



浙江省全面建設小康社會典型報道



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感受小康

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感受小康看浙江

國華書



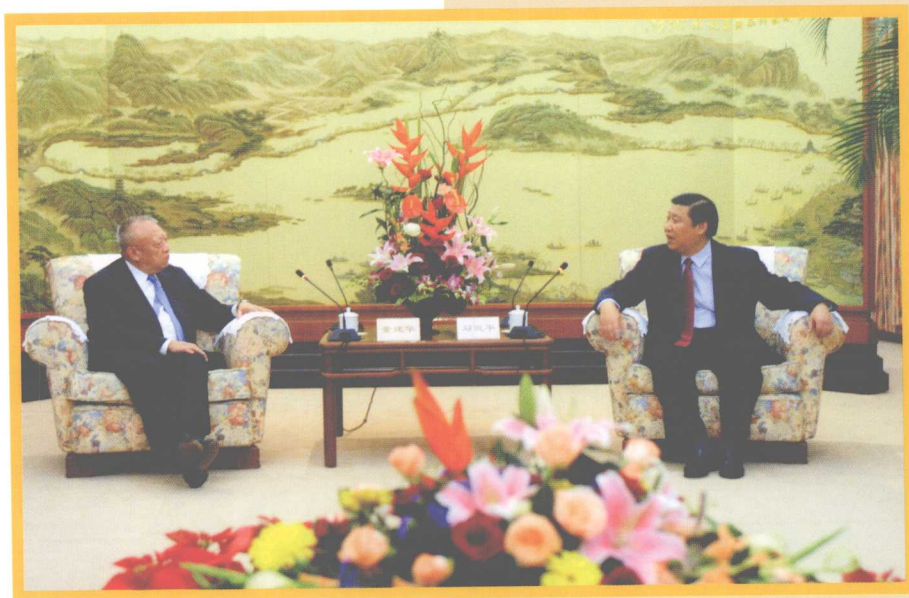
題詞：王國華（香港大公報社長）

序

與時俱進 加快發展 開創浙江各項事業新局面

中共浙江省委書記 浙江省人大常委會主任

陳炳



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革開放以來，浙江人民發揚自強不息、堅韌不拔、勇於創新、講求實效的精神，不斷加快經濟發展和社會全面進步，走出了一條具有浙江特色的發展路子。從 1978 年到 2003 年，全省生產總值、人均生產總值以及財政收入均躍居全國第 4 位，城鄉居民人均收入躍居全國第 3 位，取得了令人矚目的成就。跨入新世紀後，我們圍繞加快全面建設小康社會，提前基本實現現代化的戰略目標，堅持全面、協調、可持續的發展觀，正確認識和把握浙江經濟社會發展的現實基礎，確定了進一步發揮「八個優勢」，推進「八項舉措」的總體思路和戰略部署。

進一步發揮體制機制優勢，大力推動以公有制為主體的多種所有制經濟在市場競爭中相互促進、共同發展，不斷完善社會主義市場經濟體制。改革開放

以來，浙江率先進行市場取向改革，大力發展個體私營等非公有制經濟，培育充滿生機與活力的市場主體，形成了以公有制為主體、多種所有制經濟共同發展、相得益彰的格局，推動了社會主義市場經濟體制的建立和完善。在新一輪發展中，我們要繼續保持和不斷發展這種體制機制優勢，堅持「兩個毫不動搖」，推動國有經濟不斷發展壯大，推動個體私營經濟不斷上規模、上水平；深化市場取向改革，健全完善市場體系，充分發揮市場在資源配置中的基礎性作用；放手讓一切勞動、知識、技術、管理和資本的活力競相迸發，讓一切創造社會財富的源泉充分湧流。

