine industries, vigorously develop marine fishery, marine chemical engineering, shipping industry, marine bio-technological industry, marine transport industry and coastal tourism industry, and build high-quality marine industrial system. Third, develop featured island economy, accelerate seawater resource development, offshore oil and natural gas and mineral resources, expand space for development, and strengthen resource support system. Fourth, strengthen infrastructure and marine eco-environmental construction, maintain healthy and balanced marine system, and promote sustainable marine economic development. Integrate closely marine economy with peninsula urban agglomeration construction, integrate closely with the overall provincial economic development, and work hard to build Shandong into a powerful province of marine economy with reasonable industrial arrangement, outstanding comparative advantages and sound ecological environment. By 2010, the added value of its marine industry will reach RMB 300 billion, accounting for 10% of the total provincial value of production.

Carry out comprehensive development of the Yellow River delta and Laizhou bay coastal economic zone. Drawing support from the Tianjin Binhai New Area development, in connection with the peninsula urban agglomeration construction, and through uniformed planning, give full play to the oil, bittern, reserve land and marine resource advantages, support, promote and establish cyclical economic mode for development, and accelerate the pace for comprehensive development. In the high-efficiency ecological economic zone of the Yellow River delta, accelerate cultivation of resource-saving, environmental-friendly, and scientific-technologically pioneering industrial system, extend industrial chain, promote collective industrial development, accelerate construction of processing and manufacturing industrial base, enhance light textile industrial level and standard, actively develop high-efficiency ecological agriculture and eco-tourism industry, protect and develop reserve land resources. Speed up infrastructure construction, expand harbor and airport scale, and build a three-dimensional traffic network. In Laizhou bay economic zone, concentrate on accelerating development of north Weifang regions, vigorously develop salt chemical engineering, petrochemical engineering, machinery and equipment manufacturing, promote industrial concentration, and build an important provincial heavy chemical engineering industrial base.

Accelerate construction of mid and south mountainous area economic zone of Shandong. Concentrate on protection and reasonable development of forest and mountainous area ecological system, consolidate and enhance the ecological sheltering functions. Vigorously develop featured agriculture and mountainous area

economy, for featured agricultural products with relatively greater economic value, natural and cultural value, as well as regional brand value, there shall be special protection zone demarcated, strengthen base construction, promote scaled featured agricultural development, accelerate development of featured agricultural product deep processing, increase added value and brand effects; relying on mountainous area resource advantages, actively develop ecological agriculture and Chinese herbal medicine plantation, and construct forest, fruit and nursery stock bases. Rely on forest resource advantage, adhere to the principle of protection amidst development and development amidst development, and accelerate tourism infrastructure construction and construction of eco-tourism and resort and recuperation base. Strictly prohibit developmental construction that damages the mountain bodies and ecology, strictly control heavy chemical industrial expansion, and gradually implement collective inventory arrangement and external transfer.

Improve policies for regional development. First, for regions with relatively favorable conditions, suitable for industrial, urban and population concentration, expand properly land supply, meet the requirements for accelerated industrialization and urbanization, and incline towards these regions with emphasis in terms of project arrangement and fund investment. Second, improve supporting policies to key protection areas, increase financial transfer payment to these type of regions, and ensure effective implementation of key protection development; support and guide population to transfer voluntarily from the protected regions to regions with favorable development conditions; find a foothold on regional functional orientation, and strengthen macro adjustment and control towards regional development construction activities. Third, make effort to promote leap forward development of less developed regions. The focus of infrastructure, such as transport, energy and water conservancy, and rural education, culture and health construction will continue to implement "west transfer", the growth of investment shall be higher than the provincial average and developed regions, enhance basis of less developed regions for leap forward development.

ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adhere to the principle of people-centeredness, with all-round development of man as the fundamental starting and the standing point, accelerate development of various social undertakings, strengthen social construction and management, handle properly social contradictions, maintain social equality, ensure peace and stability, promote balanced socialist economic, political, cultural and social construction development, and make great efforts to advance the construction of socialist harmonious Shandong.

Chapter XIII Vigorously Develop Scientific and Technological Undertakings

In the light of the guidelines of "independent innovation, key surmounts, strut development, and anticipating the future", improve and innovate mechanism policies, increase research and development, accelerate scientific and technical infrastructure construction, conduct extensive scientific and technological exchange and cooperation, establish a science popularization promotion system, and enhance in full-scale comprehensive scientific and technological strength.

Strengthen scientific research and development. Keep close track of the pioneering domestic and overseas scientific and technological development, bring into full play of our basic research advantages in mathematics, physics and marine technology, select a batch of key projects with certain advantages and importance scientific value or application prospect, consolidate advantaged resources for joint tackling of key problems, and strive to obtain a batch of internationally advanced scientific and technological results. Strengthen theoretical research to newly emerging academic discipline, intermediary discipline and inter-discipline, and pay more attention on soft

science and management science development. Thrive and develop philosophy and social sciences, pay more attention to research on major theoretical and practical problems, promote science popularization in society, disciplinary construction and theoretical innovation.

Improve scientific and technological infrastructure construction. Base on advantaged fields, increase input, accelerate scientific and technological equipment updating, actively support and construct a batch of open-type key laboratories and key scientific and technological bases, and strive to enter as soon as possible the advanced national ranking. By 2010, build ten national level key laboratories and national level engineering technological center, including the Qingdao Marine Scientific Research. The Ophthalmologic Section of the Provincial Academy of Medical Sciences, Cardiovascular Research Center of Shandong University, Shandong Agricultural University, and the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences etc., 150 provincial level key laboratories, and ensure that Qingdao National Marine Scientific Research Center will reach the world advanced standard. Increase resource integration, optimize and combine key laboratories, large-scale instrument and equipment, data documentation, network resources, and achievement conversion channels, and promote high-efficiency resource allocation and comprehensive utilization. Accelerate third-level science popularization infrastructure, such as construction of metropolitan science museum, small and medium urban comprehensive science and culture centre, as well as, such as community and township science popularization cultural activity rooms, establish and improve science popularization promotion system.

Carry out extensive scientific and technological exchange and cooperation. Establish comprehensive, multiform and high-ranking domestic and overseas scientific and technological cooperation mechanism, and strengthen research and innovation abilities in virtue of external scientific and technological resources. Encourage higher learning institutions, scientific research units, enterprises, famous domestic and overseas scientific and research units and multinational corporations to jointly research and develop, jointly construct bases and jointly cultivate talents, pay attention to organization implementation and participate in large-scale domestic and overseas scientific and technological cooperation planning and projects, realize mutual scientific and technological resource communication and sharing, and enhance the research, development and innovation standard.

Improve policies on scientific and technological innovation. Establish and improve scientific and technological progress and innovation organization system, operating mechanism, policy environment, and strengthen the innovation dynamism and vitality of the whole society. Improve scientific and technological input mechanism, government shall increase its input on tackling key problems in public welfare techniques and common industrial techniques, concentrate on supporting key scientific and technological project research, development and conversion that affect the overall situation of the national economy, ensure that growth of scientific and technological input will be higher than the current financial revenue; implement policies of financial revenue, finance and government procurement that support independent and innovation, improve self-independent innovation stimulation mechanism, support and guide enterprises to increase input on technological development, increase input for imported technology digestion and absorption, and lead social funds to participate in scientific and technological development. Vigorously implement intellectual property right strategy, protect the equity of intellectual property rights according to law, and fully embody the market value of technology and knowledge. By 2010, strive to ensure that products with independent intellectual property rights will account for over 60% of the new and high-tech products of the whole province, and the annual export growth will be over 30% on average.

Chapter XIV Priority to Development of Education Undertakings

Priority shall be given to education development, promote full, balanced and healthy development all type of education at various levels, expand education supply, adjust education structure, enhance education quality, and

fully improve labor force quality.

Consolidate and improve basic education. Concentrate on strengthening compulsory rural education, and strengthen government responsibility on guaranteeing compulsory education. Exempt tuition and miscellaneous fee for students from rural areas, provide students from poverty-stricken households with textbooks for free, grant boarding students with living allowances, and earnestly solve problems of difficulties in schooling for low-income urban families. In the mid and western regions, the enrollment rate of rural primary schools and population of right age for junior high schools will be maintained at above 99% and 98% respectively; dropout rate will be controlled within 2%. Strengthen input to teaching equipment and supporting facilities, fully improve school operation conditions, and establish long-term dilapidated house restructuring mechanism for rural primary and secondary schools. On the basis of high-quality popularization of the nine-year compulsory education, the enrollment rate of senior high school period of the whole province will reach 85%. Continue to adjust primary and middle school structural arrangement, deepen teaching content reform, and fully advance quality education. Accelerate preschool children education, and pay attention to development of special education.

