

LAMPIRAN I

Laporan Implementasi Rencana Pembangunan Ekonomi Nasional dan Sosial Tahun 2008 dan Rancangan Perencanaan Pembangunan Ekonomi Nasional dan Sosial Tahun 2009 (Pasca Perubahan)

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The following is the full text of the Report on the Implementation of the 2008 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and on the 2009 Draft Plan for National Economic and Social Development, which was submitted on March 5 for review at the Second Session of the 11th National People's Congress:

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2008 PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ON THE 2009 DRAFT PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Second Session of the Eleventh National People's Congress March 5, 2009

National Development and Reform Commission

Fellow Deputies,

The National Development and Reform Commission has been entrusted by the State Council to report on the implementation of the 2008 plan for national economic and social development and on the 2009 draft plan for national economic and social development for your deliberation and approval at the Second Session of the Eleventh National People's Congress (NPC), and also for comments and suggestions from the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

I. Implementation of the 2008 Plan for National Economic and Social Development

The year 2008 was an extraordinary and eventful year for China. Our country's economic and social development experienced a variety of severe challenges and tests that were hardly anticipated and rarely seen. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the people of all our ethnic groups thoroughly applied the Scientific Outlook on Development, followed the plan for national economic and social development adopted at the First Session of the Eleventh NPC, surmounted numerous difficulties, and eliminated interference from emergencies of all kinds. Finally, we won great victories in dealing with the devastating snow and ice storms in parts of the south and the massive earthquake that hit Wenchuan, Sichuan Province. We successfully held the Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games and accomplished the Shenzhou VII manned space flight mission. In particular, we actively responded to the severe impact of the global financial crisis, sustained steady and fairly rapid economic development and maintained social harmony and stability. The Plan for 2008 was, on the whole, implemented well.

1. The economy grew steadily and rapidly.

China's GDP topped 30 trillion yuan in 2008, a year-on-year increase of 9.0% and more than five percentage points higher than the average world economic growth rate. The value-added of large industrial enterprises increased by 12.9% over 2007, with that of light and heavy industries rising 12.3% and 13.2% respectively. Retail sales of consumer

goods rose 21.6% to 10.85 trillion yuan, up 4.8 percentage points. Fixed asset investment across the country totaled 17.23 trillion yuan, up 25.5%. Domestic demand, particularly consumer demand, played a greater role in boosting economic growth.

Economic performance continued to improve. National revenue reached 6.13 trillion yuan in 2008, up 19.5% year on year. Energy consumption per unit of GDP continued to decline in 2008, down 4.59%. Sulfur dioxide emissions and chemical oxygen demand kept falling, down 5.95% and 4.42% respectively, and this trend became more firmly set. Water consumption per 10,000 yuan of value-added by industry dropped by 7.0%. Efforts were intensified to use land more economically and intensively, resulting in continued improvement in land-use efficiency.

2. There was a gradual decline in the rate of price increase.

We adopted comprehensive policies and measures to counteract the great pressure that ballooning domestic food prices and the surge in the prices of grain and oilseed on the international market in the first half of 2008 placed on our efforts to stabilize prices. On the one hand, we worked to ensure adequate supplies. We formulated and implemented supporting policies to boost grain, oilseed and egg production and hog and dairy farming. We strengthened the emergency allocation and transport of important farm and sideline products, improved coordination between their production and sale, and alleviated problems concerning the sale and distribution of grain in northeast China and farm products in some areas, especially disaster-stricken areas. We took measures that combined fiscal and tax policy support, export controls, import inducements and manipulation of state reserves to ensure adequate market supplies and steady prices for important commodities such as grain, refined petroleum products and fertilizer. On the other hand, we strengthened market oversight. We instituted temporary measures to hold down the prices of grain, edible vegetable oil and other important commodities. We organized and carried out inspections focused on prices for agricultural supplies, refined petroleum products, medical care and drugs, and charges related to farmers, enterprises and education; actively encouraged business managers to exercise self-discipline in setting prices; and severely cracked down on violations of the law such as hoarding for speculation and colluding to drive up prices. At the same time, we raised the level of the cost of living allowances twice to ensure that the basic living standard of low-income groups would not be significantly affected by price increases. Beginning in the fourth quarter, the inflationary pressure subsided considerably. The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 5.9% for the year. The rate of price increase for means of production, including agricultural supplies, also fell rapidly, with producer prices for means of production in December down 1.9% year on year and the inflation rate for agricultural supplies down 12.4 percentage points from its July high.

3. Work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers was further intensified.

We constantly invigorated our policies to strengthen agriculture and benefit farmers and continued to intensify our efforts to protect farmland. We worked out ten measures to further support agriculture and grain production and organized the compilation of the Plan for Increasing the National Grain Production Capacity by 50 Billion Kilograms (2009-2020). We worked harder on the grain purchase prices, agricultural subsidies, and the purchase and storage of major farm products. We significantly raised minimum grain purchase prices three times, increasing them altogether by more than 20%. In addition, government allocations for direct subsidies to grain growers, general subsidies for agricultural supplies, subsidies for superior varieties of crops, and subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery and tools reached 103 billion yuan, up 100% from the previous year. We implemented the policy of temporary purchase and stockpiling of major agricultural products, and accordingly purchased 11.78 million tons of grain, 8.52 million tons of corn, 1.31 million tons of cotton and 670,000 tons of oilseed.

We continued to increase funding to support agriculture, rural areas and farmers. Central government allocations in this area rose 37.9% to 595.55 billion yuan in 2008. We moved faster to build production bases for grain, oilseed, sugar crops and cotton, and demonstration bases for drought-resistant agriculture. We made smooth progress in developing the system for preventing and controlling animal and plant epidemics, large-scale standardized livestock, poultry and aquatic farming operations, bases for cultivating superior varieties and breeds, the system for quality and safety inspection and testing of agricultural products, wholesale markets for farm products, grain and edible oil storage facilities, and modern logistics facilities.

The output of major farm and sideline products increased significantly. We had good harvests for five consecutive years, with last year's total output rising 5.4% to 528.5 million tons, a record high for both total output and yield per unit area. Cotton output reached 7.5 million tons in 2008; oilseed production was 29.5 million tons, up 14.8%, and sugar crop yield stood at 130 million tons, up 6.7%. Hog production recovered rapidly last year, and the total output of meat increased 5.9% to 72.69 million tons. Dairy farming also recovered gradually with total milk output up 3.6%. The output of aquatic products came to 48.95 million tons, up 3.1%. Further progress was made in developing high-quality, high-yield, and cost-efficient agriculture. Production of pollution-free agricultural products and green and organic foodstuffs and standardization of agricultural production were accelerated. High-quality wheat was planted in 68% of China's total wheat acreage, and high-quality rice accounted for 74% of the total rice acreage, up 6.3 and 1.9 percentage points respectively from the previous year.

Working and living conditions continued to improve in rural areas. Implementation of the projects to reinforce dangerous reservoirs, and build auxiliary facilities and upgrade water-saving devices in large irrigated areas was sped up; work on the plan to upgrade large drainage pumping stations in the central region was completed ahead of schedule, and construction on a number of key water conservancy projects was begun. Development of water and power supplies, methane facilities and roads was further strengthened in rural areas. As a result, 48.24 million farmers benefited from the safe drinking water project; methane gas was made available to five million more households; an additional 391,000 kilometers of rural roads were built or upgraded last year. The project to encourage retailers to open stores in more townships and villages and the project to support 100 large wholesale markets for farm products and 100 large rural retail distributors both progressed smoothly.

4. Important progress was made in structural adjustment.

Our capacity for independent innovation continued to increase. The newly revised Law on Scientific and Technological Advances was promulgated and implemented in 2008. The Outline of the National Program for Long- and Medium-Term Scientific and Technological Development was implemented smoothly and its supporting policies were further improved. Funding for scientific and technological innovation was increased significantly. Expenditures on science and technology from the central budget in 2008 totaled 116.3 billion yuan, up 16.4%. The 16 major state science and technology projects, including development of large-scale oil and gas fields and ultra-large scale integrated circuits, all entered the implementation phase. Smooth progress was made in implementing the National Key Technology R&D Program, the March 1986 High-Tech Program, the March 1997 Program for Basic Research, and other science and technology programs. The third phase of the Knowledge Innovation Program was fully launched. Development of major state science and technology infrastructure such as the large sky area multi-object fiber spectroscopic telescope and the heavy ion research facility was completed, and they became operational. An additional 18 national engineering research centers were built in areas such as information technology, biotechnology and environmental protection; 76 more enterprise technology centers received state recognition; 90 enterprise technology centers received government support to enhance their innovation capacity. A 100

teraflops supercomputer was developed independently, and the new ARJ21-700 regional jet made a successful maiden flight.

Development of high-tech industries and equipment manufacturing was accelerated. Thirteen projects to apply biomedicine, satellite and other high technologies in production were implemented smoothly; 37 more high-tech industrial bases were certified in areas such as information technology, biotechnology, new energy sources, new materials, civil aviation and civil aerospace; three licenses were issued for third generation mobile communications. The value-added of the 54 national new and high technology development zones rose 18.6% in 2008. The policy framework to reinvigorate the equipment manufacturing industry was constantly improved, and R&D on a number of major equipment and key facilities was carried out successfully. The final assembly line for Airbus A320 was put into operation in Tianjin; R&D on the key equipment of the experimental demonstration line for transmitting 1,000-kilovolt AC ultrahigh-tension power was carried out successfully; mass production of megawatt wind power facilities was started. In addition, we continued to shut down backward production facilities in accordance with the law. Small thermal power plants with a total power generating capacity of 16.69 million kilowatts and 1,054 small coalmines were shut down last year, and shutdowns also progressed smoothly in the cement, steel and electrolytic aluminum industries. The growth of production in energy intensive and highly polluting industries slowed down significantly, and mergers and reorganizations of competitive enterprises in the steel, coal and building-material industries were accelerated.