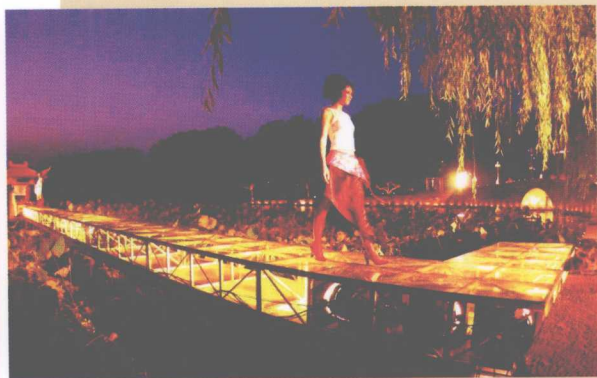
進一步發揮區位優勢，主動接軌上海、積極參與長江三角洲地區合作與交流，不斷提高對內對外開放水平。以上海為龍頭的長江三角洲地區是我國最具增長潛力的三大經濟帶之一。長江三角洲地區的一體化發展是一個必然的趨勢。接軌上海，就是接軌機遇，接軌發展，接軌現代化。我們要更好地利用上海這一對外開放的平臺，推進長江三角洲地區經濟一體化；加強與中西部地區的聯繫，積極參與西部大開發；加大引進外資、台資的力度，充分利用國際國內兩個市場、兩種資源，以更高水平的開放帶動更高層次的發展。

進一步發揮塊狀特色產業優勢，加快先進製造業基地建設，走新型工業化道路。以中小企業為主體的塊狀特色產業是浙江省工業發展的特點和優勢，呈現出小商品、大市場的產業格局，低成本、高效益的比較優勢，小企業、大協作的集群效應和小資本、大集聚的群體規模。一些特色產業區塊已經成為全國乃至世界重要的加工製造基地。在新一輪發展中，我們將緊緊抓住國際產業分工格局變化帶來的戰略機遇，堅持以信息化帶動工業化，推進「數字浙江」建



設，用高新技術和先進適用技術改造提升傳統優勢產業，大力發展高新技術產業，積極發展沿海臨港重化工業，努力培育發展裝備製造業，全面提升產業發展的層次和水平。

進一步發揮城鄉協調發展優勢，統籌城鄉經濟社會發展，加快推進城鄉一體化。這些年浙江積極推進城市化，大力發展效益農業，率先實行糧食購銷市場化改革、農村稅費改革、建立覆蓋城鄉的最低生活保障制度，在推進城鄉協調發展方面贏得了主動。我們要繼續大力推進城市化戰略，進一步增強城市的集聚、輻射和帶動功能；把解決「三農」問題作為重中之重，不斷提高效益農業的發展水平，加快新農村建設；統籌城鄉經濟社會發展，逐步打破城鄉二元結構，不斷提高城鄉居民的生活水平和質量，努力形成以城帶鄉、以工促農、城鄉一體化發展的格局。



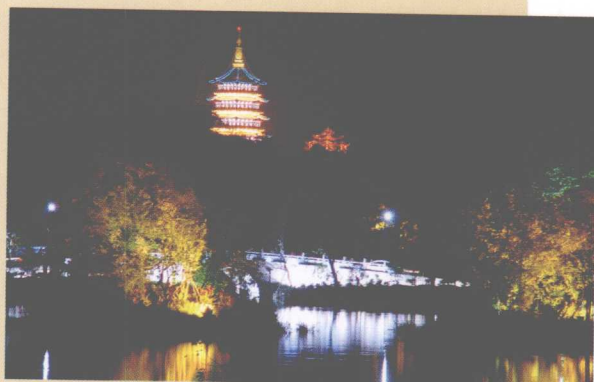
進一步發揮生態優勢，創建生態省，打造「綠色浙江」。浙江具有良好的經濟社會發展基礎，生態環境質量處於全國領先地位，自然地理條件和區位條件得天獨厚。浙江建設生態省具備優越的條件，必須根據循環經濟理論和生態經濟學原理，全面推進重點領域建設，努力把浙江建設成為具有比較發達的生態經濟、優美的生態環境、和諧的生態家園、繁榮的生態文化，人與自然和諧相處的可持續發展省份。