Actively develop higher education. In view of the obvious bottleneck that restrict education consumption, transform school operation system and management mechanism, optimize and consolidate education resources, further optimize structure, enhance quality, expand scale, and strengthen innovation and practical abilities of students of higher learning institutions. Actively support high-standard college and university and key academic discipline construction, formulate advanced scientific planning, expand financing channel, organize and implement well provincial and ministerial joint construction projects, concentrate on construction of 1-2 internationally well-known high-standard higher learning institutions and a number of key provincial colleges and universities with relatively greater national influence. Accelerate the progress of planning and construction of new districts for higher learning institutions in Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, Weihai and Rizhao. Adapt to changes of employment structure, adjust the layer and professional structure for optimizing talent cultivation, strengthen postgraduate education, speed up cultivation of badly-needed professionals, and steadily improve the standard of popular higher education. By 2010, the number of enrolled students for higher education will reach 1.6 million, enrolled postgraduates about 50,000, and gross enrollment rate for higher education will reach 26%.

Vigorously develop career education and adult education. With diversified approach for talent and employment promotion as guide, skilled practical talent cultivation and rural career education as focus, mobilize all public resources to develop multi-channeled and multi-layered middle professional education, actively manage higher vocational education, expand vocational education scale, improve education levels, and establish a vocational education system that mutually communicate and supplement with regular education. By 2010, strive to ensure that ratio of vocational senior school students over regular senior school students will reach 1:1. Actively develop continuing education, adult education and elder education, establish open and diversified lifelong education system, build a strong atmosphere of all-people's learning and lifelong learning, and facilitate the establishment of a learning society.

Strengthen education reform. Define the responsibilities and highlights of the governments for provision of public education services, and reform the excessively-concentrate government school operation system. Put into effect the "Law Promoting Private Education", strengthen standardized supervision, and reinforce policy support. Increase education input, establish effective education financial aid system, develop modern long-distance education, and promote balanced development of all types of education at various levels. Encourage, support and develop private education, actively develop Chinese and foreign joint venture education, vigorously advocate donation for education, encourage and support joint school-enterprise school operation, and make it an important approach for expanding input on higher education. Improve non-compulsory education school operation cost sharing mechanism, and standardize in strict accordance recruitment and fee charging system of various schools.

Implement each-member-employment and teacher qualification access system, strengthen school financial management and supervision, and advance modern school system construction.

Chapter XV Accelerate Development of Culture, Health and Sports Undertakings

With improvement of quality of living of the people as core, put scientific development of human-centeredness into effect completely, and meet the ever-increasing demand of the masses for health, fitness, spiritual and cultural life.

Flourish cultural undertakings in full-scale. Uphold the Qilu culture, increase government input to cultural undertakings, promote integration of traditional cultural connotation with distinct modern spirit of the time, and endeavor to build a powerful cultural province. Plan to construct a batch of large-scale projects of cultural establishments, construct collectively concert hall, museum, art gallery and science museum in provincial capital city, and accelerate planning and construction of landmark city of Chinese culture and a batch of featured famous cultural cities. Strengthen grass roots culture infrastructure construction, and achieve the objective that every county will be equipped with relatively higher standard libraries and cultural halls, each township with standardized cultural stations, and each village with broadcasting and TV. Accelerate integrated broadcasting and TV network resource development, improve technology, strengthen management, ensure broadcasting and TV broadcasting security, and promote healthy internet development. Further do well archives operation, and speed up file management modernization. Strengthen historical and cultural relics protection, do well salvaging cultural relics archaeological excavation, strive to ensure that there will be 100 units of key historical and cultural relics under state protection, 600 units of historical and cultural relics under provincial protection, and 5,000 units historical and cultural relics under municipal and county protection. Strengthen martyrs cemetery's maintenance and management, make scientific planning and construction of public cemeteries.

Exert efforts to enhance health and medical service standard. Earnestly carry out the sanitation work guidelines of the new period, with reform, development and supervision a focus, optimizing structure as main line, enhancing service standard and supply ability as core, meet the multilayered and diversified public health and medical service requirements. First, establish and improve public health prevention and control system. Continually do well construction of key disease prevention and control units, epidemic disease cure establishment and emergency rescue centers, establish and improve three systems, improve 7,822 public health supervision stations, and continually increase emergency handling capacity. With AIDS prevention and control as focus, strengthen epidemic disease, occupations disease, and endemic disease prevention and control, including tuberculosis, hepatitis, SARS and bird flue etc., consolidate and develop planned epidemic prevention results. By 2010, strive to reduce statutory records of incidence of epidemic diseases by 5% on average than during the "Tenth Five-Year Plan" period. Second, enhance rural medical and health service standard. Strengthen rural area health infrastructure construction, strive to achieve the objective of county and township medical and public health establishments restructuring and construction by 2010, establish urban support to corresponding county hospital and village and township hospital mechanism, vigorously advance county, township and village public health integration, and strengthen rural public health team construction. Steadily expand scope for pilot experiment, and establish new-type rural cooperative medical services system that covers rural population of the whole province. Make great efforts to expand scope of medical assistance for pilot experiment. Third, accelerate urban medical service system reform. Maintain the public welfare nature of medical service industry, and carry out government responsibilities to guarantee basic mass medical services. Adhere to the principle of separating government administration from medical institutions, management from operation, medical care from pharmaceuticals, and for profit from non-profit operations, accelerate public medical unit reform and restructuring, encourage social fund access to the medical service market, gradually establish an input mechanism with diversified subject and multiple

forms of investment, develop medical groups, and form a batch of famous doctors, leading special department, and well-known hospitals. Facilitate medical resource optimization configuration, improve classified management, build a dual medical system framework of urban hospital and community hospital, carry out pilot experiments for urban and township cooperative medical services. Succeed, innovate and develop traditional Chinese medicine undertakings, and accelerate the process of traditional Chinese medicine modernization. Support the development of the Red Cross undertakings. Strengthen step by step medicine supervision, standardize medical service charge, straighten out drug production and order of circulation, improve medical service efficiency and quality, and solve the problem of inadequate and unaffordable medical services.

Vigorously develop sports undertakings. Carry out all-round scientific health fitness activities, and improve the health standard of the people. Focusing on the Beijing Olympic Games and the 11th National Games, cultivate new competitive advantages, and strengthen strength of competitive sports. Accelerate joint stock system sports club construction, train and standardize intermediate organizations of the sports market, and improve the standard of sports event business operation. Improve sports facilities, concentrate on construction of the 2008 Qingdao Olympic sailing regatta project facilities and the Jinan Olympic Sports Center Engineering of the 11th National Games, construct a batch of sports stadiums with proper scale, build Jinan into a city of sports center, capable of staging high-standard comprehensive national games and international single sports event, and the venue of Qingdao and Rizhao sailing competition will reach the international best standard. At the same time, do well the sports supporting facility construction of the residential community area and the various kinds of squares or plazas, ensure that both the number of venues and the average space per capita will achieve relatively bigger growth. Continue to do well sports lottery ticket issuance, encourage social forces to participate in sports market development, and form multi-channeled input mechanism, involving government, society and individuals.

Pay high attention to population and family birth planning. Adhere to the policy of stabilizing family birth planning and low-birth rate, enhance the population quality step by step, and optimize the population structure. Continually improve population target management responsibility system, implement family birth planning household reward and support system in rural areas and "less child, higher living standard" poverty reduction project, exert efforts to improve the family birth planning management of weak villages, urban and rural fringe, and floating population. Make comprehensive management of the problem of increasing sex ratio among the born population. Implement healthy aging strategy, improve the standard of socialization of old age support, development the aged service undertaking and the "silver economy". Gradually establish handicapped social security and service system, strengthen handicapped service facility construction, and improve the handicapped education, employment and rehabilitation standard.

Apply the women and children development program, put into effect the basic national policy of equality between men and women and "children first" principle completely, safeguard practically the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, maintain 40% of women's employment ratio over the total of number of employees, and improve substantially the rate of early education for children.

Chapter XVI Expand Employment and Improve Social Security System

With realization of relatively sufficient social employment, relatively healthy social security system, harmonious and stable labor relations and relatively equal income distribution as objective, establish a comprehensive integral urban and rural employment service system, multilayered vocational training system, and gradually establish a relatively healthy social security system.

Exert efforts to promote full employment. Adhere to the principle of employment priority, incorporate increase of employment standard into the objective of macro economic adjustment control, which shall be taken as the main

contents for assessment of target responsibility system of the government at all levels. First, make great efforts to increase employment posts. Through acceleration of labor intensive industrial development, support service industry, private economy and small and medium enterprise development, vigorously develop public welfare posts, improve enterprise staff reduction mechanism, concentrate on solution of the problem of re-employment of difficult groups, such as the "4050" laid-off workers, and landless farmers. Earnestly put into effect various supporting policies, including tax reduction and exemption, macro credit guarantee, and financial subsidy etc., encourage self-employment and independent enterprising. Second, improve multilayered training system. Implement government-aided employment and re-employment training, enterprising training and rural labor force transfer for re-employment training projects, strive to ensure that newly increased urban and township labor force, laid-off workers and unemployed persons, and surplus displaced rural labor force can receive vocational skill training, to create employment and re-employment conditions. Third, accelerate establishment of urban and rural integrated human resource market, strengthen employment and labor security information network construction, and concentrate on improvement of municipal, county and township service network throughout the province. Fourth, protect step by step the legitimate rights and interests of the laborers. Improve labor security laws and regulations, establish and improve labor relation coordination mechanism, strength labor contract management standardization, and systematization and legalization construction. Concentrate on improvement of labor security for enterprise employees after state-owned enterprise reform, closure and bankruptcy, and migrant workers, and maintain harmonious and stable labor relations. Strive hard to ensure newly increase of 1.2 million employment posts in cities and towns each year, newly increase of 1.2 million rural labor export, and registered urban and township unemployment rate shall be controlled within 4%.