Infrastructure and basic industries developed steadily. A total of nearly 100,000 kilometers of highways, including 6,433 kilometers of expressways, were opened to traffic in 2008. A total of 1,719 kilometers of newly built railway lines, 1,935 kilometers of double-track rail lines, and 1,955 kilometers of electric rail lines were put into operation. The Wuhan-Hefei Railway was completed, and construction was begun on the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway, Beijing-Shijiazhuang-Wuhan passenger line, trunk rail lines in the western region such as Lanzhou-Chongqing Railway and Guiyang-Guangzhou Railway, and a number of other major railway projects. Annual cargo handling capacity of berths for 10,000 ton-class or larger ships increased by 330 million tons; substantial progress was made in preparatory work on the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge; eight more civilian airports were built last year, including ones in Kangding, Yulin and Changbaishan. Construction was begun on four nuclear power stations in Ningde and Fuqing, Fujian Province; Yangjiang, Guangdong Province; and Fangjiashan, Zhejiang Province. Work on a large coalmining base in Huainan and Huaibei coalmines was completed and passed acceptance inspection. The first phase of the state petroleum reserves project became operational. Coal output was 2.79 billion tons in 2008, up 4.1%, and installed power-generating capacity increased by 90.51 million kilowatts.

There was good development momentum in the service sector. Our policy system for supporting faster development of the service sector was constantly improved. IT-based demonstration pilot projects were implemented to provide comprehensive information services for building a new countryside, develop and provide computerized basic education resources, and provide e-commerce services for small and medium-sized enterprises. We set aside guidance funds to support development of the service sector, with the focus on developing a system of services for advanced manufacturing and a system of services for agricultural production. The value-added of tertiary industry rose 9.5% to 12.05 trillion yuan in 2008, the first time since 2003 that it grew faster than secondary industry.

Development became more balanced among regions. Construction was begun on ten more key projects for the large-scale development of the western region, with a total investment reaching 436.1 billion yuan. The follow-up policy to consolidate progress made in reforesting farmland was implemented, and an additional 5.23 million hectares of grazing land was returned to grassland. Rejuvenation of northeast China and other old

industrial bases was accelerated. The first group of 12 cities dependent on now-depleted resources was designated, and a credit re-guarantee company was established for small and medium-sized enterprises in northeast China. We gradually implemented the policy for the central region, which calls for following the rejuvenation policy for northeast China and other old industrial bases in 26 cities of the region and the development policy for the western region in 243 counties or county-level cities and districts. Powerful momentum was maintained in developing clusters of cities in the central region, and encouraging progress was made in developing three different kinds of production bases and a system of integrated transportation hubs for the region. The eastern region continued to lead the country in changing the pattern of development, adjusting economic structure, and promoting institutional innovation. Guidelines on promoting reform, opening up and economic and social development in the Yangtze Delta area and the outline of the program for reform and development of the Pearl River Delta area were promulgated, and development and opening up in the special economic zones, the Shanghai Pudong New Area and the Tianjin Binhai New Area continued to deepen. A number of policies were formulated and implemented to support the development of old revolutionary areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poor areas. Cooperation between regions and cross-region one-to-one assistance continued to expand, and relocation of industries from the eastern region to the central and western regions progressed at a good pace.

5. Further progress was made in reform and opening up.

Economic restructuring continued to deepen. Overall rural reform was deepened and reform of the system of collective forest rights was carried out throughout the country. The reform to institute a corporate system or a stockholding system in state-owned enterprises and the pilot project to implement a board of directors system in wholly state-funded corporations progressed steadily, and outside directors now account for more than half of the board members in all 17 of the central government enterprises participating in the project. The trial reform of the budget system for state capital operations was extended to more areas. The restructuring of assets and business operations of telecommunication companies was basically completed, ushering in a competitive market dominated by three restructured telecom giants, China Mobile, China Telecom and China Unicom. Significant progress was made in restructuring the aviation industry, with the China Aviation Industry Corporations I and II being amalgamated into the Aviation Industry Corporation of China. Coordinated measures to encourage, support and guide the development of the non-public sector of the economy were continually improved. The new Law on Corporate Income Tax was implemented well. A plan for VAT reform was formulated and implemented. Important progress was made in three forms of the Agricultural Bank of China and the China Development Bank. The capital strength, asset quality and risk resistance of the banking industry improved. The reform of the prices of resource products progressed steadily. The plans to reform the prices of refined petroleum products and related taxes and fees, which took years to formulate, were implemented smoothly. Guidelines on deepening the reform of the medical and health care system were finalized, and a plan was formulated to implement the reform from 2009 through 2011. Further progress was also made in the pilot reforms to promote comprehensive and sustainable development.

The open economy continued to grow. Foreign trade grew rapidly. Total imports and exports for the year reached US\$ 2.5616 trillion, up 17.8% over 2007. The trade mix was further improved as evidenced by 17.3% growth in the export of mechanical and electrical products and 13.1% growth for new- and high-tech products. Trade in services expanded rapidly. Foreign investment was used more effectively. Management of foreign investment and loans was improved. Foreign direct investment in 2008 (excluding that in the banking, securities and insurance sectors) amounted to \$92.4 billion, 23.6% higher than the previous year. Of this total, paid-in investment in the trade in services grew by 24.2%, and paid-in investment in the western and central regions increased by 79.8% and 36.4% respectively. A total of \$23 billion of foreign loans were disbursed, a rise of 5.4%

year on year. The state's foreign exchange reserves reached \$1.95 trillion. Enterprises picked up the pace in making investment and undertaking cooperative projects overseas. Total overseas direct investment of Chinese enterprises (non-financial portion) for the year reached \$40.65 billion, a rise of 63.6% over the previous year. Contracts for overseas projects and cooperation in the area of labor services maintained a rapid pace of development.

6. Efforts were intensified to improve people's lives and strengthen social programs.

The incomes of urban and rural residents continued to rise and they enjoyed greater benefits. Rural per capita net income reached 4,761 yuan and urban per capita disposable income came to 15,781 yuan, rising by 8% and 8.4% in real terms respectively. Policies to promote employment and to stimulate job creation by encouraging entrepreneurship were improved; 11.13 million new jobs were created for urban residents, and the registered urban unemployment rate stood at 4.2% at the end of the year. The social safety net continued to expand. There were 17.53 million people newly covered by urban basic old-age insurance, 93.87 million by urban basic medical insurance, 7.55 million by unemployment insurance, 16.37 million by workers' compensation and 14.06 million by maternity insurance. The level of basic old-age pensions for enterprise retirees was raised by 110 yuan per person per month. Trials of providing basic medical insurance for non-working urban residents were extended to 229 more cities. The new type of rural cooperative medical care system was set up in all targeted counties or county-level cities and districts. Further progress was made in developing the social security system for farmers whose land was expropriated. A total of 630,000 dwelling units of low-rent housing were built in urban areas, and the housing problem for a total of 1.9 million low-income urban families was resolved by providing them with low-income housing or granting them rent subsidies. Energetic progress was made in developing community-based services, children's welfare facilities, facilities for assisting and protecting homeless juveniles, and facilities providing comprehensive services for people with disabilities. Poverty alleviation through development was intensified, and the poverty line was raised again. Work-relief funds were used for developing 72,000 hectares of basic farmland. The potable-water problem was solved for 1.9 million people and 1.1 million heads of livestock in poverty-stricken areas. In the western region, 320,000 people were relocated from inhospitable places as a poverty relief effort.

Social programs were strengthened. Free compulsory education was made universal in all urban and rural areas of the country. Vocational education developed at a faster pace. The system of financial aid for students from poor families was gradually improved. Conditions were improved in rural primary and junior secondary schools. A total of 6.89 million square meters of living facilities were built for 3,519 rural junior secondary schools. Support was provided for strengthening the infrastructure of 722 secondary vocational schools and county-level vocational education centers. There were 182 special education schools newly built, renovated or expanded. The third phase of the 211 Higher Education Project was begun. The secondary gross enrollment ratio was eight percentage points higher than the previous year. Regular undergraduate enrollment increased by 420,000, and graduate enrollment by 27,000. Development of community-level medical care services and family planning facilities was accelerated. Support was provided for building more than 20,000 clinics in towns and townships, 430 county hospitals, 209 Chinese medicine hospitals, and 369 maternity and child health centers. Special funds were used for developing 159 key Chinese medicine hospitals at or above the prefecture level, 1,231 county-level family planning service facilities and central family planning service stations for towns and townships, and more than 8,800 village clinics in remote areas plagued by serious infectious or endemic diseases. The natural population growth rate stood at 5.08. Support was significantly strengthened for programs such as extending radio and TV coverage to all villages, building multipurpose cultural centers in towns and townships,

protecting cultural and natural heritage sites, and developing tourism. The press and publishing, literature and art, philosophy and the social sciences all prospered. The development of urban and rural public sports facilities was intensified.