進一步發揮山海資源優勢，大力發展海洋經濟，推動欠發達地區跨越式發展，努力使海洋經濟和欠發達地區的發展成為浙江省經濟新的增長點。浙江陸地礦產資源貧乏，但具有豐富的山海資源優勢。要依托「山海並利」的自然條件，合理開發利用海洋資源和山區資源，不斷拓展海洋經濟發展空間，積極實施「山海協作工程」和「欠發達鄉鎮奔小康工程」，推動海島、山區、老區、少數民族地區等欠發達地區加快發展，走出一條具有浙江特色的海洋經濟與陸域經濟聯動發展的路子。

進一步發揮環境優勢，積極推進以五個「百億工程」為主要內容的重點建設，切實加強法制建設、信用建設和機關效能建設。要抓住國家繼續實施積極

的財政政策和穩健的貨幣政策的機遇，充分利用浙江民間資金充裕的優勢，加快實施以「百億基礎設施建設」、「百億信息化建設」、「百億科教文衛體建設」、「百億生態環境建設」、「百億幫扶致富建設」工程為主要內容的重點建設步伐，不斷改善硬環境；努力完善立法，加強法律監督，營造依法行政、嚴格執法、公正司法的法治環境；整頓和規範市場經濟秩序，加快建設「信用浙江」；推進機關效能建設，着力構建服務型政府。不斷增強環境吸引力，提高要素集聚能力，努力為經濟社會發展營造良好的軟硬環境。

進一步發揮人文優勢，積極推進科教興省、人才強省，加快建設文化大省。浙江文化底蘊深厚，各種文化的交匯融合孕育和造就了「自強不息、堅韌不拔、勇於創新、講求實效」的「浙江精神」，在改革開放中極大地推動了社會生產力的解放和發展。我們要大力發揮浙江的人文優勢，切實加強精神文明



建設，弘揚和發展「浙江精神」，深化文化體制改革，推動文化與經濟的相互交融，通過不斷增強軟實力提高綜合競爭力，促進人的全面發展和社會全面進步。

中國共產黨十六屆三中全會審議通過的《中共中央關於完善社會主義市場經濟體制若干問題的決定》，是進一步深化經濟體制改革、促進經濟社會全面發展的綱領性文件。我們要按照《決定》提出的「統籌城鄉發展、統籌區域發展、統籌經濟社會發展、統籌人與自然和諧發展、統籌國內發展和對外開放」和「堅持社會主義市場經濟的改革方向、堅持尊重群眾的首創精神、堅持正確處理改革發展穩定的關係、堅持統籌兼顧、堅持以人為本」的要求，認真總結浙江省經濟體制改革的經驗和做法，分析當前改革和發展的新形勢、新情況，在進一步發揮浙江「八大優勢」，推進「八項舉措」中，深化改革，再創體制新優勢，為加快浙江省全面建設小康社會、提前基本實現現代化提供體制保障。

歷史機遇是一副光榮的重擔，嚴峻挑戰是一種強大的動力。我們將勵精圖治，奮發進取，把浙江改革開放和現代化建設事業不斷推向前進。

Advancing With the Times Boosting the Development Opening Up A New Phase in Zhejiang Enterprises

By Xi Jinping, secretary of Zhejiang Province party committee, director of Zhejiang Province
Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

For 25 years since the reform and open policy, the Zhejiang people have constantly displayed the spirit of self-improvement, tenaciousness, daring to innovation and focusing on the actual effect, thus have advanced a unique Zhejiang characterized development pathway. From 1978 to 2002, the entire provincial GDP, the per capital GDP as well as the financial revenue leapt to the nation's 4th and the average income per head of the city and countryside inhabitants to the nation's 3rd. These achievements are truly amazing. After having moved forward to the new century, with the guidelines of building up an overall well-off society and realizing modernization ahead of time, and going on with the persistence on coordinative and sustainable development view, we determined to carry forward further the overall mentality and strategic plan of our "eight superiorities", and to advance our "eight actions".