Improve and perfect social security system. Expand coverage, improve security standard, increase level for uniformed planning, strengthen security ability, accelerate improvement and perfection of a social security system that adapt to the standard of economic development, with diversified source of capital, standardized security system, and socialized management services. First, improve urban and township social security system. The minimum subsistence guarantee for urban and township residents will be extended to all collective enterprise retirees, and gradually improve their standards; expand also the enterprise basic pension insurance coverage, gradually cover all urban and township employees, make solid individual account, transit to provincial uniformed planning, and encourage advantaged enterprises to establish enterprise annuity; establish individual payment records and early warning system for unemployment insurance, implement uniformed municipal planning in full-scale; improve institutional system for medical insurance, formulate medical security measures for migrant workers, actively explore employee dependents and children medical security solution, further increase social insurance coverage for medical services, work-related injuries and family planning etc. By 2010, the number of people participating in basic urban and township pension insurance, basic medical services, unemployment, work-related injuries, and family planning insurance will reach 12 million, 15 million, 9 million, 9 million and 6 million respectively. Second, actively advance countryside social security. Establish countryside minimum subsistence guarantee system, determine reasonable guarantee standard; gradually explore and establish countryside social pension insurance system, and establish landless farmer basic pension insurance system. By 2010, farmers at right age participating in pension insurance will reach over 70%. Third, increase urban and rural social welfare and social relief. Improve the special care and placement system, concentrate on support and assistance to the weak and marginalized groups and low-income groups, increase financial expenditure for public relief of government at all levels. Implement a measure with government assistance as core, integrating preferential reduction and exemption and public relief, all medium and large cities shall establish special relief system for people with difficulties in medical service, education and housing etc. Fourth, expand social security fund financing channel. Through financial expenditure structural adjustment, state-owned assets transfer income, issuance of lottery tickets, and public donations, establish a reliable, stable and standardized social security fundraising mechanism.

Establish a fair income distribution mechanism. Make reasonable income distribution adjustment, increase income standard of low-incomers, make efforts to increase the ratio of the mid-incomers, and alleviate the trend of excessive gap between regions and some of the members of the community. On the basis of economic development, gradually increase the minimum subsistence guarantee and the minimum wage standard, earnestly solve the problems of difficulties of low-income groups in housing, medical service and education of children. Advance wage collective consultation system, establish long and effective mechanism that prevents enterprises from delaying wages of employees, and ensure reasonable wage income. Establish and improve income distribution incentive and restriction mechanism, formulate and implement rules and measures of participation for distribution of such key elements as labor force, capital, technology and management, standardize state-owned enterprise business manager's income, strengthen income distribution supervision to monopolized industries, improve and standardize public civil servant wage system, and accelerate welfare treatment monetization reform. Accelerate implementation of individual income tax system, increase tax revenue collection, adjust excessively high income, improve the rule of law and strengthen anti-corruption efforts, and suppress illegal income.

Chapter XVII Construct A Civilized and Peace Shandong

Focusing on construction of socialist harmonious society, adapt to new situation, explore new path, innovate new mechanism, create new environment, and advance steadily construction of "civilized Shandong" and "Peace Shandong".

Strengthen socialist political civilization construction. Adhere to the unity of Party leadership, people being the master of their own affairs and governance of province according to law, scientific governing, democratic governing and governing by law. Support and ensure that the provincial people's congress and its standing committee will fulfill their functions of legislation, supervision, decision over important issues and personnel appointment and dismissal according to law, support the provincial political consultative conference to perform its functions on political consultation, democratic supervision, participation in and discussion of government and political affairs, support democratic parties, business associations and nonparty members to participate in and discuss government and political affairs, making suggestions and offering advices, and bring into fully play of the roles of mass organizations, such as trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and the Women's Federation etc. Further put into effect national and religious policies, and strengthen support to ethnic minorities. Improve villager self-governance, urban resident self-governance and enterprise and institutional unit democratic management system, make county and township government affairs, village affairs, and factory affairs public in strict accordance, and ensure that people can exercise directly their democratic rights according to law. Strengthen democratic legal construction, improve local legislation, advance steadily the rule of law in social management, standardization of administrative enforcement of law, strengthen judicial supervision, and maintain judicial justice. Carry on in-depth publicity and education concerning the law, enhance the legal qualities of the people, and build a sound atmosphere of studying, managing and abiding by the law in the whole society.

Strengthen socialist spiritual and cultural civilization construction. With meeting people's ever-increasing material and cultural demand as core, enhancing the overall ideological and ethical, scientific and cultural qualities of all citizens as focus, activities for construction of mass spiritual and cultural civilization as carrier, adhere to applying Deng Xiaoping Theory and important thoughts of the "Three Represents" to arm the Party and educate the people, substantially improve ideological and ethical education of the minors and ideological and political education of undergraduates. Carry forward vigorously the great national spirit with patriotism at core, uphold and cultivate Shandong spirit of the new age characterized by loyalty and creditworthiness, diligence and courage, practical and hard working, open and innovative. Give emphasis to effectively managing the ten major campaigns, namely, creating an environment, nurturing civilization, flourishing culture, building brand, popularizing science and

technology, sincerity and friendship, visage renovation, environmental protection, offering of a loving heart, and healthy growth of the youth, and make efforts to improve the standard of civilization of the whole society. Accelerate government, enterprises and individual credit system construction, advance information collection and disclosure process of legislation, establish credit supervision and breach punishment system, and advance "honesty Shandong" construction. Implement spiritual civilization construction brand strategy, carry on extensive civilization construction activities. Strengthen national mobilization construction, continually improve national defense mobilization system, with national economy, arming of the people, people's air defense, and communication and war preparation as main contents, improve local laws and regulations, and ensure outlay requirements. Strengthen all people's national defense education, and carry on extensive "double supporting and co-construction" activities.

Accelerate the process of "Peace Shandong" construction. Innovate social management concept, management system and mode of management, based on the principle of Party committee leadership, government responsibility, social cooperation, and public participation, establish a new pattern for social management characterized by mutual linkage between government regulation and social coordination mechanism, mutual supplementation between government administration and functions of social autonomy, and mutual interaction between government management and forces of mass organization, and facilitate the rule of law and standardization of economic and social management. Handle correctly contradictions among the people under the new situation, smooth the channel for appeal, and improve the public interest coordination and public dispute mediation and handling mechanism. Adhere to lower adjustment of work focus, improve the grass roots and foundation works for maintenance of social stability. Exert efforts to solve contradictions and problems in land requisition, urban and township relocation, enterprise restructuring and system reform, bankruptcy, and wage delay of migrant workers, actively present and handle properly mass events, and actively put an end to acts that infringe mass interests. Further strengthen overall administration of public security and prevention and control system construction, actively advance public security prevention marketization, professionalization and socialization, crack down with a heavy hand all sorts of criminal offenses, resolutely sweep away social evil phenomena of "prostitution, gambling and drugs", keep high alert and prevent infiltration, destruction and subversion activities of domestic and overseas hostile forces. Implement in full effect "Safety Production Law", strengthen practically supervision of high risk industries such as coal mining and traffic safety, and by the end of 2010, the death rate of GDP per hundred billion will be reduced to below 0.5, and death rate per 100,000 people below 7. Improve and perfect early warning of the whole society, emergency response, social mobilization and stability guarantee mechanism, enhance equipment technology standard, improve the accurate meteorological, earthquake, firefighting, geological monitoring response service ability, advance in full-scale social public security system construction, and ensure practically the safety of people's lives and property and social harmony and stability.

ON RESOURCE ENVIRONMENT

Build up sustainable development concept, promote quick transfer of mode of economic growth, work hard to alleviate resource restriction and environmental pressure, ensure people's subsistence and life safety and health, adhere to the path for scientific and civilized development of progress of production, well-off living and sound eco-environment, accelerate construction of resource-saving and environmental-friendly society.

Chapter XVIII Accelerate Construction of Conservation-oriented Society

Adhere to high-efficiency and cyclical use of resources, rely on scientific and technological progress, with conservation of energy, of water, of land, and of mineral resources and raw materials as focus, implement resource

conservation strategy, and construct a conservation-oriented society.

Vigorously develop cyclical economy. Actively advance industrial cyclical combination, enterprise cyclical production, and resource cyclical utilization, construct an eco-network of the various sectors and industries of the society, and establish as soon as possible a tri-layered cyclical economic system integrating enterprises, industries and the society. Advance in full-scale comprehensive pilot experiment of cyclical economy, construct a batch of cyclical economic and technological development, training bases and key laboratories, set up and improve technological foundation platform, manage effectively national and provincial level sustainable experimental area construction, and give full play to the demonstration and driving role. Advance in full scale clean production and means of cyclical production, focusing on high resource consumption industries, such as coal, building materials, electricity, light industry, chemical engineering, and metallurgy etc. Actively develop eco-agriculture and promote advanced mode of composite, three-dimensional, and symbiotic production of animals and plants, with relatively higher benefits and sound cycling. Make scientific arrangement of urban water, heating and gas supply, traffic and greening, strengthen urban domestic garbage and waste material recovery, processing and utilization, and improve the standard of resource recovery and cyclical use.