7. Development of a resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society was accelerated.

Energy conservation and pollution reduction efforts were intensified. For the whole year, 42.3 billion yuan from the central treasury was spent to support construction on ten major energy conservation projects, development of the circular economy, upgrading of urban sewage and garbage treatment facilities and sewer lines, treatment of water pollution in key water basins, and strengthening of our energy conservation and environmental protection capacity. More than 60 million energy-efficient lights were distributed. The campaign to limit the production, sale and use of plastic bags achieved significant success. The national catalog of major energy-conserving technologies for extensive application was published. The construction and transportation sectors and public agencies made further progress in saving energy. We launched a science and technology initiative for energy conservation and emissions reduction, made breakthroughs in a number of major energy-conserving, pollution-reducing technologies in key industries, and widely demonstrated and applied these technologies in key areas and industries. The second round of demonstration trials for the circular economy was conducted smoothly, and trials for remanufacturing auto parts were begun in 14 auto enterprises. Economic policy played a bigger role in providing incentives. A preferential income tax policy for energy-and water-conserving and pollution-reducing equipment was promulgated. Excise tax rates for passenger vehicles of varied engine displacements were adjusted. The preferential tax policy concerning the comprehensive utilization of resources was improved. We developed a scheme for using surcharge and quotas to subsidize the price of electricity generated from renewable sources. Assessments were conducted on provincial governments' performance in meeting the targets and implementing the measures for energy conservation and pollution reduction in 2007. The results of evaluations of how well the 1,000 energy-intensive enterprises met energy conservation targets set for 2007 were made public. The campaign urging major energy-consuming enterprises to set, review and live up to the energy efficiency benchmarks progressed smoothly. A campaign was organized to supervise energy conservation and emissions reduction efforts and enforce environmental protection laws. Publicity activities to get the people to save energy and reduce pollution produced positive social effects.

Progress was made in ecological and environmental conservation. The projects to improve the ecosystems of the Tarim and Hei rivers and the Beijing water resources protection project were carried forward. The key project to restore the ecosystem of the Shiyang River was launched. While continuing to press ahead with major ecological projects, including virgin forest protection, development of shelterbelts and treatment of the sources of dust storms affecting Beijing and Tianjin, we launched a comprehensive project to prevent karst regions from turning into stony deserts. Work was energetically carried forward to improve the water environment of Taihu Lake and prevent and control water pollution in the Liao, Huai and Songhua rivers and other key water basins. The third phase of the project to prevent and control geological disasters in the Three Gorges Reservoir area was carried out smoothly. Environmental protection work was initiated on a broad scale in rural areas. Last year, the daily urban sewage treatment capacity was increased by 11.49 million tons, 65% of urban sewage was treated and 64% of urban household waste was safely handled, an increase of about two percentage points year on year in both cases. Further progress was made in the desulfurization of coal-fired power plants. Desulfurizing devices were installed in more thermal power plants with nearly 100 million kilowatt capacity, raising the percentage of the total capacity of the coal-fired plants equipped with such devices to around 60%.

China's National Climate Change Program was implemented well. The white paper China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change was published. The Beijing High-Level Statement on Technology Development and Technology Transfer for Climate Change was adopted. Cooperation on projects concerning clean development mechanisms was energetically carried out.

8. Great success was achieved in fighting devastating natural disasters.

When parts of south China were hit with severe snow and ice storms at the beginning of the year, all localities and sectors, in accordance with the unified arrangements made by the central authorities, immediately set emergency response mechanisms in motion, did everything in their power to ensure transport, power supply and people's livelihood, and restored agricultural and industrial production as well as disaster-destroyed infrastructure in a short period of time. In the wake of the massive earthquake that hit Wenchuan, Sichuan Province on May 12, the whole nation was quickly mobilized. Forces of all kinds, including members of the People's Liberation Army, the Armed Police Forces, the militia, reserve forces, and public security personnel, as well as health workers, journalists, scientists and volunteers, responded promptly. Compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and overseas Chinese made generous donations. The international community offered us a helping hand. Together, we achieved a great victory in the fight against the earthquake and wrote a moving, heroic paean memorializing our brave efforts. We pulled 84,000 survivors from the rubble, provided medical treatment to 2.96 million people who were injured or fell ill, and delivered aid to a total of 10.584 million people affected by the earthquake. In order to rebuild the disaster areas more effectively, the Regulations on Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction were formulated. With the approval of the NPC Standing Committee, a recovery and reconstruction fund was set up. The overall plan for recovery and reconstruction and ten specific plans were drawn up in a short period of time. Provinces (or province-level municipalities) were paired up with severely hit counties (or county-level cities), with each province providing assistance to its twin county. All recovery and reconstruction plans are being implemented quickly, and over 8,400 projects have been started already. Lives and production are returning to normal in the disaster-hit regions.

Despite drastic changes in the global economic and financial situation and a marked increase in unexpected difficulties at home, notable achievements were made in economic and social development in 2008, and none of them came easily. They would not have been possible without the strong leadership and scientific decision-making of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, close collaboration and hard work of all localities and sectors, or the resolve, unity and painstaking efforts of the people of all ethnic groups.

While fully recognizing these achievements, we are keenly aware that the global and domestic economic situations are grim and complex, and that the task of maintaining steady and fairly rapid economic growth has become more formidable. The spread of the international financial crisis has exerted an enormous impact on the global economy, and the breadth, depth and intensity of the impact have exceeded everyone's expectations: the economies of major developed countries might all fall into recession, emerging market economies and developing countries are experiencing slowdowns in growth, and the world economy will experience a long period of stagnation and adjustment. In addition, there has been mounting global deflationary pressure and resurging trade protectionism, which will add more uncertainties and instabilities. The impact of the global financial crisis and many outstanding problems at home have suddenly made it more difficult to keep our economy going strong. We have not yet improved the extensive pattern of development or solved institutional and structural problems, including poor independent innovation capacity, unsuitable industrial structure, imbalance between domestic and external demand, the high toll on natural resources and the environment, the disproportion between investment and consumption, and imbalances between economic and social

development, between rural and urban areas, and between different regions. In particular, the slowdown in economic growth has become a significant economic problem since the fourth quarter of last year. First, industrial production declined significantly. The growth of value-added of large industrial enterprises dropped by 9.7, 11.9 and 11.7 percentage points year on year in October, November and December respectively. Demand for energy, raw materials and transport shrank; prices of products such as steel and electrolytic aluminum fell; the problem of excess production capacity became apparent. Second, some consumption hotspots cooled down. The total floor area of commodity housing sold throughout the year decreased by 19.7%. The growth of automobile sales was 15.1 percentage points less than the previous year. Demand for other commodities, consumption of which had grown fast in recent years, also shrank by varying degrees. Third, foreign trade dropped sharply, with exports down by 2.2% and 2.8% year on year in November and December respectively. Fourth, some enterprises faced the difficult situation of fewer orders, sluggish sales and reduced profits. These problems spread from coastal regions to the hinterland, from small- and medium-sized enterprises to large ones, and from export-oriented industries to other industries. Many more enterprises than before suffered losses.

Meanwhile, there are also acute problems concerning employment, agriculture, rural areas and farmers, energy conservation and pollution reduction and the financial sector. There has been mounting pressure on employment and reemployment. Enterprises' demand for workers decreased significantly. The number of people joining the urban workforce in October, November and December dropped each month, standing at 840,000, 550,000 and 380,000 respectively. The employment situation for college graduates, urban residents having difficulty finding jobs and rural migrant workers has become worse. There are many factors restraining the growth of agricultural production and farmers' incomes. Agricultural infrastructure remains weak. After five years of bumper harvests in a row, it will be very difficult to keep grain production growing steadily. There is great downward pressure on prices of farm products. The return home of many rural migrant workers and their difficulty in finding steady jobs makes it harder to keep rural residents' incomes growing. It is now more difficult to promote energy conservation and pollution reduction. Energy-conserving technologies and services are developing slowly due to the objective fact that they are still in the early stage of development. Moreover, because enterprises are facing more difficulties and some are not operating at full capacity, they spend less on technological upgrading and pollution reduction, which leads to a drop in their energy efficiency and ineffective operation of their pollution control equipment. Therefore, there will be great pressure to achieve energy conservation and pollution reduction targets in the last two years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. Potential risks in financial markets cannot be ignored, and confidence in the capital market urgently needs to be strengthened. There is chaos in the market order of some sectors, and workplace accidents and major food safety incidents repeatedly occur, inflicting heavy losses on people's lives and property. We will take vigorous steps to solve the above problems and minimize their adverse impact.

II. Overall Requirements and Major Objectives for Economic and Social Development in 2009

In pursuing economic and social development in 2009, we need to fully implement the guidelines adopted at the Party's Seventeenth National Congress and the Third Plenary Session of its Seventeenth Central Committee, take Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents as our guide, and thoroughly apply the Scientific Outlook on Development. We will focus on boosting domestic demand to maintain steady and fairly rapid economic growth. We will accelerate the structural adjustment and transformation of the development pattern to improve our sustainable development capability. We will deepen reform and opening up to enhance the vigor and vitality of economic and social development. We will strengthen social programs to solve sensitive

and thorny problems concerning people's interests and promote sound and rapid economic and social development.

In view of the above requirements, focusing on the primary task of maintaining steady and fairly rapid economic growth; considering the need to integrate speed with quality, structure and efficiency, balance the domestic and foreign-oriented sectors of the economy, and coordinate economic development with social development; and in conformity with the Outline of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, we have set the following major objectives for economic and social development in 2009.