We will give full play to our advance in structure system, vigorously promote market competition with all types of economical ownerships with public-owned economy as the main body, thus to perfect the socialist market economy system. Since the reform and open policy, Zhejiang has taken the lead to carry on the market orientation reform, and encouraged individuals to operate on non-public owned economy. The cultivation filled the vitality to the market and helped form an economic structure in which public ownership system acted as the main body and many other kinds of ownership systems complemented. In the recent turn of development, we must continue to maintain and must unceasingly develop this kind of structural advantage, using human, financial and natural resources effectively.

We shall take full advantage of geographical superiority, promote the connection and cooperation with Shanghai and Yangtze River delta, open up at domestic and international level. The delta area headed by Shanghai, one of the 3 biggest economical belts, is the most economically promising area in China. The integration of the whole delta area is an inevitable tendency. Rapport with Shanghai brings development and opportunity. We must use the platform of Shanghai to open further and to advance the Yangtze delta area economic integration; We shall strengthen the rapport with the mid-west area, positively participate in the big west development; attract more foreign capital, make full use of both overseas and domestic markets, use higher level opening to bring up higher level development.

Make the most of the characteristic industrial superiority, speed up the construction of advanced manufacturing industry bases, and walk the new industrialization path. The massive characteristic industry composed of mid- and small-scale enterprises is Zhejiang Province's industrial character and advantage as well. It presents the small commodity, big market industrial pattern, benefits from low cost yet high efficiency. Some characteristic industry sub-areas have already become national and even the world's important processing and manufacturing bases. In the new turn of the development, we will closely hold the strategy — use information industry to bring up the process of industrialization, create a "digital Zhejiang", transform traditional industries with the help of advanced and high technologies, actively develop the chemistry industry in coastal areas, diligently cultivate the development of equipment manufacturing industry, promote both industrial development level and standard.

Further take the advantage of city and countryside coordinative development and boost the integration of cities and countrysides. These years, Zhejiang has been positively advancing the urbanization, vigorously developing the efficient agriculture, taking the lead on grain buying and selling reform. We must continue vigorously to advance the urbanization strategy, further strengthen the radiation function of the cities towards rural areas, made progress on new countryside reconstructions, improve the city residents and farmers's living standard and quality, work diligently to integrate cities and rural areas.

Make a "green Zhejiang". Zhejiang has demonstrated good foundation on economic and social development. Besides, its ecological environment is in the country's leading position with superior geographical condition and positional condition. Transform Zhejiang into a human and nature friendly garden, and create a harmonious ecology land under the guidance of circular economy theory and econology principle.

Vigorously develop the sea economy, make sea economy and under developed area the new growth point of Zhejiang economy. Zhejiang is short of mineral resources, however it has rich mountain and marine resources. It will then depend on the mountain and ocean advantages to develop and utilize marine and mountain resources, actively implement "mountain and sea cooperation" and the "well-off of the under developed" projects, and make a path of joint development between aqua economy and land economy.

Positively promote five "10 billion" projects. Grasp the opportunity of the country's positive financial and steady monetary policies, fully use Zhejiang's abundant supplies of local fund to propel the construction of "10 billion infrastructure constructions" – "10 billion information industrialized construction", "10 billion science and technology education construction", "10 billion ecological environment construction", "10 billion assistance to become rich construction", and so forth. Build legal administrations, strict law enforcement and fair judicial government; reorganize and standard market economy order, speed up the construction of "credit Zhejiang", and nurture a better Zhejiang with excellent soft and hard environment.

Construct a strong, and culture enriched province with the advantage in human resources. Zhejiang has deep culture details throughout history. The blend and merge of different cultures nurtured and accomplished the special "Zhejiang Spirit" — self-improving, persistent, daring to innovating, and pragmatic. We must strengthen the establishment of spiritual civilization, bring honor to the "Zhejiang Spirit", and promote the overall progress on human being and social development.