Make reasonable use and conservation of water resources. Establish water resource comprehensive dispatch system, make uniformed planning and arrangement of urban water, agricultural water and ecological water use, and improve the overall water resource utilization efficiency. Actively develop replacement water resources, carry out effective and comprehensive management of seawater and inland salt water use and rainwater reclamation. Plan and construct a batch of seawater desalination projects, and actively develop seawater desalination industry. Accelerate development of water-conserving agriculture and dry farming, and increase the agricultural irrigation canal system utilization coefficient. Gradually lower high water consumption industrial ratio, and lessen structural water consumption. Strengthen urban sewage regeneration and utilization facility construction, advance compulsory mid water system, and apply water supply according to different quality degree and multiple use of water. By 2010, reduce agricultural water demand to 67% of the total provincial water demand, repeating utilization rate of industrial water use to 75%, and urban reclaimed water use over 30%.

Conserve and make intensive use of land. Execute in strict accordance the national industrial policies and land supply policies, through adjustment, replacement and activating reserve land, make reasonable arrangement of production and construction land use, reinforce unit land investment, and strictly prohibit illegal enclosure and occupation of land in the name of various projects. Make reasonable development of reserve land resources, make full use of all kinds of barren land, alkali land, and tidal flat for development construction. Plan the urban and township construction scale according to population capacity, increase building plot ratio, strictly prohibit illegal expansion and building unage project. Land supply shall be in accordance with construction project land use control standard as formulated by the state and the provincial government, for operating use of land, public bidding, auction and listing system shall be promoted in full scale and, for non-operating land use, public land supply mechanism shall be established.

Exert efforts to conserve energy and other resources. Establish new mechanism that promotes and popularize energy conservation techniques, concentrate on guiding and supporting resource industries, such as coal, metallurgy, chemical engineering, building materials, and electricity, adopt energy conservation equipment and techniques and minimize energy and material consumption. Accelerate and popularize architectural energy-conservancy techniques, develop energy conservation traffic and transport tools, and guide commercial and civil use of conservation of energy. Strengthen new energy industrial research, development and construction, encourage and support renewable energy resource and clean energy projects construction, such as wind, biomass energy, solar energy and geotherm, and implement ladder energy development. Improve geological, mining, remote sensing and surveying and mapping technology, strengthen mining resource prospecting, exert efforts to

increase resource reserve, increase important mineral product supply, encourage and support provincial enterprises to develop resources outside of the province and overseas. Achieve moderate control of gross quantity of mining rights examination and approval and development, promote prospecting and mining rights compensated use system, and restrict advantaged mining categories for non-standardized and excessive development. Straighten out the order of mining resource development, promote advanced technical process, increase recovery rate, and realize protective mineral resource development and high effective use.

Advance conservation-oriented society construction according to law. Strengthen resource security and caution education, and increase the all people's sense of anxiety and conservation. Advocate green consumption and cyclical consumption, and gradually form mode of conservation-oriented consumption. Establish and improve industrial policies, local statutes, rules and regulations that promote cyclical economy and advance clean production, formulate and implement strict unit output consumption standards for various types of enterprises, improve restriction mechanism with strict enforcement of law as core, and contain wasting of resources.

Chapter XIX Accelerate Eco-Environmental Province Construction

Build up the concept of eco-environmental priority, while accelerating development, pay more attention to environmental protection and ecological construction, strengthen pollution prevention and treatment, purify, green and beautify human habitat environment, ensure people's subsistence and life safe and healthy, and promote harmonious development between man and nature.

Strengthen eco-environmental protection and construction. With natural eco-system construction and protection such as lake area, reservoir area, wetland, grassland, important water source and water preservation area, as well as offshore island, hills in the mountainous area and tidal flats etc. as focus, construct eco-safety barrier. Strengthen comprehensive treatment to weak and degenerate ecological areas, consolidate recovery and protection of areas, such as South Four Lake (Nan Si Hu), East Flat Lake (Dong Ping Hu), the Yellow River delta, as well as Laizhou bay, and Jiaozhou bay areas, establish a batch of natural reserves, important eco-functional protection zones, eco-demonstration zones, forest parks, geology parks and famous scenic sites, maintain and develop bio-diversity, and prevent damage to the eco-system by pests from other areas. With small drainage area treatment as point of application, in a five-year period, harness water and soil loss land area 10,000 square kilometers. Restrict and close down open pit mining in planned urban area, both sides of main traffic lines, and range of visual areas of the tourist spot and scenic sites. Strengthen urban and township ecological planning and construction, with old urban residential area and urban and rural fringe as focus, improve planning and reconstruction and comprehensive environmental treatment, initiate township and village comprehensive renovation demonstration project, construct a batch of villages and townships with beautiful environment, and improve the human habitat eco-environment.

Accelerate construction of green Shandong. Pay attention to organic integration of ecological benefits and economic benefits, protect, cultivate and develop forest eco-system, and continually increase forest coverage. Make collective breakthroughs on barren hill afforestation, strive to achieve 800,000 mu planting of trees on barren hills each year, and complete afforestation in barren hills in the urban surrounding areas and within the visual range of both sides of expressways and railways. Strengthen protection forest system construction, with coastal areas, farmland and forest networks, and improve the wind break and sand fixation forest system in the old waterways of the Yellow River and the northwestern regions of Shandong. Strengthen urban and village and township afforestation, and actively explore eco-highway construction. Demarcate and define reserve areas closed or prohibited from access, protect and increase forest and grass plantation, and consolidate the results of returning cultivated farmland to forests or pastures. By 2010, strive to achieve 28% of forest coverage, 40% of urban

construction area greening coverage, and urban public green areas per capita over 8 square meters.

Strengthen pollution prevention and treatment. Reinforce policy guidance and legal construction, improve economic development appraisal system, and incorporate environmental protection into the important contents for assessment of government and cadres at various levels, consolidated enterprise social responsibility, and strict pursuit of responsibilities. Adhere to the principle of prevention priority, starting from the very source, strict environmental impact assessment and the "three-simultaneity" system, accelerate the market exit of enterprises with high resource consumption and severe pollution consequences, and work hard to achieve production increase and pollution reduction. Strict pollution discharge gross amount control and pollution discharge permit management, gradually improve the charging standard for industrial pollutant discharge and urban sewage treatment, and establish ecological compensation and damage of pollution and environmental tax system. First, strengthen water pollution comprehensive treatment. Reinforce treatment to heavy pollution industries, such as paper-making, brewing, printing and dyeing, tanning, chemical engineering, pharmaceuticals and electroplating. Speed up sewage treatment plant and supporting pipeline construction, minimize water body pollution, and ensure water safety. Implement the "two-lakes and one-river" and the Haihe River drainage area harnessing project, create favorable water environment, and ensure that the water quality of the Shandong section of the east line of the South-to-North Water Diversion project reaches the prescribed standard. Strict ocean discharge standard, increase sea water culture pollution treatment, and improve marine ecological environment. By 2010, over 60% of the surface water environmental function area will reach the prescribed standard, 100% for the offshore water environmental functional area, and over 60% for urban sewage collective treatment. Second, strengthen atmospheric pollution treatment. In key industries such as electricity, chemical engineering, building materials and metallurgy, promote desulphurization and dust removal technique, focusing on advancement of coal-fired plant desulphurization reconstruction, and all plants shall be installed with flue gas desulphurization, dust removal and on-line monitoring facilities. Gradually increase automobile effluent discharge standard, and strict automobile testing system. Optimize energy consumption structure, and increase clean energy consumption ratio. By 2010, 17 provincial cities with air environmental quality meeting the secondary standard will exceed 292 days, and urban automobile effluent discharge standard will reach over 95%. Third, strengthen solid waste control and management, especially dangerous waste. Establish and improve management system and management network, construct and improve dangerous waste and medical waste centralized disposal facilities, strengthen nuclear radiation and radioactive substance supervision management, and work hard to make solid waste become resources, harmless and reduced in quantity. Control agricultural source pollution, strengthen environmental safety and management of agricultural agent pesticides and fertilizers, vigorously promote balanced fertilizing and plant disease and insect pest biological control techniques, and substantially reduce soil pollution. Fourth, vigorously develop environmental protection industry, put into effect preferential support policies, support advantaged enterprises such as Shandong Lubei Chemical Co., Ltd., Huangming and Linuo to expand scale, and reinforce the demonstration and driving role. With development of sewage, exhaust gas, and solid waste processing equipment as focus, accelerate the pace of product research and development, introduction and industrialization, actively foster environmental protection technology with independent intellectual property right, strengthen industrial scale, and build Shandong into an important natural environmental protection industrial base.

ON REFORM AND OPENING-UP

In view of the new situation of international economic integration after China's entry into WTO, Shandong shall accelerate its improvement of socialist market economic system, push forward system construction and system innovation, expand its all-round and high level opening to the outside world, and continually consolidate its economic and social development dynamism and vitality.