-- Maintaining steady and fairly rapid economic growth and keeping GDP growth at around 8%. Continuing to set the target of economic growth at 8% is primarily aimed at preventing the growth rate from dropping too much. The target was set to meet the objective requirements of the overall work of the Party and the state and the vital interests of the people, and it is beneficial for stabilizing public expectations, strengthening confidence in development, expanding urban and rural employment, increasing people's incomes and maintaining social stability. At the same time, given the slowdown in the growth of the world economy, the complex and volatile external environment, and the considerable increase in domestic problems, this is not a low target and requires the support of strong macro policies, and practical and effective work. Of course, the development we pursue is high-quality, effective development that is people-oriented, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable.

-- Further improving the economic structure. We will put more effort into independent innovation, increase the share of tertiary industry in the economy, raise the level of industry concentration, shut down more backward production facilities, continue balancing development among different regions, and lower energy consumption per unit of GDP, sulfur dioxide emissions and chemical oxygen demand by a larger amount. Against the backdrop of the spreading global financial crisis and numerous domestic tensions and problems, we can continually improve the quality and efficiency of development and increase the competitiveness of industries and our sustainable development capability only if we turn challenges into opportunities; transform pressure into motive power; organically integrate maintaining economic growth, boosting domestic demand and adjusting economic structure; accelerate the optimization of the economic structure and the transformation and upgrading of enterprises; shut down backward production facilities; and integrate factors of production. This composite target is put forward to guide all sectors to focus on changing the pattern of development, speeding up economic restructuring, intensifying efforts to conserve energy and reduce pollution, promoting transformation and upgrading of enterprises, improving emergency response capability, and achieving sound and rapid development, while maintaining steady and fairly rapid economic growth.

-- Ensuring people's well being. Nine million jobs should be created for urban residents, and we will make every effort to create even more to keep the rate of registered urban unemployment under 4.6%. Rural per capita net income and urban per capita disposable income should both rise by 6% in real terms. The number of rural people living below the poverty line should be reduced by more than two million. The natural population growth rate should stay within 7. In setting these targets, we have taken several major factors into account. The more difficulties we have, the greater concern we should show for people's well being. This is extremely important not only for boosting domestic demand and stimulating growth but also for increasing the confidence and determination of the public to overcome difficulties. The employment situation will be grim this year because some enterprises are experiencing difficulties in their production and operation while our workforce keeps increasing; in particular, the number of college graduates this year will continue to increase. However, by following an even more vigorous employment policy to generate more jobs in all sectors of the economy and by strengthening employment

services and job training, we should be able to reach the target for urban job creation. Due to the impact of changes in the domestic and international economic environments, it has become harder for rural residents to find non-farm jobs, which has restricted the growth in rural cash income. Moreover, there are a number of uncertainties affecting the prices of major farm products such as hogs, cotton and soybean. As a result, we cannot be optimistic about the prospects of people's incomes, particularly those of rural residents, rising this year. However, by making greater efforts to adjust the pattern of national income distribution, pressing forward with policies and measures designed to boost personal incomes, and constantly expanding employment channels for rural workers and the latitude for increasing rural incomes, it will still be possible for us reach the targets for increasing both urban and rural incomes.

-- Keeping the CPI increase stable at about 4%. In setting this target, we have considered both factors that will hold down prices in the short run, including a slowdown in the growth in total demand and the growing problem of supply outstripping demand, and factors that will drive up prices, including the ongoing reform of prices and the inevitability that the cost of labor and resources and environmental costs will rise. In addition, we have also taken into consideration the need to guide market expectations and stabilize confidence in the market.

-- Continuing to improve the balance of payments. Exports will continue to grow steadily; imports will further expand, and trade in services will develop more rapidly. We will become better able to effectively distribute resources globally and enhance our new advantages in international competition. Total imports and exports should grow by 8%. Structural improvements will be made in the allocation of foreign investment to regions and industries, and China's investment in other countries will grow steadily. Reaching this target is not only a practical necessity to ensure economic growth and employment, but also an important condition for restructuring the economy and raising its level of performance. Although the current international economic environment is grim, the global market is shrinking and trade protectionism is resurgent, China still has significant advantages in international competition because the country is rich in human resources, the quality of its workforce is improving, it is making rapid advances in science and technology, and its enterprises are becoming more responsive to market changes. As long as we seize favorable opportunities presented to us in the course of adjusting the international division of labor, keep opening the country still wider to the outside world, change the way our external economy develops, and take the development path of competing on quality and efficiency and diversifying export markets, we will be able to constantly increase the economy's capability to compete internationally and withstand risks, and maintain and expand its international market share.

III. Major Tasks and Measures for Economic and Social Development in 2009

This year is the 60th anniversary of the founding of New China. It is also a crucial year for dealing with the impact of the global financial crisis, sustaining the country's steady and fairly rapid economic growth, maintaining social harmony and stability, and achieving the goals set forth in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. We will concentrate on ensuring economic growth. Our basic approach will be to increase domestic demand; our main orientation will be to change the pattern of economic development and adjust the structure of the economy more quickly; we will make deepening reforms in key areas and crucial links and raising the level of the country's open economy into a strong driving force; we will take improving people's lives as our starting point and final goal. We will confront challenges head-on, ease serious conflicts, and promote sound and rapid economic and social development.

1. We will adopt a proactive fiscal policy and an appropriately easy monetary policy and further improve macro control.

(Lanjutan Lampiran I)

We will take reversing the decline in economic growth as the most important goal of macro control. We will make our control more foresighted, responsive and effective to fully encourage economic growth.

We will increase government spending while carrying out structural tax reductions.

1) The central budget deficit and the volume of treasury bonds issued will be increased. The proposed central budget deficit for 2009 is 750 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 570 billion yuan, and more treasury bonds will be issued to finance this increase.

2) Tax burden on businesses and individuals will be lowered. We will implement existing preferential tax policies on real estate transactions and on small and medium-sized enterprises and policies on export tax rebates. A total of 100 administrative fees will be either suspended or rescinded.

3) The structure of government expenditures will be improved. More fiscal support will be given to improvement in people's lives, infrastructure development and post-earthquake reconstruction; general expenditures will be strictly controlled, and expenditures on official cars, meetings, receptions for official business and official visits overseas will be reduced. Construction of office buildings for Party and government organs will be strictly controlled.

We will make better use of monetary policy to stimulate economic growth.

1) The total supply of money and credit will be increased by an appropriate amount. A wide range of monetary policy tools will be employed to maintain sufficient liquidity of the banking system. Commercial banks will be guided to appropriately increase their lending, and informal finance will be guided to ensure their healthy development.

2) The credit structure will be improved. Following the policy of encouraging growth in some sectors and discouraging it in others, we will increase credit support for improvement in people's lives, agriculture, rural areas and farmers, major infrastructure development, small and medium-sized enterprises, independent innovation, technological transformation, mergers and reorganizations, energy conservation, pollution reduction, balanced regional development, consumption expansion and post-earthquake reconstruction. In addition, reasonable request of real estate developers for financing will be met.

3) Steady and healthy development of the capital market will be maintained. Capital market infrastructure will be improved to boost investor confidence.

4) Financial regulation and oversight will be strengthened. We will improve financial institutions' ability to manage risks, make progress in developing a security network for the financial system, and guard against systemic risks.

5) The RMB exchange rates will be kept basically stable. The broad money supply (M2) in 2009 will be increased by about 17%.

Fairly rapid growth in investment in fixed assets will be maintained.

1) Government investment will be increased. The central government plans for 1.18 trillion yuan of investment from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the end of 2010, which, with the addition of investment from local governments and nongovernmental sources, will provide funds of about four trillion yuan. The money will be used primarily to speed up development of housing for low-to moderate-income families, projects to improve the well being of rural residents, infrastructure, social programs, environmental protection,

economic restructuring and technological upgrading, as well as on post-earthquake reconstruction. In addition to the increased public investment of 104 billion yuan it made at the end of last year to develop housing for low- to moderate-income families and support post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction, the central government is allocating 908 billion yuan for public investment in 2009, an increase of 487.5 billion yuan over last year. In order to make local governments better able to finance related expenditures and increase investment, the State Council approved the issuance of 200 billion yuan of treasury bonds by the Ministry of Finance on their behalf, which will be listed in provincial government budgets.

2) Government investment will be used to guide other types of investment to desirable areas. New channels and areas for nongovernmental investment will be opened. More corporate bonds will be issued. Investment of nongovernmental capital in areas that accord with the state's industrial policy will be encouraged. More non-state funds will be attracted to projects encouraged by the government, especially infrastructure projects for post-earthquake reconstruction.

3) Supervision of investment projects and investment funds will be tightened. Construction procedures will be strictly followed to firmly block a new round of energy-intensive, highly polluting, low-level and redundant projects. Oversight and inspection of the entire construction process on projects funded by the government will be intensified to ensure project quality. Nobody will be allowed to misappropriate, hold back or waste development funds, and all funds will be used effectively. China's total investment in fixed assets will grow by 20% in 2009.

We will work hard to expand consumption, particularly consumer spending.

1) We will do everything possible to increase personal incomes and boost consumption. We will continue to raise general direct subsidies for agricultural supplies, subsidies for superior varieties of crops, and subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery and tools, and expand coverage of the subsidies. We will raise basic old-age pensions for enterprise retirees and cost of living allowances for urban and rural residents. We will increase the subsidies and living allowances for members of entitled groups and other eligible people. Personal income from property will also be increased.