The "Decisions about Several Issues on Perfecting Socialist Market Economy System" passed through at the 16th session, 3rd plenary conference of the Communist Party of China, is a guiding instrument in further deepening of economic reconstruction, and promoting full scale social development. We must refer to the "Decision" to propose plans on countryside development, domestic development and questions on opening to foreign countries. Zhejiang province will summarize experiences and procedures extracted from economy reconstruction practice, and provide the system safeguard for realizing all-round well-off ahead of time in Zhejiang.

The historical opportunity is a heavy, yet honorable burden, the stern challenge is one kind of formidable power. We will make our determined efforts, exert oneself enterprising, continuously push the Zhejiang reform and open policy, and achieve the modernizations.

香港： 浙江對外開放重要伙伴

——浙江省省長呂祖善訪談錄

香港大公報記者 田志偉 徐璇



香港·浙江周

採訪還未開始，浙江省省長呂祖善的話題從手中的大公報開始。他對身旁的省旅遊局副局長姚升厚說，5萬港人參加浙江旅遊諮詢活動，12萬人拿了表格，浙港旅遊合作優勢大得很啊！

三大特色解密「浙江現象」

正題從全國同時也是香港關注的「浙江現象」展開。呂省長介紹說，浙江經過二十多年的發展，擁有了相當的經濟實力。資料顯示，從1978年到2002年，浙江國內生產總值以年均13%的速度增長，財政年均增幅為16%，外貿年均增長更高達驚人的30%。

呂祖善的第一解讀是：浙江經濟是一種百姓經濟，在二十五年中，人民收入有較快增長，在全國僅次於上海和北京。而前兩者與浙江不同的是均為城市。

在不平靜的2003年，浙江克服了SARS、持續高溫乾旱、缺電等不利影響，將經濟推向新的高度。全省國內生產總值、人均值均居全國第四位，城鎮居民人均可支配收入與農村居民人均純收入為全國第三位。呂祖善自豪地說，2003年浙江GDP增長達到13.5%，是自上世紀90年代以來發展最快的一年。經濟的持續快速增長和人民較高的收入水平給香港提供了一個潛力巨大的市場。

一直以來，學界、媒體對浙江經濟高速發展的原動力提出了多種可能性。但作為一省之長，呂祖善對此的解釋更能令人信服。他總結，所謂的「浙江現象」主要有三大特色：

浙江是國內比較早實施市場體制改革的地區，在所有制體制改革上走在全國前列。這使得浙江民營經濟空前發達，目前有 30 萬家民營企業登記在冊，經濟總量中的 70% 是由民營經濟貢獻的，這為浙江經濟注射活力。

從經濟結構上看，浙江現有的結構比較適應市場經濟。一方面中小企業發揮船小好調頭的特色適應市場的變化；另一方面，浙江在經濟建設中提倡「產業、市場、城市化」三位一體。市場為產業提供了支撐，產業又為市場增添了活力，兩者又共同促進了城市化的發展，城市化的加快又促進了產業的集聚。這一系列的反應成為浙江經濟長勝不衰的秘訣。

在臺州投資的港商徐滔表示，令他感受最深的是當地政府的辦事效率。呂祖善說，政府應當作好份內的事。所謂的份內，即是「如何為經濟發展提供良好的環境」。他欣慰地表示，最近的幾年，浙江政府一直以此為理念推進工作，在建立信用經濟、建立健全市場經濟秩序、提高政府辦事效率、服務水平上有了很大的進展。

誠信經濟成浙江最大優勢

呂祖善省長特別強調：香港一直是浙江最重要的合作夥伴，是浙江第一大外資來源地。浙江第一家外商投資企業（杭州西湖藤器有限公司）就是由港商投資建立的。截至 2003 年底，港資已經佔浙江實際利用外資的 36%；同時香港也是浙江第四大出口市場，僅次於歐盟、美國和日本。

對於浙江在招商引資中的優勢，呂祖善則有獨道的見解。他認為，浙江最大的優勢，不在於有多少優惠政策，更多的是來源於浙江誠信經濟、公開有序的市場環境的建立以及政府行政透明度的增加。