Chapter XX Deepen System Reform

During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", China will usher in a stage of reform where critical problems need to be addressed. According to the requirements of improving socialist market economic system, China needs to firmly grasp the obvious contradictions and problems that affect its economic and social development, handle correctly the relations between reform, development and social stability, with more resolute determination, accelerate its process of reform, ensure that important system reforms with overall bearing of economic and social development will achieve major breakthrough, improve and put into effect the system guarantee of scientific outlook for development.

Accelerate government management system reform. According to the requirements of "economic adjustment, market supervision, social management, and public service", reasonably define the scope of government functions in market economic activities, and construct a government ruled by law, a government of responsibility and a government of service. First, accelerate governmental functional transfer. Actively promote separation of functions of the government from those of enterprises, state assets management authorities, public institutions and market-based intermediaries, concentrate on solution of problems of "offside", of "absence" and of "transplacement". The government focus of operation shall be shifted to system construction, planning establishment, policy formulation, uniformed planning and coordination, and maintenance of order of competition. Adjust public financial expenditure structure, increase input to public products and public service facilities, increase expenses on social welfare undertakings, and strengthen government social management and public service functions. Second, standardize and improve administrative management. According to the principle of retrenchment, uniformity and efficiency and the requirements of decision-making, execution and supervision coordination, improve institutional setup, straighten out functional work division, strict control establishment, reasonably define functions and responsibilities of government at various levels, and realize scientific, standardized and statutory government functions, institutions and establishments. Further improve the "three systems", namely, decision-making objective, execution responsibility, and examination supervision, establish and improve a long and effective mechanism that facilitate the implementation of various works. Strengthen confidentiality operation and ensure national security. Third, promote all-round administration according to law. Improve democratic and standardized decision-making mechanism and self-discipline mechanism of the government, implement government behavior responsibility pursuit system, strengthen auditing supervision, improve participation and transparency of major public decision-making, and accelerate the establishment of an open and transparent, honest and efficient government management system with standardized behavior and balanced operation.

Deepen financial and tax revenue investment pricing system reform. First, deepen financial tax revenue system reform. Establish the principle that public finance shall submit to and serve public policies, the principle that performance of public service responsibilities correspond to the source of finance for provision of public service, and the principle that favors correct performance of responsibilities by government at all levels and purify market competition environment, reasonably define the financial responsibilities of the government at all levels, adjust income and expenditure relations, and reasonably divide tax collection management and sharing of limit of authorities. Establish and improve below-provincial financial transfer payment system, according to objective factors, measure standard expenditure and, in reference to regional principal functions, carry out transfer payment. Accelerate budgetary management system reform, and improve government centralized purchase system. Second, deepen investment system reform. According to the "who investment, decision-making who, who gains and who risk" principle, further reduce the scope for approval of enterprise investment projects, improve and standardize filing system, and establish enterprise investment autonomy. Standardize government investment scope and

behavior, and improve the standard of government scientific and democratic investment decision-making. Improve the measures of government investment project budget execution and supervision implementation, carry out government investment project publicity system, and establish strict investment responsibility pursuit system. Ameliorate means of investment adjustment, establish and improve macro-investment regulation system closely associated with measure of banking, finance, and taxation with industrial policy as guide, planning as basis, and land and environmental protection as restraint. Third, deepen price reform. With elements of production and resource product pricing as focus, further improve pricing formation mechanism, and display the regulatory role of pricing mechanism to resource development and utilization. Improve water pricing formation mechanism, reflect scientifically water resource development, water ecological impact and water pollution cost. Strictly define public welfare land use and operating land use, and implement compensation mechanism for operating infrastructure land use. Reform measures of land compensation and increase the standard of compensation charge.

Deepen public institutional reform. With the gradual social transformation and system transfer, the malpractices of public institutions in system mechanism have become more and more obvious, which affect not only the display of its own vitality, but also market equality and justice. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan", the "Opinions of Shandong Provincial Party Committee of CPC and Shandong People's Government Concerning Advancement of Public Institutional Unit Reform" (Lu Fa [2004] No. 15) shall be earnestly implemented, and supporting reform in management system, employment system, distribution system and other relevant systems shall be strengthened. Deepen management system reform, according to the principle that performance of public service responsibilities be assumed by government finance and fields of non-public service be allocated by market resources, distinguish scientifically the types of existing public institutional units. For public institutional units not providing public services, they shall in principle all be released to the market in the future. Deepen employment system reform, except for units managed according to state civil servant system, fully promote judicial person system and personnel employment system, establish and improve lively and dynamic selection and appointment mechanism of talents adapting to characteristics of various types of posts. Deepen distribution system reform, adopt multiple forms to invigorate internal distribution, and establish independent and flexible market distribution incentive mechanism. Gradually establish a new-type management system that separates government functions from enterprise management, with clear judicial person status, independent unit operation, and government management according to law.

Deepen state-owned enterprise and state-owned assets management system reform. Accelerate state-owned enterprise to carry out standardized corporate system reconstruction, especially key provincial enterprises, actively advance state-owned enterprise separation between main business and auxiliary business, and auxiliary business reorganization, actively support and development large joint-stock enterprise groups with international competitiveness, and support advantaged enterprises to gradually realize overall main business market listing. Deepen monopolized industry and public service reform. Accelerate construction of regional power grid market, carry out direct power purchase pilot experiment by influential client, implement "competitive bidding of power on net"; continue to deepen civil aviation system reform, actively explore postal service, railway and salt industry system reform; accelerate public service marketing process of water, gas and heat supply. Establish and improve the mechanism of entry and exit and reasonable flow of all state-owned assets, standardized state-owned enterprise system reform and measures of state-owned property right transfer, prevent state-owned assets loss, and accelerate national economic arrangement and structural strategic adjustment. Improve state-owned assets supervision management units, ameliorate state-owned assets management system and means of supervision, further improve the subscriber system, and establish state-owned assets operational budget system.

Deepen financial system reform. According to the requirements of establishing modern financial enterprise, accelerate enterprise reform, improve corporate governance structure, perfect internal control system, innovate operational mechanism, and increase comprehensive competitiveness. Speed up construction of rural financial

system with perfect function, reasonable work division, clear property right, and effective supervision. Consolidate, standardize and develop various kinds of insurance enterprises, bonding companies, enterprise financial companies and other small and medium financial institutions, encourage social fund to participate in reorganization and restructuring of financial institutions. Continue to implement the "Several Opinions of the State Council Concerning Advancing Capital Market Reform and Opening-up and Stable Development" (Guo Fa [2004] No. 3), accelerate securities company reorganization, strict enterprise bond examination and approval system, and increase direct financing ratio. Improve system mechanism that prevents financial risks and maintain financial stability, to commercial banks, fully implement loan quality five-classification system, meticulous accounting system and information disclosure system, explore measures of innovation for assets disposal and reorganization. Improve long-term and effective mechanism of organic integration and coordinated development of monetary market, capital market and insurance market, accelerate credit system construction, increase investigation, prosecution and crackdown on illegal activities of the securities market, and protect the rights and interests of investors.

Vigorously develop non-public-owned economy. Implement document "Several Opinions of the State Council Concerning Encourage, Support and Guide Development of Individual and Private Non-Public-Owned Economy" (Guo Fa [2005] No. 3), exert efforts to create a legal environment, a policy environment and a market environment with equal competition without discrimination, protect lawful rights and interests and private properties of non-public-owned economy according to law, actively encourage, support and guide speedy non-public-owned economic development. Further relax market access, allow access by domestic non-public capitals to all industries and fields that are not prohibited by law, rules and regulations, industries and fields that allow foreign capital access, and relax equity ratio restrictions. In aspects of investment approval, financing service, financial and tax policies, land use, foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation, implement national treatment. Improve social service system, and actively provide non-public enterprises with intermediary services, such as enterprising remedial instruction, fundraising and financing, market development, technical support, accreditation approval, information service, management consulting, and talent training. Standardize and develop small and medium enterprise credit guarantee system, and expand financing channel for non-public-owned economy. Guide non-public-owned enterprises to gradually realize capital socialization with assets as link, promote enterprise property right system innovation, establish modern enterprise system, and further improve its own quality. Support advantaged enterprises to develop towards large corporations and groups with outstanding main operations and strong market competitiveness through merger, acquisition and combination, guide and support large non-public-owned corporations or groups to engage in multinational business operations.

Chapter XXI Expand Opening-up to the Outside World

According to the requirements of uniformed planning for domestic development and opening-up to the outside world, vigorously implement economic internationalization strategy, adhere to expanding scale and increasing quality at the same time, integrate opening-up to the outside world with industrial optimization and upgrading, increasing economic qualities with management standard of the whole society, expand in full scale and in high standard opening-up to the outside world, and form a new pattern of promoting adjustment, of reform, and of development through opening-up.

Improve practically quality of foreign capital utilization. On the basis of further expanding the scale of foreign capital use, pay attention to integrating project introduction and capital with introduction of talents and advanced technology, continually improve the quality of foreign capital utilization and comprehensive economic benefits. First, pay attention to the concentration effect, and undertake scaled international capital transfer. Actively construct industrial collaboration areas with Japan and South Korea, and strive hard to introduce a batch of influential projects with close industrial connection, high technical content, and strong radiation and driving force.