2) New growth areas of consumption will be fostered and developed. Purchase of ordinary commodity housing will be encouraged. Purchase of homes for non-investment purpose will be supported. The used home market and the market for rental housing will be standardized and developed. We will implement policies to reduce the vehicle purchase tax and subsidize rural residents' vehicle purchases to stabilize and increase consumer spending on cars and motorcycles. Consumption for community-based services such as retail outlets, property management and domestic service will be strongly developed. Consumption in the areas of tourism, culture, sports and fitness as well as animation and the Internet will be vigorously promoted to meet consumer needs arising from the revision of the schedule of national legal holidays. Development of e-commerce will be accelerated.

3) We will improve the consumption environment and consumption-related policies. We will increase consumer credit, strengthen urban and rural consumption infrastructure, and improve the system of consumer services. The policy to promote the purchase of domestic appliances by rural residents will be carried out throughout the country, and more appliances such as water heaters, computers, air-conditioners, microwave ovens and induction cookers will be available at subsidized prices. We will speed up efforts to encourage retailers to open stores in more townships and towns and expand chain operations in rural areas. Community services and facilities for the convenience of urban residents will be improved. We will tighten oversight and review of prices and charges

related to agriculture, enterprises, transportation, education, medical care, drugs and real estate to protect consumers' legitimate rights and interests.

4) Consumer expectations will be improved to increase people's willingness to spend. Regulations and policies restricting consumption will be eliminated. We will increase subsidies for poor people and students from poor families as needed. We will stimulate immediate consumption by allaying people's concerns that increasing consumption will make them unable to meet basic living needs later on. China's retail sales of consumer goods will rise by 14% in 2009. This figure is based on the fact that retail sales of consumer goods have experienced sustained rapid growth in recent years, that we have adopted more, effective policies for stimulating consumption and they are gradually achieving noticeable results, and that prices are projected to rise much less this year, as well as other factors that will influence consumer demand such as greater difficulty in creating jobs and increasing personal income.

We need to do a good job regulating economic activities. We will make full use of the mechanism for coordinating distribution of coal, electricity, petroleum, gas and transport services to ensure their sufficient supplies. We will promptly solve problems relating to the supply and transportation of coal for key areas such as home use, power generation and heating supply. We will effectively allocate electricity, facilitate cross-province trade in power generating capacity and optimize electricity distribution. We will balance supply and demand for refined petroleum products and coordinate their production and transportation with demand. All these measures will enable us to meet the demand for energy in people's lives, public transportation, public utilities and other key areas. We will ensure that sufficient supplies of coal, electricity, petroleum, gas and transport capacity reach disaster-stricken areas and other key areas at crucial times. We will improve emergency response plans and mechanisms, increase reserves of goods and materials for possible emergencies, and work effectively to strengthen the emergency response system.

2. We will consolidate and develop our achievements in agriculture and rural areas, ensure an effective supply of farm products and help bring about a steady increase in rural incomes.

Conscientiously following the guiding principles set out at the Third Plenary Session of the Seventeenth CPC Central Committee, we will ensure that our work relating to agriculture, rural areas and farmers continues to be a top priority, and we will increase rural incomes and shore up the agricultural foundation as an important means of expanding domestic demand.

1) We will increase investment. We will greatly increase government investment in rural infrastructure and social programs, considerably increase the proportion of government land transfer income and the proportion of increased tax revenue from the non-agricultural use of farmland that is spent on agriculture, and substantially increase investment in rural public works projects in the central and western regions. Also, funds from the issuance of new treasury bonds will go disproportionately to rural areas. The central government will allocate a total of 716.1 billion yuan this year to support agriculture, rural areas and farmers, an annual increase of 120.6 billion yuan. In addition, we will make innovations in investment incentives and encourage and guide nongovernmental capital of all kinds to invest in agriculture and rural areas. Several large and medium-sized key water conservancy projects will be completed. A number of dangerous large and medium-sized reservoirs will be reinforced. We will accelerate development of key projects such as upgrading water-saving devices and building auxiliary facilities in large irrigated areas and building drought-relief water projects. We will do our work effectively in the five areas of water, electricity, roads, gas and housing. Work will continue on the project to provide safe drinking water for rural residents to solve the drinking water problems of another 60 million people. We will provide methane gas to

an additional five million rural households and accelerate upgrading of rural power grids. Expansion and upgrading of rural roads will continue. Trials to build settlements for nomadic herdsmen and renovate dangerous rural houses will be extended to more areas. We will set up a system to compensate the major grain producing areas for the effects that growing grain has on their interests, increase general transfer payment and fiscal rewards to major grain producing counties and give them more support for their projects to develop the grain industry. We will improve the policy on grain risk funds.

2) We will maintain and increase grain and agricultural production. We will adhere to the strictest possible systems for protecting farmland and for using land economically and make sure that the total grain acreage is no less than last year. The plan to increase China's grain production capacity by 50 million tons will be implemented, and development of national bases for commercial grain production will be accelerated. We will carry out the project to industrialize production of high-quality grain crops. We will give support to demonstration projects of integrated technologies that produce high yields of grain and oilseed in large areas. Policies to support the production of grain, oilseed and hogs will be strengthened. Work will continue to rectify and revitalize the dairy industry. Oversight of fertilizer prices will be intensified. Large-scale, standardized practices for healthy production in animal husbandry and aquaculture will be developed. Development of the system for prevention and control of animal and plant epidemics, the system for quality and safety inspection and testing of farm products, and the system for cultivating superior varieties and breeds will be accelerated. Development of wholesale markets for farm products, grain and oil storage facilities, and modern logistics facilities will be stepped up. We will strive to keep the country's grain output stable at 500 million tons in 2009.

3) We will increase rural incomes. We will vigorously develop modern agriculture with distinctive features and rural secondary and tertiary industries, particularly the processing of farm products. Development of rural enterprises and small cities and towns will be accelerated. We will continue to run projects to develop model towns to demonstrate comprehensive economic development. We will strengthen local economies of counties. We will increase vocational education and technical training in rural areas to make it easier for rural residents to find non-farm jobs. State policies will be implemented to protect the legitimate rights and interests of rural migrant workers in cities, and those who return home will be encouraged to find jobs or start their own businesses in their hometowns.

4) We will keep farm product prices stable. We will stabilize the prices of major agricultural products such as grain, edible vegetable oil, cotton, sugar and hogs through a combination of control policies, including raising purchase price floors, manipulating reserves, temporary purchasing and stockpiling, shipping to other regions, and exporting and importing. The minimum purchase prices of wheat and rice in 2009 will be raised by 0.22 yuan and 0.26 yuan per kilogram respectively.

5) We will deepen overall rural reform. We will make township and town governments better able to provide social management and deliver public services. We will set up a sound government reward and subsidy system for village-level public works projects, the launching of which will be determined by the villagers through deliberation. We will comprehensively implement reform of collective forest rights. We will strengthen supervision of and services for trade in contracted land-use rights. We will make overall arrangements to reform the system of state-owned farms and carry out other rural reforms.

3. We will accelerate independent innovation and industrial upgrading and further strengthen the competitive advantages of the economy.

(Lanjutan Lampiran I)

1) We will implement plans to restructure and reinvigorate key industries. Following the principles of addressing both the symptoms and root causes of problems and taking into account both long-term and short-term needs, we will adopt a combination of well-coordinated measures, including intensifying technological transformation of enterprises, promoting mergers and reorganizations, shutting down backward production facilities, developing major products, innovating major technologies, and apportioning key development projects, to protect and develop key industries, such as the steel, automobile, shipbuilding, petrochemical, textile, non-ferrous metals, equipment manufacturing, electronic information and light industries, as well as leading enterprises and name brands and their market shares.

2) We will improve the country's capacity for independent innovation. Industrial policies concerning biotechnology, software and integrated circuits will be formulated. More investment from the budget for state capital operations and from the central government budget will be given to enterprises to carry out R&D on technologies for biomedicine, third generation mobile communications, and energy-efficient, environmentally friendly automobiles, and to apply these technologies in production. We will quickly organize the implementation of major state science and technology projects to make breakthroughs in the key, generic technologies that have wide application and can foster the development of other technologies. We will accelerate development of the national science and technology infrastructure program, develop large astronomical telescopes and oceanographic research vessels and make further progress in the third phase of the Knowledge Innovation Program. We will continue to develop a group of engineering research centers, national engineering laboratories and enterprise technology centers. We will allocate a fund of 20 billion yuan to promote technological transformation of enterprises. We will set up a number of service platforms for technological innovation and accelerate extensive application of domestically developed technologies and products. We will strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights. We will strive to raise government spending on R&D up to 1.58% of GDP in 2009.

3) We will accelerate development of high-tech industries and equipment manufacturing. We will carry out projects to promote industrial application of high technologies such as information, biotechnology, new materials, new energy sources, civil aviation and civil aerospace, focusing on major high-tech industrial projects such as the next-generation Internet and digital television. We will increase efforts to develop national high-tech industrial bases and industry chains. We will explore ways to set up venture capital guidance funds for high-tech industries. We will help the advanced equipment manufacturing industry become bigger and stronger. We will carry out projects to support domestic development and production of major technical equipment, and implement policies for giving preferential treatment for the purchase and use of key equipment that is newly developed and manufactured domestically. We will strengthen the country's capacity for independent design and mass production of regional airplanes and promote domestic development and manufacturing of large equipment such as large-capacity nuclear power generators, wind power facilities and high-speed trains.