他以浙江審批事項的減少為例：到浙江投資所涉及審批已經從四年前的 3100 多項減少為去年的 850 項。浙江省縣級以上的行政單位均建立了綜合辦事大廳，審批事項能夠在短時間內一站式完成。但呂祖善顯然並不滿意這樣的結果，他表示，今年將在貫徹《行政許可法》的基礎上進一步減少審批環節。

浙江製造業已經形成了較多完整的體系，產業鏈的配套完善。一些特色產業區塊已經成為中國重要的加工製造基地。如寧波服裝、溫州鞋革、紹興化纖、臺州汽摩配、樂清低壓電器、海寧皮革等產業在國內外的市場佔有率都很高。製造業的發展培育了相當一批產業工人和管理人才。呂祖善認為，香港完全可以通過浙江這一商品集散地、擴大在內陸的市場容量，延伸和發展加工貿易。

呂祖善說，浙江整體教育水平很高，今年預計將成為中國第一個普及十五年教育的省份；而未來五年，浙江省政府將出鉅資開展「百萬農民素質教育」，培訓內容不僅包括種、養殖，更為重要的是第二、三產業的從業技能。

他強調，浙江的優勢不是孤立的，而是背靠着以上海為龍頭的長三角地區，滬浙蘇三地聯動，2010 年前長江三角洲將建成國際一流投資環境的區域。

在環杭州灣產業帶實現優勢互補

話題很自然地轉移到港商最關心的環杭州灣產業帶發展上。呂祖善表示，雖然今後環杭州灣產業帶的產業規模完全由市場決定，但政府將給予強力的支持。

所謂環杭州灣地區即是上海南翼嘉興、湖州、杭州、寧波、紹興、舟山。這六大城市是浙江的最有活力、最具經濟實力、發展潛力最大的地區。據介紹，環杭州灣以佔浙江省 44% 的面積，對經濟總量的貢獻超過 70%，進出口佔到 80%，吸引外資總量佔 90%。

呂祖善在接受採訪時表示，本次浙江周着重推出的就是環杭州灣地區。他認為，現在環杭州灣地區已經形成了相當規模的塊狀經濟，製造業基礎雄厚。這一區域將是 CEPA 實施後浙江與香港未來合作的重點。

目前，浙江省已經制定了環杭州灣的一系列規劃，包括環杭州灣產業帶規劃、城市空間發展規劃、環杭州灣大交通網絡規劃以及環境保護、服務、物流、科技人才的多項規劃。

呂祖善表示，近五年浙江省將加大對環杭州灣地區的基礎設施建設投入，估計投放的資金在 3000 億元人民幣以上，僅正在建設的杭州灣跨



海大橋一項的投入的資金就達到了 188 億元。他同時表示，基礎設施建設資金的相當一部分來源於民營企業、香港及國外投資。

「環杭州灣地區是浙港兩地優勢互補的最好體現。」呂祖善這樣說道。他解釋，環杭州灣地區的發展離不開港口、航運的發展，離不開臨港工業的發展，更離不開現代服務業的支撐，而這恰恰是香港的優勢所在。呂祖善希望在這一地區，浙港兩地能夠充分發揮互補優勢，實現雙贏。

他透露，除環杭州灣產業帶以外，浙江計劃分步推出溫臺沿海產業帶和金衢麗高速公路沿線產業帶，涵蓋浙江十一個地市，全面推進浙江經濟發展。

Hong Kong:

A most important partner in Zhejiang's economic globalization

An interview with Zhejiang Province Governor Lu Zushan

By Tian Zhiwei, Xu Xuan

Even before the interview formally began, Zhejiang Province Governor Lu Zushan started to highlight the session theme via a particular Da Gong Bao article he was reading at hand. The Governor highlighted to the Zhejiang Tourism Board's Assistant Commissioner Yao Shenghou who sat next to him, that the article reported fifty thousand people in Hong Kong visited the consulting activities on Zhejiang's Tourism, and one hundred and twenty thousand people obtained the registration forms. Such example emphasized the great advantage of tourism co-operation between Zhejiang and Hong Kong!