Strengthen investment promotion and capital attraction to European and American countries, Hong Kong and Taiwan, advance full-scale joint venture and cooperation with large enterprises and the world 500 strong enterprises, and attract more and more world leading enterprises and famous product brands. Focusing on major projects, implement industrial chain investment promotion and industrial cluster investment promotion, actively attract multinational companies to set up production and manufacturing base, supporting base, research and development center, procurement center and regional headquarters in our province, strive hard to achieve industrial cluster transfer, and promote industrial support and industrial concentration. Second, pay attention to technical content and promote industrial structural optimization and upgrading. Adhere to high-standard and high-starting point investment promotion and capital attraction, actively guide foreign capitals to invest more and more in new and hi-tech, equipment manufacturing, modern agriculture, and modern service industries, introduce more and more high-end industry, terminal product and environmental protection projects, and strictly control low-standard, high energy consumption and high pollution projects. Encourage foreign capital to participate in state-owned enterprise reorganization and restructuring, promote speedy integration of state-owned enterprises with world advanced technology and mode of business management. Third, focusing on development of modern service industry, exert efforts to advance opening-up of the service industry to the outside world. With medium and large cities as core, actively introduce foreign capital into such service fields as modern logistics, information consulting, chained business operation, scientific research and education, medical services and health etc. Strengthen cooperation and exchange with foreign financial and insurance units, and encourage foreign-funded banks and insurance companies to set up branches in Shandong. Encourage foreign capital to participate in reorganization and restructuring of state-owned service enterprises through acquisition, merger and conglomeration. Further promote opening-up of the fields of urban infrastructure to the outside world, select and organize a batch of scaled service industrial projects with strong association effects for foreign investment promotion, and strive that foreign capital will achieve new breakthroughs in construction and operation of such industries and sectors as urban water supply, gas supply, garbage treatment and public transport etc. Fourth, consolidate investment promotion resources, and innovate means of investment promotion. Strengthen investment promotion team construction with government as guide, enterprise as principal, and intermediary organization and professional team as support, meticulously plan and organize large-scale overseas business and trade activities, and enhance the investment promotion effects. Actively promote all kinds of enterprises to seeking overseas capital market listing for financing, and expand channels for foreign capital utilization. Fifth, accelerate construction of various development zones. Continually improve carrier's function, optimize and improve industrial structure, strengthen independent innovation ability, give full play to the radiation driving role, and construct pioneering capital attraction bases, technology and talent bases, and demonstration bases for introduction of technology for re-innovation.

Accelerate transformation of the mode of growth of foreign trade. With scientific and technological progress as drive, cultivating export brand as focus, strengthening international competitiveness as center, vigorously implement the strategy of rejuvenating trade through science and technology, while actively expanding export scale, enhance the level and standard of participation of international work division. First, optimize export commodity structure. Concentrate forces to support electro-mechanical products, complete sets of equipment and new and hi-tech products export, and increase their export ratio; seize the opportunity for textile products export quota cancellation, develop new design and color and new varieties that adapt to market requirements, increase export product quality and added value; enhance agricultural byproducts export competitiveness, and vigorously develop service trade; control high-consumption and high-pollution products export. Second, actively guide processing trade for model transfer and upgrading. Vigorously develop modern processing trade, actively undertake overseas manufacturing industrial transfer, especially the mid and high-end manufacturing aspects with high added value, guide processing trade to extend towards research and development, marketing and after-sales services, and gradually realize transfer from commissioned processing, commissioned design to self establishment

of brands. Seize the opportunity for service industrial transfer, actively undertake software design and service external contracting. Third, vigorously implement export brand and diversified market strategy. Implement a basket of supporting policies of research and development, design, production and marketing, accelerate the formation of independent export brand, and strengthen influence and competitiveness in the international market. Promote full cooperation with Japan and South Korea, actively engage in business and trade cooperation with Europe, the United States and Canada, continually consolidate and expand traditional principal sales market, and actively develop newly emerging markets of Russia, Middle East and Latin America. Seize the opportunity of building China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), support enterprises to make the Southeast Asian market big. Pay close attention to international market trend, attach high importance to the solution of trade dispute and friction, improve export early warning, import monitoring, response to suits of anti-dumping, and industrial damage investigation system, and increase anti-dumping response ability. Fourth, actively develop import trade. Further optimize import structure, increase import of materials with shortage in the domestic market, key technologies and equipment, enhance standard of industrial equipment, and promote economic structural adjustment. Guide enterprises to make practical use of various kinds of preferential policies of the bonded area and the export processing area, and make effective management of export promotion through import.

Vigorously implement the "going global" strategy. Base on making full use of the domestic resources and expanding development spaces, accelerate the pace for "going global", and actively participate in international work division and cooperation. First, "go global" in resource development. Implement diversified source of resource import strategy, encourage more and more powerful enterprises for strategic investment in important places of overseas resource production, increase as much as possible resource equity ratio, and establish stable and reliable important resource supplement base. Second, "go global" in enterprise production. Actively encourage various types of enterprises with comparative advantages, integrate our mature technology and equipment with overseas production conditions and resources, actively organize and encourage enterprises to participate in international competitive bidding and national foreign aid projects, and develop multinational production operation oriented towards global market. Support advantaged enterprises to adopt multinational acquisition, stock rights replacement and overseas market listing to carry out multinational investment operation, and establish overseas production base, research and development centers and market networks. Third, "go global" in external engineering contracting and external labor dispatch. To developing countries in Africa, Latin America, Middle East, South Asia and Eastern Europe, vigorously develop foreign contracting engineering market; at the same time, strive to achieve major breakthroughs in development the European and the American markets. Strengthen skill training, enhance team quality, and build the external labor force dispatch brand of Shandong. Fourth, establish and improve the "going global" policy support and service system. Improve overseas investment service network and information exchange network, actively display roles of various types of industrial associations, establish safety early warning mechanism, risk prevention mechanism and emergency response and handling mechanism. Encourage and guide overseas investment enterprises to accelerate localization process, abide by international current regulations and local laws, rules and regulations, organically mix with the local society, and effectively avoid trade barriers.

Actively create a favorable environment of opening-up to the outside world. While continually strengthening environmental construction, actively create a soft environment adapt to foreign enterprising and development, accelerate integration with international practice from such aspects as ideological concepts, mode of conduct, legal norms, and government behavior etc., strengthen external publicity, and build a sound image of opening-up to the outside world of Shandong. Improve and support local foreign economic and trade legal system, further improve foreign investor compliant for assistance handling and prompting mechanism, and create long-term and stable policy environment and fair and just legal environment. Formulate uniformed, standardized and transparent investment access policy, and increase investment convenience. Continue to promote the "chief responsibility system" and service undertaking system in project examination and approval and registration, optimize port

operation flow, improve customs, inspection and quarantine, traffic, and foreign trade department collaboration mechanism, and advance with full efforts the "national project to facilitate customs clearance". Improve major project advancement mechanism, establish special coordination system for major project of foreign capital use as led by government and participated by competent department, industrial experts and project units, and grant important guarantee in terms of policy support, fund support, project land use and construction conditions etc. Construct more comfortable and beautiful foreign-related residential areas, strengthen foreign-related facilities such as education, medical services, culture and amusement etc., improve service functions, and create for foreign nationals a sound working, living, leisure and amusement environment. Establish and improve Shandong and Taiwan exchange and business and trade cooperation mechanism, and carry out effectively construction of Taiwan industrial parks at various localities. Strengthen business and trade contact and mutual and beneficial cooperation with brother provinces and cities, pay high attention to attraction of domestic capital and, through Yantai-Dalian ferry and Lan-Yan and Jiao-Xin railway network, closely connect the Jiaodong peninsula manufacturing industrial base and peninsula urban agglomeration and the northeast China old industrial base, Liaodong Peninsula, Bohai ring and the Yangtze River Delta economic zone and jointly create new advantages for economic development.

ON SUPPORT AND GUARANTEE

Strengthen and improve macroeconomic control, support and improve policy measures, consolidate five major abilities, namely, independent innovation and guidance of science and technology, investment support, consumption driving, talent and intelligence guarantee, and planning and implementation, and ensure smooth realization of the target objectives of the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period.

Chapter XXII Strengthening the Leading Capacity of the Independent Innovation

Taking the strengthening the independent innovation capacity as the strategic base point of the scientific and technological development and the key link for adjusting the economic structure and transforming the economic growth mode, we greatly enhance the original innovation capacity, integrate the innovation capacity and introduce and absorb the re-innovation capacity, fully play the leading action of the high and new technologies, provide the economic society development with strong scientific and technological motivity, and realize the rapid and good development relying on the scientific and technological progress.