4) We will promote reform and development of the service sector. We will give more support to modern services while standardizing and upgrading traditional services. We will promote the integration of service industries, such as modern logistics, information technology, finance and consultancy, with modern manufacturing industries so that they can help each other develop. We will encourage the development of consumer services that can create more jobs and are urgently needed in the market.

5) We will vigorously promote reorganization of enterprises. We will encourage leading and superior enterprises to acquire those that are backward or financial strapped, encourage well-established enterprises to consolidate, and encourage affiliated enterprises and upstream and downstream enterprises to integrate in order to form a group of strong, competitive large enterprises and conglomerates.

6) We will take more effective measures to support development of small and medium-sized enterprises. We will provide them with finance guarantees and interest subsidies, and increase the amount of government funds earmarked for them, with the central government funding for supporting their development to be raised from 3.9 billion yuan to 9.6 billion yuan. We will also improve the system under which various sectors of society provide services for them, and offer them better market access.

7) We will work hard to resolve transportation bottlenecks and continue to upgrade energy structure. We will strengthen the capacity for transporting coal from the west to eastern ports and for transporting coal out of Xinjiang, improve passenger rail lines, and build more railways connecting to northeast China and more railways that directly connect coalmining bases in Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces and western Inner Mongolia with railways in central China. We will accelerate development of the national network of expressways and construction of airports in the central and western regions. In addition, we will promote development of large coalmining bases and carry out projects to send electricity and gas from the west to the east, and upgrade urban power grids.

4. We will promote balanced economic development among regions, reduce the gap in their development and improve distribution of the production forces among them.

1) We will continue to implement the strategy of large-scale development of the western region, start construction on a number of key infrastructure projects, and consolidate progress in key ecological projects, such as returning farmland to forests and grazing land to grassland. We will encourage coastal areas to increase their one-to-one assistance to designated areas in the western region, eastern and western regions to jointly establish industrial zones, and the east to relocate industries to the west. We will effectively implement policies and measures to support economic and social development of Chongqing, Tibet, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Tibetan ethnic areas in some provinces including Qinghai. Key areas will be encouraged to accelerate economic development. We will speedily open up border areas wider.

2) Northeast China and other old industrial bases will be encouraged to deepen reform and make their economies more open. They need to accelerate technological transformation and upgrading in traditional industries, promote development of grain-producing bases and farming and ranching centers, invigorate equipment manufacturing, develop industries with local advantages, and improve transportation infrastructure. We will complete specification of a second group of cities dependent on now-depleted resources, and launch projects to help resource-dependent cities create employment opportunities, comprehensively utilize resources and develop alternative industries.

3) We will give stronger support to the central region to help it upgrade industrial structure and deepen reform. While effectively implementing current policies designed for the region, we will accelerate development of bases for grain production, energy resources, raw materials, modern equipment manufacturing and high technologies, plus a system of integrated transportation hubs.

4) The eastern region will be encouraged to accelerate economic transformation, industrial upgrading and institutional innovation. It should give priority to developing modern services, the advanced equipment manufacturing and new- and high-tech industries, and vigorously develop the marine economy to create new competitive advantages.

5) We will give more support to old revolutionary areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poor areas to help them develop so that people there can share in the fruits of reform and development.

6) We will promote rational and progressive movement of factors of production between regions and accelerate cross-region economic integration. We will support local governments in responding to the impact of external events in light of their conditions, developing distinctive industries with local advantages and fostering new areas of economic growth.

7) We will formulate and implement a plan for national development priority zones, and lay out a policy for regulating them differently and a procedure for using different criteria to assess their performance.

5. We will unswervingly deepen reform and expand opening up, and improve systems and mechanisms conducive to scientific development.

1) Reform of the pricing system will progress steadily. We will implement policies for reforming prices of refined petroleum products and related taxes and fees, improve supporting measures, and establish a mechanism for setting prices and related taxes for them that is conducive to scientific development. We will deepen reform of electricity prices, and gradually improve the mechanism for setting the price of electricity supplied to power grids, the price for its transmission and distribution, and the price for its sale to end-users. Prices for coal, electricity and natural gas will be adjusted when necessary. We will carry out water price reform, continue to impose progressive surcharges on non-household consumers that exceed water use quotas, and gradually increase prices for water supplied from water conservancy projects for non-agricultural use.

2) Reform of the investment system will be deepened. We will improve the system for managing government investment, and accelerate implementation of the contractor system for construction projects. We will create and implement a system for assessing finished investment projects, a public notice system for major investment projects and an accountability system for decisions made on investment projects. We will continue to reform the system of project examination and approval, standardize the methods for approving and recording investment projects, reduce the range of approval, define approval authority scientifically and enforce approval procedures strictly.

3) Reform the fiscal and taxation systems will be intensified. We will enforce the newly revised interim regulations on value-added tax, business tax and excise tax, and comprehensively implement VAT reform. We will accelerate reform of resource taxes and fees, and make both domestic and overseas-funded enterprises and Chinese and foreign nationals pay the same urban construction and maintenance tax and education surcharge. We will also deepen reform of the budgetary system and accelerate the reform to put county public finance directly under the supervision of provincial governments.

4) Reform of the financial system will progress steadily. We will accelerate the introduction of a stockholding system in the Agriculture Bank of China, vigorously develop new types of financial institutions in rural areas and continue to reform policy banks. We will develop a multi-level system for capital markets, vigorously yet prudently introduce a growth enterprise market, further improve the market systems and environment for venture capital, equity investment and debt financing, and strengthen the market-based system for issuance of securities and the mechanism to get issuers to exercise self-restraint.

5) Reform of the pharmaceutical and health care system will continue. We will accelerate establishment of a system of basic medical insurance, set up a national system for basic drugs, further improve the community-based medical and health service system, improve the policy for subsidizing public health institutions, and reform public hospitals on a trial basis in order to guarantee equal access to basic public health services.

In addition, we will promptly deliberate and formulate long- and medium-term plans for reforms and coordinate national and provincial-level pilot reforms to promote comprehensive and sustainable development. We will continue to deepen reforms of state-owned enterprises, monopoly industries and the government administrative system and also help the non-public sector adapt to market changes and overcome difficulties presently hindering its development.

We will do everything possible to promote steady development of an outwardly oriented economy.

1) We will work hard to maintain steady export growth by competing on quality and efficiency and diversifying export markets. We will promptly improve policies and measures to ease major difficulties of export-oriented enterprises. We will speed up efforts to open up emerging markets that have strong demand while strengthening traditional markets. We will take an active part in setting up free trade zones with prospective countries and regions. We will steadily promote transformation and upgrading of processing trade and encourage enterprises engaging in it to extend their chains of production and relocate their production to the central and western regions. We will vigorously develop trade in services, promptly implement policies and measures to encourage contracting of services outsourced on the international market and effectively ease trade frictions. We will increase imports of advanced technical equipment, key spare parts and components, and important energy resources and raw materials to build up the country's reserves of strategic goods and emergency supplies.

2) We will utilize foreign capital actively and effectively. We will further improve the investment environment, utilize foreign funds in an innovative way, and guide them toward industries such as high technology, advanced manufacturing, energy conserving and environmental protection industries and modern services. The central and western regions will be supported in taking full advantage of their low costs and rich resources to attract foreign funds. We will severely restrict foreign investment in energy-intensive and highly polluting industries. Management of foreign loans will be improved. Foreign loans and foreign direct investment in 2009 are expected to reach \$25.8 billion and \$92.4 billion respectively.

3) We will strengthen planning and policy guidance for China's investment overseas and encourage Chinese enterprises to energetically yet steadily expand investment and cooperation overseas. We will improve the mechanisms for investing in and cooperating with key countries and strengthen mutually beneficial international cooperation on energy and resources. We will effectively guard against and reduce risks to the country's overseas capital. Considering the favorable conditions for expanding investment abroad, China's overseas direct investment is expected to grow by 13.2% in 2009 despite the negative impact of the global financial crisis on direct investment and the increasing difficulties domestic enterprises face in their production and operation.

6. We will make every effort to save energy and reduce pollution and make substantial progress in building a resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society.

1) Development of key energy conservation and pollution reduction projects will be strengthened. Support to the ten major energy conservation projects, the campaign to save energy in the 1,000 energy-intensive enterprises, and the development of the circular economy will be strengthened. We will intensify efforts to prevent and control pollution in key water basins and regions, including the Huai, Hai, Liao and Songhua rivers, Tai, Chao and Dianchi lakes, the Bohai Sea, the Danjiangkou Reservoir area and its upper reaches, the Three Gorges Reservoir area and its upper reaches, and the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River. We will support the construction of facilities for urban sewage treatment and garbage disposal and for comprehensive ecological

improvement of water basins. We will also support demonstrations of major environmental protection technologies. In 2009 the percentage of treated urban sewage is expected to reach 69% and percentage of urban household waste safely handled should reach 67%. We will accelerate the reform of heating supply by installing heat meters and temperature regulators in the north, vigorously develop green buildings and strongly promote energy efficiency in buildings. We will strengthen ecological improvement and environmental protection, and steadily press ahead with key ecological conservation projects such as those to build key shelterbelts, protect virgin forests, bring the sources of dust storms affecting Beijing and Tianjin under control, return grazing land to grassland and prevent karst regions from becoming stony deserts.