The three defining characteristics of the "Zhejiang Phenomenon"

Governor Lu started the interview introduction formally on the "Zhejiang Phenomenon" by saying that Zhejiang has achieved a considerable economic strength and size after more than 20 years of economic development. Statistics showed that, from 1978 to 2002, Zhejiang's GDP has grown at a yearly average rate of 13%. The province's treasury financials increased at an average rate of 16% and Zhejiang's foreign trade expanded at an astonishingly 30% yearly rate.

Governor Lu characterized Zhejiang economy as a "common people economy". For the past 25 years, the people's income in the province grew at a quick growth that ranked only after that of Shanghai and Beijing domestically. However Shanghai and Beijing are different from Zhejiang in that they are urban city areas.

In the non-tranquil times of 2003, Zhejiang overcame the multi adverse challenges like SARS, a prolonged hot drought, and electrical power shortage to push its economy to greater heights. The entire province GDP and the average individual value output achieved the fourth best position nationally. The urban resident's average expendable income and the rural resident's average net income ranked as third nationally. Governor Lu proudly claimed that, in 2003 the Zhejiang GDP growth achieved 13.5%, which is the record rate since the 1990s. Such sustained economical growth and the people's higher income level have made the province to become a potential giant market to Hong Kong. The academia and media have proposed many theories to explain the possible driving force and energy behind Zhejiang economy's high-speed development. But as the governor, Governor Lu's own interpretation on this is more

persuasive. In his summary, the so-called "the Zhejiang phenomenon" has three big characteristics:

Zhejiang implemented market reform very early comparing to other areas and districts in China. It has always taken the lead and is the forerunner in all organizational reform initiatives that are introduced nationwide. This causes the Zhejiang's privately operated economy to achieve unprecedented prosperity. Presently there are 300,000 registered privately operated enterprises and such enterprises contributed 70% of the provincial economic output, injecting vigor in the local economy.

From the structural economic viewpoint, Zhejiang's existing structure adapts the market economy relatively better. On one hand, the medium and small sized enterprises exhibit their associated nimbleness and flexibility to adapt to any market change; On the other hand, Zhejiang advocates "the industry, the market, the urbanization" multi pronged approach in its economic development. The market provides the foundation for the industry; the industry in turn injects vigor into the market. Both promote the urbanized development, which in turn attracts further industrial development. Such reinforcing positive cycle ensures that the Zhejiang economy long victory improves from strength to strength, never fading away.

Hong Kong businessman Xu Tao, who invested in Taizhou, indicates that he is very impressed with the local government's management efficiency. Governor Lu Zushan said that, the government must excel in its duty to provide a good environment for the economical development. He is gratified that in the recent few years, the Zhejiang government continuously adapted this belief as the motto in its work. Significant progress and results have been achieved in developing a credit economy, constructing a healthy market economy structure, improving government management efficiency and service quality.

Good faith and integrity: Zhejiang's biggest economical strength

Governor Lu Zushan specially emphasized that Hong Kong is always Zhejiang's most important co-operation partner and the source of the biggest foreign capital investment. Zhejiang's first foreign merchant investment enterprise (Hangzhou Xihu Rattanware Limited Company) is invested

by Hong Kong businesses. As at the 2003-year's end, capital investment from Hong Kong contributed 36% of foreign capital invested in Zhejiang. Simultaneously Hong Kong is Zhejiang's fourth largest export market, only ranking below the European Union, US and Japan.

Regarding Zhejiang's superior strength in attracting external investment, Governor Lu offered his unique explanation. He believed that the Zhejiang's advantage in this area lies not in how many preferential policies or incentives offered. It is rather due to its good faith economy, an open and orderly market environment as well as the increase in the transparency of government administration.