Greatly advance the independent innovation. Further optimize and integrate the scientific and technological resources, persist in introducing the technology and intelligence simultaneously, increase the introduction strength of advanced and applicable technologies, strengthen the absorption and enhance the re-innovation capacity, combine the introduction and research development together, speed up to build the industry technology center, centralize forces to attack the key problem on the key, universality and supporting technology, form a group of advanced scientific and technological achievements with the proprietary intellectual property rights, and lay the strong technological support for building the modern industry system. Until the year of 2010, the quantities of the industry technology centers will reach 15. Centering on speeding up to develop the modern agriculture, we will support to build the agriculture science and technology research and development institutions of the international advanced level, and support the innovation and popularized application of the agriculture key technology, information technology and biotechnology. Centering on constructing the strong manufacturing province and laying heavy stress on fostering the mainstay industry, we support a group of significant scientific and technological development projects, striving to acquire important breakthrough in the fields of the information, advanced equipment manufacturing, new materials and petroleum industry, support the development application of the computer aided design, manufacturing system, industry intelligent control, biological rapid propagation,

advanced manufacturing and other high-new technologies, and accelerate to reconstruct and enhance the traditional industries. Centering on flourishing and developing the modern service industry, we support to research and develop the information technology for backing the productive service industry, provide the strong support for constructing the strong manufacturing provinces, support to develop the long-distance education, long-distance medical care, digital culture media and other technologies, and promote the construction of the learning type society and health society. Centering on enhancing the sustainable development capacity, we support the technological research on the recycle economy, energy conservation and consumption reduction, ecological protection and other fields, and accelerate to construct the saving society and ecological provinces relying on the scientific and technological progress.

Accelerate the industrialization of the advanced and high technologies. Finding the foothold in the advantageous field, taking the enterprises as the main body, powered by the innovation, putting the talents first and relying on the important projects and engineering, we form a group of advanced scientific and technological achievements with the proprietary intellectual property rights, accelerate to advance the industrialization step, develop and strengthen a group of hi-tech industry groups of rapid growth, high correlation, strong interpenetration and large scale, and further increase the leading effect of the advanced new technology industry. Until the year of 2010, the advanced new technology enterprises with output value of hundred million Yuan will reach 800. In addition, we will build and perfect the risk capital investing, operating and withdrawing mechanisms, develop the risk capital market, support the conditioned advanced new technology enterprises to enter the main board market and small and middle-sized board market, lead the social capitals in participating in the scientific and technological development, create the good social environment to attract the domestic and foreign large companies, high-technology enterprises and risk investment institutions to invest and carve out in Shandong Province. Additionally, we will further give important attention to the constructions of the advanced new technology zones, university science and technology parks, overseas students' enterprise parks and other park zones, and emphasize on advancing the construction of Qilu Software Park, Zhongchuang Middleware Software Park, Jinan Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Manufacturing Industry Base, Coastal Seawater Desalination Industry Base, Yantai Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry base, Zibo Engineering Ceramics Industry Base, Laiwu New Materials Base, Jinin Biotechnology Base, Lubei Ocean Chemical Industry Base, and Yucheng Functional Sugar Base, and concentrate the forces to strengthen the construction of China-Russia, China-Byelorussia and China-Ukraine Advanced New Technology Industrialization Bases. Centering on the core development fields, we will strengthen the aggregation awareness, enhance the technology introduction level and promote the acceleratory aggregation of the advanced new technology industries to form a group of featured advanced new technology park zones with strong innovation capacity and outstanding advantages. Until the year of 2010, we strive to make 3 to 5 advanced new technology park zones reach the first class level domestically in the aspect of the comprehensive index.

Perfect the science and technology innovation system. Persisting in the organic unification of the technology innovation and system innovation, we further build and perfect the science and technology innovation system supported by the government, managed by the enterprises and combining the industry, university and research. Additionally, we also build and perfect the enterprise-oriented innovation system, further establish the status of the enterprises as the mainstay, support the enterprises to build the technology development center, engineering research center, post-doctoral working station and post-doctoral technology research center, encourage the large-sized enterprises to merger and unify the scientific research institutions to strengthen the development strength and enhance the independent innovation capacity, so as to form the enterprise group which exploits the international market by unique technology, encourage the cooperation between the advanced new technology enterprises or large-sized enterprises and the foreign transnational corporations, and support the scientific and technological enterprises with development potential to speed up the development. Until the year of 2010, the national enterprise technology centers will reach 45 and the provincial technology centers will reach 350.

Furthermore, we will build and perfect the innovation service system with the emphasis on the scientific and technological achievements transformation, perfect and enhance the technology markets, strengthen the construction of pilot base, industry technology development base and advanced new technology development zone, speed up to develop the productivity promotion centers, scientific and technological websites, scientific and technological innovation service centers and the incubators of various types facing the small and medium-sized enterprises, foster the intermediary organizations for providing the enterprises with the innovation service and promote the scientific and technological achievements to transform to the real production capacity.

Chapter XXIII Improving Investment Supportability

Investment is both an important support of economic and social development and the source of structural readjustment. Efforts shall be made to enhance macro investment control and guidance, optimize the investment structure, maintain reasonable investment intensity and speed and push sustained, coordinated and quick economic growth.

Raise construction funds via multiple channels. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, the fixed asset investment will grow at an average annual rate of 18%, and be over RMB 8,000 billion in total during five years. The diversified financing channels will be explored through bringing into full play the leading role of the market, the guiding role of the government as well as the investment principal role of enterprises. We will enhance the management and use of governmental funds, improve the function of finance-regulated economy, constantly optimize the expenditure structure and bring into play the guiding role of social funds. We will actively make first-phase preparation for agricultural, water conservancy, environment protection, hi-tech, energy, transportation and other infrastructure projects and create conditions to seek the national fund support. The major construction funds will be raised by positively utilizing the capital and stock market. We will enhance the communication and cooperation between local government and banks, improve the project briefing meeting system, stabilize the bank-enterprise cooperation mechanism and seek more credit fund support. We will actively cultivate local financial leading enterprises, strengthen local financial strength and improve credit supportability. The domestic and overseas capital markets will be actively utilized. Direct financing will be enlarged through issuing stocks, bonds, convertible bonds, refinancing, equity transfer and other forms. We will push the innovation of financing modes, actively explore the equity financing, project financing and other forms, put efforts on revitalizing stock assets and optimizing resource allocation. We will integrate the credit guaranty resources, support and develop the SME guaranty institutions, seek more credit support from banks for SMEs. We will practically improve the environment of foreign investment utilization and enlarge its scale.

Step up efforts to adjust the investment structure. Sticking to what to do and not to do, we will vigorously adjust the investment stock, optimize the investment increase, strengthen effective control and scientific allocation of social funds, reasonably determine the investment directions of governmental and social funds to raise the investment benefits. Financial funds will be first input in agricultural public service, education, health, technology, employment, social security, environment resource protection and other fields and projects. The transfer payments for less-developed regions will be increased. Governmental construction funds will primarily support farmland water conservancy, agricultural technological innovation and promotion, ecological construction, reconstruction of middle and low-yield farmland, dry water saving farming, the construction of county and village highways, etc. Efforts will be concentrated on the infrastructure and hi-tech industrial projects of overall significance in order to ensure project progress. For hi-tech projects with strong drive, big competitive advantages and being favorable for promoting the upgrade of industrial structure, more support will be given to their first-phase research, initial funds and capital investment. Capital policies supporting independent innovation and the development of hi-tech industries and advantageous industrial groups will be actively explored. Social funds will be guided to participate in the construction of major projects via various channels and to increase the investment in the service sector. The

binding force of industrial policies will be further reinforced so as to control blind investment and low-level extension from the root cause.

Put more efforts in optimizing investment environment. Policies and measures supporting and encouraging social investment will be implemented and improved so as to well protect, guide and bring into play the initiative of all parties in accelerating development. Non-government investment will be enlarged. Efforts will be made to create a market environment of equal, fair and normalized development with an aim to gain environment attraction and stimulating the initiative of the whole society in investment and start of businesses. Public and transparent investment policies and the investment project information service system oriented to the whole society will be set up to guide the reasonable flow of social funds.

Chapter XXIV Enhancing the Drive of Consumption

Enlarging the consumption demand will be regarded as the basic foothold of driving economic growth as well as the center of efforts of macro policies. Efforts will be made to promote the gradual shift from investment economy to consumption economy so as to lay a foundation for sound circulation and long and steady development of the economy. It is anticipated that during the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, the housing, education, medical and automobile consumption will rise considerably. The upgrade of consumption structure will vigorously push the emerging of high-growth industrial groups. In 2010, the total retail sales of consumer goods will be over RMB 1,100billion with average annual growth rate of 13%; and the Engel coefficients of urban and rural residents will be respectively reduced to around 0.3 and 0.38.

Increase the actual income of urban and rural residents and boost the consumption ability. We will further accelerate the reform of distribution system, increase the redistribution of national income towards urban and rural residents, and gradually raise the proportion of individual income to the national income so that the people's income rises in the same pace with economic progress. On the basis of economic progress, the financial transfer payments will be added. The welfare level of low-income people will be improved. Every effort will be made to enlarge social employment and improve the minimum wage guarantee system so as to guarantee the low-income residents with stable source of income. Supervision and inspection will be enhanced to normalize the whole-society labor use and wage payment.