2) We will speed up efforts to shut down backward production facilities. We will strictly implement industrial policies, improve the mechanism for closing down backward production facilities, create a public notice system announcing enterprises that have been ordered to shut down, and implement the policy making enterprises whose production is classified as backward or restricted pay higher electricity rates. We will support the central and western regions in shutting down such facilities. In 2009 we will shut down backward iron foundries with a total capacity of ten million tons, backward steel mills with a total capacity of six million tons, backward paper mills with a total capacity of half a million tons and backward power plants with a total capacity of 15 million kilowatts.

3) We will work energetically to develop the circular economy. Improvements will be made to regulations for implementing the Law on Promoting the Circular Economy, and a plan for developing the circular economy will be formulated. We will work out economic policies to encourage the recovery of by-product heat and pressure to generate electricity to be supplied to the power grid. We will explore ways to set up a special fund for developing the circular economy and establish a sound, scientific statistics system for it. We will move forward with the second group of national pilot demonstration projects for developing a circular economy and trials for remanufacturing auto parts, and support a number of key projects for the circular economy. We will promote recovery of useful materials from damaged buildings in earthquake-hit areas. We will give more importance to comprehensive utilization of resources and promote cleaner production in all sectors. Water consumption per 10,000 yuan of value-added by industry is expected to drop by 5.6%, while the percentage of industrial solid wastes that are comprehensively utilized will reach 65.9%.

4) Laws, regulations and policies on energy conservation and pollution reduction will be improved. We will introduce the Regulations on Assessing and Examining Energy Savings in Fixed Asset Investment Projects, and will quickly establish or revise China's mandatory energy consumption quotas for products whose production is energy intensive and mandatory energy efficiency standards for major energy consuming products. Economic policies will be worked out to encourage use of more efficient air-conditioners, energy-saving electric motors and energy-efficient, environmentally friendly automobiles, and the development of the energy conservation services. We will expand the scope of energy efficiency labeling and the list of energy- and water-saving products for government procurement. We will implement the policies for giving income tax credit to enterprises for the purchase of equipment for saving energy and water and reducing pollution and giving excise tax credit to manufacturers for the production of small-displacement cars that conserve energy and are environmentally friendly. Pilot programs will be carried out to train energy conservation managers. We will tighten oversight of electricity rates charged by power plants with desulfurizing devices and improve the system for demand-side management of electricity. We will continue to experiment with the cap-and-trade emissions trading system.

5) We will tighten performance assessment and oversight of energy conservation and pollution reduction efforts. We will further improve methods for assessing performance in meeting energy conservation and pollution reduction targets. The performance of

provincial-level governments and the 1,000 energy-intensive enterprises in fulfilling energy conservation targets and implementing energy conservation measures in 2008 will be assessed. We will strengthen energy conservation oversight. We will intensify efforts to protect and improve the environment. We will investigate and punish all kinds of illegal activities detrimental to the environment in accordance with the law, with the focus on ensuring the safety of the people's drinking-water supply. We will ensure that pollution control apparatus, such as urban sewage treatment facilities and desulfurizing devices in coal-fired power plants, are operating properly. We will continue the campaign to encourage the general public to conserve energy and reduce emissions.

6) We will fully carry out China's National Climate Change Program. We will strive to improve the country's ability to respond to climate change at both national and provincial levels, set up and improve supervisory bodies at all levels. We will formulate and implement provincial climate change programs. We will carry out pilot projects for developing a low-carbon economy and promote international cooperation on projects concerning clean development mechanisms. We will increase R&D on technologies for slowing down and responding to climate change.

7. We will intensify efforts to improve people's lives and strive to resolve sensitive and thorny issues affecting their interests.

1) We will carry out a more vigorous employment policy. We will make full use of the important role of the service sector, labor-intensive industries, small and medium-sized enterprises and the non-public sector of the economy in creating jobs. We will integrate efforts to promote development and boost domestic demand with those to increase employment by all possible means. When allocating investment or deciding on major construction projects, we will emphasize their role in stimulating employment. We will encourage more people to start their own businesses or find jobs for themselves, and promote job creation through the creation of new businesses. We will introduce flexible employment mechanisms to relieve the employment pressure created by college graduates entering the workforce, encourage institutions of higher education to hire their graduates to participate in research projects, and encourage college graduates to take jobs in community-level public administration or public service organizations in urban and rural areas, to enlist in the army, and to work in private or small and medium-sized enterprises. We will create more public service positions, with the emphasis on assisting people who have difficulty finding employment, people from zero-employment families and workers in disaster areas. We will effectively handle the problem of reemployment for workers laid off due to efforts to conserve energy, reduce pollution and eliminate backward production facilities. We will strengthen the development of the human resources service system, the vocational training system and the service system for business start-ups, and continue to carry out pilot projects to develop the service infrastructure for rural workers seeking nonagricultural jobs. Rural migrant workers will be given vigorous support to start their own businesses in their hometowns. We will pay attention to the impact of macroeconomic changes on employment and improve dynamic monitoring of major developments in unemployment.

2) We will accelerate improvement of the social safety net for urban and rural residents. We will expand the coverage of urban basic old-age insurance and basic medical insurance, as well as unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and maternity insurance. We will make progress in overall planning concerning old-age pensions at the provincial level, speedily expand trials to fully fund personal accounts for basic old-age insurance, and draw up unified nationwide rules for transferring old-age pension accounts from one region to another and procedures for covering rural migrant workers by basic old-age insurance. We will consolidate and improve the new type of rural cooperative medical care system. We will improve development of public service facilities for social security. We will raise the level of the cost of living allowances for urban and rural residents, increase the subsidies and living allowances for members of entitled groups

and other eligible people, and work to establish a dynamic mechanism to adjust the cost of living allowances for urban and rural residents when prices change. The number of urban residents participating in the basic old-age insurance program is expected to grow by 4.2% in 2009.

3) We will accelerate implementation of the project to supply housing for low- and moderate-income families in urban and rural areas. We will undertake construction of low-rent housing on a large scale and make sure such construction projects get the funds and land they need. This year, the central government will allocate 43 billion yuan to support development of government low-rent housing for cost of living allowances recipients with housing difficulties. We will vigorously develop public rental housing. We will speed up the project to improve conditions in urban shantytowns and shantytowns in state-owned forest regions, land reclamation zones and coalmining areas, and complete the work of relocating families and repairing houses in coalmining areas plagued by sinkholes. We will improve the living conditions of rural residents by extending the pilot projects to renovate dangerous rural houses in the central and western regions and accelerating the project to build settlements for nomadic herdsmen.

4) We will strengthen regulation of income distribution. We will establish a sound mechanism to regularly increase the pay of enterprise employees and ensure that they are paid in full and on time, carry out reform of the income distribution system in state-owned enterprises, strengthen control of income distribution in monopoly industries, and accelerate development of a system for monitoring income distribution.

5) We will rectify and standardize the market order. We will exercise rigorous oversight and control on prices and charges directly affecting people's lives and crack down severely on all kinds of production and business activities that violate laws and regulations. We will launch extensive campaigns to ensure food safety, and improve and strictly enforce the standards for product quality and safety. We will establish a system of legal accountability and punishment in which powers, responsibilities and interests are in close correspondence.

6) We will do all we can to maintain social stability. We will intensify our work concerning social management and production safety. We will stress social management during the course of urban and rural integration. We will improve the contingency plans and the policies and measures for responding to great natural disasters and public emergencies, and strengthen services for and supervision of the floating population. We will implement the accountability system for workplace safety and resolutely prevent serious and major accidents. We will raise the overall level of law and order in society.

7) We will continue to intensify our work to relieve poverty through development, relocate more people from inhospitable areas as a poverty relief measure and give more people work in place of relief subsidies. A new poverty line will be adopted and all low-income rural residents will be covered by the poverty relief policy.

8. We will strengthen the development of social programs and strive to better balance economic and social development.

1) We will continue to place a high priority on education. We will implement the national program to ensure the safety of primary and secondary school buildings and make progress in the standardization of rural primary and secondary schools. We will continue the project to renovate buildings at rural junior secondary schools in the central and western regions, strengthen training of primary and secondary school teachers in the two regions, and improve policies and measures to help migrant workers in cities send their children to school and promote balanced development of compulsory education. We will accelerate development of secondary vocational education, particularly in rural areas.

Beginning in 2009, secondary vocational education will be free for students from poor rural families and for all students enrolled in agriculture-related programs. We will continue to improve the infrastructure of county-level vocational education centers and secondary vocational schools and build more special education schools in the central and western regions. The third phase of the 211 Project and the May 1998 Project for higher education will be implemented. The secondary gross enrollment ratio is expected to reach 77%, and plans call for enrolling 6.29 million undergraduate students and 475,000 graduate students in regular institutions of higher learning in 2009.

2) We will energetically strengthen public medical and health care services. We will further improve the system of public health services, and improve our ability to prevent and control serious diseases and to forecast, give early warning against and deal with public health emergencies. We will improve the urban and rural systems of community-level medical and health care services, continue to support development of the county, township, village three-tier rural health service network and community-level family planning service system, and develop community-based health service agencies in cities. We will intensify development of key traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) hospitals and bases for TCM clinical research. We will increase the reward to rural women at or above the age of 60 who have complied with family planning regulations from 600 yuan to 720 yuan per person. We will fully implement the "lower birthrate equals faster prosperity" pilot project, implement the policy of granting subsidies to rural women giving birth in hospitals, carry out measures to prevent birth defects in all rural areas, and provide routine gynecological examinations for rural women.