As an example, Governor Lu used the reduction in investment cases that required Zhejiang's review and approval process: Number of Investment projects that involved examination and approval have reduced from 3100 four year ago to 850 items last year. Various county level administrative units in the province have set up integrated operation departments that are able to review and approve applications efficiently in a short time and at one location. But Governor Lu is obviously not satisfied with such achievement yet. This year, he is aiming to implement "Administration Permit Law" as the foundation to further simplify the examination and approval process steps.

Zhejiang's manufacturing industry has become more integrated with complete industrial chain cluster. Some specified industrial areas have already become important manufacture bases in China. Examples include Ning Bo Clothing, Wen Zhou Shoe Leather, Shao Xing Chemical Fiber, Tai Zhou Automotive Parts, Yue Ching Low Pressure Appliance, Hai Ning Leather etc. These enterprises' products hold very high share domestic and foreign markets. The manufacturing industry development has cultivated significant groups of skilled workers and the managerial talent. Governor Lu believed that Hong Kong can expand the domestic market capacity and extend processing trade via Zhejiang, which acts as a major commodity collection and distribution center.

Governor Lu further pointed that Zhejiang's general education level is very high. It's estimated that Zhejiang will be become first province in China to achieve minimum 15 years' education for all its young. Nonetheless in the next five years, Zhejiang government is going to invest large amount of money on "million farmers education for all-around development" project. The training project not only includes training on planting, cultivation, but more importantly skills in second and third industries.

Governor Lu stressed that Zhejiang's superiority will not be isolated. It is also helped by the Shanghai led Yangtze River Delta region. By 2010, the Yangtze River Delta will become an international first-class investment region.

Hangzhou Bay Industry Region

As expected, the interview topic naturally shifted to Hangzhou Bay Industry Belt development, which is of great interest to Hong Kong business circle. Governor Lu Zushan indicated that although the scale of the Hangzhou Bay Industry Belt project is to be decided by the market, the government would support it strongly. The so-called Hangzhou bay area encompasses the southern Shanghai wing Jiaxing, Huzhou, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Shaoxing, and Zhoushan. These six big cities are Zhejiang's most dynamic regions and possess great economic strength, offering the greatest development potentials. It is reported that Hangzhou Bay project occupies 44% of Zhejiang's physical area, contributing more than 70% of the province's economical output, accounting for 80% of its import and export trade and attracting up to 90% of the province's foreign capital investment.

During the interview, Governor Lu stated that this time's Zhejiang Week focuses on promoting the Hangzhou Bay Area. He believed that the Hangzhou bay area has already formed a substantial scale economy and built a strong manufacturing industry foundation. After CEPA implementation, this region will be a focal point in the future co-operation between Zhejiang and Hong Kong.

Presently Zhejiang has formulated a series of development plans for Hangzhou Bay area. They include Hangzhou Bay Industry Belt Plan, City Space Development Plan, Hangzhou Bay Big Transportation Network as well as many environmental protection, service, logistics and talents plans.

Governor Lu indicated that, in the next five year, Zhejiang would greatly increase its infrastructure investment in the Hangzhou Bay area with estimated funds above 300 billion Yuan. 18.8 billion Yuan is going to be invested in the Hangzhou Bay Cross Sea Bridge alone. He also indicated that the part of infrastructure investment would come from the privately operated enterprise, Hong Kong and the investments abroad.

In Governor Lu's own words, "The Hangzhou bay area will be good example of how Zhejiang and Hong King complements each other". He explained that Hangzhou Bay development depends on the harbor, maritime shipping development, port industry development and most importantly the modern service industry. These are exactly the strengths of Hong Kong. Lu Zushan hoped that the Zhejiang and Hong Kong port can fully complement each other and create a win win situation.

He disclosed that, besides the Hangzhou Bay Industry belt, Zhejiang is progressively launching other projects like the warm coastal industry belt and the Jin Qu Li highway along the route industry belt, covering Zhejiang's 11 cities, to advances the Zhejiang economy comprehensively.

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