Improve the residents' consumption anticipation and activate immediate consumption. We will establish and improve the social security system and accelerate the housing, education, medical, insurance and other reforms. We will ensure the fairness of reforms, raise the transparency of reforms concerning immediate interests of people and improve residents' consumption anticipation. We will normalize the education charges and activate the education demand; we will accelerate the reform of medical insurance system and promote the medical service demand; we will enhance the price control of commodity housing and enlarge the housing consumption; and we will optimize the automobile consumption and service environment. Efforts will be made to improve the rural consumption environment and promote the organic connection between urban and rural consumption structure.

Develop new consumption modes and widen the consumption fields. According to the new situation of the internationalization of domestic market and the upgrade of consumption structure, we will constantly widen the space and fields of service consumption. Great efforts will be made to develop such credit consumptions as housing purchase, consumer durable goods, car, education loan, etc., to normalize the mortgage and guaranty standard and simplify procedures as well as to gradually enlarge the scale and kind of consumption credits. The development of credit card, debit card, personal check and other modes of payment will be accelerated. According to different credit ratings, the over-expenditure range will be reasonably determined. The credit card consumption will be gradually popularized. The installment payment consumption of consumer durable goods such as high-end

household appliances and large farm implements will be actively developed. The development of lease consumption will be normalized.

Enhance market supervision and improve consumption environment. The market mechanism will be introduced. Policy regulations unfavorable for the upgrade of consumption structure will be further cleared and revised. All kinds of unreasonable charges will be canceled. The consumer goods price market formation mechanism of monopoly industries will be quickly set up. The charging standard of telecommunication, medical, education and other industries will be normalized. The intermediate links of car consumption will be reduced. The car use system will be reformed. The consumption barrier for family cars will be soon eliminated. Market supervision will be reinforced. The development of industrial and commerce, price, quality supervision, food and drug supervision and other teams will be improved. The IT application and networked construction of market supervision will be accelerated. Supervision over and inspection on market price, operation behaviors and product quality will be intensified. The accreditation and distribution of all kinds of licenses and operation qualification certificates will be rigorously enforced. We will highlight the root cause control, normalize production links, consolidate and normalize market order, severely combat fraud, monopoly, discrimination, windfall benefit, dumping, fake or poor quality commodities and other behaviors in market transactions so as to promote fair competition and protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers and operators.

Chapter XXV Enhancing Talent Intelligence guarantee

We will fully implement the strategy of making our province strong through talents, firmly set up the concept of talent resource being the first resource and respect labor, knowledge, talents and creation. We will renovate the talent working mechanism, vigorously foster, actively introduce and reasonably use all kinds of talents so as to provide powerful talent guarantee and intelligent support for the modernization drive.

Improve the overall quality of talent teams. We will build up talent teams of grant scale, reasonable structure and high quality, focusing on Party and administrative talents, enterprise operation management talents and specialized technical talents. We will bring into full play the role of Party schools and training institutions at all levels, improve the mechanism of training abroad and in higher learning institutions, and reinforce the training of Party and administrative personnel and public servants. Through training abroad, jointly running schools with name brand universities, holding all kinds of forums and seminars, short-term training and other ways, we will well carry out the entrepreneur quality improvement project and build up business management talent teams adapted to modern market economy. We will well implement the serial "Taishan Scholar" construction projects, strengthen the cultivation of academic leaders, youth academic backbones and high-skilled talents and build high-level specialized technical talent teams. We will implement the west talent favorable policy and encourage the talent flow to less-developed regions. In 2010, the quantities of Party and administrative talents, business management talents, specialized technical talents, high-skilled talents and rural practical talents will be respectively up to 0.32 million, 2 million, 5 million, 1 million and 2 million where the proportions of middle-level and high-level workers to total technical workers will be respectively above 60% and 20%.

Establish and improve the laborer training system. We will strengthen the construction of human resources capabilities and expand the channels leading to talents. Through on-the-job shift training, reemployment training center, social vocational training institutions and other ways of on-the-job education and vocation education, we will carry out large-scale talent training via multiple levels and channels with a view to cultivate high-quality, high-skilled and specialized laborers. We will enlarge the training scale of golden and blue collars and set up the public vocational skill training bases. We will encourage and guide enterprises to strengthen the workers' skill training and strictly enforce the job certificate-holding system. We will implement the reemployment support

policies, do well the reemployment training and make laid-off personnel quickly get job or start businesses independently. The laborers will be exported mainly on their own expenses, where the Government will act as a bridge and provide proper subsidy and the labor use enterprises will provide independent training or commission vocation training institutions to provide training so that laborers could grasp 1—2 basic specialized skills. 3 million people will be subject to training in five years, laying a good foundation for the rural labor transfer.

Build a sound environment gathering talents. We will accelerate the construction of a mechanism where talents emerge one after another and could make full use of their knowledge. We will establish a mechanism where everyone enjoys equal opportunities to become a talent. We will set up a fair, equal and competitive talent selection and appointment mechanism where the best ones will be selected. We will build a mechanism where talent resources are allocated via market and talents flow in a free and orderly way. We will set up a mechanism where talents will be mainly evaluated by masses, market and the public. We will set up a talent incentive mechanism to reward the good and fine the bad. We will improve the governmental special subsidy system and enlarge the coverage of recommendation and selection. We will exercise socialized and normalized evaluation on professional and technical titles and set up a job-holding mechanism of selecting the superior and eliminating the inferior. We will improve and normalize all kinds of reward systems and better the specific measures for the participation of technical, management and other production elements in the income distribution. We will formulate preferential policies, provide first-class living conditions, scientific research conditions, development environment and pioneering service, and continue introducing the academicians of China Academy of Sciences and China Academy of Engineering, academic leaders and high-level specialists both at home and aboard to take full-time or part-time job in Shandong. We will attract patent inventors with independent intellectual property rights and hi-tech talents to develop in Shandong and overseas Chinese students and talents from other parts of China to start business in Shandong.

Chapter XXVI Enhancing the Plan Implementation Ability

The Plan is an important basis of performing governmental functions and guiding the economic and social development. To adapt to the development requirement of market economy, we must renovate the implementation mechanism, practically solve the problems of emphasizing on preparation and neglecting implementation. We shall bring into full play the active role of Plan in organizing and mobilizing social forces and pushing the modernization drive.

Strengthen and improve macroeconomic control. We shall ascertain the leading role of Plan in the economic and social development, and arrange investment, verify projects and formulate policies according to the Plan. We shall push the optimization and upgrade of economic structure, enlarge the employment scale, guide investment and consumption, maintain basic stability of prices and promote quick and steady economic growth by integrated application of planning, financial, fiscal, taxation, price and other economic means as well as legal and necessary administrative means.

Bring into play the role of annual plans and special plans in implementing the master plan. We shall decompose the tasks and objectives raised in the Outline into each plan year, and keep the implementation continuity; major special plans and regional plans must be linked with master plan. We shall ensure the fulfillment of plan objectives at key fields and form the joint efforts of implementing master plan by special plans, regional plans and annual plans. Key special and regional plans subject to experts' evaluation shall be reported to the competent plan department and be issued and implemented after the same are linked with the master plan.

Enhance the supervision over and inspection on plan implementation. The responsibility system for plan objectives will be exercised. We shall promptly decompose and implement the development strategies, tasks and

policies specified in the Plan, ascertain the department division of work and responsibilities and include same in the governmental evaluation target. Province competent plan department shall follow and analyze the execution of master plan, enhance supervision and early warning of growth rate, economic benefits, employment level and macro price control objectives, regularly report to the Provincial Government, promptly disclose same to the public and conscientiously accept the supervision and inspection of people's congresses and political consultative conferences at all levels on the plan execution. Relevant departments shall be responsible for following and analyzing the key special plans and regional plans and accept the supervision and inspection of provincial competent plan department.

Set up and improve the plan evaluation and revision mechanism. We shall set up the plan mid-term evaluation system. Provincial Government will organize the evaluation on master plan. The plan preparation departments will organize the evaluation on key special plans and regional plans. According to the evaluation result, the plans will be adjusted and revised. In case economic operation environment has major changes or economic operation largely deviates from the plan objective due to other important reasons, Provincial Government shall promptly raise the adjustment plan and report it to the Provincial People's Congress Executive Committee for deliberation, approval and implementation.

Intensify the propaganda of plan outline. We shall intensify the plan propaganda towards the society and the public by means of all kinds of media and multiple forms so as to further seek unity in thinking and arrive at common understanding, and to make plan implementation become conscientious action of the whole society. Departments at all levels shall raise the awareness of Plan, foster long-term development concept, conscientiously conduct work as guided by Plan, enhance the systematic and continual work and implement the objectives and tasks raised in the Plan in combination with the reality.

It has important significance of fully embodying the advantages of socialist system to fully fulfill the strategic objectives of economic and social development in the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" and to lay a firm foundation for accomplishing basic modernization ahead of schedule. The whole province shall rally more closely around the Central Committee led by the General Party Secretary Hu Jintao of the CPC, hold high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents, and control overall situation with the scientific development view. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Shandong Provincial Party Committee, we shall emancipate our minds, forge ahead with determination and work hard to successfully fulfill grand objectives of the "Eleventh Five-Year" Plan through pioneering and solid work as well as with one heart and one mind.