3) We will vigorously develop culture, radio, television, film, the press and publishing, sports and tourism. We will strengthen the system of public cultural services, especially the building of community public cultural facilities. We will carry forward development of multipurpose cultural centers in towns and townships, and continue the projects to extend radio and television coverage to all villages and show movies in the countryside, and the Tibet-Xinjiang Project to extend radio coverage in the western region. We will promote the flourishing of philosophy and the social sciences. We will strengthen protection of cultural and natural heritage sites, do a good job ensuring that people can visit public museums and memorial halls free of charge, and improve relevant mechanisms. We will energetically develop emerging cultural industries. We will continue to carry out the sports and fitness program for rural residents and promote the sound development of sports at the community level. We will intensify development of tourism infrastructure and complete the task of developing key tourist sites concerning the early history of the CPC.

9. We will effectively carry out post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction work and lay a solid foundation for disaster victims to live and work in peace and contentment.

1) We will comprehensively carry out post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction to ensure people's well being. In accordance with the principle of putting people's well being first, making overall plans and guaranteeing priorities, we will accelerate the restoration and reconstruction of housing, education and health to improve people's lives in urban and rural areas. We will give priority to rebuilding housing in quake-hit areas, basically complete the construction of rural houses by the end of this year and comprehensively carry out the work of rebuilding housing in urban areas. We will make proper arrangements to rebuild schools, hospitals and other public service facilities and ensure that more than 95% of students in quake-hit areas will move into permanent school buildings by the end of this year. We will strictly abide by mandatory construction standards and specifications, to ensure that we make safe, solid and reassuring buildings while avoiding the extravagance and waste involved in exceeding standards.

2) We will accelerate restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, including transportation, communications, energy, water conservancy and distribution. We will do

(Lanjutan Lampiran I)

everything possible to ensure that roads in quake areas are unimpeded, giving priority to rebuilding trunk highways and roads connecting county seats while also improving rural roads. Restoration and reconstruction of power grids and electricity supply facilities will be sped up. We will intensify efforts to prevent and control geological disasters and restore the ecosystem, and do a good job reinforcing affected levees and reservoirs and draining quake lakes.

3) We will combine industry reconstruction with efforts to create jobs for disaster victims. We will absorb as many workers in quake areas as possible into the reconstruction work. Support will be focused on helping enterprises with large workforces to rebuild themselves and resume production.

4) We will strengthen organization and coordination to smoothly implement the plan for post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction. We will continue to do a good job providing one-to-one assistance, optimize the plan for giving this assistance, and promptly study and solve major problems arising during the recovery and reconstruction efforts.

We will continue to increase exchanges and cooperation between the mainland and the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions in economic and trade affairs, science and technology, education, culture, health and sports, accelerate the pilot program for the mainland, Hong Kong and Macao to use RMB as the settlement currency for trade in goods, and adopt effective measures to help the two regions withstand the impact of the global financial crisis and promote economic development. We will firmly seize the historical opportunity for improving cross-Straits relations, set up a mechanism with cross-Straits characteristics to promote economic cooperation, expand the direct mail, transport and trade links between the two sides, and support economic and social development on the west coast of the Straits in Fujian Province and in other areas where Taiwan investment is concentrated.

Fellow Deputies,

Successfully completing all the work for economic and social development in 2009 will be an arduous but important task. We will unite even closer around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Hu Jintao as General Secretary, hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, follow the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents, thoroughly apply the Scientific Outlook on Development, conscientiously accept the guidance and oversight of the NPC, and listen to comments and suggestions from the members of the CPPCC National Committee with an open mind. Let us forge ahead in a pioneering spirit, work in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to achieve the targets for economic and social development and promote sound and rapid development!

(Lanjutan Lampiran II)

LAMPIRAN II

**Tabel Perbandingan Tiga Dokumen Kebijakan Ekonomi Nasional dan
Pembangunan Sosial Republik Rakyat Cina Tahun 2007-2009**

Perubahan	2007	2008	2009
Target Pencapaian Ekonomi	Mencapai taraf pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tepat, perbaikan terhadap performa ekonomi, dan mengurangi konsumsi energi serta mengurangi polusi	Meningkatkan kualitas pertumbuhan ekonomi	Mempertahankan peningkatan ekonomi nasional dan menjaga pertumbuhan PDB nasional di kisaran pertumbuhan 8%
	Menciptakan sekurang-kurangnya 9 juta lapangan pekerjaan bagi penduduk kota dengan ukuran pencapaian data registrasi penduduk yang menganggur sebanyak 4,6 persen	Terus melanjutkan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat	Memajukan struktur perekonomian RRC
	Meningkatkan pendapatan bersih per kapita penduduk kota dan pedesaan sebanyak 6 persen	Menjaga peningkatan harga-harga atau nilai inflasi agar tetap pada posisi yang logis	Menjamin kesejahteraan masyarakat
	Menekan peningkatan Indeks Harga Konsumen hingga dibawah 3 persen	Memajukan neraca pembayaran	Mempertahankan Indeks Harga Konsumen atau inflasi di kisaran 4%

(Lanjutan Lampiran II)

Perubahan	2007	2008	2009
	Melanjutkan kemajuan dalam hal ilmu dan teknologi, pendidikan, kesehatan, budaya dan program-program sosial lainnya		Memajukan neraca pembayaran
	Memajukan neraca pembayaran		
Tugas Umum Pemerintah	Melakukan perbaikan-perbaikan terhadap regulasi makro ekonomi dan menjaga kerja ekonomi yang stabil	Memajukan dan mengimplementasikan aturan-aturan makro ekonomi berbentuk kebijakan untuk menjaga tren ekonomi yang positif terkait tentang pertumbuhan ekonomi yang kukuh dan pesat	Memberlakukan kebijakan fiskal yang pro aktif dan kebijakan moneter yang tepat serta meningkatkan control pemerintah secara makro
	Memberikan fokus terhadap pengembangan ekonomi sektor pedesaan dan membuat kemajuan yang substansial dalam membangun pedesaan yang berdasarkan sosialisme	Menguatkan posisi bidang agrikultur sebagai pondasi perekonomian dan secara efektif mempromosikan pengembangan wilayah pedesaan	Melakukan konsolidasi dan mengembangkan pencapaian-pencapaian di bidang agrikultur dan area pedesaan, menjamin suplai produk pertanian yang efektif dan mengupayakan peningkatan pendapatan desa yang kukuh

(Lanjutan Lampiran II)

Perubahan	2007	2008	2009
Tugas Umum Pemerintah	Berupaya untuk melakukan pengurangan konsumsi energi dan pengeluaran emisi serta polusi, menguatkan pertahanan terhadap lingkungan hidup, konservasi lahan dan menggunakan lahan secara intensif	Mempromosikan inovasi mandiri, meningkatkan struktur perindustrian dan meningkatkan persaingan pasar	Mengakselerasikan inovasi industri yang mandiri dan meningkatkan perindustrian serta menguatkan keuntungan dari persaingan ekonomi
	Meningkatkan kapasitas untuk mewujudkan inovasi-inovasi mandiri dan mempromosikan kemajuan serta meningkatkan mutu perindustrian	Melakukan upaya keras untuk menghemat energi dan mengurangi polusi dan berupaya untuk mendapatkan hasil terbaik	Mengupayakan penyetaraan pembangunan ekonomi di tiap-tiap daerah, memperkecil kerenggangan dalam hal pembangunan di setiap daerah, serta meningkatkan distribusi produksi antar daerah
	Mengimplementasikan strategi secara keseluruhan untuk pengembangan regional serta mempromosikan keseimbangan pengembangan ekonomi diantara regional RRC	Mengimplementasikan rencana dan kebijakan pembangunan regional serta pemerataan pembangunan diantara wilayah regional RRC	Tetap melakukan pendalaman reformasi dan memperluas jangkauan program keterbukaan, serta meningkatkan sistim dan mekanisme kondusif untuk pembangunan secara ilmiah

(Lanjutan Lampiran II)

Perubahan	2007	2008	2009
Tugas Umum Pemerintah	Memperdalam upaya dan cita-cita reformasi serta meningkatkan kualitas serta tahapan dalam keterbukaan terhadap pihak asing	Secara komprehensif melakukan reformasi struktural yang lebih mendalam dan meningkatkan ekonomi RRC yang terbuka	Menghemat energi dan mengurangi polusi serta mengupayakan kemajuan substansial dalam membangun rencana konservasi sumber daya dan komunitas ramah lingkungan
	Memajukan pendidikan, kesehatan, kebudayaan dan mengupayakan keseimbangan antara pembangunan ekonomi dengan sosial	Melakukan pengembangan terhadap program-program sosial dan pemerataan pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial	Mengupayakan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat dan memberikan solusi atas isu-isu sosial yang sensitif dan berpengaruh terhadap kepentingan rakyat
	Dengan seksama bekerja keras untuk memecahkan permasalahan-permasalahan utama yang dapat memberikan dampak vital terhadap kepentingan masyarakat dan mempromosikan untuk membangun kehidupan sosial yang harmonis	Melakukan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat dan mempromosikan kehidupan sosial yang harmonis	Menguatkan program-program sosial dan mengupayakan pemerataan pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial
			Mengupayakan pembenahan pasca bencana gempa bumi, kerja konstruksi dan memberikan jaminan bagi para

(Lanjutan Lampiran II)

			korban bencana gempa bumi untuk dapat hidup dan mencari pekerjaan
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